English

For general Competitions

- Inversion
- Gerund
- Infinitive
- Participle
- Vocabularies
- Idioms in Stories

Volume -2

- Foreign Words
- Phrasal Verbs
- Superfluous Expression
- Sentence Improvement
- Comprehension

- Sentence Arrangement
- Cloze Test
- Fill in the Blanks
- Practice Sets
- Grammar for Practice

- Tier -I Model Papers
- Tier -II Model Papers
- Letter writing
- Essays
- Articles

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OLX

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1 Idioms in Stories

CHAPTER

Let me teach you how to use idioms and vocabularies in sentences. Through nine stories based on some social current issues, I am going to teach you around fifty to hundred Words/ Idioms/Phrases in every story /article based on a social or current issue. The 1st story has been taken from the time when the cease fire violation at the border by Pakistan was dealth with by the NDA government very strictly.

Story-1

A Cock & Bull Story?

Kudos[1] to Mr. Narendra Modi. Now I do believe with **certitude**[2] that Indian soldiers will no longer be **sitting ducks**[3]. Kashmir has been **an apple of discord**[4] for India and Pakistan and both the countries have been **at daggers drawn**[5] for this **bone of contention**[6]. Our **iron-willed**[7] army always prefers an **olive branch**[8] to **bad blood**[9] but unlike Pakistan, in India the ruling party is **in the driving seat**[10] and since long it had been felt that the foreign policy of the UPA government was India's **Achilles' heels**[11]. With its **clean sweep**[12] in the recent Lok Sabha election, the NDA government, it seems, will **not bat an eyelid**[13] if our army takes its **sworn enemies**[14] **head on**[15]. After getting **elbow room**[16] our soldiers are adopting **tit for tat**[17] policy and are fighting **tooth and nail**[18] at the border. Our **adversary**[19], **unused**[20] to such **retaliation**[21], soon had to **eat humble pie**[22]. It had been for decades, **moving heaven and earth**[23] for Kashmir, the Switzerland of India. The government of Pakistan builds **castle in the air**[24] and **daydreams** [25] about getting complete control over Kashmir but this time it has **burnt its finger**[26] by breaking ceasefire. Our strong government has given a **befitting**[27] reply to the **pied piper**[28] of Pakistan and has made him realise that if he **sows the wind, he will have to reap the whirlwind**[29]. Pakistan will now **hem and haw around**[30] avoiding **taking the bull by the horns**[31]. The **will o' the wisp**[32] of Pakistan of getting every inch of Kashmir, the paradise on earth, seems a **farce**[33] after the U.N has decided **to sit on the fence**[34]. United Nation's Secretary General Ban-Ki moon **reiterated**[35] that the dispute of Kashmir must be solved through bilateral talks. The U.N's stand **threw cold water**[36] upon Nawaz Sharif's last hope and Ban-Ki-moon's refusal to **give ear**[37] to Pakistan's request for intervention has put Pakistan in a **tight corner**[38]. Our soldiers, are **on guard**[39] and are also **gung ho**[40] about settling the dispute of Kashmir **once and for all**[41] but our **seasoned**[42] Prime Minister is a **Past master** [43] of tact and knows that war always makes a country **pay through its nose**[44]. Besides this, it may **turn out to be**[45] **a Pandora's box**[46] for the NDA government. India needs **to weigh the pros and cons**[47] of a **full-blown**[48] war. Meanwhile a **befuddled**[49] and **muddleheaded**[50] baby Bilawal Bhutto out there is **crying for the moon**[51]. His childish **Chest-thumping**[52] for every inch of Kashmir drew loud laughter, soon making him a **laughingstock**[53] on all social media.

S. No.	Words/Phrases/Idioms	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
	Cock and bull story	A cooked up story	मनगढ़त कहानी
1	Kudos	Praise given for achievement	किसी उपलब्धि के लिए प्रशंसा
2.	Certitude	Certainty	निश्चितता
3.	Sitting ducks	defenceless and easy prey	आसान शिकार
4.	Apple of discord	Cause of quarrel	फसाद की जड़
5.	At daggers drawn	in a state of open hostility	दुश्मनी की अवस्था में
6.	Bone of Contention	cause of quarrel	फसाद की जड़
7.	Iron-willed	of strong will-power	मजबूत इरादे वाला
8.	Olive branch	A symbol of peace	शांति का प्रतीक
9.	Bad blood	Animosity	दुश्मनी
10.	To be in the driving seat	to be in control of a situation	हालात पर काबू होना
11.	Achilles' heels	weakest point	सर्वाधिक बड़ी कमजोरी
12.	Clean sweep	A complete victory	सम्पूर्ण जीत
13.	Not bat an cyclid	Not to show any shock, worry or surprise	किसी प्रकार की घबड़ाहट या आश्चर्य व्यक्त ना करना
14.	Sworn enemies	arch rivals	जानी दुश्मन
15.	Head on	in a very direct manner	सीधे-सीधे
16.	Elbow room	adequate space/freedom for work	काम करने की छूट
17.	Tit for tat	An equivalent given in return	जैसे-को तैसा
18.	Tooth and nail	With all available means	पूरे जी-जान से
19.	Adversary	An enemy or opponent	दुश्मन या प्रतिद्वंदी
20.	Unused	Not habitual	आदी नहीं होना
21.	Retaliation	Reciprocate	जवाबी कारवाई
22.	To eat humble pie	to be forced to admit that you are wrong	मुँह की खाना
23.	To move heaven and earth	to do all possible effort	भरसक कोशिश करना
24.	Castle in the air	Plans that have very little chances of happening	हवाई किले/सुनहरे ख्वाब
25.	Daydream	to think of pleasant thoughts	सुनहरे सपने देखना
26.	To burn one's finger	to suffer unpleasant result	अपना नुकसान कर बैठना
27.	Befitting	appropriate	कारगर/सटीक
28.	Pied piper	A leader who makes irresponsible promises	जो नेता गैर-जिम्मेदाराना वायदे करता है।
29.	To sow the wind and reap the whirlwind	to start some kind of trouble that grows much larger that one has planned	किसी समस्या की शुरुआत करना जो बाद में काबू से बाहर हो जाए
30.	Hem and haw around	to be evasive	बचना
31.	To take the bull by the horns and resolutely	to deal with a problem directly	समस्या का दृढ़ता से सीधे-सीधे सामना करना
32.	Will'o the wisp	A misleading hope	भ्रामक उम्मीद
33.	Farce	Something that is so bad that it is seen as ridiculous	हास्यस्पद

S. No.	Words/Phrases/Idioms	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
34.	To sit on the fence	Not to take sides in a dispute	किसी का पक्ष ना लेना
35.	Reiterate	repeat	दोहराना
36.	To throw cold water	to criticize or stop someone from doing something that he is enthusiastic about	उम्मीद पर पानी फेर देना
37.	To give ear	to listen to	ध्यान से सुनना
38.	Tight corner	in a difficult situation	मुश्किल अवस्था में
39.	On guard	Vigilant	चौकस
40.	Gung ho	Extremely excited	अति उत्साहित
41.	Once and for all	with finality	एक बार, हमेशा के लिए
42.	Seasoned	experienced	अनुभवी
43.	Past master	adept/skilled	निपुण
44.	Pay through one's nose	to pay heavily	भारी कीमत चुकाना
45.	Turn out to be	to be found to be	साबित होना
46.	Pandora's box	A source of many troubles	कई समस्याओं का श्रोत
47.	To weigh pros and cons	to evaluate the advantages and the disadvantages	लाभ-हानि का आकंलन करना
48.	Full-blown	Fully developed	सम्पूर्ण रूप से विकसित/ विकराल होना
49.	Befuddled	Confused	उलझन में होना
50.	Muddle-head	Stupid	बेवकूफ
51.	Crying for the moon	to want something that is not possible	जो संभव नहीं उसकी इच्छा करना
52.	Chest-thumping	the act or practice of boasting	डींगें मारना
53.	Laughing stock	one who is ridiculed	हंसी का पात्र

Story -2

Nipped in the Bud

Learning Vocabularies is fun, when innovatively done!

A few months ago, I saw the **corpus**[1] of a tiny infant lying in a garbage bin. The **grotesque**[2] sight **made my heart bleed**[3]. That **gruesome**[4] **glimpse**[5] of an **appalling**[6] practice of killing girl child **sent shivers down my spine**[7] and **day in, day out**[8] it **haunted**[9] me.

In India, the birth of a son brings a **windfall**[10] for the family while the family makes a **wry face**[11] if a girl child is born. A female child is not accepted **with open arms**[12] by the parents and often many female **foetuses**[13] and infants **give up the ghost**[14] as **foeticide**[15] and **infanticide**[16] are **rampant**[17] **under the rose**[18]. Now and then, many **gynaecologists**[19] and **quacks**[20] come **under a cloud**[21] for running sex determination centres but nothing **concrete**[22] can be achieved if the society doesn't turn **over a new leaf**[23]. The whole society will have to **throw a spanner**[24] in the plans of the **seamy side of life**[25]. All of us will have to **take up arms**[26] to fight against this evil practice and will have to be **up and doing**[27] in the matter of bringing the **culprits**[28] **to book** [29]. This indeed will be a **yeoman's service**[30]. Besides this, the **good Samaritans**[31] must be **argus eyed**[32] because through **back stairs influence**[33] many ultrasound centres have **mushroomed**[34] in towns and cities and **by the rule of thumb**[35], I can say that they are running nothing but sex determination centres. The Government will have to carry matters **with high hand**[36] and **clip the wings**[37] of these **malefactors**[38] and then only it will **come home to**[39] them that now the **enlightened**[40] society of India will not **take this lying down**[41]. However it is an **open secret**[42] that many families have **cloven hoof**[43] of getting rid of female foetus and generation after generation we have proved that we are only the **chip of the old block**[44]. Even the to be mother **caves in**[45] before her in-laws' demands while at such time when she needs to **bandy words**[46] with them. I am quite amazed when even a **blue stocking** [47] **blow hot and cold**[48] while talking about a girl child. They **go the whole hog**[49] to explain how a male child is **indispensable**[50] to run **the pedigree**[51] and we have **hobson's choice**[52] in this matter. My God! Are we the last **descendants** [53] of any dinosaur family that we do need to run our **lineage**[54] ? I wonder ! but still I am **in a way**[55] and hope that this practice will **sooner or later**[56] be **done away with**[57] **neck and crop**[58].

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
	Nipped in the bud	to put an end to something before it develops	बढ़ने से पहले कुचल देना
1.	Corpus	dead body	शव
2.	Grotesque	horrible	भयवह
3.	Heart bleed	feel genuine sympathy for someone	किसी के लिए संवेदना महसूस करना
4.	Gruesome	horrible	भयावह
5.	Glimpse	A brief look	एक झलक
6.	Appalling	horrible	भयावह
7.	Send shivers down the spine	to make someone feel very frightened	बहुत अधिक भय महसुस कराना
8.	Day in, day out	for indefinite number of successive days	कई दिनों तक लगातार
9.	Haunt	to keep coming back in the mind to upset the person	बार-बार किसी विचार का दिमाग में आना जिससे मन खिन्न हो
10.	Windfall	An unexpected or sudden gain	अचानक प्राप्त लाभ
11.	Wry face	Disappointed look	निराश दिखना
12.	With open arms	with happiness	खुशी-खुशी
13.	Foetus	An unborn baby	भ्रूण
14.	Give up the ghost	to die	मर जाना
15.	Foeticide	killing of a foetus	भ्रूण हत्या
16.	Infanticide	killing of an infant	शिशुहत्या
17.	Rampant	uncontrolled	बेलगाम
18.	Under the rose	secretly	चुपके से
19.	Gynaecologist	A specialist of female diseases and child birth	महिला रोग एवं प्रजनन विशेषज्ञ
20.	Quack	one who pretends to be a medical practitioner	झोलाछाप डाक्टर
21.	Under a cloud	to be under suspicion	पर शंका होना
22.	Concrete	actual, real, strong	ठोस
23.	Turn over a new leaf	to change for the better	अच्छे के लिए परिवर्तन होना
24.	Throw a spanner	to sabotage a plan	किसी प्लान को चौपट करना
25.	Seamy side of life	immoral side of society	समाज का अनैतिक भाग
26.	Take up arms	to fight	लड़ना
27.	Up and doing	Active	चुस्त
28.	Culprit	One who is to blame	दोषी
29.	Bring to book	to punish	सजा देना
30.	Yeoman's service	Excellent work	बेहतरीन काम
31.	Good Samaritan	One who helps everyone	नेकी करने वाला
32.	Argus eyed	Careful, observant	सतर्क, चौकस
33.	Back stairs influence	by unfair means	गलत तरीके से
34.	Mushroom (as verb)	to grow in large number	कुकुरमुत्ते की तरह भारी संख्या में पनप जाना
35.	By the rule of thumb	According to practical experience	अनुभव से
36.	With high hand	very strictly	सख्ती से

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
37.	Clip the wings	to weaken the power	शक्ति/अधिकार पर अंकुश लगाना
38.	Malefactors	one who is guilty of a crime	दोषी, अपराधी
39.	Come home to	to understand	समझना
40.	Enlightened	One who has good understanding or is not ignorant	ज्ञान एवं समझ से परिपूर्ण
41.	Take lying down	accept insult	बेइज्जती स्वीकार करना
42.	Open secret	that many people know about but that is supposed to be a secret	ऐसी गुप्त सूचना जो कई लोग जानते हो
43.	Cloven hoof	evil desire	गलत इच्छा
44.	Chip of the old block	resembling one's parents in habits	जो अपने माता-पिता की ही तरह हो
45.	Cave in	yield	हार मान जाना/ दबाव में आ जाना
46.	Bandy words	to argue	बहस करना
47.	Blue stocking	educated but pedantic lady	शिक्षित पर अपने ज्ञान का दिखावा करने वाली महिला
48.	Blow hot and cold	to speak in favour and against at the same time	पक्ष एवं विपक्ष में एक ही समय में बात करना
49.	Go the whole hog	to do something thoroughly	विस्तार से करना
50.	Indispensable	without which one cannot do	अपरिहार्य
51.	Pedigree	An ancestral line	वंश
52.	Hobson's choice	No choice at all	वास्तव में कोई विकल्प ना होना
53.	Descendant	one who is the offspring of someone	वंशज
54.	Lineage	descend in a line from a common forefather	वंशज
55.	In a way	hopeful	आशावादी
56.	Sooner or later	at some uncertain future time	कभी न कभी
57.	Do away with	get rid of	छुटकारा पाना
58.	Neck and crop	completely	पूरी तरह से

Story -3

Moot Point

Politics is not my cup of tea but why not try my hand at it.

In India corruption is **brewing**[1] **unbridled**[2] in the **echelons**[3] of power. Some ministers **feather their nests**[4] **by the virtue of** [5] their posts as usually their subordinates and many business houses present costly gifts to them **to curry favour with**[6] them. Somewhere a son-in-law gets huge pieces of land **for a song**[7] and somewhere a **demagogue**[8] lands for a rally straight from the **gaol**[9] to make a **harangue**[10] about how his opponents have **ever and anon**[11] tried to make his career **chequered**[12]. These so called **revered**[13] **puissants**[14] of India **fight shy of** [15] the reality that they are **damp squib**[16] as far as leadership is concerned but **eke out**[17] their income by adopting **sharp practices**[18]. They **cock a snook**[19] at the laws of the land though not publicly. These politicians work **in cahoots**[20] with one another and their activities and dealings are never **above board**[21]. They even **go the whole hog**[22] to **cook the books**[23] of the government departments and these **barefaced liars**[24] hire **veteran**[25] lawyers who **bend the truth**[26] in the court and then these **scoundrels**[27] **go scot free**[28]. Sometimes the ministers **buy a lemon**[29] with the government fund at an **exorbitant**[30] price and thus are **hand in glove**[31] with many **bad eggs**[32] in the **daylight robbery**[33]. They **pull wool over the eyes**[34] of the public with their **pack of lies**[35]. We need to understand that these politicians are **snakes in the grass**[36] and the common people of India are **down and out**[37] because of these people who have **feet of clay**[38].

I do believe that these politicians will **lose ground**[39] if the public do not **lose their head**[40] on the **d-day**[41]. People must not vote for them just for **ephemeral**[42] **loaves and fishes**[43]. Some **dipsomaniacs**[44] even **give in**[45] for a bottle of wine and some for a few rupees. In an **impoverished**[46] country where many find it difficult to **keep their pot boiling**[47], the poor are all **in a flutter**[48] when wine which is an **elixir**[49] for them are served to them just a night before the festival of democracy. As a result they sell their integrity and the future of their country for **pittance**[50]. **A man of straw**[51] can lead his country from **palmy days**[52] to its **last legs**[53]. His irresponsible decisions **put a spoke in the wheel**[54] of the development of the country. Recently India voted for development and not for caste, creed and religion. This of course has **thrown cold water**[55] on the politics of those who used to **set people by ears**[56] and **steal the march**[57] at the time of election by using the word secularism as **red herring**[58].

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
	Moot point	A debatable point	वाद-विवाद का मुद्दा
1.	Brew	to start to form	बनना शुरू होना
2.	Unbridled	Unrestrained	बेलगाम
3.	Echelons	a level in an organization or authority	किसी विभाग इत्यादि में पदों का स्थान
4.	Feather one's nest	to earn dishonestly	गलत तरीके से कमाना
5.	By the virtue of	by the power of	के बल पर
6.	To curry favour with	win favour of	की कृपा दृष्टि जीतना
7.	For a song	at a very low price	काफी कम कीमत पर

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
8.	Demagogue	A political leader who tries to get support by making false claims and promises based on emotions rather than reasons	नेता जो झूठे वादे एवं लोगों को भावनात्मक करके समर्थन हासिल करें।
9.	Gaol	Jail	जेल
10.	Harangue	An angry speech	गुस्से से भरा भाषण
11.	Ever and anon	now and then	जब-तब
12.	Chequered	full of ups and downs	उतार-चढ़ाव से भरा
13.	Revered	respectable	सम्मानीय
14.	Puissant	powerful	शक्तिशाली
15.	Fight shy of	to attempt to avoid	से बचना
16.	Damp squib	complete failure	पूर्ण असफल
17.	Eke out	supplement income	आमदनी बढ़ाना
18.	Sharp practices	dishonest means	गलत तरीके
19.	Cock a snook	to show impudent contempt	असम्मान या अवमानना दर्शाना
20.	In cahoots	in conspiracy with someone	किसी के साथ षयंडत्र में
21.	Above board	honest	ईमानदार
22.	Go the whole hog	to do something thoroughly	कोई काम विस्तार से करना
23.	Cook the books	to record false information in order to steal money or show wrong entry to hide stolen money	गलत प्रवष्टि करना ताकि पैसे की चोरी या गबन छुपाया जा सके
24.	Barefaced liars	Shameless liars	बेशर्म तरीके से झूठा व्यक्ति
25.	Veteran	experienced	अनुभवी
26.	Bend the truth	not to speak the entire truth	सच छुपाना या तोड़-मरोड़ कर पेश करना
27.	Scoundrels	a cruel or dishonest person	क्रूर या बदमाश व्यक्ति
28.	Go scot free	to escape from punishment	सजा से बच जाना
29.	Buy a lemon	to buy something that is worthless	बेकार चीज खरीदना
30.	Exorbitant	very high	बहुत अधिक
31.	Hand in glove	in extremely close relationship	बहुत अधिक घनिष्टता भरे रिश्ते में
32.	Bad eggs	with someone who behaves in a bad or dishonest way	जो गलत या बेईमान तरीके से काम करें
33.	Daylight robbery	blatantly overcharging or removing someone's money by foul play	गलत तरीके से किसी के पैसे का गबन करना
34.	Pull wool over the eyes	to deceive someone	धोखा देना
35.	Pack of lies	full of lies	झूठ का पुलिंदा
36.	Snake in the grass	a hidden enemy	छिपा हुआ दुश्मन
37.	Down and out	poor and ruined	गरीब और बर्बाद

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
38.	Feet of clay	hidden faults	छिपी हुई कमजोरियाँ
39.	Lose ground	Fail to keep position	अपना स्थान बनाए रखने में असमर्थ होना
40.	Lose their head	to be carried away	भावना में बह जाना
41.	D- day	A day on which something important is planned or expected to happen	जिस दिन कोई महत्वपूर्ण घटना होने वाली हो
42.	Ephemeral	Momentary	क्षणिक
43.	Loaves and fishes	Material benefits	भौतिक लाभ
44.	Dipsomaniac	one who is addicted to alcoholic drinks	शराबी
45.	Give in	yield	हार माना जाना
46.	Impoverished	extremely poor	गरीब
47.	Keep one's pot boiling	earn hardly enough for living	सिर्फ गुजारा भर ही कमाना
48.	In a flutter	excited	उत्तेजित
49.	Elixir	A magical liquid that can cure illness or extend life	अमृत
50.	Pittance	small amount of money	चंद पैसे
51.	Man of straw	A weak man	कमजोर आदमी
52.	Palmy days	prosperous days	अच्छे दिन
53.	On last legs	about to collapse	खत्म होने पर कगार पर
54.	Put a spoke in the wheel	to obstruct	बाधा उत्पन्न करना
55.	Throw cold water	to discourage	हतोसाहित करना
56.	Set someone by ears	to incite people	लोगो को भड़काना
57.	Steal the march	to get ahead secretly	चुपके से आगे बढ़ जाना
58.	Red herring	Something to distract attention	जो ध्यान भटकाये

Story -4

The Fair Sex

Being a woman, I can give first-hand experiences of what it is to be a woman.

Women **play second fiddle**[1] in the society and since her childhood, a girl child has been **brain fed**[2] that she will one day leave her **kith and kin**[3] and go to her husband's house. She is taught to be **mealy mouthed**[4] and **live-wire**[5] and is expected **to stand by**[6] her husband through all **weal and woe**[7] **willy-nilly**[8]. The **root and branch**[9] of her very existence is for her husband and she is always expected **to be in tune with**[10] her in-laws. A man is supposed and expected to keep his wife **under his thumb**[11] and he is looked down upon as an **queer fish**[12] if he is unable to hold his wife **to the leash**[13]. It's all **Latin and Greek**[14] to me as to why lakhs and crores are paid to the groom's father. Isn't it **buying a pig in a poke**[15]? Besides this, **goods and chattles**[16] are bought for the girl and her to be husband but the items do not include any computer, study table or books. I mean nothing related **to grey matter**[17] . I am totally **at sea**[18] when I speak on this issue and when **out and out**[19] **weird** [20] replies come. I feel as if I have stirred the **hornet's nest**[21] and I am **casting a slur** [22] upon the age-old tradition. When the life partners are at **loggerhead**[23], it is the woman who **bears the brunt**[24] of the society. She usually tries to **gild the pill** [25] even when her family life is **at sixes and sevens**[26] and god forbids if the couple **burn their boats**[27], it is the lady whose life **comes to a standstill**[28] as it is not easy to get **fair field and no favour**[29] in a **patriarchal**[30] society. She **gets into hot water**[31] and her whole life is supposed to have **gone to dogs**[32] once her married life **meets its waterloo**[33]. A girl always stands **against all odd**[34] and **through thick and thin** [35] in her father's and husband's life but beware, once she is **pissed off** [36] you will be really **up in the creek** [37] because **hell hath no fury like a woman scorned**[38].

Vocabularies

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
	Fair sex	Women	महिलाएं
1.	Play second fiddle	To have subordinate position	दोयम दर्जा
2.	Brain fed	Taught	सिखाया गया
3.	Kith and kin	Near relatives	नजदीकी रिश्तेदार
4.	Mealy mouthed	Soft-spoken	विनम्रता से बोलने वाला
5.	Live wire	Energetic	उर्जावान
6.	Stand by	Support	साथ/समर्थन देना
7.	Weal and woe	Joy and sorrow	सुख-दुख
8.	Willy-nilly	Whether one wishes or not	इच्छा से या बेमन से
9.	Root and branch	Complete	सम्पूर्ण
10.	Be in tune with	In agreement or mood	सहमति में

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
11.	Keep someone under thumb	To keep someone under one's control	दबाकर रखना
12.	Queer fish	Strange	विचित्र
13.	Hold someone to leash	To restrain	काबू में रखना
14.	Latin and Greek	Unable to understand	समझ के परे
15.	Buy a pig in poke	To buy a thing without knowing its actual worth	बिना सही मोल जाने कुछ खरीदना
16.	Goods and Chattels	Belongings of home	घर का सामान
17.	Grey matter	Intelligence	बुद्धि
18.	At sea	Confused	उलझन में
19.	Out and out	Completely	पूर्ण रूप से
20.	Weird	Strange	विचित्र
21.	Hornet's nest	Controversy	विवाद
22.	Cast a slur	To disrepute	बदनामी का कारण बनना
23.	At loggerhead	Quarrel	झगड़ना
24.	Bear the brunt	To bear the main attack	हमले का केन्द्र होना
25.	Gild the pill	To cover the unpleasant thing with a pleasant thing	किसी अप्रिय चीज को प्रिय चीज से ढकना
26.	At sixes and sevens	In a state of disorder	अस्त-व्यस्त
27.	Burn one's boat	Point of no return	वापसी का कोई रास्ता ना होना
28.	Come to a standstill	To come to a stop	रूक जाना
29.	Fair field and no favour	Equal opportunities to all	सभी के लिए समान अवसर
30.	Patriarchal	Male dominated	पितृसत्तात्मक
31.	Get into hot water	Get into trouble	समस्या में पड़ जाना
32.	Go to dogs	Ruined	बर्बाद
33.	Meet one's waterloo	To face final defeat	हार का सामना करना
34.	Against all odds	Despite many difficulties	कई समस्याओं के बावजूद
35.	Through thick and thin	In all circumstance	हर हालात में
36.	Pissed off	Annoyed	परेशान
37.	Up in the creek	In serious difficulties	गंभीर समस्या में
38.	Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned	There is nothing as unpleasant as a woman who has been offended	एक महिला जिसके साथ कुछ बुरा किया गया है, उसके गुस्से से ज्यादा अप्रिय कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

Story -5

Rise of the Phoenix

Arvind Kejriwal got unprecedented mandate in 2015 Delhi Legistative Assembly Election. I couldn't keep my hands off his political career.

Election fever had been at its peak in many states but AAP's rise **in a trice**[1] inspite of many **Trojan horses**[2] causing **teething troubles**[3] to the party made Delhi Assembly election a **hot potato**[4]. Delhi, that saw congress **rule the roost**[5] thrice, this time sent it packing **lock, stock and barrel**[6]. This election was a **two horse race**[7], between AAP and BJP. BJP's performance proved to be a **damp squib**[8] and Congress has now **met its waterloo**[9]. Both will have to **cool their heels** [10] for the next five years. The **brown sturdy**[11] of Congress, an age-old party, **turned into a nightmare**[12] in 2012 when Anna Hazare **blazed the trail**[13] that saw **unprecedent**[14] **big draw**[15]. **By and by**[16] the movement **gained momentum**[17], Anna **banking on**[18] his faithful **camaraderie**[19] **set the Thames on fire**[20]. He **stole his rivals' thunder**[21] because he is **aboveboard**[22] and **speaks straight from the shoulders** [23]. His fast unto death **ruffled quite a few feathers**[24] among the echelons of power but the **rot set in**[26] the movement when later Arvind Kejriwal's fast didn't **steal a march on**[27] his **predecessor**[28] Anna Hazare. Nine days of fast proved **ploughing the sands**[29] and Congress for the whole time **played fast and loose**[30] and **turned a deaf ear**[31] to his demands. The **meritocrats**[32] of the movement **put their heads together**[33] and soon **rose to the occasion** [34] and formed a political party AAP. This **off-hand**[35] decision of the **green horns**[36] **rubbed Anna the wrong way**[37]. He **put his foot down**[38] but now none of his **zealots**[39] except Kiran Bedi and a few was ready to invest time and energy in a **Quixotic**[40] project. The movement finally **petered out**[41] and a new party **saw the light of the day**[42].

The **debutant**[43] Arvind Kejriwal in his speeches portrayed India as a **banana republic**[44] and the public especially the youths **went bananas**[45]. He insisted that it is **barking up the wrong tree**[46] if we try to clean the dirt of politics without entering it. He said that the Congress Party **had a ball**[47] and now will have to **take a back seat**[48]. Soon a **whole new ball game**[49] started when General Assembly Election was announced in 2013. Kejriwal emerged as a **dark horse**[50] with 28 seats for the AAP **in his kitty**[51]. The BJP leaders who were waiting for the result **with bated breath**[52] without an **iota**[53] of doubt that it's their turn now was **in for a shock**[54] and the result was a **bolt from the blue**[55] for them. The Congress of course had to **bite the dust**[56] as it **got the boot from the public**[57] and could bag just 8 seats. **The blood, sweat and tears**[58] of the volunteers of AAP **bore fruits**[59]. Kejriwal was their **blue-eyed boy**[60] but he was **a new kid on the block**[61]. Overnight he became **a big cheese**[62] when he became the CM with the support of the Congress. Though he **remained betwixt and between**[63] for sometime but ultimately he **bit the bullet**[64], when on the ground of Jan Lokpal he **fell on his sword**[65] and the rein of Delhi went into the hands of the Central

Government. He **beat a hasty retreat**[66] from Delhi and went to contest Lok Sabha election from Varanasi. Overnight a man who became the CM in his first attempt turned into **a laughingstock**[67]. He was perceived as a **queer fish**[68] who was considered habitual of **picking holes**[69] in every person. He who **rubbed the blue blood**[70] of the Congress party **the wrong way**[71] was now trying to **put a spoke in the wheel**[72] of the **winning spree**[73] of the **past master**[74] of tact, Mr. Narendra Modi, **the leading light**[75] of the BJP. Kejriwal **threw down the gauntlet**[76] by filing his nomination from Varanasi. When the result came he had to **eat humble pie**[77]. The whole **hullabaloo**[78] proved to be a damp squib. The media that were **all eyes**[79] during the Lok Sabha election **wrote him off**[80] and many of his **bosom friends**[81] deserted him **hook, line and sinker**[82]. Kejriwal was **ridiculed**[83] on all social media but the **iron willed**[84] man **rose to the occasion**[85] and his **steady**[86] efforts **caught eyes of**[87] the common public by and by. His **fast and furious**[88] campaigns and **down to earth**[89] attitude was **a far cry**[90] from what it was earlier when he accused and blamed **every Tom, Dick and Harry**[91]. The result of the Delhi Assembly election **sealed the fate**[92] of all oppositions and the man who **got the flak**[93] a few months ago was **received with open arms**[94].

Certainly this common man's CM is **here to stay**[95] and change the **gear of governance**[96]. Hope this time the Delhi government **goes great guns**[97] but of course the high expectations of the people will keep the CM **under the gun**[98]. Kejriwal, **once bitten twice shy**[99] will hopefully **pick up the pieces**[100] and start afresh, though he knows, it will not be that **plain sailing**[101].

Vocabularies

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
	Rise of the phoenix (The whole phrase is → 'Rising of the phoenix' from the ashes)	Phoenix is a Greek mythological fire bird that is reborn from the ashes of its own body. It hence means rebirth and resurrection or revival from the lowest point of one's own life.	फिनिक्स एक ग्रीक पौराणिक पक्षी है जो अपने ही राख से पैदा होता है या फिर पुनः जीवित होता है। अतः the Phonix' का अर्थ है 'पुनः उत्थान' या 'पतन के बाद पुनः ऊँचाई तक पहुँचना'।
1.	In a trice	Very quickly	बहुत जल्द
2.	Trojan horse	Someone or something that attacks the group or organization that he/it belongs to ***or*** A trap intended to undermine or sabotage a company.	अपने ही दल या संगठन पर हमला करने वाला
3.	Teething troubles	Difficulties experienced initially.	शुरुआती समस्याएँ

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
4.	Hot potato	An issue or question about which people have different opinions and feel very strongly.	ऐसा मुद्दा जिस पर लोगों के अलग अलग मत हो और सभी अपनी विचारधारा पर अडिग हो।
5.	Rule the roost	To dominate	राज करना या शासन करना
6.	Lock, stock and barrel	Wholly, completely	पूर्ण रूप से
7.	Two horse race	Which has only two competitors	जिस में सिर्फ दो प्रत्याशी हो
8.	Damp squib	An event which people think will be exciting but which is disappointing when it happens	जिसके दिलचस्प होने की उम्मीद हो पर जब वह घटित हो तो निराशा हाथ लगे
9.	Meet one's waterloo	To face final defeat	पूर्ण रूप से पराजित होना
10.	Cool one's heels	To wait or be kept waiting for a long time	इंतजार करना/इंतजार कराया जाना
11.	Brown sturdy	Reverie/day-dream	सुनहरे सपने
12.	Turn into a nightmare	Turn into a bad experience	दुःस्वप्न/बुरा अनुभव साबित होना
13.	Blaze the trail	To start a movement/begin a new undertaking	आंदोलन शुरू करना/कुछ नया शुरू करना
14.	Unprecedented	Not done or experienced before	जो पहले कभी नहीं हुआ हो/अभूतपूर्व
15.	Big draw	A huge attraction	बहुत बड़ा आर्कषण
16.	By and by	Before long/ soon	जल्द ही
17.	Gain momentum	Gain strength	समर्थन/बल बढ़ना
18.	Bank on	To rely	पर निर्भर होना
19.	Camaraderie	A feeling of good friendship among the people in a group	अच्छी दोस्ती (समूह के सभी के बीच) सदस्यों
20.	Set the Thames on fire	To achieve something impossible	किसी असंभव चीज को हासिल करना
21.	Steal someone's thunder	To make a better impression	बेहतर असर छोड़ना (किसी प्रतिद्वंद्वी के तुलना में)
22.	Aboveboard	Open and honest	ईमानदार एवं स्पष्ट
23.	Speak straight from the shoulders	Very direct without embellishment	सीधे-सीधे, बिना बनावट या ताम-झाम के
24.	Ruffle quite a few feathers	To annoy some people while making changes or improvement	कुछ परिवर्तन या सुधार करते समय कुछ लोगों को अप्रसन्न कर देना

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
25.	Echelons	A level in an organization/a level of authority or responsibility	सत्ता या जिम्मेदारी का विभिन्न स्तर
26.	Rot set in	A situation starting getting worse	हालात बदतर होना/सड़ना शुरू होना
27.	Steal the march on	To gain an advantage on	किसी से बढ़त हासिल करना
28.	Predecessor	That comes before/ancestor	पूर्वगामी/पूर्वज
29.	Plough the sands	Doing that seems impossible or working in vain	बेकार की मेहनत करना या कुछ असंभव करने की कोशिश करना
30.	Play fast and loose	Repeatedly changing one's attitude	बार-बार व्यवहार परिवर्तित करना
31.	Turned a deaf ear	To ignore what someone says	अनसुना करना
32.	Meritocrats	Talented people	प्रतिभाशाली लोग
33.	Put heads together	To consult seriously	चिन्तन करना
34.	Rise to the occasion	Succeed in dealing with a difficult situation	मुश्किल हालात से निपटने में सफल होना
35.	Off-hand	Without previous thought or preparation	बिना तैयारी के
36.	Green horns	Inexperienced	अनुभवहीन
37.	Rub someone the wrong way	Annoy	अप्रसन्न कर देना
38.	Put one's foot down	To assert one's authority	अपनी प्रभुता दर्शाना
39.	Zealot	A person who has very strong feelings about something (such as religion/politics etc.)	कट्टर समर्थक
40.	Quixotic	Hopeful in a way that is not practical	अव्यवहारिक रूप से आशांवित होना
41.	Petered out	End weakly	कमजोर हो कर खत्म हो जाना
42.	See the light of the day	To be made available or be known about	उपलब्ध होना/ की जानकारी होना
43.	Debutant	One who makes the first appearance in public platform like acting, singing etc.	जो पहली बार सार्वजनिक जीवन में आए (जैसे-अभिनय, गायन इत्यादि में)
44.	Banana Republic	A small, poor country with a weak or dishonest government	एक छोटा गरीब देश जिसकी सरकार कमजोर व भ्रष्ट हो
45.	Go banana	Become very angry/ act crazy	बहुत अधिक गुस्सा या उन्मादित हो जाना
46.	Bark up the wrong tree	Waste one's efforts by pursuing the wrong thing or path	गलत या बेकार काम में ऊर्जा व्यर्थ करना

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
47.	Have a ball	Enjoy oneself greatly	भरपूर मस्ती करना
48.	Take a back seat	Occupy an inferior position	दोयम दर्जा लेना
49.	Whole new ball game	A completely different situation	बिलकुल अलग हालात
50.	Dark horse	A little known person that emerges to prominence	जो एक अपरिचित चेहरा हो परन्तु बाद में मशहूर हो जाए
51.	In one's kitty	A container kept for a particular purpose to which all members jointly contribute	ऐसा पात्र/बैग इत्यादि जिसमें गुट के सभी लोग कुछ प्रदान करें
52.	With bated breath	Feel very excited or anxious while waiting	इंतजार करते समय घबराहट व उत्तेजना महसूस करना
53.	Iota	Very small amount	बहुत थोड़ा
54.	In for a shock	To get a sudden unpleasant surprise	अचानक मानसिक धक्का/ अघात लगना
55.	Bolt from the blue	Unexpected and unpleasant experience	अचानक आई मुसीबत
56.	Bite the dust	To suffer humiliation or defeat	शर्मिन्दगी या हार का सामना करना
57.	Get the boot from the public	To be kicked or rejected	दुत्कार दिया जाना
58.	Blood, sweat and tears	A lot of effort and sufferings	काफी प्रयास एवं परेशानी
59.	Bear fruits	To give good results	फलदायक होना
60.	Blue-eyed boy	Very dear/Apple of one's eye	बहुत प्यार/आँखों का तारा
61.	New kid on the block	Someone who is new in a place or organisation and has many things to learn	जो किसी स्थान/संस्था में नया हो और उसे काफी कुछ सीखने की जरूरत हो
62.	Big Cheese	Important person	महत्त्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति
63.	Remain betwixt and between	To remain in a midway position/ doubtful	बीच के हालात में/निर्णय लेने में असमर्थ
64.	Bite the bullet	To enter with resignation upon a difficult course of action	हिचकिचाहट के साथ कोई कठिन कार्य करना
65.	Fall on one's sword	Assume responsibility or blame on behalf of other people, especially byresigning from a position	जिम्मेदारी लेते हुए अपने पद से इस्तीफा देना
66.	Beat a hasty retreat	Run away/abandon	भाग जाना
67.	A laughingstock	A person or thing that is regarded as very foolish or ridiculous	मजाक का पात्र
68.	Queer fish	Strange person	विचित्र व्यक्ति

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
69.	Pick holes	To find fault	खामियाँ निकालना
70.	Blue blood	Royal	शाही
71.	Rub the wrong way	To irritate someone	किसी को चिढ़ा/अप्रसन्न कर देना
72.	Put a spoke in the wheel	To spoil someone's plan	किसी के प्लान को बिगाड़ देना
73.	Winning spree	Outburst of an activity	भरमार/बहुतायत में
74.	Past master	Expert	निपुण
75.	The leading light	A person who is very important member of a group	किसी गुट का अति महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति
76.	Throw down the gauntlet	To challenge	चुनौती देना
77.	Eat humble pie	To be forced to admit that you are wrong	ये मानने पर मजबूर होना कि स्वयं गलत है।
78.	Hullabaloo	A very noisy and confused situation	शोरगुल एवं उलझन भरी हालात
79.	All eyes	Watching very closely	बहुत बारीक नजर रखना
80.	Write off	To regard or concede to be lost	महत्वहीन/दौड़ से बाहर कराए देना
81.	Bosom friends	Fast friends	जिगरी दोस्त
82.	Hook, line and sinker	Completely, without hesitation or reservation	बिना झिझक के, पूरी तरह से
83.	Ridicule	To deride	मजाक उड़ाना
84.	Iron-willed	Of strong determination	मजबूत इरादे का
85.	Rise to the occasion	To meet the challange of an event	चुनौती का सामना करना
86.	Steady	Stable, uniform	लगातार
87.	Catch eyes of	To attract the attention of	ध्यान आकर्षित करना
88.	Fast and furious	Swiftly, intensely and energetically	फूर्ति एवं स्फूर्ति से
89.	Down to earth	Humble	विनम्र
90.	A far cry	Notably different	काफी अलग
91.	Every Tom,	Everyone without discrimintion Dick and Harry	हर ऐरा-गैरा
92.	Seal the fate	End in failure	असफलता में खत्म होना
93.	Get the flak	To receive criticism	आलोचना पाना
94.	To receive with open arms	To welcome	स्वागत करना
95.	Here to stay	Set to remain for a longer period	काफी समय तक रहना

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
96.	Change the gear	Change one's approach in handling a problem	समस्या से निपटने का तरीका परिवर्तित करना
97.	Go great guns	Progress very well	बहुत अच्छी तरह सफल होना
98.	Under the gun	Under pressure to do something	कुछ करने का दबाव होना
99.	Once bitten twice shy	Taking full precaution because he/she has been hurt once	एक बुरे अनुभव के वजह से आगे सतर्कता रखना/दूध का जला, छाछ भी फूँक के पीता है।
100.	Pick up the pieces	Try to repair emotional, financial or other damage done to life	भावनात्मक, आर्थिक या अन्य प्रकार कआघात से उबरना
101.	Plain sailing	Easy progress over an unobstructed course	बिना रूकावट के आसान तरक्की

Story -6

Sweat of the brow

'Children of lesser god' too need equal attention.

Child labourers and their exploiters are **ubiquitous**[1] not only **pan India**[2] but also throughout the world. From **paedophilic**[3] to **sadist**[4] the exploiters can be of any type and the problem is **aggravating**[5] day by day. Usually in our country **Fabian policy**[6] is adopted to deal with those whose actions **fly in the face of**[7] the orders of the various rulings and acts of the country. In fact whether it is a tea stall or a construction site, almost every place **speaks volume**[8] for this **heinous**[9] and **abominable**[10] fact as child labour can be seen all around us. The exploiters **snap their fingers**[11] at the law saying it is better to work than to die from starvation. The **toil and moil**[12] of these young mass is also not paid adequately as many children are **at a loose end**[13] and are ready to do any **back breaking**[14] work just to **keep the wolves away from the door**[15]. Almost all Acts made against child labour prove **futile**[16] **at close quarters**[17] as children who are **dead broke**[18] and **down and out**[19] cannot hire **great hand**[20] to fight their cases **to the finish**[21]. The **fool's errand**[22] cannot make **two square meals**[23] available to them. Even when certain **small fry**[24] and **green horns**[25] come to their rescue, the offenders try to **grease their palm**[26] and many times these **good Samaritans**[27] **give a wide berth**[28] to all such **big fish**[29]. Sometimes even the police **spill the beans**[30] and even **take up the cudgels**[31] for child labour terming it a **necessary evil**[32]. The concerned authorities too **pass the buck**[33] and well known faces just **play the gallery**[34] by raising such issues on public platform. We, the enlightened and educated class, do not **turn a hair**[35] when we see child labourers around us. The **elite**[36] and influential classes too that can really do something concrete very easily, **wash their hands of**[37] all such evils that are **rampant**[38] and **deep rooted**[39] in our society. In my opinion it is obvious that the **rank and file**[40] usually **run short of**[41] necessities of life but this in no way must be **a sort in the arm**[42] of child labour in India. Of course abolition of child labour from a developing country is an **uphill task**[43] but its presence is **a clear writing on the wall**[44] that **steering clear of**[45] it will invite serious human right violation.

Vocabularies

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
	Sweat of the brow	Hard labour	कड़ी मेहनत
1.	Ubiquitous	Universal	सर्वव्यापी
2.	Pan India	Present throughout India	पूरे भारत में मौजूद
3.	Paedophilic	One who has sexual desires with children	बाल यौन-शोषक
4.	Sadist	One who derives pleasure in others' pain	जो दूसरे के दर्द से सुख हासिल करें
5.	Aggravation	To worsen	बदतर बनाना
6.	Fabian policy	Policy of delaying decisions	निर्णय टालने की रणनीति
7.	Fly in the face of	To defy	उल्लंघन करना
8.	Speak volumes of	To have abundant proof of	भारी मात्रा में सबूत होना
9.	Heinous	Very bad or evil	बहुत खराब
10.	Abominable	Fit to be hated	नफरत के लायक
11.	Snap fingers at	To show contempt	असम्मान/अवमानना दर्शाना
12.	Toil and moil	Hard labour	कड़ी मेहनत
13.	At a loose end	Idle/unoccupied	बिना काम का/बेकार
14.	Back breaking	Physically demanding	कमर-तोड़
15.	Keep the wolves away from the door	To avoid starvation	भुखमरी से बचना
16.	Futile	Fruitless	निष्फल
17.	At close quarters	Close examination	अच्छे तरीके से निरीक्षण
18.	Dead broke	Penniless	अत्यन्त गरीब
19.	Down and out	Poor and ruined	गरीब और बर्बाद
20.	Great hand	Expert	दक्ष
21.	Fight to the finish	Fight to the end	अंत तक लड़ना
22.	Fool's errand	Useless undertaking	बेकार का काम
23.	Square meals	Substantial nourishing meals consisting of enough food to satisfy hunger	भर पेट पौषक खाना
24.	Small fry	Not important person	आम आदमी
25.	Green horns	Inexperienced	अनुभवहीन
26.	Grease the palm	To bribe	रिश्वत देना
27.	Good samaritan	One who helps strangers	जो अनजाने लोगों की मदद करता हो।
28.	Give a wide berth	To avoid	नजरअंदाज करना

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
29.	Big fish	Influential people	जिन की ऊपर तक पहुँच हो
30.	Spill the beans	To reveal the secret	राज उगल देना
31.	Take up the cudgels	To support or defend	समर्थन या बचाव करना
32.	Necessary evil	Something wrong but essential	जो गलत है लेकिन जरूरी है
33.	Pass the buck	To blame each other	एक दूसरे पर आरोप मढ़ना
34.	Play the gallery	To gain cheap popularity	सस्ती लोकप्रियता हासिल करना
35.	Turn a hair	Show reaction	प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करना
36.	Elite	High class	उच्च वर्ग
37.	Wash hands of	To have nothing to do	कोई मतलब नहीं होना
38.	Rampant	Widespread	व्यापक
39.	Deep rooted	Existing for a long time and difficult to change	जो लम्बे समय से हो और जिसे परिवर्तित करना मुश्किल हो
40.	Rank and file	Ordinary people	आम आदमी
41.	Run short of	Lack	कमी होना
42.	A shot in the arm	To encourage	प्रोत्साहित करना
43.	Unhill task	Difficult task	मुश्किल काम
44.	Clear writing on the wall	A warning	चेतावनी
45.	Steer clear of	To avoid	से बचना

Story -7

Anglophobia

Now don't tell me, you aren't anglophobic.

English, an alien language for almost half of the Indians, is a cause of **dread**[1], **panic**[2] and **trepidation**[3] for many. Anglophobia, a well-known problem in India even leads to a **recluse**[4] life style and such people become **xenophobic**[5] and **introvert**[6]. Since their education is in Hindi medium or their regional language, they are found to be not only **cacographist**[7] when they write but also **circumlocutory**[8] and **inaudible**[9] when they speak as they lack the knowledge of exact words to present their ideas in a **succinct**[10] manner and hence they gradually grow diffident. While writing answers they are usually **verbatim**[11] and **verbose**[12]. The **facsimile**[13] of the exact passage hardly fetches any marks for them and this in turn make the **bibliophilic**[14] students **taciturn**[15] and **aloof**[16]. This **posse**[17] of Anglophobic **pupils**[18] turn **pedantic**[19] when it comes to expressing their views in their mother tongue. They become **loquacious**[20] and their articles become **terse**[21] and they, **infallible**[22]. Many such students try to mask their **achilles' heels**[23] and instead of **taking a leaf out of**[24] **the erudite's**[25] **book**, they **throw a spanner**[26] in the plans and syllabus of the different commissions conducting exams in India. The same happened when life was **thrown out of gear**[27] due to the agitations **staged**[28] by the Civil Services candidates of the Hindi belt. The Government had to **throw up the sponge**[29] when the agitation gradually **gained momentum**[30] and **took the government by storm**[31]. Usually **when the crunch comes**[32] it seems, politics wins and this language of mass communication loses the battle. Anglophobia, in my opinion, is **gnosiophobia**[33] because all scientific discoveries and inventions made by the **occidental**[34] are passed on to the **oriental**[35] in the native language of the West i.e. English. We **misconstrue**[36] them as **bohemian**[37] and **swashbuckler**[38] but we fail to **appreciate**[39] that they are **versatile**[40], **diligent**[41] and **indefatigable**[42]. English is here to stay. Our **deftness**[43] in adapting ourselves to the changing world will decided which way we go, towards our **regression**[44] or our progression[45].

Vocabularies

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
	Anglophobia	Fear of English and English things	अंग्रेजी एवं उससे संबंधित वस्तुओं से डर
1.	Dread	Fear	डरना
2.	Panic	Fear	डरना
3.	Trepidation	A feeling of fear that causes one to hesitate because he thinks that something unpleasant is going to happen	डर का अहसास जो कुछ अप्रिय हो जाने के शंका से उत्पन्न हो।
4.	Recluse	Marked by withdrawal from society	अकेला रहने वाला
5.	Xenophobic	One who is afraid of whatever is of foreign origin	जो विदेशी लोगों और वस्तु से डरता हो।
6.	Introvert	One who is shy, quiet and does not find it easy to talk to others	अंर्तमुखी
7.	Cacographist	One who has bad handwriting & spellings (antonym of orthographist and calligraphist)	जिसकी लिखवाट या बर्तनी खराब हो
8	Circumlocutory	Roundabout way of speaking	घुमा-फिरा कर बता करना
9.	Inaudible	Not possible to hear	जो सुनाई ना दे।
10.	Succinct	Precise, without wasted words	संक्षेप में, बिना फालतू शब्दों के
11.	Verbatim	Word for word/ in the exact words	शब्दशः
12.	Verbose	Using more words than needed	जरूरत से ज्यादा शब्दों का प्रयोग
13.	Facsimile	An exact copy	हू-ब-हू
14.	Bibliophilic	One who loves books	किताबों से प्यार करने वाला
15.	Taciturn	Quiet, reticent	चुप रहने वाला
16.	Aloof	Alone	अकेला
17.	Posse	A group of people who are same in some way	लोगों का समूह जो किसी प्रकार समान हो
18.	Pupil	Student	छात्र
19.	Pedantic	One who displays his knowledge	अपने ज्ञान का बखान करने वाला
20.	Loquacious	Talkative	बातूनी
21.	Terse	Concise, using few words	बिना फालतू शब्दों के
22.	Infallible	That cannot make mistakes	जो गलती ना करे
23.	Achilles' heels	A weak or vulnerable point	कमजोरी

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
24.	Take leaf out of one's book	To emulate	बराबरी करना
25.	Erudite	Scholarly, having academic knowledge	पढ़ा-लिखा
26.	Throw a spanner	To sabotage a plan	प्लान नाकाम करना
27.	Throw out of gear	Not working properly	ठीक से काम ना करना
28.	Stage (verb)	Organize, arrange	करना (प्रदर्शन, आंदोलन इत्यादि)
29.	Throw up the sponge	Surrender	सम्पर्ण करना
30.	Gain momentum	Gain force or strength	शक्ति/ बल में तेजी आना
31.	Take someone by storm	To surprise unexpectedly	आश्चर्यचकित कर देना
32.	When the crunch comes	The moment of decision	निर्णय का समय
33.	Gnoscophobia	Fear of knowledge	ज्ञान से डर
34.	Occidental	Of Europe	यूरोपीय देश का
35.	Oriental	Of Asia especially Eastern Asia	एशिया खास का पूर्व एशिया का
36.	Misconstrue	Misunderstand	गलत समझना
37.	Bohemian	A person of unconventional life style	अपारम्परिक जीवन शैली वाला व्यक्ति
38.	Swashbuckler	A boastful person	डींगे मारने वाला
39.	Appreciate	To understand the worth of	का मोल समझना
40.	Versatile	Able to do many different things	बहु-प्रतिभाशाली
41.	Deftness	Skill	दक्षता
42.	Indefatigable	That doesn't tire	जो थके नहीं
43.	Diligent	Hardworking	मेहनती
44.	Regression	Retrogression/ return to former stage	पीछे जाना
45.	Progression	The process of developing over a period of time	प्रगति (समय से साथ)

Story-8

Gift of the Gab

You can twist the world around your little finger if you have gift of the gab.

What wonders an **orator**[1] can do was proved by our PM in the Lok Sabha election. He is **articulate**[2], **deft**[3] and his **extemporaneous**[4] speech leaves the audience **mesmerised**[5] and **spell-bound**[6]. His **impromptu**[7] speeches are never **harangue**[8] and usually **brings the house down**[9]. In the same way, many other political parties have **eloquent**[10] leaders who are though **wet behind the ears**[11] **beggar description**[12] when it comes to **articulacy**[13]. A **silver-tongued**[14] person can **break the ice**[15] easily and is always **in the good books of**[16] his **acquaintances**[17]. He never **develops cold feet**[18] when it comes to public speaking. While the **demophobic**[19] people **cut no ice**[20] with the crowd, a **glib**[21]and **nonchalant**[22] speaker with his **unambiguous**[23] speech never **falls short of**[24] impressing the listener. Teaching too is more of an art that needs a lot of eloquence besides knowing **the ins and outs**[25]of one's subject. A teacher must be **a live wire**[26] and must **hold** the class **to his leash**[27]. **Loaves and fishes**[28] must not be his prime concern and he must prove himself to be a **man of parts**[29] if he wants to be **revered**[30] by his students. An **old hand**[31] knows how to **elicit**[32] responses whether it is from a class or a crowd but I am pained when I see the political parties **painting the town red**[33] in the name of rallies where the **boisterous**[34] politicians boast of from the **rostrum**[35] while the common man **pay through his nose**[36] for such **reveric**[37] in the form of tax. The leaders **play to the gallery**[38] and **pull the wool over the eyes of**[39] the common people in the name of caste, religion and region. Recently the Supreme Court has **put its foot down**[40]and has put an end to taxpayer funded full-blown **narcissism**[41]of politicians by banning the government from issuing media advertisements containing photos of ministers and political leaders.

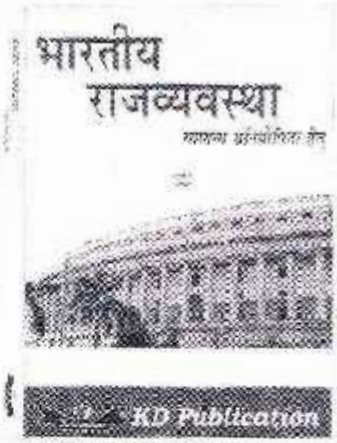
Vocabularies

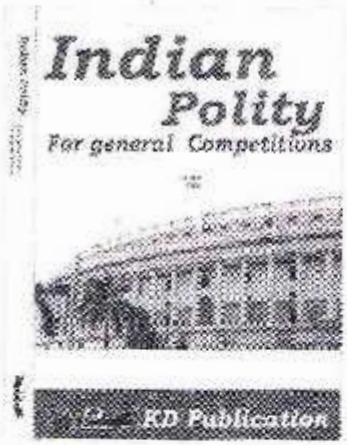
S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
	Gift of the gab	The ability to speak persuasively	वाक्पटुता
1.	Orator	One who is good at making speeches	अच्छा वक्ता
2.	Articulate	Able to express ideas clearly and effectively in speech or writing	जो अपने विचार को स्पष्ट एवं प्रभावशाली तरीके से भाषण या लेख में व्यक्त कर सकें।
3.	Deft	Skillful & clever	दक्ष

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
4.	Extemporaneous	Without preparation	बिना तैयारी के
5.	Mesmerised	To hold the attention completely or spell-bind	मंत्रमुग्ध करना
6.	Spell-bound	To hold the attention completely	मंत्रमुग्ध करना
7.	Impromptu	Without preparation	बिना तैयारी के
8.	Harangue	A forceful or angry speech	गुस्सा भरा भाषण
9.	Brings the house down	To receive great applause	बहुत अधिक तारीफ पाना
10.	Eloquent	Having the ability to use language clearly and effectively	अच्छा वक्ता
11.	Wet behind the ears	Inexperienced	अनुभवहीन
12.	Beggar	Unable to be described description	जिसको वर्णन करना मुश्किल हो
13.	Articulacy	The state of being eloquent	अच्छा वक्ता होने का गुण
14.	Silver-tongued	Able to speak in a way that makes people do or believe what you want them to do or believe	प्रभावशाली वक्ता
15.	Break the ice	To begin conversation	बातचीत शुरू करना
16.	In the good books of	In favour of	के पक्ष में
17.	Acquaintances	One who is known	परिचित
18.	Develop cold feet	To become nervous	घबड़ा जाना
19.	Demophobic	A person who is afraid of crowd masses or people	भीड़ या लोगों के बीच घबड़ा या डर जाने वाला
20.	Cut no ice	To leave no influence	असर ना छोड़ना
21.	Glib	Speaking in a smooth, easy way without preparation and that is not sincere	गंभीरता से रहित, आराम के बिना तैयारी की बात
22.	Nonchalant	Relaxed and calm	शांत, चिंता रहित
23.	Unambiguous	Clear	स्पष्ट
24.	Fall short of	To fail to attain something like a goal	में नाकामयाब रहना
25.	The ins and outs	Minute details	सम्पूर्ण जानकारी
26.	A live wire	Energetic	उर्जावान
27.	To hold to one's leash	To restrain or control	काबू में रखना
28.	Loaves and fishes	Materialistic wealth	भौतिक सम्पत्ति
29.	Man of parts	Talented	गुणवान

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
30.	Revered	Respected	सम्मानित
31.	Old hand	Experienced	अनुभवी
32.	Elicit	To draw out	निकालना
33.	Painting the town red	Celebrate flamboyantly	खुशी या जश्न मनाना दिखावे के साथ
34.	Boisterous	Noisy	शोर मचाने वाला
35.	Rostrum	A small raised platform on a stage	स्टेज का ऊँचा स्थान
36.	Pay through his nose	To pay dearly	क्षमता से ज्यादा चुकाना
37.	Reverie	Merriment	खुशी
38.	Play to the gallery	To gain cheap popularity	सस्ती लोकप्रियता हासिल करना
39.	Pull wool over the eyes of someone	To blind to the true situation	सही हालात से दिशा भ्रमित करना
40.	Put its foot down	To assert one's authority	अपने पद की शक्ति दर्शाना
41.	Narcissism	Self-love and admiration	स्वयं की प्रशंसा

For all general competitive exams





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Story-9

Fables and Parables

After lullaby, the best thing that happened in my life.

Legends[1] and **Anecdotes**[2] make us **nostalgic**[3] and they take us down the memory lane to our Childhood. Our grandparents were **raconteurs**[4] and had **gift of the gab**[5]. Their **lucid**[6] way of explaining the **minute**[7] and **ingrained**[8] details of the stories, they narrated, made this relation **close to our heart**[9]. Every night, I waited, with **bated breath**[10], for the **folktales**[11] and **yarn**[12] of my grandmother who was **mealy-mouthed**[13] and **stood in great stead**[14] whenever anyone needed her. She **kicked the bucket**[15] when she was **as fit as fiddle**[16]. This **bolt from the blue**[17] **took** me and my **siblings**[18] **by storm**[19]. Now I do understand the **weal and woe**[20] of life and know that we have to **throw up the sponge**[21] **willy-nilly**[22] to the events **destined**[23] in our life. As far as I am concerned, I am a **green horn**[24] in comparison to my grandmother who was a **great hand**[25] at story telling. For me story telling is a **herculean task**[26] and my son **hauls me over the coals**[27] if I fail to **bring the house down**[28] by my performance. I am a **damp squib**[29] at story telling but still **die hard**[30]. **Candidly**[31] I would say that all my efforts **end in fiasco**[32] and at the end he **pulls a long face**[33] and I find myself **ploughing the sands**[34]. He **picks holes**[35] in all my stories and I end up with my **foot in the mouth**[36].

Children love **tall stories**[37] too though **with a pinch of salt**[38]. Though the stories of fairies and **legendary**[39] characters appear **will O' the wisp**[40] but undoubtedly these stories arouse the power of imaginations and help children build **Ivory tower**[41] and stay **in a flutter**[42] all day long.

Vocabularies

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
	Fables	Short stories with animal characters	जानवरों के किरदार वाली छोटी कहानियाँ
	Parable	A short story with a moral lesson	नैतिक कहानी
1.	Legends	A story from past that is believed by many people but can't be proved to be true	ऐसी कहानी जिसकी प्रमाणिकता सिद्ध न हो

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
2.	Anecdotes	Short account of an incident	लघुकथा/किस्सा
3.	Nostalgic	Pleasure and sadness that is caused by remembering something from the past and wishing that you could experience it again	पुरानी यादें जिसे याद करके सुख-दुख की अनुभूति हो
4.	Raconteur	A person skilled in telling stories	मजेदार कहानियाँ सुनाने वाला
5.	Gift of the gab	Art of speak	बोलने की कला में निपुण होना
6.	Lucid	Very clear and easy to understand	सुस्पष्ट
7.	Minute	Very small	सुक्ष्म
8.	Ingrained	Deeply embedded	अंतर्निहित
9.	Close to our heart	Very dear	बहुत प्रिय होना
10.	Bated breath	In anxiety/expectancy	उत्सुकता और उम्मीद के साथ
11.	Folktales	A story originating in popular culture typically passed on by word of mouth	लोक-कथा
12.	Yarn	An exciting or interesting story	रोमांचक कहानी
13.	Mealy-mouthed	Soft-spoken	मधुरभाषी
14.	Stand in great stead	To be helpful in need	जरूरत के समय मदद करना
15.	Kick the bucket	To die	मर जाना
16.	As fit as fiddle	Healthy	स्वस्थ्य
17.	Bolt from the blue	Sudden or unexpected shock	अकस्मात धक्का
18.	Siblings	A person's brothers or sisters	सहोदर/भाई-बहन
19.	To take by storm	To surprise	चकित करना
20.	Weal and woe	Joy and sorrow	सुख और दुःख
21.	Throw up the sponge	Surrender	आत्म सम्पर्ण
22.	Willy-nilly	Whether one wishes or not	चाहे या ना चाहे
23.	Destined	Governed by fate	भाग्य का लिखा हुआ
24.	Green horn	Inexperienced	अनुभवहीन
25.	Great hand	Expert	विशेषज्ञ
26.	Herculean task	Very difficult work	जटिल कार्य

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
27.	Haul over the coals	To take to task	डाँटना
28.	To bring the house down	To do something that takes attention away from what someone has done	काफी तारीफ पाना श्रेय लेना
29	Damp squib	Complete failure	पूर्ण रूप से असफल
30.	Die hard	Persistent in struggle	निरंतर मेहनत करने वाला
31.	Candidly	Frankly	स्पष्ट रूप से
32.	End in fiasco	Come to nothing/ unconcluded	निष्कर्ष न निकलना
33.	Pull a long face	To look sad	उदास दिखना
34.	Ploughing the sands	To do futile labour	व्यर्थ परिश्रम करना
35.	Picks holes	To find fault with	दोष निकालना
36.	Foot in the mouth	To say something that one regrets later	गलत कहने के बाद पछतावा करना
37.	Tall stories	Stories difficult to believe	विश्वास न करने योग्य कहानियाँ
38.	With a pinch of salt	Having doubt about truth	सत्यता पर शक होना
39.	Legendary	Very famous	सुप्रसिद्ध
40.	Will O' the wisp	Unreal	अवास्तविक
41.	Ivory tower	Imaginary world	काल्पनिक दुनिया
42.	In a flutter	Excited	उत्साहित

2 Theme based Idioms

CHAPTER

Coloured Idioms

Blue

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**Feeling blue**	feeling unhappy	दुखी महसूस करना
2.	**Out of the blue**	completely unexpected	पूरी तरह अनेपक्षित
3.	**To blue pencil something**	to censor something	पाबंदी लगाना
4.	**Blue eyed boy**	favourite	प्रिय
5.	**Blue blood**	royal	शाही
6.	**Blue murder**	loud outcry	हाहाकार
7.	**Blue in the face**	to make an enormous but futile effort	भारी परन्तु व्यर्थ प्रयास करना
8.	**Once in a blue moon**	very rarely	दुर्लभ
9.	**To beat black and blue**	beat mercilessly	बेरहमी से पीटना
10.	**Blue ribbon /blue riband**	highest prize in a competition	प्रतियोगिता का उच्चतम इनाम
11.	**True blue**	completely loyal	वफादार
12.	**Talk a blue streak**	to talk quickly and without stopping	लगातार तेजी से बात करना
13.	**The blues**	A state of depression or sadness	अवसाद/उदासी की स्थिति
14.	**Blue collar workers**	Unskilled workers	अकुशल मजदूर
15.	**Between the devil and the deep blue sea**	to have two equally unpleasant choices	दो बराबर अप्रिय विकल्प
16.	**Bolt from the blue**	sudden or unexpected shock	अनपेक्षित धक्का
17.	**Blue stocking**	A woman with strong scholarly or literary interests	साहित्यिक रूचि रखने वाली महिला

Red

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**Red letter day**	a very important or memorable day	यादगार दिन
2.	**To paint the town red**	to celebrate	जश्न मनाना
3.	**In the red**	Overdrawn / in financial danger	वित्तीय खतरे में
4.	**Like a red rag to a bull**	likely to make someone angry	नाराज करने की संभावना
5.	**Red tapism**	extreme formalities	अति औपचारिकता
6.	**Red carpet welcome**	to welcome with great respect	सम्मान के साथ स्वागत करना

7.	**Red bait**	to denounce/to accuse	निंदा करना/ दोष निकालना
8.	**To catch someone red handed**	to catch someone while he was committing the crime	रंगे हाथ पकड़ना
9.	**To look through rose coloured /tinted glasses**	with an unduly, cheerful or optimistic view	आशावादी दृष्टिकोण से
10.	**Red herring**	that distract from the main issue	मुख्य मुद्दे से भटकाने वाला
11.	**To see red**	get angry / violent	हिंसक होना
12.	**Paint the town red**	celebrate noisily	शोर गुल के साथ खुशियाँ मनाना
13.	**Red rag to a bull**	that makes someone very angry	जो किसी को गुस्सा दिलाए

Grey

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**Grey area**	lack of clarity	स्पष्टता की कमी
2.	**Grey matter**	intelligence	बुद्धिमत्ता
3.	**Grey market**	a market outside the authorized system of distribution	काला बाजार
4.	**Grey eminence**	one without an official position but who has influence over people who take decisions	जो किसी पद पर ना हो कर भी उन लोगों पर प्रभाव होना जो निर्णय लेते हैं।

Green

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**To be green**	immature /new at something	अविकसित
2.	**To have green thumb / fingers**	skill at growing plants	अच्छी बागवानी करने वाला
3.	**To go/look green**	to look pale or ill	बीमार दिखना
4.	**To get green light**	to get approval to do something	किसी चीज को अनुमोदन या अनुमति प्राप्त करना
5.	**Green with envy**	to be extremely jealous	बहुत ईर्ष्या होना
6.	**Green eyed monster**	jealousy/envy	ईर्ष्या
8.	**Have green eyes**	be jealous	ईर्ष्यालु होना
9.	**A green horn**	a novice / beginner /inexperienced person	नौसिखिया
11.	**Grass is greener on the other side**	to think that others are in better circumstances	ऐसा सोचना कि दूसरे बेहतर परिस्थिति में है।

White

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**White wash**	cover up the truth	सच्चाई को छिपाना
2.	**Lily white**	innocent / pure	मासूम
3.	**White glove**	inspection	निरीक्षण
4.	**White collar workers**	skilled workers	कुशल मजदूर
5.	**White magic**	magic used to do good things	जो जादू अच्छे कार्य करने के लिए प्रयोग हो
6.	**White elephant**	useless but expensive possession	महंगे परन्तु अनुपयोगी वस्तु
7.	**White lie**	a lie that is told in order not to upset anyone	झूठ जो इसी कारण से बोला गया हो ताकि दूसरों को तकलीफ ना पहुँचे
8.	**White hope**	one who is expected to bring honour, glory etc	जिससे महिमा/ख्याति प्राप्ति की अपेक्षा हो।
9.	**Show white feather**	show cowardice	कायरता दिखाना

Black

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**Black hand**	A lawless, secret society engaged in criminal activities	आपराधिक गतिविधियों में लिप्त अधर्म समाज
2.	**Black hearted**	Wicked	दुष्ट
3.	**Black look**	face full of anger and hatred	नफरत एवं गुस्से से भरा हुआ चेहरा
4.	**Black future**	bleak future /future without hope	अंधकारमय भविष्य
5.	**Black and white**	to judge everything as either good or bad	सब कुछ का सिर्फ अच्छे या बुरे के श्रेणी में रखना
6.	**Black sheep**	a person who is a disgrace or embarrassment for his family	जो परिवार के लिए अपमान का कारण हो
7.	**In the black**	to be successful or profitable	कामयाब/लाभदायक होना।
8.	**Blacklisted**	banned	प्रतिबंधित
9.	**In black and white**	in written form	लिखित रूप में
10.	**Black hole of Calcutta**	unpleasantly full and hot room of confinement	बुरी तरह से भरा हुआ गर्म कैदखाना
11.	**To look as black as thunder**	extremely angry	बेहद नाराज
12.	**To beat black and blue**	to beat mercilessly	निर्दयता से पीटना

Purple

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**Purple heart**	bravery	बहादुरी
2.	**Purple in the face / purple with rage**	extremely angry	बेहद नाराज

Pink

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**To be in pink**	to be cheerful/ be healthy and happy	हंसमुख/स्वस्थ एवं खुश होना

Brown

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**To be in brown study**	be lost in imagination	ख्यालों में खोए रहना

Yellow

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**Yellow press**	newspaper publishing sensational news	सनसनीखेज खबर प्रकाशित करने वाला समाचार-पत्र

Colour

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**In the limelight**	prominent	प्रधान
2.	**Off colour**	not in usual form	सामान्य रूप में नहीं
3.	**Sail under false colours**	a hypocrite	पाखंडी

Food Item Idioms

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**Apple pie order**	in perfect order	सही हालात में, जैसा होना चाहिए
2.	**An apple of discord**	cause of quarrel	झगडे की वजह
3.	**A bad egg /a bad apple**	A bad person	दुर्जन
4.	**Egg on**	to urge to do something	किसी काम के लिए मनाना
5.	**To put all eggs in one's basket**	to risk everything in one enterprise	एक व्यापार में सारा धन लगाना
6.	**To buy a lemon**	to buy something useless or defective	बेकार वस्तु खरीदना
8.	**Cry over spilt milk**	to cry or complain about something that has already happened	अब पछताए होत क्या जब चिड़िया चुग गई खेत
9.	**To have a finger in every pie**	to be involved in lots of different things	कई काम में एक ही समय में व्यस्त होना
10.	**To overegg the pudding**	to exaggerate or ruin something while trying hard to improve it	ज्यादा अच्छा करने के चक्कर बिगाड़ देना
11.	**A knuckle sandwich**	a punch	मुक्का
12.	**In the soup**	in serious trouble	परेशानी में
13.	**Apple of one's eye**	A favourite person	आँखों का तारा
14.	**Polish apple**	to flatter	चापलूसी करना
15.	**Banana republic**	weak or corrupt country	कमजोर और भ्रष्ट देश
16.	**Upset the apple cart**	to ruin plans	सारी योजना चौपट करना
17.	**Second banana**	Subordinate	अधिनस्थ
18.	**Cherry pick**	to select carefully	ध्यान से चुनना
19.	**Not give a fig**	to be unconcerned	मतलब ना रखना
20.	**A lemon**	worthless item	मूल्यहीन वस्तु
21.	**Peaches and cream**	going well, comfortable, without blemishes	स्वस्थ, दागरहित

22.	**A plum**	Highly coveted	इच्छित (पद इत्यादि)
23.	**Sour grapes**	that is coveted but cannot be obtained hence belittled	अंगूर खट्टे हैं
24.	**To be full of beans**	to talk nonsense	बकवास करना
25.	**A carrot top**	A red haired person	लाल बालों वाला व्यक्ति
26.	**To pass an olive branch**	to make peaceful or reconciliatory overtures	शांति की पेशकश करना
27.	**Pea – brained**	stupid	बेवकूफ
28.	**To be in a pickle**	to experience complication	उलझन झेलना
29.	**Couch potato**	one who keeps seated watching television	जो बैठ कर टेलिविजन देखता रहे
30.	**Hot potato**	difficult or controversial issue	विवादस्पद मुद्दा
31.	**Small potatoes**	insignificant	तुच्छ/हीन
32.	**Salad days**	youthful period of one's life	युवावस्था
33.	**To bear fruits**	to produce results	फलदायक
34.	**To be a vegetable**	to become physically disabled	अपंग होना

Human Being Idioms

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**At one's wit's end**	perplexed	हैरान/उलझन में
2.	**At the spur of the moment**	at the exact time	सही समय पर
3.	**Above board**	honest and straightforward	ईमानदार और सरल
4.	**At fit as a fiddle**	strong and healthy	मजबूत और स्वस्थ्य
5.	**At cross purposes**	contrary to each other	परस्पर विरोधी होना
6.	**By hook or by crook**	by one means or another	किसी भी तरीके से
7.	**Bid defiance**	to ignore	अनदेखी करना
8.	**Cry over spilt milk**	repent	पछताना
9.	**Call names**	to abuse	अपशब्द कहना
10.	**Dig the grave**	to destroy	बर्बाद करना
11.	**Die in harness**	die while in service	कार्यकाल के दौरान मौत हो जाना
12.	**Dare devil**	fearless person	निडर
13.	**Dead broke**	very poor	दरिद्र/ अत्यंत गरीब
14.	**Eat one's words**	take a statement back	बयान वापस लेना
15.	**Eat humble pie**	to apologize	माफी माँगना
16.	**Fool's errand**	useless undertaking	बेकार काम
17.	**Gentlemen at large**	an unreliable person	अविश्वसनीय व्यक्ति
18.	**Good Samaritan**	one who helps strangers	अजनबियों की मदद करने वाला
19.	**Give the devil his due**	give credit to a worthless person for his good qualities	बेकार व्यक्ति को अच्छे गुणों के लिए श्रेय देना
20.	**Give up the ghost**	pass away, die	मृत्यु हो जाना
21.	**Kith and kin**	blood relation	संबंधी/स्वजन
22.	**Man of letters**	literate person	पढ़ा लिखा व्यक्ति
23.	**Midas touch**	a touch which turns anything into gold or profitable	वह स्पर्श जिससे कोई भी कार्य फलदायक हो जाए
24.	**Man of parts**	a man of qualities	गुणवान व्यक्ति
25.	**Man of straw**	a weak person	कमजोर इंसान/व्यक्ति
26.	**No love lost**	intense dislike	नफरत
27.	**Rank and file**	common man	आम आदमी

28.	**Take people by storm**	to surprise unexpectedly	अप्रत्याशित रूप से चकित करना
29.	**Yeoman's service**	excellent work	अति उत्तम कार्य
30.	**On the other side of the world**	dead	मृत्यु
31.	**To bare one's soul/heart**	to reveal one's innermost thought	दिल की बात करना
32.	**Not to breathe a word (of it)**	will not tell anyone	बात अपने तक ही रखना
33.	**Can't call one's soul one's own**	working for other people all the time	हमेशा दूसरो के लिए कार्य करना
34.	**Enough to keep body together**	very little, only enough to survive	सिर्फ इतना ही कमाना जितना जिंदा रहने के लिए जरूरी हो
35.	**Every living soul**	every person	हर व्यक्ति
36.	**Gripe one's soul**	to annoy someone	किसी को परेशान करना
37.	**To pour out one's soul**	to confess something or reveal one's deepest concern	मन की चिंता/वेदना इत्यादि व्यक्त करना
38.	**Body and soul**	completely	पूर्ण रूप से
39.	**To put one's heart and soul into something**	to put one's interest and lot of energy into some work	तन-मन से
40.	**Steal someone's thunder**	make a better impression	बेहतर धारणा बनाना

Object & Weapon Idioms

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**At dagger's drawn**	to have bitter enmity	दुश्मनी होना
2.	**Add fuel to the flame or fire**	to make matter worse	हालात बदतर बना देना
3.	**At a stone's throw**	Nearby	बहुत नजदीक
4.	**Blow one's trumpet**	to praise oneself	खुद की प्रशंसा करना
5.	**Burn a hole in one's pocket**	money spent quickly	जल्दी पैसे खर्च करना
6.	**Burn candle at both ends**	To use one's resources or energy in excess	साधना/ऊर्जा का अति इस्तेमाल करना
7.	**Blow hot and cold**	to speak in favour and against at the same time	एक ही वक्त पर पक्ष में और विरोध में बात करना
8.	**Call a spade a spade**	to speak plainly/ to be frank	स्पष्ट रूप से बात करना/ खरा-खरा बोलना
9.	**Carrot and stick policy**	reward and punishment rule	इनाम और सजा नियम
10.	**Get into hot waters**	get into trouble	मुसीबत में पड़ना
11.	**Give one a rope**	to let someone commit mistakes	किसी को गलती करने देना
12.	**Have as axe to grind**	to have a selfish interest	स्वार्थ
13.	**Hit below the belt**	to strike unfairly	गलत तरीके से वार करना
14.	**Haul over the coals**	to take to task	सबक सिखाना
15.	**Hang fire**	remains unsolved	अनसुलझा विवाद
16.	**Hit the nail on the head**	to strike at the appropriate time or place	सटीक प्रहार करना
17.	**Have too many irons in the fire**	doing many things at a time	एक ही समय पर बहुत सारे काम करना
18.	**Hold in leash**	to restrain	नियंत्रण रखना
19.	**Keep the pot boiling**	earn hardly enough for a living	मात्र जिन्दा रहने के लिए कमाई करना

20.	**Live-wire**	energetic	ऊर्जावान
21.	**Last nail in the coffin**	the last event of something that has already started to fail	ताबूत की अंतिम कील
22.	**Last straw**	the final trial of patience	धैर्य का अंतिम परीक्षण
23.	**Pour oil on troubled waters**	to pacify the matters	मामले को शांत करना
24.	**Put a spoke in a wheel**	to obstruct	बाधा डालना
25.	**Damocles' sword**	facing imminent danger	निरंतर खतरे का सामना करना
26.	**To set Thames on fire**	to achieve something impossible	कुछ असंभव प्राप्त कर लेना

Pair Idioms

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**Weal and woe**	Joy and sorrow	सुख और दुख
2.	**Ups and downs**	Success and failure	सफलता और विफलता
3.	**Pros and cons**	Advantages and disadvantages	लाभ-हानि
4.	**Sum and substance**	Meaning, gist or summary	सारांश
5.	**Flesh and blood**	A human being with his natural limitations	मनुष्य (अपनी प्राकृतिक खामियों के साथ)
6.	**Fishes and loaves**	Materialistic gains	सांसारिक लाभ
7.	**Hard and fast**	Strict	सख्त
8.	**To and fro**	Backward and forward	आगे-पीछे
9.	**Cut and dried**	Readymade	बना-बनाया
10.	**Alpha and omega**	A to Z	शुरू से अंत तक
11.	**All and sundry**	Everyone, without distinction	सब, बिना किसी भेद-भाव के
12.	**Ins and outs**	Full detail	विस्तार में
13.	**Fire and sword**	Anger, rage and rife /to go on a rampage	क्रोध, व्याप्त गुस्सा
14.	**Fire and brimstone**	The torments suffered by sinners in hell	नरक में पापियों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली पीड़ाएं
15.	**Far and wide**	In all directions	सब दिशाओं में
16.	**Far and near**	From distant and near about places	दूर और पास से
17.	**Spic and span**	Neat and clean	साफ सुथरा
18.	**On and on**	Continuously	लगातार
19.	**Again and again**	Repeatedly	बार-बार
20.	**Now and then**	Often/ occasionally	जब-तब
21.	**Off and on**	Irregularly/sporadic/intermittently	अनियमित/छिटपुट/रह-रह कर
22.	**By Fits and starts**	Irregularly/sporadic/intermittently	अनियमित/छिटपुट/रह-रह कर
23.	**By hand and foot**	In all possible ways /by all means	सभी संभव तरीकों से/हर तरह से
24.	**Be hand and glove**	Be very close	बहुत करीब हो
25.	**Heart and soul**	whole-heartedly, with devotion	पूरे दिल से, भक्ति के साथ
26.	**Wear and tear**	Damage	क्षति/टूट-फूट
27.	**Safe and sound**	Unhurt	सुरक्षित
28.	**Fair and square**	Honest, just and proper	ईमानदार, उचित
29.	**Hole and corner**	Being in a secret place or conducted secretly	गुप्त जगह से किया जाने वाला

30.	**Under lock and key**	At a safe place	सुरक्षित जगह पर
31.	**Move heaven and earth**	To do one's best , to leave no stone unturned	कोई कसर न छोड़ना
32.	**Carrot and stick policy**	A reward and punishment policy	ईनाम और सजा नीति
33.	**Part and parcel**	Inseparable part	अविभाज्य अंग
34.	**Blow hot and cold**	Be unreliable	अविश्वसनीय
35.	**Play fast and loose**	To behave in a reckless or irresponsible manner	लापरवाह व्यवहार करना
36.	**Play ducks and drakes**	Waste or squander	बर्बाद करना
37.	**By leaps and bounds**	Very rapidly	बहुत तेज
38.	**Null and void**	Ineffective	अप्रभावी
39.	**Rank and file**	Ordinary people	आम आदमी
40.	**Out and out**	Completely	पूरी तरह
41.	**Far and away**	With much difference	ज्यादा अंतर के साथ
42.	**Hunt high and low**	To look carefully in every possible place for someone or something	हर संभव जगह पर किसी चीज या किसी इंसान को ढूँढना
43.	**In every nook and corner**	Everywhere	हर जगह
44.	**Touch and go**	uncertain and with probably bad result	अनिश्चित एवं अप्रिय नतीजे से संभावित
45.	**Day in and dayout**	For an indefinite number of successive days	लागातर कई दिनों के लिए

Animal Idioms

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**A dog in the manger**	one who doesn't let others enjoy what he himself cannot	वह व्यक्ति जो दूसरों को उस वस्तु का प्रयोग करने नहीं देता जिसका लुत्फ वह खुद नहीं उठा सकता।
2.	**Go to dogs**	be ruined	बर्बाद होना
3.	**Every dog has its day**	good fortune comes sooner or later	किस्मत कभी न कभी अच्छी होगी अभी या बाद में
4.	**Rain cats and dogs**	raining heavily	भारी बारिश होना
5.	**A cat and dog life**	A quarrelsome life	कलेश भरा जीवन
6.	**Let the cat out of the bag**	reveal the secret	भेद खोलना
7.	**Bell the cat**	to take first step at personal risk	व्यक्तिगत जोखिम में पहला कदम उठाना
8.	**Smell a rat**	to become suspicious	संदिग्ध होना
9.	**From a horse's mouth**	from a reliable source	विश्वसनीय स्रोत से
10.	**Flog a dead horse**	to waste one's efforts	निष्फल प्रयास
11.	**A dark horse**	A hidden genius	छुपी हुई प्रतिभा
12.	**Put the cart before the horse**	to do things in wrong order	गलत क्रम से काम करना
13.	**Looking a gift horse in the mouth**	criticize a gift	उपहार की आलोचना
14.	**A stalking horse**	Something that is used to hide someone's real purpose	जो किसी के वास्तविक उद्देश्य को छिपाने के लिए प्रयुक्त हो
15.	**Flog a dead horse**	to waste time trying to do something that will not succeed	ऐसे कार्य में समय बर्बाद करना जो सफल नहीं हो सकता
16.	**A white elephant**	an expensive but useless possession	महँगा पर बेकार वस्तु
17.	**A cock and bull story**	A false story	झूठी कहानी
18.	**Take the bull by horns**	face challenges boldly	साहसपूर्वक चुनौतियों का सामना करना
19.	**A bull in the china shop**	a clumpy person in a delicate situation	नाजुक हालात में अयोग्य व्यक्ति
20.	**A fish out of water**	to be in difficulty/to feel uneasy	मुश्किल में होना/ असहज महसूस करना
21.	**To fish in troubled waters**	to take advantage of the troubles of others	दूसरों की समस्या का फायदा उठाना
22.	**Queer fish**	strange person	अजीब व्यक्ति

23.	**Have another fish to fry**	have some more important work to do	कुछ और महत्वपूर्ण कार्य होना
24.	**A bird's eye view**	a general view	सरसरी तौर पर
25.	**Eagle eye**	keen eyesight /to pay attention to detail	पारखी नजर होना
26.	**A bird of passage**	one who doesn't stay anywhere for long time	जो एक जगह ज्यादा देर ना रहे
27.	**Birds of same feather**	persons of same liking	समान पसंद वाले
28.	**A wild goose chase**	An useless effort	बेकार प्रयास
29.	**A snake in the grass**	A hidden enemy	छिपा दुश्मन
30.	**Keep the wolf from door**	Avoid starvation	भुखमरी से बचना
31.	**Cry wolf**	A false alarm	झूठी चेतावनी
32.	**Cock a snook**	to show contempt /disregard	अवमानना या उपेक्षा दिखाना
33.	**Cock of the walk**	one who dominates a group or situation	जो समूह या स्थिति पर भारी हो
34.	**Feather one's nest**	enrich oneself dishonestly	बेईमानी से खुद को समृद्ध करना
35.	**A feather in one's cap**	An additional achievement	अतिरिक्त उपलब्धि
36.	**A black ox**	misfortune	दुर्भाग्य
37.	**A black sheep**	A disgraceful person	शर्मनाक व्यक्ति
38.	**As a crow flies**	straight	सीधा
39.	**A sitting duck**	An easy prey	आसान शिकार
40.	**Donkey's year**	After a long time	बहुत समय बाद
41.	**A scape goat**	one who is punished to save others (a fallguy)	जिसे दूसरों को बचाने के लिए दंडित किया गया हो (बलि का बकरा)
42.	**Lion's share**	large part	बड़ा हिस्सा
43.	**A wolf in sheep's clothing**	A dangerous person who looks unharmful or pretends to be friendly	खतरनाक व्यक्ति जो स्नेहशील होने का ढोंग करे
44.	**Shed crocodile tears**	show false sorrow	झूठा दुख व्यक्त करना
45.	**Small fry**	insignificant person	तुच्छ व्यक्ति
46.	**Take under wings**	to provide protection /shelter	सुरक्षा या आश्रय प्रदान करना
47.	**Carry all eggs in one basket**	put everything at risk	सब कुछ खतरे में डालना
48.	**Bee in one's bonnet**	to be fussy	किसी चीज की धुन सवार होना
49.	**Book worm**	a person in the habit of reading books and studying	किताबी कीड़ा होना
50.	**Fly in the face of**	to defy	अवहेलना करना
51.	**Rule the roost**	to dominate	हावी होना
52.	**Swan song**	last performance	अंतिम कृति
53.	**Wrangle over an ass' shadow**	to quarrel over trifles	छोटी बात पर झगड़ा करना

3 CHAPTER

Vocabularies (From Root Words)

If we learn vocabularies, we tend to forget them very soon and hence we fail to appreciate our own effort. Learning vocabularies is a tiring task but if we try to relate the words with their root or anything else, no matter how absurd, we remember them for longer time.

Let us first concentrate on words formed from root words. It is such a vast field that it has been named **Etymology. Etymology is the study of words formed from Root Words.**

	Root word	Meaning	Word formed	Meaning of the other part	Meaning of the word	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**Ego**	I, self	**Egoist**	Selfish	Concerned with only 'I'	स्वार्थी
			Egotist	't' as in 'talk'.	One who loves talking about oneself.	डींगे मारने वाला
			Egocentric	centred around 'I'.	One who limits oneself to one's own needs.	सिर्फ अपने बारे में सोचने वाला
			Egomania	'Mania' means obsession for oneself.'	Extremely selfish.	अत्यंत स्वार्थी
			Alter ego	'Alter' means 'the other'.	The other side of one's personality or a trusted friend.	व्यक्तित्व का दूसरा पहलू/सच्चा दोस्त
			Ego trip		An act or course of action that enhances and satisfies one's ego.	दिखावटी स्वार्थपूर्ण कार्य
2.	**Loqua**	Speech	**Loquacious**		One who talks too much.	बातूनी
			Soliloquy	'Soli' means single /alone	The act of talking to oneself	स्वयं से बात करना
			Somniloq-uist	'Somna' means sleep	One who talks in sleep.	जो नींद में बात करें

	Root word	Meaning	Word formed	Meaning of the other part	Meaning of the word	Meaning in Hindi
			Eloquence		Art of making forceful speech.	अच्छा वक्ता होने की कला
			Elocution		Art of public speaking.	भाषण देने की कला
			Monologue	Mono-'one'	Soliloquy, a long speech.	स्वयं से बातें लम्बा भाषण
3.	**Vore**	to eat	**Voracious**		of huge appetite.	ज्यादा भूख वाला
4.	**Herb**	Vegetation	**Herbivore**		that eats plants.	शाकाहारी
5.	**Carni**	Flesh	**Carnivore**		that eats flesh.	मांसाहारी
6.	**Omni**	All	**Omnivore**		that eats everything i.e. both plants and flesh.	सर्वहारी
			Omnipotent	Potential' means capacity'	One who is all powerful.	सर्वशक्तिमान
			Omnipresent		Present every where.	सर्वव्यापी
7.	**Gramin**	Grass	**Graminivo-rous**		That eats grass or seeds of grass.	घासभक्षी
8.	**Frug**	Fruits	**Frugivore**		On who eats fruits	फलभक्षी
9.	**Scientia**	Knowledge (Scientia is also the root word of science)	**Omniscient**		One how knows everything.	सर्वज्ञानी
10.	**Caco**	Bad, evil	**Cacophony**	'Phony' means 'sound'	harsh sound.	कर्कश आवाज
			Cacophono-philist	'Philia' means 'love'	one who loves hearing harsh sound.	जो कर्कश शब्दों को सुनना पसंद कर
			Cacospec-tamania	'Specta' means 'to see'	the obsession of staring at something which is repulsive.	घृणित चीजों को देखने की ललक
			Cacography	'graphy' means 'writing'	bad spelling or bad hand-writing.	खराब बर्तनी या खराब लिखावट

	Root word	Meaning	Word formed	Meaning of the other part	Meaning of the word	Meaning in Hindi
			Cacology	'logy' means 'study'	a bad choice of words.	खराब शब्दों का चयन
			Cacodemon	'demon' means 'spirit'		दुष्ट आत्मा
			Cacodemon maniac		Someone who is controlled by an evil spirit.	प्रेतग्रसित
			Cacoethes	'Ethos' means 'character'	An insatiable desire.	सनक
			Cacoderma	'Derma' means 'skin'	Bad skin.	खराब चमड़ी
			Caconym	nym' means 'name'.	An erroneous name.	त्रुटिपूर्ण नाम
			Cacodontia	Donto means 'teeth'	Bad teeth.	खराब दांत
			Cacohydro-phobia	'Hydro' means 'water' 'Phobia' means 'fear'.	Fear of contaminated water.	दूषित जल से घृणा
			Cacodorous	'Odour' means 'smell'.	Bad smell.	दुर्गंध
			Cacogen	'-gen' means 'producer'	An antisocial person.	असामाजिक तत्व
11.	**Mal**	Badly	**Malpractice**		Failure to exercise one's duty.	गलत काम किसी पद पर रह कर
			Malfeasance	'Feasance'means wrong-doings'	Wrong doing or misconduct.	गलत काम किसी पद पर रह कर
			Malafide		In bad faith	गलत इरादे से
			Malady		Disorder/ disease.	बिमारी
			Maladroit	'Adroit' means 'skilled'	Lacking skill.	दक्षता की कमी
			Malcontent	'Content' means 'satisfied'	Not satisfied.	असंतुष्ट
			Malformed		Abnormally formed.	असामान्य रूप से बना हुआ
			Malnourished		Inadequately nourished.	कुपोषित
			Malodorous	'Odour' means 'smell'	Bad smell.	दुर्गंध
			Malapert		Impudently bold	बेशर्मी वाला साहस

	Root word	Meaning	Word formed	Meaning of the other part	Meaning of the word	Meaning in Hindi
12.	**Soli**	Single, alone	**Soliloquy**	Loqua means speech	The act of talking to oneself	स्व-वाद
13.	**Somna**	Sleep	**Somniloquist**	Loqua means speech	One who talks in sleep	जो नींद में बात करे
			Somnambulist	Amble means to walk leisurely	One who walks in sleep.	जो नींद में चले
			Somnolent		drowsy, heavy with sleep.	नींद से बोझिल होना
			Insomnia		sleeplessness	नींद से वंचित
14.	**Caco**	Bad	**Cacography**	Graphy means writing	bad spelling or bad handwriting.	खराब वर्तनी या खराब लिखावट
			Cacology	Logy means to study	a bad choice of words.	अनुपयुक्त शब्दों का प्रयोग
			Cacodemon	Demon means spirit	A bad spirit	बुरी आत्मा
			Cacoethos	Ethos means character	Uncontrollable urge or desire especially for something harmful	किसी घातक वस्तु की चाहत होना
			Cacodemono-maniac	Mania means obsession	someone who is controlled by an evil spirit.	बुरी आत्मा से ग्रस्त
			Cacoepy		Bad or mistaken pronunciation.	खराब उच्चारण
			Cacoderma	Derma means skin	bad skin	खराब चमड़ी
			Caconym	Nym means skin	An erroneous name a misnomer	गलत नाम
			Cacodontia	Donto means teeth	bad teeth	खराब दाँत
			Cacohydroph-obia	Hydro means water	fear of bad/ contaminated water	अशुद्ध जल से डर

	Root word	Meaning	Word formed	Meaning of the other part	Meaning of the word	Meaning in Hindi
15.	**Mal**	Bad	**Maladroit**	Adroit means skilled	lacking skill	अकुशल
			Malcontent	Content means satisfied.	not satisfied	असंतुष्ट
			Malformed		Abnormally formed	असामान्य रूप से विकसित
			Malnourished		Inadequately nourished.	कुपोषक
			Maladorous	Odour means smell	Bad smell	दुर्गंध
			Maltreat		To treat cruelly.	बुरा बर्ताव करना
16.	**Calli**	Beautiful	**Calligraphy**	Graphy means writing.	The art of beautiful hand writing.	सुंदर हस्त लेखन कला
			Callipedia	Paidos means child.	the desire to bear a beautiful child.	सुंदर बच्चा पैदा करने की इच्छा
			Calliphony	Phony means sound.	Beautiful or elegant sound	मधुर ध्वनि
17.	**Dipso**	Alcoholic drinks	**Dipsomania**	Mania means obsession.	an uncontrollable craving for alcoholic drinks	शराब की लत
			Dipsophobia	Phobia means fear.	fear of alcoholic drinks	शराब से डर
18.	**Gamy**	Marriage	**Monogamy**	Mono means one	Practice of keeping one life partner.	एक विवाह प्रथा
			Bigamy	Bi means two	Practice of keeping two life partners	दो विवाह प्रथा
			Misogamist	Misien means hate	One who hates marriages.	शादी से नफरत करने वाला
			Philogamist	Phil means love	One who loves marriages.	शादी से प्यार करने वाला
			Endogamy	Endo means internal	Marriage within a specific group especially required by customs or law.	अपने ही गुट विशेष में शादी करना

	Root word	Meaning	Word formed	Meaning of other part	Meaning of the word	Meaning in Hindi
			Exogamy	Exo means external	Marriage out of a specific group especially required by custom or law.	अपने गुट/ गोत्र विशेष से बाहर शादी करना
			Hypergamy	Hyper means more	Marriage in an equal or higher caste or social group.	अपने से उच्च जाति वर्ग में शादी
19.	**Hypo**		**Hypogamy**		Marriage in a lower caste or social group.	अपने से नीचे जाति वर्ग में शादी करना
			Opsigamy	Opsi means late	Marriage late in life.	देर से शादी
20.	**Demo**	People	**Demophilia**	Philia means love	A fondness for crowds.	भीड़ से प्रेम
			Demophobia	Phobia means fear	A hatred for people	भीड़ से नफरत
			Demagogue	Agogos means to lead	A leader who can influence people by false claims and promises.	भीड़ को झूठे वायदे कर उन्हें प्रभावित करना
			Demotics		The department of knowledge related to the care and culture of the people (sociology).	समाशास्त्र
			Demography		The study of races, as to births, marriages, mortality, health etc.	जनसांख्यिकी
			Democracy	Cracy means rule	Rule of the people	लोकतंत्र

To continue in Vol-3.....

4 CHAPTER

Commonly Used Foreign Words

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**Ab antiquo**	From olden time	प्राचीन काल से
2.	**Ab initio**	From the begining	आरंभ से
3.	**Ab originae**	From the begining	आरंभ से
4.	**Ad hoc**	For a particular purpose as necessary	उस विशेष उद्देश्य के लिए
5.	**Ad interim**	For the meantime	बीच के समय के लिए, अन्तरिम
6.	**Ad libitum**	At one's pleasure	इच्छानुसार
7.	**Ad referendum**	Subject to agreement by others and finalisation of details	आगे विचार किये जाने के लिए
8.	**Addendum**	An appendix, a thing or things added	परिशिष्ट
9.	**Alma mater**	The school from which one graduates	वह संस्था जहाँ से शिक्षा प्राप्त की गई हो
10.	**Amicus curiae**	Friend of the court is any judicial proceeding	न्यायमित्र
11.	**Anno Domini (AD)**	In the christian era	ईसवीं सन्
12.	**Arbitrium**	Decision/arbitration/judgement	निर्णय/मध्यस्थता
13.	**Avante-garde**	Of relating to innovative group	नवीन युक्ति से संबंधित दल में से
14.	**Before Christ**	Before the birth of Christ	ईसा पूर्व
15.	**Biennium**	Period of two years	दो वर्ष का काल
16.	**Bon Voyage**	An organized expression of goodwill at the start of a trip or a new venture	यात्रा शुभ हो
17.	**Bourgeoisie**	Middle class	मध्यम वर्गीय
18.	**Circa**	About or around	लगभग
19.	**Coiffeur**	Hair dresser	केश सज्जा विशेषज्ञ
20.	**Couturier**	A person or business that designs dress for women	महिलाओं के पोशाक डिजाइन करने वाला
21.	**De die in diem**	From day to day	दिन-दिन, प्रतिदिन
22.	**De facto**	Really, Infact, Actual	वास्तव में
23.	**De tour**	Indirect way	अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से
24.	**Debut**	First appearance on stage	प्रथम कृत्य या प्रदर्शन
25.	**Debutant**	One making first appearance (male), Debutante (female)	जो प्रथम बार कोई अभिनय या कला प्रदर्शन करें

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
26.	**Detenu**	A prisoner	कैदी
27.	**Dictum de dicto**	Hearsay	अफवाह
28.	**Emeritus**	Retired with as honorary title from office	ससम्मान सेवा मुक्त
29.	**En banc**	in fall court	भरे न्यायालय में
30.	**En bloc**	In a group	समूह में
31.	**En masse**	In a mass	सामूहिक रूप से
32.	**En route**	On the way	राह में
33.	**Entente**	An international understanding	अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौता
34.	**Espouse**	To marry	शादी करना
35.	**Ex gratia**	As a matter of grace, favour/ not compelled by legal right	अनुग्रहि
36.	**Ex officio**	By virtue of his office	पदाधिकारेण
37.	**Ex tacito**	Silently	चुपचाप
38.	**Faux pas**	A slip or blunder in etiquette	सामाजिक गलती
39.	**Forte**	A person's special talent or one's strong point	विशिष्टता
40.	**Genre**	A style, a particular type of literature or art	कला की शैली
41.	**Gratis**	Free of charge	निःशुल्क
42.	**Homo sapiens**	Human Beings	मानव जाति
43.	**Impasse**	Deadlock	न सुलझने वाली कठिनाई
44.	**Impromptu**	Without Preparation	बिना अध्ययन/ तैयारी के
45.	**In toto**	Entirely, in complete	पूर्ण रूप से
46.	**Ipso facto**	Because of the fact	तटस्थ:
47.	**Laissez-faire**	Free from government control/ interference	हस्तक्षेप के बिना
48.	**Lingua franca**	Common language spoken by people	सामान्य भाषा
49.	**Mala fide**	Faithlessly, treacherously	विश्वासघात से
50.	**Modus operandi**	Method of dealing with work	कार्य प्रणाली
51.	**Nexus**	Bond, link, connection	सांठ-गांठ
52.	**Parole**	Prisoner's word of honour	कारावकाश, वचन पर कारामुक्ति
53.	**Penchant**	Desire	इच्छा
54.	**Per centum**	Per hundred	प्रति सैकड़ा
55.	**Person non grata**	A person not acceptable	अवांछित व्यक्ति
56.	**Prima facie**	On the first view	पहली दृष्टि में
57.	**Pro forma**	Done or existing as usual or required but that has little importance or true meaning	उस रीति के अनुसार हो पर जो महत्त्वहीन हो

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
58.	**Protege**	One who is patronised by others	आश्रित
59.	**Quantum sufficit**	A sufficient quantity	पर्याप्त मात्रा
60.	**R.S.V.P.**	Reply if you please	जवाब दे अगर मर्जी हो तो
61.	**Rendezvous**	A meeting with someone that is arranged for a particular time and place and that is often secret	पूर्वनिश्चित समय और स्थान पर मिलना
62.	**Sangfroid**	The ability to stay calm in difficult and trying condition	आत्मसंयम (मुश्किल हालात में भी)
63.	**Sine die**	For an indefinite period	अनिश्चित काल के लिए
64.	**Sine quo non**	Indispersable/ Something that it absolutely needed	अनिवार्य
65.	**Status quo**	The current situation	यथास्थिति
66.	**Sub judice**	Not yet judicially decided	विचाराधीन
67.	**Suo moto**	On its own motion	स्वप्रेरणा से
68.	**Subpoena**	Summon	न्यायालय से बुलाना/समय
69.	**Tete-a-tete**	Private talk	गुप्त वार्तालाप
70.	**Tour de force**	A feat of strength or skill/ a successful effort	बल या हुनर का कार्य/ कामयाब प्रयत्न
71.	**Ubique**	Every where	सर्वत्र
72.	**Ultra vires**	Beyond one's authority	अधिकार के क्षेत्र से बाहर
73.	**Vendetta**	Family feud	पुस्तैनी झगड़ा
74.	**Verbatim**	Word for word	शब्दशः
75.	**Versus**	Against	विरुद्ध
76.	**Via**	By way of	मार्ग
77.	**Vice versa**	The order being reversed	क्रम बदल दिया गया
78.	**Vis-a-vis**	Opposite, facing	आमने-सामने
79.	**Viva voce**	By oral testimony	मौखिक परीक्षा से
80.	**Viz**	Namely, that is to say	अर्थात्

5 Theme Based Vocabularies

CHAPTER

FOOD HABITS - ANIMALS

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1	Herbivores	Animals that eat plants.	शाकाहारी
2	Carnivores	Animals that eat flesh.	मांसाहारी
3	Omnivores	Animals that eat both plants and flesh.	सर्वाहारी
4	Scavenger	Animals that eat dirt and decaying flesh.	मुर्दाखोर
5	Cannibal	Animals that eat their own species.	स्वंय की प्रजाति का भक्षण करने वाला
6	Predator	Animals that run and catch their prey.	परभक्षी
7	Decomposer	Animals that convert complex substances into simpler forms.	अपघटक
8	Symbotic	Means 'living together'. They can be of following types–	सहजीवी। ये निम्न प्रकार के है-
*	Parasitic	One is benefitted, other is harmed.	परजीवी
*	Mutualistic	Both are benefitted.	पास्परिक
*	Commensal	One is benefitted, other is not harmed.	सहभोजी
9	Graminivore	Animals that eat grasses.	घास खाने वाला
10	Frugivores	Animals that eat fruit.	फल खाने वाला

FOOD HABITS - HUMAN BEINGS

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Gourmand/ Glutton	One who eats too much.	पेटू, खाऊ
2.	Phagomaniac	One who has obsession for food/eating.	खाने के लिए जुनून रखने वाला
3.	Sitophobic	One who is afraid of food/eating.	खाने से डरने वाला
4.	Epicure	One who is fond of eating and drinking.	चटोर
5.	Cannibal	That eats one's own species	स्वंय की प्रजाति का भक्षण करने वाला

6.	Gourmet	Specialist in food-making.	पाक कला का पारखी
7.	Dipsomaniac	One who is addicted to alcoholic drinks.	शराब की लत
8.	Teetotaller	One who is not addicted to anything.	जिसे किसी चीज की लत न हो
9.	Inveterate	Habitual (due to regular use)	आदी/ जिसे किसी चीज की लत हो
10.	Gastronomy	The art of cooking and eating fine food	पाक-कला

PERSONALITY TRAITS

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Saboteur	One who damages things.	तोड़-फोड़ करने वाला
2.	Stingy	One who tries to save money as far as possible/parsimonious/miser.	कंजूस
3.	Pedantic	One who tries to sound more learned than others.	ज्ञान बखान करने वाला
4.	Distraught	One who is extremely worried.	व्याकुल, परेशान
5.	Incorrigible	One who cannot be corrected / reformed.	असुधार्य
6.	Stubborn	One who is not flexible in behaviour, adamant.	हठी, जिद्दी
7.	Reverend	One who deserves respect/ venerable.	आदरणीय
8.	Unpredictable	Whose behaviour cannot be predicted.	अप्रत्याशित
9.	Hilarious	Funny in behaviour.	मजाकिया
10.	Eminent	Known and respected.	प्रख्यात, प्रसिद्ध
11.	Notorious	Known and disrespected.	कुख्यात
12.	Diffident	One who lacks confidence.	संकोची
13.	Ambivalent	Having mixed feelings.	कई भावनाएं होना
14.	Ambivert	Neither too extrovert nor too introvert.	जो न ही बहिर्मुखी न ही अंर्तमुखी हो
15.	Extrovert	One who shares his feelings with others.	बर्हिमुखी
16.	Introvert	One who does not share his feelings with others.	अंतमुर्खी
17.	Benevolent	Kind/benign.	दयालु
18.	Capricious	Unpredictable/ eccentric	सनकी
19.	Heretical	Unorthodox.	अपरंपरागत, धर्म-विरोधी
20.	Psychotic	A person with mental disease in which he feels unreal things present around him.	मनोरोगी

21.	Misanthropc	Onc who hatcs mankind.	लोगो से घृणा करने वाला
22.	Misogynist	One who hates women.	महिलाओं से घृणा करने वाला
23.	Misogamist	One who hates marriage.	विवाह से घृणा करने वाला
24.	Flamboyant	One who shows off, Showy, Ostentatious, Pompous.	दिखावा करने वाला
25.	Fastidious	Hard to plcasc, finicky	नकचढ़ा, तुनक-मिजाज
26.	Sadist	One who is happy inflicting pain on othcrs.	दूसरों की पीड़ा से सुख प्राप्त करने वाला
27.	Malevolent	Showing ill-will for others.	दूसरों का बुरा चाहने वाला
28.	Altruist	One who has regards for the welfare of others.	परोकारी
29.	Contritc	Onc who fcels rcpcntcnt for his misdeeds.	पछतावा से भरा
30.	Cantantkerous	Querulous, quarrelsome, belicose, belligent (Antonym-Pacifist)	लड़ाकू
31.	Disdainful	Scornful/ with feelings of dislike.	घृणापूर्ण
32.	Effusive	Expressing excessive emotions.	अधिक भावुक
33.	Garrulous	Talkative, loquacious.	बातूनी
34.	Gullible	One who can be fooled easily, Credulous.	भोला, सीधा-सदा
35.	Impassive	Emotionless.	भावशून्य
36.	Haughty	Supercilious, vain, arrogant.	घमंडी, अभिमानी
37.	Impetuous	Rash, impulsivc.	अविवेकी
38.	Indolent	Lazy, slothful.	आलसी
39.	Intrepid	Not afraid, dauntless, bold.	निडर
40.	Vindictive	Revengeful,unforgiving.	प्रतिशोधी/ निर्मन
41.	Taciturn	One who keeps quiet, rcticcnt, rcscrvcd.	चुप, अल्प-भाषी
42.	Unscrupulous	Immoral.	दुराचारी
43.	Sanguine	optimistic, hopeful.	आशावादी
44.	Extravagant	Wasteful, prodigal.	अतिव्ययी, फिजूलखर्च
45.	Modest	Not showy.	जो दिखावा न करें
46.	Industrious	Hard working, diligent.	परिश्रमी

CULTURE-GROWING OF/REARING OF

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Floriculture	Growing of flowers.	फूलों की खेती
2.	Arboriculture	Growing of trees and shrubs.	वृक्ष विज्ञान
3.	Viticulture	Growing of grapes.	अंगूर की खेती
4.	Pisciculture	Rearing of fish.	मछली पालन
5.	Sericulture	Rearing of silkworms.	रेशम उत्पादन
6.	Horticulture	Growing of fruit and vegetables.	उद्यान-विज्ञान
7.	Apiculture	Rearing of bees.	मधुमक्खी पालन
8.	Aviculture	Rearing of birds.	पक्षी पालन
9.	Aeroculture	Rearing of tortoise.	कछुआ पालन
10.	Moriculture	Growing of mulberry trees.	शहतूत के पेड़ का रोपन
11.	Mariculture	Rearing of marine animals.	समुद्री जीव पालन
12.	Olericulture	Growing of vegetables that spread on ground.	सब्जियों (लता वाले) की खेती

ANIMAL TRAITS

	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Feline	Cat like	बिल्ली के समान
2.	Canine	Dog like	कुत्ते के समान
3.	Aquiline	Eagle like	चील के समान
4.	Equine	Horse like	घोड़े के समान
5.	Bovine	Cattle like	गवेशी के समान
6.	Asinine	Ass like	गधे के समान
7.	Corvine	Crow like	कौआ के समान
8.	Serpentine	Snake like	साँप के समान
9.	Hircine	Goat like	बकरी के समान
10.	Leonine	Lion like	शेर के समान
11.	Lupine	Wolf like	भेड़िये के समान
12.	Murine	Rodent like	चूहा, गिलहरी आदि कतरने वाले जानवर के समान
13.	Piscine	Fish like	मछली के समान
14.	Porcine	Pig like	सुअर के समान
15.	Vulpine	Fox like	लोमड़ी के समान

WORDS RELATED TO LIFE & DEATH

	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Corpse	Dead body of human being.	मानव शव
2.	Carcass	Dead body of animals (bigger animals).	पशु शव
3.	Cemetery/ Graveyard	Where dead bodies are buried.	कब्रिस्तान
4.	Crematorium	Where dead bodies are burnt.	श्मशान
5.	Epitaph	Inscriptions on a tomb.	समाधि-लेख
6.	Euthanasia	Mercy killing.	दया मृत्यु
7.	Obituary	A message in memory of the dead.	निधन-सूचना
8.	Pyre	Burning wood, on which a dead body is burnt.	चिता
9.	Posthumous	After death.	मौत के बाद
10.	Ex-gratia	Compensation after death.	मुआवजा (मृत्यु के उपरांत)
11.	Resurrect	Revive/resuscitate.	पुनर्जीवित करना
12.	Demise	Death.	मौत
13.	Waif	Homeless child.	गृहहीन बच्चा
14.	Funeral-cortege	Procession taking dead body for the last rite.	शव-यात्रा
15.	To bite the big one or on the other side of the grave or kick the bucket	to die.	मर जाना
16.	Morbid	Unhealthy.	अस्वस्थ
17.	Mortal	That will die one day.	नश्वर
18.	Mortality	Related to death.	मृत्यु संबंधित
19.	Bereave	To mourn	शोक मनाना
20.	Fatal	Deadly	घातक
21.	Annihilation	Destruction.	विनाश
22.	Catastrophe	Disaster, Holocaust, Cataclysm.	आपदा
23.	Death knell	The ringing of the bell in the church symbolising death of someone.	मौत की सूचना देने वाली चर्च की घंटी
24.	Swan song	Songs for the last moment or for the person retiring.	आखिरी पल के गीत
25.	Nihilist	One who destructs.	नाशक
26.	Eternal	Forever, everlasting.	अनन्त

Words Related to God

	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Theist	One who believes in the existence of God	अस्तिक
2.	Atheist	One who does not believe in the existence of God.	नास्तिक
3.	Agnostic	One who is doubtful about the existence of God.	भगवान के होने पर सन्देह करने वाला
4.	Henotheist	The worship of one god without denying the existence of other gods.	एक पर श्रद्धा है लेकिन मानते है इनके अलावा भी भगवान है।
5.	Deism	The form of theological rationalism that believes in God on the basis of reason without reference to revelation.	भगवान में विश्वास परन्तु कर्मकाण्ड में विश्वास नहीं।
6.	Iconoclast	A destroyer of image used in religious worship, one who criticizes setlted beliefs.	मूर्तिभजक, सामाजिक नियमों पर विश्वास नहीं करने वाला
7.	Idolatry	The willingness to serve God.	मूर्तिपूजन
8.	Monotheism	Belief in a single God.	एक ईश्वर पर विश्वास
9.	Polytheism	Belief in multiple Gods.	कई ईश्वर पर विश्वास
10.	Apostate	A disloyal person who betrays or deserts his cause, religion, political party or friends	अपने विश्वास इत्यादि को त्याग देने वाला
11.	Blasphemous/ Sacrilegious	Grossly irreverent toward what is held to be sacred.	जो पूज्यनीय वस्तु का निरादर करे
12.	Pagan	One who does not believe in any religion.	जो किसी भी धर्म में विश्वस न करें

THAT CAN BE/ CANNOT BE

	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Inflammable	That can catch fire easily	शीघ्र जलने वाला
2.	Gullible/Credulous	One who can be fooled easily	भोला-भाला
3.	Turncoat	One who can change his party	दल-बदलू
4.	Indefatigable	One who cannot get tired	थकावट रहित, परिश्रमी
5.	Polyglot	One who can speak many languages	बहुभाषी

6.	Linguist	One who can speak many foreign languages	बहुभाषी
7.	Translucent	Through which light can pass but partially	पारदर्शी
8.	Opaque	Through which light cannot pass	अपारदर्शी
9.	Inevitable	That cannot be avoided	अनिवार्य, अटल
10.	Vulnerable	That can be harmed पहुँचाना आसान हो	जिसे नुकसान
11.	Insatiable	That cannot be satisfied	जो संतुष्ट न किया जा सके
12.	Inexonerable	That cannot be pardoned	जो माफ न किया जा सके
13.	Inimitable	That cannot be copied	जिसका अनुकरण या नकल न किया जा सके
14.	Brittle	That can break easily	भंगूर
15.	Bilingual	One who can speak two languages	द्विभाषी
16.	Eternal	That can live forever	अनन्त
17.	Fastidious	One who cannot be pleased easily	नकचढ़ा
18.	Illicit	That cannot be accepted by society	अवैध
19.	Imperceptible	That cannot be perceived or felt	जो महसूस ना किया जा सके
20.	Impregnable	That cannot be captured or conquered	जिस पर कब्जा ना किया जा सके
21.	Incorrigible	One who cannot be corrected or reformed	असुधार्य
22.	Inedible	That cannot be eaten	खाने के अयोग्य
23.	Malleable	That can be beaten into sheets	जिसे पत्रक के रूप में ढाला जा सके
24.	Ductile	That can be drawn into wires	जिसे तार के रूप में ढाला जा सके
25.	Palatable	That can be pleasing to taste	स्वादिष्ट
26.	Potable	That can be called fit to drink	पीने योग्य, पेय

LOGY-STUDY

	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Agrostology	Study of grasses	घास विज्ञान
2.	Agronomy	Study of scientific farming	कृषि-विज्ञान
3.	Anthropology	Study of development of man	मनुष्य जाति का विज्ञान, मानव-शास्त्र

4.	Archaeology	Excavation and study of early civilization	पुरातत्व विज्ञान
5.	Demography	Study of vital and social statistic data	जन संख्या का अध्ययन
6.	Ethnology	Study of origin of races	मानव जाति विज्ञान
7.	Etiology	Study of causes of diseases	रोग विज्ञान
8.	Genetics	Study of heredity	जनन विज्ञान
9.	Ichthyology	Study of fishes	मछली विज्ञान
10.	Linguistics	Study of languages	भाषा विज्ञान
11.	Meteorology	Study of weather	मौसम विज्ञान
12.	Numismatics	Study of coins	सिक्का विज्ञान
13.	Paleontology	Study of fossils	जीवाश्म विज्ञान
14.	Seismology	Study of earthquakes	भूकम्प विज्ञान
15.	Theology	Study of religion	धर्म विज्ञान
16.	Toxicology	Study of toxic substances or poisons	विष विज्ञान
17.	Rhinology	Study of nose diseases	नाक रोग विज्ञान
18.	Zymology	Study of enzymes	किण्वक विज्ञान
19.	Gerontology	Study of diseases related to old age	वृद्धवस्था एवं उसमें होने वाले रोगों का विज्ञान
20.	Pathology	Study of diseases	विकृति व रोग विज्ञान
21.	Oncology	Study of cancerous cells or tumours	कर्करोग विज्ञान
22.	Lexicography	Art of compiling dictionary	शब्दकोष संग्रह
23.	Dermatology	Study of skin	त्वचा विज्ञान
24.	Neurology	Study of nervous system	तंत्रिका विज्ञान
25.	Chiropodist	A specialist in care for the feet	हाथ-पैर विशेषज्ञ
26.	Endocrinology	Study of hormones	अत: स्त्राविका विज्ञान
27.	Podiatrist	the branch of medicine concerned with the feet	पैर विशेषज्ञ
28.	Laryngology	study of throat	गले का अध्ययन
29.	Orhodontist	a doctor of bone and teeth	हड्डी एवं जबड़े का डॉक्टर
30.	Nephrology	study of kidney	वृक्क (kidney) का अध्ययन
31.	Opthalmology	study of eye and eye diseases	नेत्र एंव नेत्ररोग का अध्ययन
32.	Optician	one who checks eye sight	आँखो को चेक करने वाला
33.	Paediatrist	one who specialises in diseases related to children	बच्चों का डॉक्टर
34.	Orthopaedist	one who specialises in diseases related to bones	हड्डियों का डॉक्टर

Phobia, Philia and Mania (Fear, Love & Obsession)

	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Ablutomania	Obession for washing and bathing	धोने और नहाने का जुनून
2.	Accousticophobia	Fear of noise.	शोर से डर
3.	Audiophilia	Love for loud sound.	तेज ध्वनि के लिए स्नेह
4.	Achluophobia	Fear of darkness.	अंधकार से डर
5.	Acrophobia	Fear of height.	ऊँचाई से भय
6.	Aerophobia	Fear of wind/air.	हवा से डर
7.	Agoraphobia	Fear of open places or public places.	सार्वजनिक स्थानों से डर
8.	Androphobia	Fear of men.	पुरुषों से भय
9.	Gynaecophobia	Fear of women.	महिलाओं से भय
10.	Anthrophobia	Fear of flowers.	फूलों से भय
11.	Arithmophobia	Fear of mathematics.	गणित से भय
12.	Anglophobia	Fear of English or English related things.	अंग्रेजी से भय
13.	Xenophobia	Fear of anything strange or foreign.	असामान्य या विदेशी चीज़ों से डर
14.	Arachnophobia	Fear of spiders.	मकड़ी से डर
15.	Bibliomania	Obsession for books.	पुस्तकों से प्यार
16.	Cacophobia	Fear of ugliness.	कुरूपता का डर
17.	Carcinophobia	Fear of cancer.	कर्क रोग का डर
18.	Chromophobia	fear of colour.	रंगों से डर
19.	Claustrophobia	Fear of closed or confined place.	बंद जगह का डर
20.	Demophobia	Fear of people.	लोगों से डर
21.	Dipsomania	excessive obsession for drinks.	शराब की लत
22.	Enchlophobia	Fear of crowd.	जन समूह का डर
23.	Gametophobia	Fear of marriage.	विवाह से डर
24.	Gamomania	Obession to marry again and again.	बहुविवाह
25.	Haematophobia	Fear of blood.	रक्त का डर
26.	Helminthophobia	Fear of insects.	कीड़े से डर
27.	Hippophobia	Fear of horses.	घोड़े से डर
28.	Hydrophobia	Fear of water.	पानी से डर
29.	Kinesophobia	Fear of speed.	गति से डर
30.	Kleptomania	Obession to steal.	चोरी करने की लत
31.	Lalomania	Obession to talk a lot.	ज्यादा बोलने की लत

32.	Logophobia	Fear of studies.	पढ़ाई का डर
33.	Macromania	Obession for huge things.	भारी चीजों से स्नेह
34.	Megalomania	Obsession for money, name and fame.	पैसा, नाम और शोहरत की अत्यंत चाहत
35.	Metrophobia	Fear of motherhood.	मातृत्व का डर
36.	Microphobia	Fear of microscopic things.	सूक्ष्म वस्तुओं से लगाव
37.	Monophobia	Fear of loneliness.	अकेलेपन का डर
38.	Neophobia	Fear of changes.	परिवर्तन का डर
39.	Noctiphobia	Fear of night.	रात का डर
40.	Ophidiophobia	Fear of snakes.	साँप से डर
41.	Pathophobia	Fear of diseases.	बीमारियों से डर
42.	Pedophobia	Fear of child.	बच्चों से डर
43.	Peniophobia	Fear of poverty or penury.	गरीबों से डर
44.	Pharmacophobia	Fear of medicines.	दवाओं का डर
45.	Photophilia	Love for light.	रोशनी से स्नेह
46.	Plutophilia	Love for money.	धन से स्नेह
47.	Pyromania	Obession to set things on fire.	आग लगाने की चाहत
48.	Sitophobia	Fear of food.	भोजन से डर
49.	Thermophobia	Fear of heat or hot places.	गर्मी का डर
50.	Toxicophobia	Fear of poison.	विष का डर
51.	Zoophobia	Fear of animals.	जानवरों का डर

WORDS RELATED TO LITERATURE, SPEECH AND WORKS

	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Pedant	One who displays his knowledge	ज्ञान का बखान करने वाला
2.	Parable	Moral stories	नैतिक कथा
3.	Fable	Moral stories with animal characters.	नैतिक कथा जिनमें जानवर मुख्य पात्र है।
4.	Anecdote	A short, narrative story of an incident.	किस्सा
5.	Plagiarism	Literary theft.	साहित्य चोरी
6.	Calligraphy	Art of good handwriting.	सुंदर हस्त लेखन कला
7.	Cacography	Bad handwriting/Bad spellings	बुरी लिखावट /अशुद्ध बर्तनी
8.	Orthography	Good spelling [Use of spellings as per standard of that language].	अच्छी बर्तनी

9.	Maiden speech	First speech.	प्रथम भाषण
10.	Extempore	Speech without preparation.	बिना तैयारी के भाषण
11.	Rhetoric	Effective speech that may not be honest.	प्रभावशाली भाषण, जो जरूरी नहीं सच्चाई से भरा हों
12.	Harangue	Loud speech usually in bad taste.	भड़कीला भाषण जो मन को खराब लगे
13.	Oxymoron	Two words with opposite meanings used together.Eg- deafening silence.	विपरीत अर्थों वाले शब्द जिनका प्रयोग एक साथ हो।
14.	Hyperbole	exaggerated form of speech. Eg: million dollar smile.	अतिश्योक्ति
15.	Alliteration	Commencement of adjacent words with the same letter Eg: lovely, lively lilies/ dancing daffodils.	अनुप्रास
16.	Pun	Use of words with two or more meanings that makes the sentence humorous.	हास्यपूर्ण पंक्ति
17.	Onomatopoeia	Words formed from the sounds that it produces. Eg: pop, boom, bang.	ध्वनि द्वारा गठित शब्द
18.	Epithet	An adjective used to define a person or a place. Eg: Mr. Perfect used for Aamir Khan	विशेषण
19.	Soliloquy	Speaking one's thought aloud to oneself.	आत्मभाषण, स्व-वाद
20.	Circumlocution	Round-about way of speaking, beating about the bush.	घुमा-फिरा कर की गई बातें
21.	Simile	When similarity is shown by using words 'like' or 'as'. e.g.- He was like a lion in the battle field.	समानता दर्शाने वाले शब्द
22.	Metaphor	When comparison is made but without using 'like' or 'as'. e.g.- He was a lion in the battle field.	तुलना करने वाले शब्द
23.	Personification	When characteristics of living things are shown in non-living things. Eg: Sun's fury, The sea roared and the waves screeched.	मानवीयकरण
24.	Obituary	Message for a dead published in newspaper etc.	शोक संदेश
25.	Verbose	Full of words.	वाचाल
26.	Verbatim	Exact repetition of the same words, word for word.	शब्दशः

27.	Verbiage	Use of so many words that the real meaning gets lost.	अनावश्यक बहुशब्द प्रयोग
28.	Etymology	Formation of words from the root words. विज्ञान	शब्द निर्माण
29.	Catechism	The summary of the principles of a religion in the form of questions and answers.	प्रश्नोत्तरी
30.	Lexicography	Compilation of dictionary.	शब्दकोश बनाने की क्रिया
31.	Couplet	two line poems.	दो पंक्ति की कविता
32.	Hymn	Poem sung in praise of God.	भजन
33.	Illegible	That cannot be read,scribbled, indecipherable.	अस्पष्ट, अपठनीय
34.	Legend	Story the authenticity of which has not been proved.	कथा
35.	Gift of the gab	Talent for speaking.	अच्छा बोलने की प्रतिभा
36.	Word of mouth	Only in spoken form, not in written form.	सिर्फ कथित रूप में
37.	Lucid	Very clear.	स्पष्ट
38.	Impromptu	Without preparation, extempore.	बिना तैयारी के
39.	Anonymous	Without the name of the writer.	गुमनाम, अज्ञातकृत
40.	In toto	Completely, entirely.	पूर्णता से
41.	Epilogue	A concluding speech at the end of a play.	उपसंहार
42.	Prologue	A speech at the starting of a play.	आरम्भ भाषण
43.	Erudite	Scholarly, a person who has academic knowledge.	ज्ञानी
44.	Euphemism	Bombastic style of writing.	लेखन की आडंबरपूर्ण शैली
45.	Epistle	Composition in the form of a letter.	पत्र
46.	Maxim	Proverb, saying	कहावत
47.	Platitude	A stale remark that becomes dull due to regular use.	साधारण बात
48.	Decipher	Decode, to read and understand the meaning.	समझना, अर्थ निकालना

Hyphenated Phrases

	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	About-face	Complete change of direction	दिशा का पूर्ण परिवर्तन
2.	Ad-lib	Off-the-cuff, Impromptu, extempore, without preparation.	तैयारी के बिना
3.	Avante-garde	One who developes new concepts, Pioneer, harbinger, vanguard.	खोज करने वाला
4.	Blue-chip	Valuable, Excellent (Anto - cast off, Discarded).	मूल्यवान
5.	Blue-stocking	Educated woman.	शिक्षित महिला
6.	Bric- a- brac	Small rare things of artistic importance.	कलात्मक महत्व की छोटी, दुर्लभ चीजें
7.	Cast-off	Discard.	त्यागना
8.	Cut-de-sac	Dead end.	आखिरी सिरा
9.	Derring-do	Daring, taking risk.	साहसी
10.	Free-for all	Disorganised fight without any rule .	अव्यवस्थित लड़ाई (बिना नियम के)
11.	Go-for-broke	Risk taking, putting all resources in one business.	जोखिम लेना
12.	Grass-root	Coming from common mass especially rural.	जमीनी
13.	Hard-liner	Unyielding, sticking to one's principles.	आदर्श, कट्टर
14.	Half-mast	Sad.	दुखी
15.	Hanger-on	Dependent.	निर्भर
16.	Have-nots	impoverished (Haves- affuent or self-sufficient class)	दरिद्र
17.	Helter-skelter	In haste and confusion.	अस्त व्यस्त, इधर उधर,
18.	Hurly-burly	Noisy activity.	शोर भरी गतिविधि
20.	Last ditch	Last and desperate .	आखिरी एवं निराशापूर्ण
21.	Pell-mell	Fast and disorganized movement.	तितर बितर
22.	Rank- and- file	Common people.	आम जनता
23.	Run- of- the-mill	Ordinary, not something different.	साधारण
24.	Self-effacing	Not making oneself noticeable.	किसी के नजर में न आना

25.	Silver-tongued	Eloquent, orator, one who has gift of gab.	भाषण पटु, वाक्पटु
26.	Tongue-in cheek	Humorous.	हास्यपूर्ण
27.	Topsy-turvy	Upside down	उल्टा-पुल्टा
28.	Tug-of-war	Power-struggle between two parties.	रस्साकशी
29.	Up-and-coming	Likely to be successful in future.	भविष्य में सफल होने की संभावना
30.	Chock- a- block	Extremely full	अत्यंत पूर्ण

OFFSPRINGS

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Singleton	One baby at a time	एक
2.	Twins	Two babies at a time	जुड़वा बच्चे
3.	Triplet	Three babies at a time	एक बार में तीन शिशुओं को होना
4.	Quadruplet	Four babies at a time	चार बच्चों का एक साथ जन्म लेना
5.	Quintuplet	Five babies at a time	पाँच बच्चों का एक साथ जन्म लेना
6.	Sextuplet	Six babies at a time	छह: बच्चों का एक साथ जन्म लेना
7.	Septuplet	Seven babies at a time	सात बच्चों का एक साथ जन्म लेना
8.	Octuplet	Eight babies at a time	आठ बच्चों का एक साथ जन्म लेना
9.	Nonuplet	Nine babies at a time	नौ बच्चों का एक साथ जन्म लेना
10.	Decaplet	Ten babies at a time	दस बच्चों का एक साथ जन्म लेना
11.	Undecaplet	Eleven babies at a time	ग्यारह बच्चों का एक साथ जन्म लेना
12.	Duodecaplet	Twelve babies at a time	बारह बच्चों का एक साथ जन्म लेना
13.	Tridecaplet	Thirteen babies at a time	तेहर बच्चों का एक साथ जन्म लेना
14.	Quadridecaplet	Fourteen babies at a time	चौदह बच्चों का एक साथ जन्म लेना
15.	Quindecaplet	Fifteen babies at a time	पंद्रह बच्चों का एक साथ जन्म लेना

HABITAT/ BIRTH WISE

	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Oviparous	That lays eggs	अंडोत्पन्न करने वाला जंतु
2.	Viviparous	That gives birth to young ones	शिशु जनने वाला
3.	Marsupial	That gives birth to premature young ones and then keeps them in an external pouch	थानी प्राणी
4.	Monotreme	That lays eggs but suckle (feed their milk) the young ones	जो अंडा देता हो पर शिशु को दूध पिलाता हो

5.	Fauna	Animals of a region	जीव जंतु (किसी स्थान का)
6.	Flora	Vegetation of place	वनस्पति (किसी स्थान का)
7.	Terrestrial	That can live on land only	थलीय
8.	Aquatic	That can live in fresh water only	जलीय
9.	Marine	That can live in sea water only	समुद्री
10	Amphibian	That can live on land as well as in water	पानी एवं भूमि दोनों पर रहने वाला (उभयचर)
11.	Arboreal	That can live on trees	वृक्षवासी

Government

	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Capitalism	An economic system based on private ownership of capital.	पूँजीवाद
2.	Socialism	A political theory advocating state ownership of industry and means of production.	समाजवाद
3.	Monarchy	An autocracy governed by a Monarch or king who usually inherits the authority.	राजतन्त्र
4.	Despotism	Dominance through threat of punishment and violence.	तानाशाही
5.	Totalitarian Regime	Complete Monarchy	पूर्ण राजतंत्र
6.	Gynecocracy	Ruled by a woman.	महिलाओं द्वारा शासन
7.	Kakistocracy	Ruled by bad people	बुरे लोगों द्वारा शासन
8.	Neocracy	Ruled by inexperienced people	अनुभवहीन लोगों के द्वारा शासन
9.	Theocracy	A political unit governed by a religious leader.	पादरीतन्त्र
10.	Anarchy	Absence of government/state of lawlessness	अराजकता
11.	Diarchy	Government by two joint rules	द्वैध शासन
12.	Liberalism	A political orientation that favours social progress by reform and by changing laws rather than by revolution.	उदारवाद
13.	Federalism	The idea of a Federal organisation of more or less self-governing units.	संघवाद

14.	Fascism	A political theory advocating an authoritarian hierarchical government.	कठोर/कट्टर सरकार
15.	Aristocracy	A privileged class holding hereditary titles.	कुलीन्तंत्र
16.	Autocracy	A political system governed by a single individual.	एकतन्त्र
17.	Bureaucracy	Ruled by government officials	नौकरशाही
18.	Gerontocracy	A political system governed by old people.	बूढ़े लोगो द्वारा शासन
19.	Oligarchy	A political system governed by few people or a small group.	छोटे गुट के द्वारा शासन
20.	Plutocracy	A political system governed by wealthy people.	धनाढ्य लोगों के द्वारा शासन
21.	Polyarchy	A political system governed by many people.	कई लोगों के द्वारा शासन
22.	Meritocracy	A political system governed by superior intellects.	काबिल लोगों के द्वारा शासन

6 Sentence Improvement

CHAPTER

Sentence Improvement comprises different types of questions which are mainly based on Grammar, Vocabularies and the best way of presenting a sentence. Let us see the different types under which sentence improvement can be categorised.

Type-1: Grammar Based – Generally we do not have to prepare this type of questions separately. This type of questions gets ready alone with **detecting errors** without taking any extra pains. The only difference is that in **detecting error**, we mark that part which is not correct and in **sentence improvement,** we have to mark the correct option out of the given alternatives that will replace the incorrect underlined part of the sentence. If there is no error, we choose the option 'No improvement'.

Examples

1. Nisha is more funnier than Natasha.
   (A) funnier (B) funniest
   (C) quite funny (D) No improvement
2. Either Vijay or Vimal are going to be selected for the watch.
   (A) has (B) is
   (C) have been (D) No improvement
3. My uncle presented me the more expensive watch.
   (A) much (B) more
   (C) most (D) No improvement
4. The two brothers shared the property beside themselves.
   (A) among (B) between
   (C) amidst (D) No improvement
5. The office staff members wished each other on New Year's Day.
   (A) one other (B) one another
   (C) each another (D) No improvement
6. His speech was broadcasted over the radio last Thursday
   (A) was broadcast
   (B) had been broadcast
   (C) has been broadcast
   (D) No improvement
7. Both the mother-in-laws welcomed the newly weds with garlands of flowers
   (A) mothers-in-laws
   (B) mother-in-law
   (C) mothers-in-law
   (D) No improvement
8. Did there bus come on time?
   (A) their's (B) theirs
   (C) their (D) No improvement
9. Mayank was working overtime for the last two weeks.
   (A) is working (B) is being working
   (C) has been working
   (D) No improment
10. Most children are liking ice-cream.
    (A) likes (B) like
    (C) were liking (D) No improvement
11. Supposing if he comes, what should I do?
    (A) if he comes
    (B) in case he will come
    (C) in the event of his being come
    (D) No improvement
12. Children like to eat sweets, isn't it ?
    (A) do they ? (B) is it ?
    (C) don't they? (D) No improvement.
13. He was so afraid that his knees knocked one another.
    (A) one against (B) each other
    (C) both (D) No improvement.
14. She had read Oliver Twist when she had been fourteen years old.
    (A) had became (B) has become
    (C) was (D) No improvement.

15. All the candidates will give a test on Friday.
(A) appear (B) take
(C) accept (D) No improvement.

16. When are you starting to write to your friend?
(A) wanting (B) going
(C) thinking (D) No improvement

17. If I was you I would not sign the document.
(A) If I have been you (B) If I were you
(C) If I had been you
(D) No improvement

18. I prefer to ride than to walk.
(A) ride to walk
(B) riding than walking
(C) riding to walking
(D) No improvement

19. They were astonished through his failure in the examination.
(A) from (B) at
(C) with (D) No improvement

20. He returned the book after he read it.
(A) was read (B) reading
(C) had read (D) No improvement

21. As he was a braveheart, Rakesh decided to join the army.
(A) though he was a braveheart
(B) although he was a braveheart
(C) while he was a braveheart
(D) No improvement

22. She hurt her back while she worked yesterday.
(A) worked out (B) had worked
(C) was working (D) No improvement

23. My friend lamented that though a complete report was sent to the department a month ago no action is being taken so far.
(A) no action has been taken.
(B) no action was taken.
(C) no action had taken.
(D) No improvement.

24. Kari left the house before Shyam got there.
(A) will leave (B) had left
(C) leaves (D) No improvement

25. The company is not doing well. Isn't it time you sell off your shares in it ?
(A) sold (B) selling
(C) give (D) No improvement

26. Although Pandas eat bamboo almost exclusively, they are also carnivorous.
(A) until (B) as soon as
(C) not only (D) No improvement

27. He was weary of failure, Didn't he ?
(A) Isn't he ? (B) Wasn't he ?
(C) Doesn't he ? (D) No improvement

28. What you have been doing since the workshop last month ?
(A) have you done
(B) you have done
(C) have you been doing
(D) No improvement

29. No sooner had the teacher entered the room and the boys rushed to their seats.
(A) when (B) than
(C) but (D) No improvement

30. We have already disposed our old house.
(A) disposed off (B) disposed out
(C) disposed of (D) No improvement

31. We can buy anything in this shop, Can we?
(A) Isn't it? (B) Can't we?
(C) Don't we? (D) No improvement

32. If I had followed your advice, I would not regret today.
(A) will not regret (B) had not regretted
(C) would not have regretted
(D) No improvement

33. Somebody must be made to answer for the security scam.
(A) to (B) after
(C) upon (D) No improvement

34. Corruption is the most serious problem in India.
(A) the more serious
(B) the seriouser
(C) serious (D) No improvement

35. They reached at Calcutta on Monday last.
(A) reached to Calcutta
(B) reached on Calcutta
(C) reached Calcutta
(D) No improvement

36. I did not saw my cousin in Madras.
(A) not seen (B) did not see
(C) did not seen (D) No improvement

37. He behaves like coward.
(A) cowardly
(B) in a cowardly manner
(C) as if he was a coward
(D) No improvement

38. Neither of them went to the cinema.
(A) both of them did not go
(B) both did not go
(C) neither went
(D) No improvement

39. I used to have very thick hair.
(A) use to have (B) used to having
(C) used to had (D) No improvement

40. She usually does not leave for work until she finished all her chores.
(A) finishes
(B) has finished
(C) had finished
(D) No improvement

41. The article should not exceed more than hundred words.
(A) exceed beyond
(B) exceed than
(C) exceed
(D) No improvement

42. He may be poor now but he appears to be rich.
(A) seem rich
(B) rich to be
(C) to have been rich
(D) No improvement

43. The only way to solve the racial problem is by education.
(A) because of (B) thanks to
(C) on account of (D) No improvement

44. Did you finish the work yet ?
(A) Had you finished.
(B) Haven't you finished
(C) Would you finish
(D) No improvement

45. I'll tell you as soon, as I'll know.
(A) I would know (B) I can know
(C) I know (D) No improvement

46. How are you going to have your car painted? I am going to have it red painted.
(A) paint it red
(B) have it painted red
(C) paint
(D) No improvement

47. The job wasn't interesting, but on the contrary it was well-paid.
(A) on the whole
(B) on the other side
(C) on the other hand
(D) No improvement

48. The postman comes twice a day, don't he ?
(A) doesn't he (B) does he
(C) do he (D) No improvement

49. We met a lot of people at our holidays.
(A) on (B) in
(C) during (D) No improvement

50. People whom are outdoors for long periods of time need to protect themselves to avoid the harmful effects of too much sunlight.
(A) who (B) how
(C) whose (D) No improvement

51. The department has been running this programme for the past two years.
(A) from the past two years
(B) since the past two years
(C) the last two years
(D) No improvement

52. She paid close attention to the man sitting besides her.
(A) beside to (B) beside
(C) beside of (D) No improvement

53. I shall see him only if he agreed to bear the cost.
(A) agrees (B) might agree
(C) had agreed (D) No improvement

54. I can accept anything than dishonesty.
(A) anything other than
(B) any other thing than
(C) anything more than
(D) No improvement

55. One must obey his parents.
(A) his own parents
(B) parents
(C) one's parents
(D) No improvement

56. No sooner had she heard the news when she fainted.
(A) that she fainted
(B) than she fainted
(C) and she fainted
(D) No improvement

57. At the very moment they were showing signs of growing nervousness, isn't it ?
(A) wasn't it (B) weren't it
(C) weren't they (D) No improvement

58. One hour in the week was set aside by him for the reception of whomsoever chose to visit him.
(A) whomever (B) whosoever
(C) who (D) No improvement

59. Rahul has lived in Delhi for three years when his parents came there.
(A) was living (B) has been living
(C) had been living
(D) No improvement

60. He said that he saw him last year, to discuss the documents.
(A) met (B) had seen
(C) seen (D) No improvement

61. Kalidasa is the Shakespeare of India.
(A) Shakespeare (B) a Shakespeare
(C) like Shakespeare
(D) No improvement

62. He is addicted to alcohol and exerts a bad influence for his family.
(A) on (B) in
(C) about (D) No improvement

63. Them shoes are mine.
(A) Those (B) That
(C) Their (D) No improvement

64. No sooner had she realized her blunder than she began to take corrective measures.
(A) then she began to take
(B) than she began taking
(C) when she began to take
(D) No improvement

65. I will be with you in one quarter of an hour.
(A) a quarter of one hour
(B) a quarter of an hour
(C) a quarter of hour
(D) No improvement

66. He ordered me open the window.
(A) asked (B) bade
(C) requested (D) No improvement

67. Do you know to prepare the Balance Sheet?
(A) Do you know to balance
(B) Do you know to make
(C) Do you know how to prepare
(D) No improvement

68. Neither plants nor animals, can survive without oxygen.
(A) Plants can neither
(B) Neither can plants
(C) Plants, neither
(D) No improvement

69. The light went out while I read.
(A) was reading (B) am reading
(C) had read (D) No improvement

70. She said me about her holiday in Kerala.
(A) told about (B) said about
(C) had read (D) No improvement

71. Why do you prefer the theatre than the cinema?
(A) for (B) against
(C) to (D) No improvement

72. He is the only man I know, who can laugh at himself.
(A) whose (B) whom
(C) which (D) No improvement

73. He won't hear you provided you shout.
(A) unless (B) in case
(C) as long as (D) No improvement

74. The ship is at the anchor and the sailors are now at ease.
(A) at anchor (B) at an anchor
(C) at its anchor (D) No improvement

75. The music show already began when we arrived in the hall.
(A) had already begun
(B) had already began
(C) would begin
(D) No improvement

76. My group of tenth-graders are well behaved.
(A) is so well behaved
(B) are so well behaved
(C) is well behaved
(D) No improvement

77. My admonishing to him will not change his mind.
(A) admonishing at him
(B) admonishing him
(C) admonishing for him
(D) No improvement

78. Surbhi's father did not want her to have spent all her money at the fair.
(A) to be spending
(B) to have been spending
(C) to spend
(D) No improvement

79. Basmati rice is more superior than most other varieties of rice.
(A) superior than (B) more superior to
(C) superior to (D) No improvement

80. Those were the days when we would all go out together.
(A) will all go out
(B) will be going out
(C) would have been going
(D) No improvement

81. Beside being a poet, he is also a famous singer.
(A) Besides being
(B) Besides becoming
(C) Beside becoming
(D) No improvement

82. A large number of people have fallen victim to dengue fever.
(A) of (B) from
(C) with (D) No improvement

83. The stranger asked the little girl what is her name.
(A) what her name is
(B) what her name was
(C) what was her name
(D) No improvement

84. She scoffed on the idea of revolution.
(A) for (B) at
(C) about (D) No improvement

85. The Minister denied reports that prices will rose after the budget.
(A) would rise after
(B) will now rise
(C) is rising up
(D) No correction required

86. His life is an example of how the human will can flourish even in harsh conditions.
(A) what the human will can
(B) how the human can and will
(C) when the human will can
(D) No correction required

87. Enlightenment were a state of relaxed awareness.
(A) had (B) has
(C) is (D) No improvement

88. I complimented him for his success in the examination.
(A) about (B) on
(C) at (D) No improvement

89. He should not had ignored his friend.
(A) should not have
(B) should have not
(C) should not has
(D) No improvement

90. It was quite clear that the runner could be able to improve upon his own record.
(A) will be able (B) should be able
(C) would be able (D) No improvement

91. This work of art is worthy to praise.
(A) for (B) of
(C) about (D) No improvement

92. Rakesh didn't knew my address.
(A) didn't known (B) didn't have
(C) didn't know (D) No improvement

93. Mary would not go to the market unless I go with her.
(A) shall go (B) went
(C) would go (D) No improvement

94. Flowers embellishment the beauty of our surroundings.
(A) replenish (B) enhance
(C) destroys (D) No improvement

95. The cheapest electronic good are manufactured in China.
(A) electronical good (B) electrical good
(C) electronic goods
(D) No improvement

96. I have been living in Delhi from 1989.
(A) ever since (B) since
(C) in (D) No improvement

97. The student who will score the maximum marks, will be awarded a certificate.
(A) who scores the maximum marks
(B) who would score the maximum marks
(C) who would be scoring the maximum marks
(D) No improvement

98. She congratulated him on his success in the examination.
(A) about (B) for
(D) at (D) No improvement

99. The team has been practising from the past two months.
(A) since the past
(B) for the past
(C) for past
(D) No improvement

100. Her brother may have aged when she last saw him.
(A) since she last saw him
(B) from when she last saw him
(C) before she last saw him
(D) No improvement

101. She is really looking forward to interact with the poet.
(A) looking forward for interacting
(B) looking forward to interacting
(C) looking forward towards interacting
(D) No improvement

102. Frank stood beside to Harry.
(A) beside (B) besides
(C) besides to (D) No improvement

103. If I will go there, I shall buy the book.
(A) I went (B) I shall go
(C) I go (D) No improvement

104. It took her a long time to get past her failure in the medical examination.
(A) through (B) over
(C) by (D) No improvement

105. When we came out of the restaurant it was half past eleven.
(A) When we had come out of the restaurant
(B) After we came out of the restaurant
(C) When we have come out of the restaurant
(D) No improvement

106. I did not agree with him; he appeared to be so bigoted for me to concur.
(A) much (B) very
(C) too (D) No improvement

107. As soon as she noticed the workmen, she asked them what they have been doing.
(A) have done (B) had been doing
(C) are doing (D) No improvement

108. I worked in this office since 2005.
(A) have worked (B) have been working
(C) am working (D) No improvement

109. That was not quite all what I did during the holidays.
(A) that (B) which
(C) how (D) No improvement

110. Since he had studied very hard, Ramesh had little hope of passing his examination.
(A) Despite (B) Although
(C) However (D) No improvement

111. He wants to buy a new shirt as he has no money.
(A) since (B) but
(C) because (D) No improvement

112. His house has no furnitures yet.
(A) have no furniture yet
(B) had no furniture yet
(C) has no furniture yet
(D) No improvement

113. If I were in the hospital, would you visit me?
(A) will you visit me?
(B) are you visiting me?
(C) you will visit me?
(D) No improvement

114. He throwed it out of the window.
(A) threw (B) throw
(C) thrown (D) No improvement

115. It's obvious that they are trying to cheat, isn't it?
(A) are they? (B) aren't they?
(C) is it? (D) No improvement

116. He is not only known for his wealth but also for his learning.
(A) not only known for his learning
(B) only known for his wealth
(C) known not only for his wealth
(D) No improvement

117. My friend lives in a nearby street whose name I have forgotten.
(A) the name of which|
(B) which name
(C) of which name|
(D) No improvement

118. We generally select one of the most intelligent student of the school for this award.
(A) one of the most intelligent students of the school
(B) one of the intelligent most students of the school
(C) one of the intelligent most student of the school
(D) No improvement

119. He both won a medal and a scholarship.
(A) He won a medal and a scholarship both.
(B) Both he won a medal and a scholarship.

(C) He won both a medal and a scholarship.
(D) No improvement

120. No sooner had the dividend been declared, the notices were sent out.
(A) The company had hardly declared the dividend till the notices were sent for mailing.
(B) They had no sooner declared the dividend then the notices were sent out.
(C) Hardly had the dividend been declared when the notices were sent out.
(D) No improvement

121. We had a grand party and we enjoyed very much.
(A) We had a grand party and enjoyed very much.
(B) We had a grand party to enjoy very much.
(C) We had a grand party and we enjoyed ourselves very much.
(D) No improvement

122. Every morning I get up at 4 O'clock, but today I get up at 7 O'clock.
(A) got up (B) was getting up
(C) am getting up (D) No improvement

Type- 2: Based on Vocabularies – Normally when a student memorizes vocabularies, he is under an impression that questions based on vocabularies come only in synonyms and antonyms. Questions based on vocabularies come in sentence improvement too where the student is tested not only for his knowledge of the meaning of the given words but also how they should be used in the given sentence. The student is expected to be capable enough to choose the most appropriate word from the given options and improve the language of the sentence. Apart from this some questions are also based on One Word Substitution.

Examples

1. The relatives comforted the old man whose wife had died.
(A) sympathized with
(B) pitied
(C) consoled (D) No improvement

2. They obtained the top-secret information by wrong means
(A) clever (B) fraudulent
(C) bad (D) No improvement

3. He took disadvantage of the situation and cheated many people.
(A) chance (B) advantage
(C) disapproval (D) No improvement.

4. The increasing sale of luxuries is an index of the country's prosperity.
(A) appendix (B) pointer
(C) mark (D) No improvement

5. He kept us all in suspension regarding his future plans.
(A) suspending (B) suspense
(C) suspicion (D) No improvement

6. During the recent floods, we waded through waist-deep water for almost half a kilometer.
(A) shuffled through (B) walked over
(C) skipped through
(D) No improvement

7. In Gujarat, communal violence and rioting ignited up twice in the late seventies and early eighties.
(A) flared (B) burned
(C) took (D) No improvement

8. The underlining assumption is that the amount of money available is limited.
(A) undermining (B) underlying
(C) underwhelming
(D) No improvement

9. He is one who gives money or helps others who has been instrumental in the upliftment of many. poverty stricken people.
(A) a philosopher
(B) a philatelist
(C) a philanthropist
(D) No improvement

10. When those whom he had injured accused him of being a charlatan he retorted curtly that he had never been a quack.
(A) libertine (B) sycophant
(C) plagiarist (D) No improvement

11. You must remind me to post the letters.
(A) remember me
(B) have remind me
(C) have remembered me
(D) No improvement

12. Suddenly a pigeon faltered out of the rubble.
(A) fluttered (B) flustered
(C) frittered (D) No improvement

13. I do not like these kind of novels.
(A) this kind (B) those kind
(C) this kinds (D) No improvement

14. Unity in diversity is the most noticeable quality of India.
(A) popular (B) remarkable
(C) famous (D) no improvement

15. Sordid and sensatinal books tend to vitate the public taste.
(A) divide (B) distract
(C) distort (D) No improvemnt

16. His Master's thesis was highly estimated and is now being prepared for publication.
(A) was highly discussed
(B) was highly commended
(C) is highly appraised
(D) No improvemnt

17. The false appearance of the building erected for the function was blown away in the storm.
(A) Exterior (B) Facade
(C) Skeleton (D) No improvement

18. She has decided to canvas for the Conservative Party.
(A) advertise (B) canvass
(C) canvassing (D) No improvement

19. The policeman captured the first car that approached and ordered the driver to take the injured child to the hospital.
(A) caught (B) commandeered
(C) interrupted (D) No improvement

20. They objected to the plan on the grounds that it was too expensive.
(A) refused (B) declined
(C) disagreed (D) No improvement

21. The people criticized the terrorist attack.
(A) condoned (B) condemned
(C) conceded (D) No improvement

22. The judge asked the lawyer to be consistent with proof in the case.
(A) corroboration (B) testimony
(C) evidence (D) No improvement

23. I grew up in a tiny town called Alwar.
(A) a minute town
(B) a humungous town
(C) a small town (D) No improvement

24. The boy wanted to ask his father for money, but waited for a propitious occasion.
(A) protective (B) prophetic
(C) prospective (D) No improvement

25. The host offered me tea but I denied it.
(A) said no (B) rejected
(C) refused (D) No improvement

26. How can anyone sympathize with you when what you say is hardly gullible?
(A) credible (B) incredible
(C) credulous (D) No improvement

27. Poisonous waste from the industrial plants is hazardous to the environment.
(A) toxic (B) troublesome
(C) effluent (D) No improvement

28. Owing to the close affinity of the architect and the builder, the project was completed ahead of schedule.
(A) termination (B) cooperation
(C) collaboration (D) No improvement

29. The servant was disturbed as her son was now out of sight due to bad company.
(A) out of bounds (B) out of control
(C) out of reach (D) No improvement

30. The Japanese are hardly working people.
(A) a hard working people
(B) a hardly working people
(C) hard working people
(D) No improvement

Type 3: Based on the use of the best verb/ word in the given action/sentence – This type of questions is easier for students who develop reading habits. Due to regular reading habit, they choose the

most appropriate word conveniently. For eg: In the sentence 'I did a mistake' , they can easily locate the mistake and will point out that 'made' will come in the place of 'did' as we normally say, "I made a mistake". In the same way, 'All of a at once' is wrong as they, time and again, while reading have come across 'all of a sudden'. Here, I feel, that it is mandatory to mention that reading is a fruitful habit. We imbibe the meaning and usage of many words automatically if we make reading a habit.

Examples

1. Keats says the idea very well in his poems.
   (A) speaks (B) describes
   (C) expresses (D) No improvement
2. The enemy soldiers went back hastily.
   (A) returned (B) retreated
   (C) retrenched (D) No improvement
3. I will be giving blood in the hospital at 9.00 a.m. tomorrow.
   (A) exchanging (B) contributing
   (C) donating (D) No improvement
4. The suspected couple was taken away from the airport through a side entrance to the police station for interrogation.
   (A) whisked (B) rushed
   (C) guided (D) No improvement
5. The transport workers have organised a strike asking for more salary.
   (A) demanding (B) begging
   (C) requesting (D) No improvement
6. It was mere affection that stopped him from beating his son:
   (A) great (B) much
   (C) filial (D) No improvement
7. The British superiority all over Africa and Asia collapsed in the first half of the twentieth century.
   (A) domicile (B) residence
   (C) dominion (D) No improvement
8. Since setting up, the club has produced so many players.
   (A) since its inception
   (B) since have been set up
   (C) Being set up
   (D) No improvement
9. I hope I am going to get fever soon.
   (A) fear (B) feel afraid
   (C) doubt if (D) No improvement
10. When we came out of the cinema, it was falling with rain.
    (A) pouring (B) descending
    (C) dropping (D) No improvement
11. Serious charges of corruption were levied against him.
    (A) put (B) levelled
    (C) made (D) No improvement
12. A lot of bloodshed could have been saved, had the administration taken timely action.
    (A) protected (B) prevented
    (C) eschewed (D) no improvement
13. The professor has agreed to take remediable classes for the weaker students.
    (A) redressal (B) remedial
    (C) practice (D) some
14. My foot is paining.
    (A) aching (B) ailing
    (C) hurting (D) No improvement
15. She gave most of her time to dance.
    (A) lent (B) spent
    (C)devoted (D) No improvement
16. Work at the request of your conscience.
    (A) behest (B) desires
    (C) orders (D) No improvement
17. Raju requested me to his birthday party tomorrow.
    (A) indulged (B) invited
    (C) inspired (D) No improvement
18. The Prime Minister established a commission to look after the plight of the widows.
    (A) formed (B) created
    (C) set up (D) No improvement
19. The monkey was seated at the foot of a tree.
    (A) bottom (B) end
    (C) root (D) No improvement
20. He decided to reveal the corruption in his department to the media.
    (A) show (B) disclose
    (C) expose (D) No improvement
21. My friend won me at tennis.
    (A) succeeded me (B) outran me
    (C) beat me (D) No improvement

Type- 4: Based on best way of expressing an action – Many times, we are able to convey what we mean but the listener finds it difficult to interpret the meaning of the sentence and then with the help of his common sense, he tries to reason it out. In every language, it is essential that the speaker adopts the most lucid way of expressing his thoughts, ideas and opinions. For eg- In the sentence, 'I gave the dog biscuit' the meaning is clear but the sentence will be more lucid and well expressed if we say, 'I gave biscuits to the dog".

Examples

1. The courtiers used to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was all day long.
   (A) The courtiers all day long used to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was.
   (B) The courtiers used all day long to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was.
   (C) The courtiers used to tell the King all day long how efficient an administrator he was.
   (D) No improvement
2. By way to introduce, he made some pertinent remarks.
   (A) of introduction (B) of introducing
   (C) to introducing (D) No improvement
3. Sleeping, resting and fluids are the best ways to care for a cold.
   (A) and that drinking fluids
   (B) and drinking fluids
   (C) which drank fluids
   (D) No improvement
4. By studying AIDS has engaged many researchers in the last decade.
   (A) Important study
   (B) Now that the study
   (C) The study of (D) No improvement
5. A good scholar must be precise and possess originality.
   (A) must be precise and original
   (B) must be possess precision and original
   (C) must be precision and possess originality
   (D) No improvement
6. Can any spiritually dead man be so as to have no love for his native country?
   (A) Can any man be so spiritually dead as to have no love for his native country ?
   (B) Can any native man be so dead as to have no love for his spiritual country ?
   (C) Can any dead man be so as to have no spiritual love for his native country ?
   (D) No improvement
7. Whenever I doubt about the meaning of a word, I look up my dictionary.
   (A) whenever I have a doubt
   (B) Whenever I am in doubt
   (C) The moment I doubt
   (D) No improvement
8. I in black and white must have your terms down.
   (A) I must have in black and white your terms down.
   (B) I must have your terms in black and white down.
   (C) I must have your terms down in black and white.
   (D) No improvement
9. We have been credibly informed that the murderer has given himself up.
   (A) We have been informed that the murderer has credibly given himself up.
   (B) We have been informed that the murderer has given credibly himself up.
   (C) We have been informed that credibly the murderer has given up himself.
   (D) No improvement
10. The man whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler.
   (A) The man whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved a swindler.

(B) The man who I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler.

(C) The man to whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler.

(D) No improvement

11. Riding upon his horse, the tiger jumped at him.

(A) Riding upon the tiger, the horse jumped at him.

(B) The tiger jumped at him while he was riding upon his horse.

(C) The tiger rode at him while he was jumping upon his horse.

(D) No improvement

12. What do you for go to school ?

(A) For what do you go to school?

(B) What do you go for to school?

(C) What do you go to school for?

(D) No improvement

13. He pleased the directors and this completed his report in good time.

(A) He pleased the directors in good time and this completed his report,

(B) He completed his report in good time and this pleased the directors.

(C) He pleased the directors and completed his report and this in good time.

(D) No improvement

Type- 5: Based on good manners:- Many times the given sentence is correct in all aspects whether it is the grammar of the sentence or the vocabularies used but good manners and etiquettes forbid us to use such sentences. 231 and 123 rules of Pronoun are also based on good manners. There is a saying 'The donkey comes the last'. It means 'I' comes last. 123 Rule says that first the 2nd person, then the third person and then the 1st person must come in a sentence (See Pronoun in Volume-1)

Examples

1. He asked me if I had a disease.

(A) was unwell

(B) is unwell

(C) have a disease

(D) No improvement

Type-6: Based on Synonyms – Many times the underlined word of the question has its synonym given in one of the options. We must keep in mind that synonym has not been asked and if the given option does not improve the sentence in any way, we must choose no improvement as our answer.

Examples

1. She left the room feeling contrite.

(A) sorry for what she had done

(B) rather ill

(C) extremely irritated

(D) No improvement

2. To alleviate the pain of losing his only son, he took up meditation.

(A) lessen (B) minimalise

(C) lesson (D) No improvement

Type 7: Certain common sentences of day-to-day use comprise 'phrases' and 'sayings'. Hence sentences based on Phrasal Verbs, Idioms and Phrases are also asked in sentence improvement.

Examples

1. The workers looked run down

(A) Happy (B) Relaxed

(C) Exhausted (D) No improvement

2. She did not hand in her homework after the summer vacation.

(A) hand over (B) hand out

(C) handed (D) No improvement

3. Two children were knocked down by a speeding truck.

(A) turned down (B) pulled down

(C) brought down (D) No improvement

4. Geeta said that she had never viewed across a book she liked so much.
(A) come across (B) come through
(C) come round (D) No improvement
5. The opposition members in the legislative assembly have decided to oppose any bill put forward by the ruling party.
(A) keep in (B) render
(C) offer (D) No improvement
6. There will be black murder when she hears this.
(A) red (B) blue
(C) pink (D) No improvement
7. If you put your heart to it, you will be a winner.
(A) in it (B) into it
(C) on it (D) No improvement
8. Owing to emergency conditions, the army was asked to stand up.
(A) stand out (B) stand in
(C) stand by (D) No improvement

Type- 8: We are generally confused in the meaning of certain words and hence misuse them. Questions based on such words too are asked in sentence improvement.

Examples

1. When the police peeped through the window , a baby was seen playing on the ground.
(A) floor (B) grounds
(C) surface (D) No improvement
2. The chief guest was invited on stage and amidst a round of applause he stood.
(A) stood up (B) got off
(C) stand up (D) No improvement
3. John, wear your jacket as it is getting very cold.
(A) get on (B) put on
(C) take on (D) No improvement
4. The strong breeze blew his hat away.
(A) The strong air (B) The strong breath
(C) The strong wind
(D) No improvement

Type- 9: Certain sentences are correct as far as the meaning of the sentence, vocabularies used and the grammar are concerned but these sentences are incomplete legally or otherwise. To have a clear meaning of the sentence, we need to use clear and unambiguous language.

1. The judge passed an order that the convict must be hanged to death.
(A) hanged till death
(B) hung till death
(C) hanged into death
(D) No improvement

Type –1

1.(A) Two comparative degrees never comes together.
Change 'more funnier' into 'funnier'.
Moreover 'than' is preceded by a comparative degree. So all other options here cannot be considered.

2.(B) If two subjects are joined by either....or, the verb will agree with the nearest subject.
Change 'are' into 'is'.

3.(C) Article 'the' comes before 'superlative degree of adjectives and not with 'comparative degree'.
Change 'more' into 'most'.

4.(B) 'Between' is used for 'two'.
Change 'beside' into 'between'

5.(B) Each other – denotes mutual relationship between two people or thing.
One another – denotes mutual relationship among more than two things or persons.
Change 'each other' into 'one another'.

6.(A) 'Broadcast' as a verb remains the same in 2nd and 3rd form.
Change 'was broadcasted' into 'was broadcast'.

7.(A) Change 'mother-in-laws' into 'mothers-in-law'.

8.(C) Possessive adjective 'their' must be used here as it is followed by a noun 'bus'. 'Theirs' is inappropriate as 'theirs' is a pronoun and it cannot be followed by a noun 'bus'.
Change 'there' into 'their'.

9.(C) 'For'/'since' + 'time' in used in 'Perfect' and 'Perfect Continuous Tense'.
Change 'was working' into 'has been working'.

10.(B) Simple Present Tense is used for present routine action.
Change 'are liking' into 'like'. Moreover 'like is generally not used in 'ing' form.

11.(A) 'Suppose' and 'if never come together as this will make the sentence superfluous.
Superfluous means 'more than what is necessary'.
Change 'Supposing if he comes' into 'If he comes'.

12.(C) The 'sentence' and the 'question tag' must be in the same tense.
Change 'isn't it' into 'don't' they.

13.(B) 'Each other' denotes 'mutual relationship between two persons/ things'.
'One another' denotes 'mutual relationship among more than two persons or things'.
Change 'one another' into 'each other'.

14.(C) If 'past time' is given in a sentence, the sentence is in 'Simple Past Tense'.
Change 'had been' into 'was'. Here both the 'state' and 'action' are of the same tense. Hence both will be in simple past tense.

15.(B) Teachers give a test.
Students take a test.
Change 'give' into 'take'.
(See 'Rule 16' of 'Verb Advance' of (Volume 1.)

16.(B)
Change 'starting' into 'going'.

17.(B) 'Was' is not used with any subject if the sentence is imaginary.
Change 'If I was you' into 'If I were you'.

18.(C) Prefer is followed by 'to' not 'than'. Moreover 'prefer' is followed by a 'gerund' and not 'infinitive'. (See pattern 10 of 'Verb Advance' of (Volume 1')
Change 'to ride than to walk' into 'riding to walking'.

19.(B) 'Astonished' is followed by preposition 'at'.
Change 'through' into 'at'.

20.(C) If 'two sentences' are joined by 'after',
the 1st action is in Past Perfect Tense and the 2nd action is in Simple Past Tense.

$$\underbrace{\text{2nd action}}_{\text{Simple past}} + \text{after} + \underbrace{\text{1st action}}_{\text{Past perfect}}$$

Change 'read' into 'had read'.

21.(D) The 2nd action is the outcome of the state of being (to be a bravehcart). Hence 'as' is an appropriate option here.

22.(C) Change 'worked' into 'was working'. 'While' shows that the 2nd action was going on when the 1st action took place.

23.(A) 'Yet' and 'so far' mean 'upto the time when the sentence was spoken' and are generally used in Present Perfect Tense. Hence 'Present Perfect' is the most appropriate Tense here.

24.(B) If two sentences are joined by 'before', the first action is in Past Perfect Tense and the 2nd action is in Simple Past Tense.

$$\underbrace{\text{1st action}}_{\text{Past perfect}} + \text{after} + \underbrace{\text{2nd action}}_{\text{Simple past}}$$

Change 'left' into 'had left'.

25.(A) If the sentence starts with 'It's time' or It's high time', and if it is followed by a subject, the verb will be in second (V_2) form.
Change 'sell' into 'sold'.

26.(D) The 2nd action/state is opposite to the 1st one. Hence 'although' is best suited here.

27.(B) The 'sentence' and 'question tag' must be in the same tense.
Change 'didn't he' into 'wasn't he'.

28.(C) Sentence is in Interrogative form.
Change 'you have been doing' into 'have you been doing'.

29.(B) 'No sooner' is followed by 'than'.
Change 'and' into 'than'.

30.(C) The fixed preposition that comes with 'disposed' is 'of'.
disposed of – to get rid of – छुटकारा पाना

31.(B) If the sentence is positive, the question tag must be negative.
Change 'can we' into 'can't we'.

32.(C) The formula of Conditional Sentence of past is–
If + Sub + had + V_3, Sub + would + have + V_3.

33.(D) Answer to (a person) – को जवाब देना
Answer for (something some act) – का जवाबदेह होना

34.(D)

35.(C) Change 'reached at Calcutta' into 'reached Calcutta'. 'Reach' does not take any preposition if it is followed by a destination.

36.(B) '1st form of verb is used with did' as two V_2 cannot come together.
Change 'did not saw' into 'did not see'.

37.(B) 'Behave' is verb and we know that an adverb qualifies the verb
Change 'like coward' into 'in a cowardly manner'.
'Cowardly' is an adjective.

38.(D) Note: 'Both..... not' is not correct to use as for 'none out of two' we use 'neither of'.

39.(D) For past routine action, we use 'used to + V_1'.

40.(B) If the 2nd action starts after the 1st action is over, the 1st action will be in Present Perfect Tense and the second action will be in Simple Present Tense.
Change 'finished' into 'has finished.'

41.(C) 'Exceed' and more than' together make a sentence superfluous.
Change 'exceed more than' into 'exceed'.

42.(C) Change 'to be rich' 'into have been rich'. It seems that he was rich earlier.

43.(D)

44.(B) 'Yet' is generally used in present perfect negative sentences.
Change 'did you finish' into 'haven't you finish'.

45.(C) Simple future is never used immediately after 'as soon as'.
Change 'I'll know' into 'I know.'
Moreover if two actions take place one after the other in future, the 1st action is in simple present tense and the 2nd is in simple future tense.

46.(B) Change 'have it red painted' into 'have it painted red'.
The action is of causative verb.

47.(A) But' and 'on the contrary' if used together, make the sentence superfluous.
Change 'on the contrary' into 'on the whole.'

48.(A) The sentence and the question tag must be in the same person. The postman being singular will take 'does' and not 'do'.
Change 'don't he' into 'doesn't he'.

49.(C) Change 'at' into 'during'. Here we are talking about a period of time at a stretch. 'At' denotes a point of time.

50.(A) Who is used for the subject.
Change 'whom' into 'who'.

51.(D) 'For' is used for a period of time.

52.(B) 'Beside' means 'Next to (के बगल में)' and 'Besides' means 'apart from' (के अलावा).
Change 'besides' into 'beside'.

53.(A) In future conditional sentences, the 1st action is in simple present tense.

54.(A)
Change 'anything than' into 'any thing other than'

55.(C) 'One' always takes 'one's'
Change 'his parents' into 'one's parents'.

56.(B) 'No sooner' is followed by 'than'.
Change 'when she fainted' into 'than she fainted'.

57 (C) The sentence and the question tag must be in the same tense.
Change 'isn't it' into 'weren't they'.

58.(B) Whomsoever — (जिस किसी को भी) is used as an object.
Whosoever – (जो कोई भी) is used as a subject.

Change 'whomsoever' into 'whosoever'.

59.(C) for/since + time is used in perfect or perfect continuous tense but the sentence is still incorrect as the action 'parents came' shows that it is of past.
Hence change 'has lived' into 'had been living'.

60.(B) Change 'saw' into 'had seen'.
Sentence is of 'Indirect speech'.

61.(D) When a proper noun is used as an example to compare some other proper noun with it, the proper noun is preceded by an article.

62.(A) Change 'for' into on'.

63.(A) 'Those' is used for more than one distant thing/person.
Change 'them' into 'those'. 'Them' cannot be followed by a noun 'shoes' as 'them' is a pronoun. We know that pronoun comes in place of a noun and not with a noun.

64.(B) 'Begin' is followed by a gerund.

65.(B) Change 'in one quarter of an hour' into 'a quarter of an hour'.

66.(B) Bid is followed by a bare infinitive in active voice.
Change 'ordered' into 'bade' because if we use 'ordered', 'asked' or 'requested', we will need 'to open' and not just 'open' which is given in the sentence.

67.(C) Know always takes 'wh' family, if it is followed by 'to + V_1'.
Change 'do you know to prepare' into 'do you know how to prepare'.

68.(D) 'Neither.....nor' is the correct pair of correlative.

69.(A) Change 'read' into 'was reading'. 'While' shows that the action was in continuation.

70.(B) 'Said' takes 'to' if it is followed by an object.
Change 'said me about' into 'said about'.

71.(C) 'Prefer' is followed by 'to'.
Change 'than' into 'to'.

72.(D)

73.(A) Change 'provided into 'unless'. 'Provided' here means 'in case'. 'He won't hear you in case you shout is an absurd sentence.

74.(A) Change 'at an anchor' into 'at anchor'. Here no article is needed as 'at anchor' means to hold something (such as ship) firmly in place — (जहाज में) लंगर लगाना

75.(A) The first action is in past perfect and the 2nd action is in simple past tense. Change 'already began' into 'had already begun'.

76.(C) Main subject of this sentence is 'My group'. Verb is used according to the main sub.
Change 'are well behaved' into 'is well behaved'.

77.(B) Change 'admonishing to him' into 'admonishing him'. Verb 'admonish' does not take any preposition.

78.(C)

79.(C) Superior becomes superfluous with 'more' and adjectives that end in 'ior takes 'to' and not 'than'.
Change 'more superior than' into 'superior to'.

80.(D) Here 'would' will come and not 'will' as the sentence is in past.

81.(A) Beside – By the side of, adjacent – के बगल में
Besides – Apart from – के अलावा
Change 'beside being' into 'besides being'.

82.(D) Victim of – का पीड़ित होना (Eg: She is a victim of child abuse)
fall victim to - शिकार हो जाना (Eg: She fell victim to human trafficking)

83.(B) 'What' has been used as a relative pronoun in this sentence. The sentence is not interrogative. Hence helping verb will come after the subject. Moreover the sentence is in past.
Change 'what is her name' into 'what her name was'.

84.(B) Change 'on into at'.
Scoffed at – to ridicule — मजाक उड़ाना

85.(A) Change 'will rose after' into 'would rise after'.
The sentence is in past. Hence 'will' cannot be used. Also modals are followed by 'V_1'.

86.(D) Here 'human will' means 'human determination'.

87.(C) Change 'were' into 'is'. Here the subject 'Enlightenment' is a singular subject and hence will take a singular verb.

88.(B) Change 'for' into 'on'.
Eg:- Complimented on his success
(2) Complimented for his new house.

89.(A) Change 'should not had' into 'should not have'. First form of verb comes after all modals.

90.(C) Both 'able to' and 'could/can' show capacity. Hence they are never used together in a sentence.
Change 'could be able' into 'would be able'.

91.(B) Worthy of (trust, etc.) — के लायक
Change 'to' into 'of'.

92.(C) First form of verb is used with 'did'.
Change 'didn't knew' into 'didn't know'.

93.(D) Sentence is in past. (Here 'would' is V_2 form of will')
Change 'go' into 'went'

94.(B) Change 'embellishment' into 'enhance'. 'Embellishment' is a noun. Its verb form is 'embellish'.

95.(C) Good (Adj) – अच्छा
Goods (Noun) – Movable property – सामान
Change 'electronic good' into 'electronic goods'.

96.(D) Both 'since' and 'from' are used for 'point of time' but 'since' is preferred to 'from' if the point of time is of past.

97.(A) In future conditional sentences, the first action is in simple present tense and the 2nd action is in future tense. Change 'who will score the maximum marks' into 'who scores the maximum marks'.

98.(D) 'Congratulate' takes preposition 'on' — पर बधाई देना

99.(B) 'For' is used for 'duration'.

100.(A)

Since
Pres. Perf. S. Past

See Present Perfect tense (last point) of Volume 1. If 'since' is followed by simple past, it is preceded by present perfect tense. Here the action is a possibility. 'may have V_3' is best suited.

101.(B) 'Look forward to is followed by a 'gerund'.
Change 'looking forward to interact' into 'looking forward to interacting'.

102.(A) Beside – By the side of — के बगल में
Change 'beside to' into 'beside'.

103.(C) Double future sentences never come together if one action is followed by the other action. The 1st action is in simple present tense.
Change 'I will go' into 'I go'

104.(B) Change 'past' into 'over'.
Get over means 'to overcome'. We overcome our failures.

105.(D) The action is of past. Hence the use of 'we came' is appropriate.

106.(C) 'Too.....to' is the correct correlative.
Change 'so' into 'too'.

107.(B) Sentence is in past. Change 'have been doing' into 'had been doing'.

108.(B) If 'for/since + time' is used in a sentence, the sentence will be in Perfect or Perfect Continuous Tense.
Change 'worked' into 'have been working'.

109.(A) 'All' is followed by 'that'.
Change 'what' into 'that'.

110.(B) Although is used for two sentence which are opposite in meaning.
Change 'since' into 'although'.

111.(B) 'But' shows contradiction.
Change 'as' into 'but'.

112.(C) 'Furniture' is an uncountable noun. It is always used in singular form and takes singular verb.
Change 'has no furnitures yet' into 'has no furniture yet'.

113.(D) The sentence is of past imaginary position. Formula: If + Sub + were....., Sub + would + V and since it is an interrogative sentence, 'sub' is preceded by helping verb 'would'.

114.(A) Forms of throw –

1st	2nd	3rd
Throw	threw	thrown.

Change throw' into 'threw'.

115.(B) The sentence and the question tag must be in the same tense.
Change 'isn't it' into 'aren't they'.

116.(C) Many times conjunctions are used at wrong places.
Change 'not only known for his wealth' into 'known not only for his wealth'. If 'but also', is followed by 'his learning', 'not only' should be followed by 'his wealth'. He is known will come before 'not only'.

117.(A) Change 'whose' into 'the name of which'.
'Whose' is not used with non living things.

118.(A) We choose 'one' out of plural countable noun. Hence 'students' will come in place of 'student'.

119.(C) In this sentence, we are talking about both medal and scholarship. Hence 'both' will come after 'won'. This sentence is of misplaced conjunction.

120.(D)

121.(C) Reflexive pronoun comes with enjoy if there is no object after 'enjoy'. 'Enjoyed' here must be followed by 'ourselves'.

TYPE – 2

1.(C) Change 'comforted' into 'consoled'. When a person is very sad, weeping or mourning, we console him.

2.(B) Change 'wrong' into 'fraudulent'.
Fraudulent – Done to trick someone for the purpose of getting something valuable – कपटपूर्ण

3.(B) Change 'disadvantage' into 'advantage'. 'Disadvantage' means 'shortcomings'. 'Undue advantage' is a more appropriate word for this sentence.

4.(D)

5.(B) Suspense – A feeling of excitement caused by wondering what will happen
Suspension – The act of making something invalid usually for a short period of time.
Suspicion – A feeling of doubt.
Change 'suspension' into 'suspense'.

6.(D) Waded – to walk through water – पानी में चलना
Shuffled – to rearrange to produce random order – उलट-पलट करना
Skipped – to pass by or leave out – छोड़ जाना

7.(A) Change 'ignited' into 'flared'.
Ignite – to set on fire.
'Flare-up' means a sudden occurrance or expression of anger or an occurence in which something (such as violence) suddenly begins – भड़कना (गुस्सा, हिंसा या आग का)

8.(B) Underlying – used to identify the idea, cause, problem.
Underlining – To draw a line under.
Change 'underlining' into 'underlying'.

9.(C) One who gives money or helps others – A philanthropist.

10.(D) Charlatan – A person who falsely pretends to know or be something in order to deceive people – धोखेबाज
Sycophant – A person who praises powerful people in order to get their approval – चापलूस
Libertine - A person who leads an immoral life – अनैतिक जीवन जीने वाला
Both 'charlatan' and 'quack' mean the same. Hence we need no improvement.

11.(D) Remind- To make someone think about something again – याद दिलाना
Remember – To have in your mind – याद रखना

12.(A) Fluttered – to move or flap the wings quickly without flying – फड़फड़ाना
Faltered – to begin to walk or move in an unsteady way – लड़खड़ाना
Flustered – to make (someone) nervous and confused – घबड़ा देना

Frittered – to break into small fragment – टुकड़े करना
Change 'faltered' into 'fluttered' as pigeons flutter their wings.

13.(A) 'These' and 'those' will take plural nouns (Kinds). 'This' and 'that' will take singular noun (kind). Hence only option (A) is correct.

14.(B) Noticeable – Able to be easily seen or noticed Remarkable-unusual or surprising.
Change 'noticeable' into 'remarkable' which is a better option.

15.(D) Distract – to take attention away from someone or something – ध्यान भटकाना
Distort – to change something so that it is no longer of the same shape or size or true or accurate – रूप बिगाड़ना
Vitiate – to ruin or spoil something – भ्रष्ट करना
Sordid – Immoral – अनैतिक

16.(B) Change 'was highly estimated' into 'was highly commended'.
Commended – express approval of– तारीफ करना
Appraise – to estimate the value of – आकलन करना

17.(B) Facade - the front of a billding –किसी इमारत का सामने का भाग

18.(B) Canvas – Coarse cloth – मोटा कपड़ा
Canvass–Visit houses to get political support– घूम-घूम कर वोट माँगना
Change 'canvas' into 'canvass'.

19.(B) Commandeered – To take by force especially for military purposes.
Change 'captured into commandeered'
Here the purpose was not to seize or impound but to take the injured child to the hospital.
Hence commandeered is the best option.

20.(D) Decline – Refuse to accept an offer
Refuse – show unwillingness towards.
But both 'decline' and 'refuse' are not followed by 'to'. Hence 'no improvement' is the best option.

21.(B) Condemned – Express strong disapproval of change 'criticized' into 'condemned' which is a stronger word.

22.(C) Evidence – material that is presented to a court of law to help find the truth about something – सबूत
Change 'proof into 'evidence'

23.(C) Change 'a tiny town' into 'a small town'.
Tiny – very small — बहुत छोटा/ सक्षम
Humongous – very large — बहुत बड़ा

24.(D) Propitious — likely to have or produce good results -- शुभ
Prophetic – correctly stating what will happen in the future – भविष्यवक्ता या भविष्यवाणी संबंधित

25.(C) Deny – To declare untrue – किसी बात की सत्यता का खंडन करना
Refuse – Show unwillingness towards – मना करना
Change 'denied' into 'refused'.

26.(A) 'Hardly credible' means 'that cannot be believed'.
Gullible – easily deceived – आसानी से बेवकूफ बनने वाला
Credible – capable of being believed – विश्वास करने योग्य
Incredible-that cannot be believed – अविश्वसनीय
Change 'gullible' into 'credible'.

27.(A) Change 'poisonous' into 'toxic'.
Effluent - liquid (such as sewage) that is released as waste – गन्दा बहने वाला पानी
Toxic – containing poisonous substance – जहरीला
'Toxic waste' is used more and is hence a common and better option.

28.(C) Change 'affinity' into 'collaboration'.
Affinity – An attraction to something – आकर्षण
Collaboration – To work with another person – सहयोग/साथ में

29.(B) Change 'out of sight' into 'out of control'
We get out of control if we are in bad company.

30.(C) (As adverb) Hardly – Rarely – मुश्किल से
Hard - with effort – मेहनत से
Change 'hardly working people' into 'hard working people'.

TYPE - 3

1.(C) We express our ideas.
We don't speak or describe ideas.

2.(B) Retreated – movement by soldiers away from an enemy – मोंचा छोड़ना
Change 'went back' into 'retreated'.

3.(C) Change 'giving' into 'donating'
We donate blood.

4.(A) Whisked – to move or take someone or something to another place very quickly — चुपके से हटा लेना
Change 'taken away' into 'whisked'.

5.(A) 'Asking for' means 'demanding' but 'demanding' is a stronger word and suits the context of the sentence.
Change 'asking for' into 'demanding'.

6.(C) Filial – of or relating to a son or daughter – संतान संबंधित
Mere – to denote that something is unimportant. – महत्वहीन
Change 'mere' into 'filial'.

7.(C) Dominion – the power to rule control a country.
Change 'superiority' into 'dominion'.

8.(A) Change 'since setting up' into 'since its inception'. 'Since its setting up' would have been correct but 'its' was missing.

9.(A) Change 'hope' into 'fear'. He hope for something good and we fear of something bad that may happen.

10.(A) Change 'falling with' into 'pouring'.

11.(B) Change 'levied' into 'levelled'.
Levied – An amount of money that must be paid and that is collected by a government – कर इत्यादि का लगाना
Levelled — to aim or direct
Eg:- to level a charge of fraud.

12.(B) Change 'saved' into 'prevented'.
We prevent bloodshed to save people.
Eschew – to avoid (something) especially because one does not think it is right, proper etc – परहेज करना

13.(B) Remediable – capable of being solved or cured – उपचार योग्य
Remedial – Done to make something better – सुधारात्मक
Change 'Remediable' into 'Remedial'.

14.(A) We have stomach ache or head ache. 'Ache' is a common word for body pain.

15.(C) Change 'gave' into devoted'
He devote time to learn some art or skill.

16.(A) Behest – An authoritative order or urgent promting
Change 'request' into 'behest'.
We do something good at the behest of our conscience.

17.(B) Change 'requested' into 'invited'.
Indulge – to allow to do something – स्वीकृति देना
Inspire – to make someone want to do something – प्रेरणा देना

18.(C) A commission is set up.

19.(D) 'Foot of the tree/mountain' means 'at the lower end of or the bottom' of the tree or mountain.

20.(C) Expose – To reveal (something hidden, dishonest, etc)
Change 'reveal' into 'expose'.

21.(C) 'To beat someone' means 'to defeat'.

TYPE – 4

1. (A)	2. (A)	3. (B)	4. (C)
5. (D)	6. (A)	7. (A)	8. (C)
9. (D)	10. (B)	11. (B)	12. (C)
13. (B)			

TYPE – 5

1.(A) The given sentence is grammatically correct but it is not good etiquette wise.

TYPE – 6

1.(D) Contrite – Sorry for what she had done.

Since meaning is same, no improvement is necessary.

2.(D) Alleviate – To reduce the pain or trouble of – दुःख कम करना
Lessen – To become less or to cause to become less – कम करना
Change 'alleviate' into 'lessen'.
Since meaning is same, no improvement is necessary.

TYPE – 7

1.(D) Run down - Exhausted / to decline in physical condition or vigour
Exhausted means the same.

2.(D) 'Hand in' means 'to submit' – जमा करना/ सौंपना

3.(D) Knock down – to strike to the ground with a sharp blow – कुचल देना

4.(A) Come across – To meet by chance – अचानक मुलाकात होना
Change 'Viewed across' into 'come across'.

5.(D)

6.(B) Blue murder – An extravagantly loud outcry.
Change 'black' into 'blue'.

7.(B) Change 'to it' into 'into it'.
To 'put your heart into it' means 'to do it whole-heartedly'

8.(C) 'Stand by' means 'to be or to get ready to act' – कार्य करने के लिए उपस्थित होना।

TYPE – 8

1.(A) Floor is the surface of a room on which we stand (फर्श), ground is outside of a house (जमीन).

2.(A) To 'stand up' means 'to rise up from a sitting posture' – खड़े होना

3.(B) Wear – to have something on one's body – पहने हुए होना
Put on-to dress – पहनना
Change 'wear' into 'put on'.

4.(C) 'Strong' never comes with 'breeze'. 'Breeze' is always gentle.
Change 'the strong breeze' into 'the strong wind'.

TYPE – 9

1.(A) A convict is hanged till he is dead. 'Hanged to death' is grammatically correct but 'hanged till' death is legally a better option.

Practice Set

Directions : In Question Nos. 1 to 50, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

1. I give key to my wrist watch every jay.
   (A) wind down (B) wound lip
   (C) wind
   (D) No improvement
2. We did a test when the lights went out.
   (A) have been doing
   (B) were doing
   (C) had done
   (D) No improvement
3. The frightened convict wept for mercy.
   (A) mumbled (B) pleaded
   (C) shouted
   (D) No improvement
4. He put up a lot of work on that article.
   (A) put in (B) put down
   (C) put over
   (D) No improvement
5. The beggar was satisfied with his lowly meal.
   (A) miserly (B) mean
   (C) meagre
   (D) No improvement
6. She congratulated him on his success in the examination.
   (A) about (B) for
   (C) at
   (D) No improvement
7. The manager was given a holiday and so he decided to go to the hitch - hiking.
   (A) for the hitch - hiking
   (B) for hitch- hiking
   (C) hitch - hiking
   (D) No improvement
8. Goaded to frenzy, the bull charged its tormentors.
   (A) the tormentors were charged by the bull
   (B) the tormentors were being charged by the bull
   (C) the bull charged on its tormentors
   (D) No improvement
9. The war was a time of tribulations for all of us.
   (A) intimacy (B) placidity
   (C) stupidity
   (D) No improvement
10. The temptations that bestow young people today are ruining them.
    (A) appeal (B) beset
    (C) confront
    (D) No improvement
11. We kept all the old paintings in a place where they would remain safe from harm or danger.
    (A) will remain safe
    (B) are safe
    (C) may remain safe
    (D) No improvement
12. The tragedy is reflection of an episode that took place a decade ago.
    (A) Rendition
    (B) reincarnation
    (C) reminiscent
    (D) No improvement
13. The Sun is shining brightly, please put off the light.
    (A) put down (B) put out
    (C) keep off
    (D) No improvement
14. That the poor in our country are happy is a vision.
    (A) an anomaly (B) an allusion
    (C) an illusion
    (D) No improvement
15. When I called on his residence this morning, he was still in bed.
    (A) at (B) in
    (C) into
    (D) No improvement
16. January is first month of the year.
    (A) should be the first
    (B) was first (C) is the first
    (D) No improvement

17. It became clear that the strangers were heading into a serious disaster.
(A) along (B) towards
(C) on
(D) No improvement

18. Twenty kms are not a great distance in these days of fast moving vehicles.
(A) is not a great distance
(B) are not too great a distance
(C) aren't proving a great distance
(D) No improvement

19. I adapted a new method to solve the problem.
(A) I have been adopted
(B) I adopted
(C) I was adapted
(D) No improvement

20. Hoping not to be disturbed, I sat down in my easy chair to read the book, I won as a prize.
(A) I had won as a prize
(B) I have won as prize
(C) I had to win 'as a prize
(D) No improvement

21. If you are living near a market place you should be ready to bear the disturbances caused by traffic.
(A) to bear upon (B) to bear with
(C) to bear away
(D) No improvement

22. The more the earn, more they spend on luxury items.
(A) more they should spend
(B) the more they spend
(C) the more they ought to spend
(D) No improvement

23. You have come here with a view to insult me.
(A) to insulting me
(B) of insulting me
(C) for insulting me
(D) No improvement

24. A little rail-road engine was employed by a station yard for doing small pieces of work.
(A) was made by a station yard
(B) was used at the station yard
(C) was employed at the station yard
(D) No improvement

25. The child tossed in bed burning with fever.
(A) The child in bed, burning with fever tossed.
(B) The child, burning with fever, tossed in bed.
(C) The child burning in bed tossed with fever.
(D) No improvement

26. He may have grown taller when I last saw him.
(A) from when I last saw him
(B) since I last saw him
(C) before I last saw him
(D) No improvement

27. While crossing the highway, a five year old child was knocked out by a passing car.
(A) away
(B) up
(C) down
(D) No improvement

28. We are looking forward to see you tomorrow.
(A) looking forward towards seeing
(B) looking forward for seeing
(C) looking forward to seeing
(D) No improvement

29. The clients are waiting outside since morning and will continue to wait until you meet them.
(A) have waited
(B) have been waiting
(C) were waiting
(D) No improvement

30. The workers are hell bent at getting what is due to them.
(A) hell bent on getting
(B) hell bent for getting
(C) hell bent upon getting
(D) No improvement

31. During his long discourse, he did not touch that point.
(A) touch upon (B) touch in
(C) touch of
(D) No improvement

32. They could not tell me why did he not eat his lunch.
(A) why not had he eaten
(B) why he did not eat
(C) why had he not eaten
(D) No improvement

33. He who will bid the highest will get the product.
(A) who bids the highest
(B) who the highest bids
(C) who would bid the highest
(D) No improvement

34. If he had time he will call you.
(A) would have
(B) would have had
(C) has
(D) No improvement

35. John had told me that he hasn't done it yet.
(A) told (B) tells
(C) was telling
(D) No improvement

36. This house belongs to the Yadavs.
(A) Yadav (B) Yadav's
(C) Yadavs'
(D) no improvement

37. I am having more than 100 books.
(A) had (B) have
(C) have had
(D) no improvement

38. Babies like milk, isn't it ?
(A) don't they ? (B) is it ?
(C) do they ?
(D) no improvement

39. Don't lean against this wall, it would collapse.
(A) must (B) shall
(C) might
(D) no improvement

40. The police caught the victim red handed.
(A) thief (B) the prisoner
(C) the thief
(D) no improvement

41. She is enough mature to take her own decisions.
(A) old enough (B) enough old
(C) enough
(D) no improvement

42. She is happiest of all.
(A) more happier than all.
(B) the happiest of all.
(C) most happiest of all.
(D) no improvement

43. The disparity of the GDP between the rich and the poor has broadened in the last some decades.
(A) have widened in the last some decades
(B) has widened in the last few decades
(C) have broadened in the last few decades
(D) No improvement

44. How, is beyond my understanding, the boy could fall into the ditch.
(A) How the boy could fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding
(B) Beyond my understanding is how the boy could fall into the ditch
(C) How could the boy fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding
(D) No improvement

45. The pioneer spacecraft went beyond Pluto.
(A) made its way past
(B) went across (C) went after
(D) No improvement

46. The firm buys frozen seafood in bulk, packs it into smaller pouches and then they sell them to the local grocery stores.
(A) it sells them
(B) sell them
(C) they sell the pouches
(D) No improvement

47. The learners are intended to read the sources at home.
(A) are meant (B) are suggested
(C) are expected
(D) No improvement

48. Fuji's invention of supercomputer will be enable to make Japan supersede America in compuer technology.
(A) will make Japan
(B) will enable Japan
(C) can make Japan
(D) No improvement

49. I could never repay the debt I owe to my place of study.
(A) Alma mater (B) Motherland
(C) Place of worship
(D) No improvement

50. She cries all the time.
(A) mostly everytime
(B) day in and day out
(C) pretty frequently
(D) No improvement

Explanation with answer

1.(C) Wind – To turn completely or repeatedly about an object – चाबी लगाना।
Change 'give key to' into 'wind'.

2.(B) Change 'did' into 'were doing'. Here we are talking about the continuation of one action when the 2nd action took place.

3.(B) Pleaded – To ask for something in a serious manner – निवेदन करना/गिड़गिड़ाना।
Mumbled – To say (something) quietly in an unclear way that makes it difficult for people to know what you said – बड़बड़ाना।
Change 'wept' into 'pleaded'.

4.(A) Put up – show – दर्शाना।
Put in - to spend (time, energy etc) especially at some occupation - बिताना/लगाना (समय, क्षमता इत्यादि) किसी कार्य में।
Put down – to suppress – दमन करना।
Change 'put up' into 'put in'.

5.(C) Lowly – In a humble or meek manner – दीन-हीन।
Meagre – Very small or too small in amount – अत्यल्प, कम।
Change 'lowly' into 'meagre'

6.(D) Congratulate takes preposition 'on'.

7.(C) Hitch-hiking – To travel by securing free rides from passing vehicles – दूसरे के वाहन पर मुफ्त सैर करना।
Change 'to the hitch-hiking' into 'hitch-hiking'. 'Go hitch hiking' is correct.

8.(D) The meaning of the sentence is – Forced by uncontrolled activity, the bull rushed to attack the people who were troubling it.

9.(D) Tribulation – Unhappiness or pain – दुःख वेदना

10. (B) Bestow – To give as a gift or honour – नवाजना, प्रदान करना।
Beset – To cause problems on difficulties for (someone or something) – घेर लेना (समस्याओं के द्वारा)
Confront – To oppose or challenge especially in a direct and forcefully way.– सामना होना।
Change 'bestow' into 'beset'.

11. (D) The sentence is in past. Hence all options (A, B and C) are inappropriate.

12. (C) Reflection – Something that shows the effect, existence – झलक।
Reminiscent – Reminding you of someone or something else – किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु की याद दिलाने वाला
Rendition – A performance of something – प्रस्तुतीकरण।
Reincarnation – Someone who has been born again with a different body after death – पुनर्जन्म।
Change 'Reflection' into 'reminiscent'.

13.(B) Put off – To postpone – स्थागित करना।
Put up – Show – दर्शाना।
Put out – To extinguish – बुझाना।
Put down – To suppress – दमन करना।
Change 'put off' into 'put out'.

14.(C) Illusion – An incorrect idea – भ्रम।
Vision – The ability to see – दृष्टि।
Anomaly – Something that is unusual or unexpected – अनियमितता।
Allusion – Indirect reference – घुमा-फिरा कर उल्लेख करना।
Change 'a vision' into 'an illusion'.

15.(A) Call at – To visit someone at his place– किसी के घर जाकर भेंट करना।
Change 'on' into 'at'
Call on – to meet someone – भेंट करना

16.(C) 'The' is used before Ordinal Adjectives.
Change 'is first month' into 'is the first' month.

17.(B) Change 'into' into 'towards'.

18.(A) Twenty kms denotes 'a single unit'.
Change 'are not a great distance' into 'is not a great distance'.

19.(B) Adopt – To accept – स्वीकार करना।
Adapt – To change accordingly – अनुकूल बनना।
Change 'I adapted' into 'I adopted'.

20.(A) The 'act of winning' was prior to 'sitting and reading'. Hence the Ist action will be in Past Perfect Tense.

21.(D) Bear with : to be patient – संयम रखना

22.(B) When two actions are shown to be directly or inversely proportional to each other, both of them will have a 'comparative degree' preceded by article 'the'.
Change 'more they spend' into 'the more they spend'.

23.(A) After 'with a view to' V_1 + ing is used.
Change 'to insult me' into 'to insulting me'.

24.(B) Change 'was employed by a station yard', into 'was used at the station yard'. Men are employed, not engines.

25.(B) 'The child, burning with fever, tossed in bed' gives the proper course of action.

26.(B) $\underbrace{\text{He may have grown taller}}_{\text{Perfect Tense}}$ since $\underbrace{\text{I last saw him}}_{\text{Simple Past}}$ (See the last point of Present Perfect Tense (from Volume-1).

27.(C) Knock down – To get mowed – कुचल जाना।
Change 'out' into 'down'.

28.(C) 'V_1 + ing' is used after look forward to'.
'Change looking forward to see' into 'looking forward to seeing'.

29.(B) If 'for/since + time' is used in a sentence, the sentence will be in Perfect or Perfect Continuous Tense.
Change 'are waiting' into 'have been waiting'.

30. (A) Bent on – तुल जाना।
Change 'hell bent at getting' into 'hell bent on getting'.

31. (A) Touch upon – To refer/mention – उल्लेख करना।
Change 'touch' into 'touch upon'.

32. (B) Sentence is not in interrogative form. Here 'why' is joining two sentences. Change 'why did he not eat' into 'why he did not eat'.

33. (A) Two future tense never come in one sentence. First action is in Simple Present Tense and 2nd action is in Simple Future Tense.
Change 'who will bid the highest' into 'who bids the highest'.

34. (C) Sentence is in Present Tense.
Change 'had' into 'has'.

35. (B) Sentence is in Simple Present Tense.
Change 'had told' into 'tells'.

36. (D) 'Yadavs' means all the members of the family with sur name 'Yadav'.

37. (B) If have' denotes 'possession', it is not used in 'ing' form.
Change 'am having' into 'have'.

38. (A) The sentence and the Question Tag must be in the same tense.
Change 'isn't it' into 'don't they'.

39. (C) 'Might' shows less possibility. The sentence is of course not of very high possibility.
Change 'would' into 'might'.

40. (C) Victim – A person who has been cheated/fooled/tortured etc by someone – पीड़ित।
Thief – A person who steals something – चोर।
Change 'the victim' into 'the thief'.

41. (A) 'Enough' comes after the Adjective that it modifies.
Change 'enough mature' into 'old enough'.

42. (B) 'The' is used before Superlative Degree of Adjective.
Change 'happiest of all' into 'the happiest of all.

43. (B) 44. (A) 45. (D)

46. (D) Here 'them' means 'the pouches' (plural noun).

47. (C) Intended – इरादा रखना – (In your mind as a purpose or goal).
Change 'are intended' into 'are expected'.

48. (B) Both 'be' (V_1) and 'enable' (V_1) won't come together.

49. (A) Alma mater – Place of study – शिक्षा पाने का स्थान।
Change 'place of study' into 'Alma mater' which is a better choice.

50.(B) Day in, day out means for an indefinite number of successive days.

7 Cloze Test

CHAPTER

The understanding of an aspirant is tested in Cloze Test. The aspirant reads and understands a passage and then answers the questions that follow but if we remove ten words from the passage and give 4-5 options for each blank, the candidate has to select one option for the given blank. The option chosen must give clear, precise and correct meaning to the passage.

Example:-

Cloze Test – 1

When Anil passed his final university examination and got his **1** he decided to **2** and invited all his friends to a party to be **3** the following Sunday. He spent most of that day **4** things ready and at 7.40 the first guest arrived. After that a steady **5** of people **6** and Anil was busy chatting to people and introducing them to one another. Anil had a wide **7** of friends and not everyone at the party knew everyone **8.** 'A party is always a good way to break the **9** and get people talking', Anil thought. The party soon got going and there was a feeling of relief at the **10** that the examinations were over and that a long summer holiday lay ahead.

1. (A) licence (B) bachelorhood (C) degree (D) diploma
2. (A) celebrate (B) feast (C) entertain (D) commemorate
3. (A) planned (B) celebrated (C) offered (D) held
4. (A) preparing (B) putting (C) getting (D) doing
5. (A) stream (B) current (C) river (D) movement
6. (A) turned out (B) turned up (C) turned in (D) turned down
7. (A) number (B) group (C) circle (D) round
8. (A) else (B) other (C) different (D) person
9. (A) silence (B) atmosphere (C) monotony (D) ice
10. (A) subject (B) point (C) fact (D) matter

Sol:

1. (C) After 'University exam' we get degree.
2. (A) We 'Celebrate' when we 'Pass an exam'.
3. (D) 'Party to be held is the correct formation of a sentence. On Sunday, party will be 'held' not 'planned'. Hence option (A) is correct.
4. (C) 'Getting things ready' is correct. We use 'get ready' a lot in common language.
5. (A) 'Stream of people' means 'a continuous flow of people'.
6. (B) 'Turn up' means 'to arrive'. People will of course turn up for the party.
7. (C) 'Friend circle' means 'the group of friends'.
8. (A) 'Everyone else' is the best choice as per the meaning of the passage.
9. (D) 'Break the ice' is a phrase. It means 'to start conversation.'
10. (C) 'At the fact' is the correct option. 'As a matter of fact' was better but there is no such option.

Cloze Test – 2

The word victory **1** reminds us of **2** and of conquerors like Alexander and Napoleon. Or we may **3** of the allied victories in the two world wars. But these victories were **4** with so much **5** and devastation. There is another

type of victory, which is _6_ and constructive.In this, category, we may _7_ the achievements of scientists and scholars, statesmen and social reformers, workers in field and factory, and all who _8_ to the _9_ of the human race. The victories of peace are more **10** and useful to humanity than the so-called victories of war.

1.	(A) Hardly	(B) Generally
	(C) Never	(D) Seldom
2.	(A) Truth	(B) Silence
	(C) Wisdom	(D) Wars
3.	(A) Think	(B) Feel
	(C) Remember	(D) Recall
4.	(A) Concerned	(B) Caused
	(C) Associated	(D) Resulted
5.	(A) Complaint	(B) Destruction
	(C) Wastage	(D) Confusion
6.	(A) Proud	(B) Mean
	(C) Creative	(D) Harsh
7.	(A) Hold	(B) Permit
	(C) Conclude	(D) Include
8.	(A) Contribute	(B) Serve
	(C) Attribute	(D) Work
9.	(A) Stagnation	(B) Progress
	(C) Decline	(D) Fall
10.	(A) Temporary	(B) Everlasting
	(C) Lasting	(D) Doubt

Sol:

1. (B) 'Victory' usually reminds us of famous warriors. Hence 'generally' is the best option.
2. (D) Alexander and Napolean are related to 'wars'.
3. (A) 'Think' is followed by preposition 'of'. 'Of' used after the blank makes option 'think' the best option.
4. (A) Associated is followed by 'with'. If we had 'in' after the blank, option 'resulted' would become the correct option.
5. (B) 'Destruction' and 'devastation' are synonyms.
6. (C) 'Creative and Constructive' will come together and will give the best meaning to the passage.
7. (D) We 'include' the achievements of scientists and scholars in this category.
8. (A)
9. (B) Scientists, Scholars etc have contributed to the 'progress' of human race.
10. (C) If 'More' is followed by 'everlasting' the sentence becomes Superfluous. 'Everlasting' means 'forever'. Hence 'more' will be the best suited if followed by 'lasting'.

Cloze Test – 3

According to sociologists, _1_ gains in many ways when the government _2_ sports and games _3_ ; provides playgrounds; the necessary equipment and other facilities; rewards outstanding _4_ so as to encourage others also to _5_ games. The crime _6_ dips, which means that the _7_ of general crimes decreases _8_ the right spirit and the right approach to things is developed on the _9_ . Sport, it has been said, is not only a manifestation of animal energy of surplus strength to develop more strength; it is, in addition, a _10_ and wholesome outlet for the aggressive spirit in human beings.

1.	(A) country	(B) society
	(C) government	(D) state
2.	(A) encourages	(B) plays
	(C) conducts	(D) avoids
3.	(A) in villages	(B) in towns
	(C) in stadium	(D) everywhere
4.	(A) umpires	(B) sportsmen
	(C) leaders	(D) people
5.	(A) see	(B) watch
	(C) conduct	(D) play
6.	(A) detective	(B) branch
	(C) graph	(D) investigation
7.	(A) incidence	(B) increase
	(C) interest	(D) introduction
8.	(A) unless	(B) because
	(C) yet	(D) however
9.	(A) warfield	(B) school
	(C) playground	(D) college
10.	(A) safe	(B) clever
	(C) satisfying	(D) good

Sol:

1. (B) 'Sociologists' will talk about the 'society'.

2. (A)
3. (A) Sports and games will be promoted naturally 'everywhere'.
4. (B) We reward 'Outstanding' sportsmen.
5. (D) We 'play games'. Here the choice of option is very easy.
6. (C)
7. (A) The graph of the 'incidence' of crime is made ready by the police to see whether the graph 'dips' or rises.
8. (B) Crime graph dips 'because' the right spirit and the right approach to things are developed. Since 'reason' is mentioned, 'because' is the best option.
9. (C) The whole Passage is based on 'sports'. Hence right approach will develop on 'playgrounds.'
10. (A) 'Sports' are the safe outlet for our aggressive feelings. If we take out these feelings in wars , the consequences will be disastrous.

Cloze Test – 4

Most of us __1__ that cockroaches are __2__ creatures, very weak and __3__ , that can be destroyed with one __4__ . Yes, you can kill a cockroach easily, __5__ in reality it is an __6__ tough creature. Cockroaches are incredibly strong. They can __7__ anywhere and on anything. A cockroach can eat anything. It __8__ our food, but it can also eat __9__ things like candle wax, soap and paper. So the next time you kill a cockroach feel __10__ , because you are killing an extremely tough creature.

1. (A) examine (B) find (C) think (D) see
2. (A) tiny (B) irritating (C) dangerous (D) tough
3. (A) appealing (B) strange (C) soft (D) vulnerable
4. (A) hit (B) effort (C) blow (D) chemical
5. (A) since (B) though (C) while (D) but
6. (A) old (B) incredible (C) ultimate (D) extremely
7. (A) move (B) survive (C) slide (D) reach
8. (A) eats (B) locates (C) smells (D) chews
9. (A) unimaginable (B) familiar (C) sensible (D) appetising
10. (A) guilty (B) happy (C) cruel (D) sad

Sol:

1. (C) If we read the passage completely, we find that 'most of us think' so, but the reality is different.
2. (A)
3. (D) 'Tiny', 'Weak' and 'Vulnerable' mean almost the same. Further it is mentioned 'that can be harmed easily'. Cockroaches are considered tiny and weak and that can be harmed easily.
4. (C) When we 'hit' someone the forcible stroke delivered is called the 'blow'.
5. (D) Since the reality is different from what we think, 'but' Conjunction must be used.
6. (D) We could have used 'Incredibly' in place of 'Extremely' but option (C) is 'incredible' (adjective) while we need an adverb. Hence an adverb 'extremely' has been used to qualify an adjective 'tough'.
7. (B)
8. (A) Cockroaches can survive anywhere and can eat anything.
9. (A) We consider 'Wax', 'Papers' etc 'Unimaginable' things for the purpose of 'eating'.
10. (B) We really, feel 'happy' when we do anything 'tough'.

Cloze Test – 5

The wings of some birds are so small that they are __1__ for flying. Earlier such birds __2__ fly. But after living for thousands of __3__ in places where they had no __4__ there was no need for them to fly, and they __5__ on the ground. After a while, their __6__ ones could no longer rise

into the air. The ostrich, rhea, emu and cassowary __7__ fly, but they can run fast on their long, strong legs. Ostriches __8__ in Africa and are found on the grassy places __9__ they live along with big groups of zebras. The rhea looks like the ostrich, __10__ it is smaller and has three toes on each feet, while the ostrich has only two.

1. (A) useless (B) useful
   (C) beneficial (D) suited
2. (A) should (B) might
   (C) could (D) can
3. (A) weeks (B) years
   (C) months (D) ages
4. (A) wind (B) sky
   (C) friends (D) enemies
5. (A) stepped (B) stayed
   (C) crept (D) crawled
6. (A) trained (B) old
   (C) young (D) pregnant
7. (A) cannot (B) could
   (C) would (D) should
8. (A) lived (B) live
   (C) had lived (D) used to live
9. (A) when (B) where
   (C) so that (D) because
10. (A) even though (B) but
    (C) and (D) in spite of

Sol:

1. (A) 'Small wings' cannot help the birds fly. Hence they are 'useless'.
2. (C) For Past ability we use 'could'.
3. (B) 'Thousands of years' is the best option.
   Evolution of course takes 'thousands of years'.
4. (D) We know that birds fly away when they see any 'enemy'. Else they roam about freely on the ground.
5. (B) They 'stayed' on the ground when they didn't feel the need to fly. crept(2nd and 3rd form of creep)– to move with your body close to the ground.
   'crawled' means 'crept'.
6. (C) If a bird cannot fly, it cannot teach its 'young ones' how to fly.
7. (A) Here we are talking about 'Present inability'. Hence 'cannot' must be used.
8. (B) Ostrich is not an 'extinct species'. Hence live (V_1) should be used.
9. (B) Here we are talking about the place. Hence 'where' is the perfect choice here.
10. (B) Here the difference between Rhea and Ostrich has been mentioned. Hence 'but' is the most suitable conjunction.

Cloze Test
PRACTICE SET - I

Directions : In the following passages, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Cloze Test — 1

A seminar is generally a form of __1__ interaction, either at an academic __2__ or a commercial or __3__ organisation. It has the function of __4__ small groups for __5__ meetings, focusing each time on some __6__ subject, in which everyone present is __7__ to participate. This is often __8__ through an ongoing dialogue with a seminar __9__ or instructor. Normally, participants must not be __10__ in the field under discussion.

1. (A) academic (B) social (C) informal (D) artificial
2. (A) institution (B) intermission (C) intervention (D) interference
3. (A) provincial (B) proverbial (C) professional (D) progressive
4. (A) bringing out (B) bringing together. (C) bringing among (D) bringing off
5. (A) recurring (B) repeating (C) reverting, (D) reforming
6. (A) particular (B) partial (C) previous (D) prevented
7. (A) entrusted (B) encouraged (C) enlarged (D) endured
8. (A) accomplished (B) acknowledged (C) acquainted (D) acquired
9. (A) follower (B) member (C) leader (D) associate
10. (A) professional (B) teacher (C) starter (D) beginners

Cloze Test — 2

It was a sudden decision. Three of us all **1** in the hostel, decided to travel by train to __2__ and witness the Republic Day Parade. The station was heavily __3__ and there was a long queue before the ticket counter. __4__ pretended sickness and persuaded the man nearest to the __5__ to buy three more tickets, one for him and __6__ for his sisters. No problem, therefore, in buying tickets. __7__ train was already at the platform and there was __8__ mad rush among the passengers to get on the coaches. Hari would not be worried by __9__ . He asked __10__ to jump over the bumper between two coaches to get on to the other side.

1. (A) roommates (B) strangers (C) classmates (D) friends
2. (A) Calcutta (B) Hyderabad (C) Chennai (D) Delhi
3. (A) guarded (B) thronged (C) crowded (D) filled
4. (A) She (B) Hari (C) They (D) You
5. (A) door (B) window (C) counter (D) enhance
6. (A) three (B) four (C) one (D) two
7. (A) The (B) A (C) An (D) No

8. (A) a (B) an
(C) the (D) not
9. (A) things (B) everything
(C) anything (D) something
10. (A) them (B) us
(C) we (D) they

Cloze Test — 3

Ants play an important part in the __1__ of nature. They eat a large __2__ of insects and so help keep them __3__ becoming too plentiful. In the tropics, ants eat more __4__ half the termites hatched each year.
Ants, in __5__, are an important __6__ source for birds. Frogs, lizards and many other animals also feed __7__ ants. Ants are __8__ helpful and harmful to farmers. Some kinds of ants aid farmers by killing insects that __9__ crops. Ants that dig underground nests __10__ the soil. They break up, loosen and mix the soil.

1. (A) destruction (B) creation
(C) formation (D) balance
2. (A) quantity (B) number
(C) size (D) weight
3. (A) from (B) to
(C) at (D) in
4. (A) less (B) or
(C) than (D) rather
5. (A) environment (B) trees
(C) nature (D) ground
6. (A) food (B) energy
(C) treasure (D) land
7. (A) our (B) up
(C) for (D) on
8. (A) once (B) largely
(C) both (D) really
9. (A) fertilise (B) nourish
(C) damage (D) cause
10. (A) impoverish (B) improve
(C) ruin (D) indulge

Cloze Test — 4

Everyone considers food, shelter, clothing and medical care to be the basic needs for a comfortable living. Even the government accepts this and __1__ to provide all these. But very __2__ people know that energy required for __3__ and heating is also one of __4__ basic needs. We are all aware __5__ our country has achieved self-sufficiency in __6__ but we have to go a __7__ way __8__ in order to __9__ sufficiency in the __10__ of energy.

1. (A) assures (B) loves
(C) hates (D) promises
2. (A) little (B) small
(C) few (D) less
3. (A) cooking (B) living
(C) eating (D) sleeping
4. (A) theirs (B) such
(C) a (D) our
5. (A) this (B) that
(C) what (D) how
6. (A) food (B) resources
(C) weapon (D) heating
7. (A) some (B) all
(C) long (D) hard
8. (A) but (B) bet
(C) out (D) yet
9. (A) provide (B) serve
(C) achieve (D) garner
10. (A) field (B) terrain
(C) sector (D) space

Cloze Test — 5

Ants go in groups in search of food. To do this, __1__ a few worker ants, __2__ scouts, go out of their nests to forage __3__ food. Once an __4__ source of food is __5__ by a scout ant, it __6__ to the nest with a sample. While __7__ so, it ejects a chemical and __8__ an invisible line from the __9__ of food to its nest. It then contacts other ants who also follow the __10__ procedure. More and more worker ants are brought in and the food is slowly taken back to the nest.

1. (A) primarily (B) initially
(C) hastily
(D) systematically
2. (A) called (B) named
(C) identified (D) depicted
3. (A) after (B) by
(C) for (D) upon

4. (A) unusual (B) enriched
(C) excessive (D) abundant
5. (A) found (B) reached
(C) targeted (D) recognised
6. (A) accesses (B) returns
(C) goes (D) climbs
7. (A) pulling (B) crawling
(C) doing (D) going
8. (A) draws (B) files
(C) touches (D) pushes
9. (A) place (B) source
(C) house (D) vessel
10. (A) same (B) agreed
(C) matching (D) parallel

Cloze Test — 6

Jo was the first to __1__ up on Christmas morning. __2__ a moment she felt disappointed for no stockings hung from the fire place. __3__ she remembered __4__ her mother had __5__ her the previous evening each of __6__ would find a present tucked under their pillow. She slipped __7__ hand under the pillow __8__ drew out a crimson[1] coloured Bible. Mother had written some words of __9__ inside the book. This quickly brought a few __10__ in Jo's eyes.

1. (A) run (B) look
(C) wake (D) glance
2. (A) Just (B) For
(C) At (D) Since
3. (A) Since (B) After
(C) Then (D) Soon
4. (A) all (B) about
(C) what (D) that
5. (A) instructed (B) told
(C) said (D) remarked
6. (A) persons (B) girls
(C) these (D) them
7. (A) his (B) her
(C) own (D) their
8. (A) and (B) then
(C) which (D) but
9. (A) rebuke
(B) encouragement (C) blessings
(D) satire
10. (A) gloom (B) joy
(C) tears (D) sadness

Cloze Test — 7

The Government __1__ to introduce a Bill for __2__ compulsory education to all children. Unfortunately, the Bill has several __3__ . Firstly, the Government __4__ to provide education without regular schools. A para-teacher, who is underqualified, may be __5__ on contract basis. Secondly, the Government may even __6__ subclause K of Article 51(A), which lays down that it __7__ be the __8__ duty of all parents to provide __9__ for education to __10__ children.

1. (A) thinks (B) proposes
(C) requests (D) demands
2. (A) dispensing (B) securing
(C) imposing (D) providing
3. (A) liabilities (B) losses
(C) loopholes (D) troubles
4. (A) assumes (B) intends
(C) resists (D) insists
5. (A) confirmed (B) promoted
(C) elected (D) appointed
6. (A) invoke (B) provoke
(C) report (D) propose
7. (A) could (B) shall
(C) may (D) can
8. (A) fundamental (B) central
(C) optional (D) desirable
9. (A) rewards (B) contracts
(C) opportunities (D) occasions
10. (A) its (B) their
(C) our (D) every

Cloze Test — 8

Ramu came to Somu's house and was __1__ to see him with a __2__ on his left leg. He asked Somu what had __3__ to him. Then Somu told him that he met with an __4__ the day before when he was __5__ home from the playground on his cycle near the Woodlands Cinema Theatre. Ramu __6__ how it all happened. Somu __7__ that a car had __8__ him from __9__ and that he had lost his consciousness __10__ .

1. (A) Surprised (B) Worried
(C) Anxious (D) Shocked
2. (A) Cover (B) Binding
(C) Bandage (D) Band
3. (A) Happen (B) Happened
(C) Happening (D) Happens
4. (A) Accident
(B) Unintentional (C) Chance
(D) Unexpected
5. (A) Retiring (B) Retreating
(C) Returning (D) Restoring
6. (A) Asked (B) Enquired
(C) Inquired (D) Said
7. (A) Returned (B) Reported
(C) Recorded (D) Replied
8. (A) Hit (B) Bang
(C) Drag (D) Pull
9. (A) Back (B) Arrears
(C) Behind (D) Hindsight
10. (A) Urgently (B) Quickly
(C) Speedily (D) Immediately

Cloze Test — 9

The word 'ticket' is __1__ to every language in India. __2__ those who are actively __3__ in the political process __4__ a ticket as permission to __5__ an election as candidate __6__ a political party. The __7__, if elected, sits in the __8__ assembly, or any other __9__ for which he/she contests, as __10__ of that party.

1. (A) general (B) peculiar
(C) common (D) familiar
2. (A) So (B) But
(C) And (D) Since
3. (A) involved (B) seen
(C) leading (D) attracted
4. (A) look (B) interpret
(C) interfere (D) interrupt
5. (A) stand in (B) campaign
(C) vote (D) contest
6. (A) inside (B) of
(C) for (D) to
7. (A) leader (B) party
(C) candidate (D) ticket
8. (A) legislative (B) legal
(C) political (D) electoral
9. (A) body (B) election
(C) party (D) institute
10. (A) candidate (B) participant
(C) representative (D) interpreter

Cloze Test — 10

One of the major causes of the failure of __1__ countries on the economic front is their __2__ to evolve a judicious mixture of __3__ substitution and export promotion. Today, Bambia, which __4__ on imports after its independence 20 years, __5__.

1. (A) Advanced (B) Advancing
(C) Developed (D) Developing
2. (A) handicap
(B) disadvantage (C) inability
(D) incapacity
3. (A) import (B) export
(C) scientific (D) invention
4. (A) banked (B) traded
(C) carried (D) expected
5. (A) since (B) ago
(C) earlier (D) back

Cloze Test — 11

Even during that cold winter afternoon, the postman was slowly pushing his bicycle up the hill that led out to the village. He used to walk very __1__ because there was a lot of ice on the ground. He had only one letter to __2__, this was for an __3__ lady who lived at the __4__ of the hill.

Everyone __5__ her 'grandmother'. She had lived alone __6__ since her daughter had emigrated __7__ Australia many years __8__. She __9__ used to invite the postman for a cup of tea __10__ he read her letters.

1. (A) briskly (B) slowly
(C) fast (D) leisurely
2. (A) post (B) handover
(C) deliver (D) give
3. (A) ancient (B) important
(C) old (D) illiterate
4. (A) foot (B) top
(C) end (D) mouth

5. (A) called (B) named
(C) branded (D) designated
6. (A) even (B) ever
(C) about (D) all
7. (A) for (B) about
(C) in (D) to
8. (A) since (B) after
(C) before (D) away
9. (A) always (B) rarely
(C) frequently (D) occasionally
10. (A) always (B) while
(C) sometimes (D) often

Cloze Test — 12

Twenty million years ago, our immediate ancestors probably still lived in the trees. After we came __1__ from the trees, we evolved an upright __2__ ; our hands were more useful, being __3__ We possessed agility and an excellent binocular __4__ We had, in course of time, __5__ many of the preconditions required for __6__ tools. Moreover, there was now a real __7__ in possessing a large brain and __8__ communicating complex thoughts. Anyway, other things __9__ equal, it is better to be smart __10__ to be stupid.

1. (A) across (B) under
(C) into (D) down
2. (A) posture (B) position
(C) pose (D) posterior
3. (A) free (B) tight
(C) loose (D) lazy
4. (A) vision (B) skill
(C) tools (D) ability
5. (A) lost (B) acquired
(C) demanded (D) forgotten
6. (A) making (B) doing
(C) sharpening (D) breaking
7. (A) use (B) pride
(C) advantage (D) right
8. (A) in (B) about
(C) upon (D) on
9. (A) was (B) being
(C) been (D) are
10. (A) not (B) rather
(C) than (D) unless

Cloze Test — 13

Almost every full moon night, the officials in Andaman and Nicobar Islands take part in a cautious ritual. The tribesmen watch from a safe distance as the officials __1__ the island in a boat __2__ gifts for them. The islanders come __3__ hesitantly only after the officials __4__ dumped the coconuts brought __5__ them onto the beach and begin __6__ away from their small island. On some nights the tribals even __7__ up enough courage to swim upto a few feet __8__ from the boat. The officials maintain that they do __9__ want to interfere with the way of life of the tribals. The island __10__ heavily on the mainland for most goods.

1. (A) approach (B) depart
(C) present (D) absent
2. (A) coming (B) leaving
(C) carrying (D) relieving
3. (A) forward (B) backward
(C) sides (D) upward
4. (A) has (B) have
(C) had (D) be
5. (A) by (B) to
(C) in (D) for
6. (A) watching (B) seeing
(C) sailing (D) stopping
7. (A) leave (B) muster
(C) come (D) present
8. (A) correctly (B) distantly
(C) near (D) away
9. (A) no (B) neither
(C) not (D) nor
10. (A) spy (B) rely
(C) occupy (D) reply

Cloze Test —14

Bollywood is the informal term __1__ used for the Hindi-language film industry __2__ in Mumbai, India. The term is __3__ incorrectly used to refer to the __4__ of Indian cinema; it is only a __5__ of the Indian film industry. Bollywood is the __6__ film producer in India and one of the largest __7__ of film production

in the __8__ . The name is a portmanteau of Bombay (the __9__ name for Mumbai) and Hollywood, the __10__ of the American film industry.

1. (A) ultimately (B) popularly (C) singularly (D) deliberately
2. (A) constructed (B) accommodated (C) based (D) dedicated
3. (A) often (B) regularly (C) intermittently (D) less
4. (A) whole (B) all (C) full (D) collection
5. (A) fraction (B) little (C) sample (D) part
6. (A) active (B) largest (C) fastest (D) negligible
7. (A) grounds (B) theatres (C) studios (D) centres
8. (A) world (B) land (C) area (D) state
9. (A) early (B) local (C) former (D) political
10. (A) area (B) focus (C) symbol (D) head

Cloze Test — 15

Petroleum is the name of the __1__ oil that comes from __2__ the ground and from the oil wells. From this crude oil, we get the various __3__ that drive ships, aircraft and many other forms of land. __4__ The quantities needed are __5__ so countries that have their own oil fields are __6__ The __7__ of oil in many parts of the Middle East has brought great __8__ to countries that were, fifty years ago, very __9__ Now-a-days without petroleum, commerce and industry are not __10__ .

1. (A) refined (B) engine (C) mineral (D) cooking
2. (A) in (B) under (C) over (D) into
3. (A) fuels (B) liquids (C) spirits (D) gases
4. (A) communication (B) connection (C) transport (D) development
5. (A) slight (B) moderate (C) minute (D) immense
6. (A) wise (B) fortunate (C) good (D) civilized
7. (A) discovery (B) invention (C) preparation (D) creation
8. (A) fame (B) strength (C) wealth (D) confidence
9. (A) weak (B) poor (C) insignificant (D) sick
10. (A) possible (B) fortunate (C) successful. (D) reliable

Cloze Test — 16

It was very hot in the small court-room and everybody was feeling sleepy. After a tiring morning, the clerks were anxious to get __1__ to lunch and even the judge must have felt __2__ when the last case came up before the court. A short-middle-aged man with grey hair and small blue eyes was now standing __3__ him. The man had a foolish expression on his face and he kept looking __4__ stupidly as if he was trying hard to __5__ what was going __6__ The man was accused of __7__ into a house and stealing a cheap watch. The witness, who was called, did not give a clear __8__ of what had happened. He claimed to have seen a man outside the house one night, but on being __9__ further, he confessed that he was not sure whether this was the man. The judge considered the matter for a short time and then declared that as there was no real proof, the man could not be __10__ guilty.

1. (A) on (B) about (C) off (D) away
2. (A) tired (B) exhausted (C) annoyed (D) relieved
3. (A) before (B) with (C) behind (D) against
4. (A) up (B) around (C) along (D) at

5. (A) imagine (B) understand
(C) see (D) view
6. (A) on (B) away
(C) about (D) up
7. (A) going (B) moving
(C) entering (D) breaking
8. (A) verdict
(B) understanding (C) account
(D) explanation
9. (A) forced (B) threatened
(C) pulled (D) questioned
10. (A) found (B) discovered
(C) charged (D) called

Cloze Test — 17

'CRY-Child Relief and You' __1__ an organisation that __2__ started by seven __3__ and it has been working __4__ 1979 to change the lives of __5__ children all over India.

1. (A) was (B) is
(C) are (D) being
2. (A) has (B) being
(C) was (D) been
3. (A) friends (B) men
(C) people (D) individuals
4. (A) from (B) during
(C) for (D) until
5. (A) underprivileged (B) privileged
(C) hopeless
(D) denuded

Cloze Test — 18

Broadcasting is a __1__ by means of __2__ a speech __3__ or a song sung is __4__ to long distances where it can be __5__ by all who have a radio set __6__ to the wavelength of the sending __7__ . By the use of what __8__ known as 'loud speakers' the speech or the song can be made __9__ to a large __10__ .

1. (A) voice (B) technique
(C) advice (D) noise
2. (A) what (B) whom
(C) which (D) how
3. (A) decided (B) spoken
(C) demanded (D) delivered
4. (A) transmitted (B) travelled
(C) translated (D) transformed
5. (A) listened to (B) listened
(C) heard of (D) noticed
6. (A) turned (B) trained
(C) tuned (D) traced
7. (A) mission (B) machine
(C) missile (D) vehicle
8. (A) is (B) were
(C) or (D) are
9. (A) edible (B) indelible
(C) audible (D) affable
10. (A) gathering (B) building
(C) space (D) station

Cloze Test — 19

Broadly speaking letters may be said to __1__ into two classes, the formal and __2__ . Formal letters __3__ of official or business matters and are __4__ to an employer, officials of a department or institutions. Letters to the __5__ of a newspaper also belong to this class. In fact, all __6__ using formal pattern is of this category. The __7__ has to be precisely stated. It must be __8__ in style and quite __9__ . No __10__ element has any place in it.

1. (A) fall (B) rise
(C) escape (D) describe
2. (A) affectionate (B) personal
(C) foreign (D) official
3. (A) deal (B) contain
(C) apprise (D) consist
4. (A) respected (B) addressed
(C) prayed (D) typed
5. (A) publisher (B) salesman
(C) editor (D) printer
6. (A) correspondence (B) writing
(C) columns (D) articles
7. (A) objective (B) criticism
(C) essay (D) language
8. (A) lucid (B) high
(C) florid (D) descriptive
9. (A) critical (B) creative
(C) subjective (D) objective
10. (A) divisive (B) wicked
(C) personal (D) untidy

Cloze Test — 20

Without water _1_ animal can survive. In desert regions the greatest _2_ to life is drying up. But many creatures make use of _3_ little water existing in arid areas. One of nature's masterpieces _4_ creatures equipped to _5_ with desert life is the camel. There are several stories about _6_ endurance feats by camels. It is said that camels can _7_ a distance of about 1000 kms a week _8_ drinking a single drop of water. The popular belief that camels _9_ water in their hump is, however, _10_ in a way.

1. (A) every (B) any (C) no (D) each
2. (A) need (B) worry (C) desire (D) threat
3. (A) the (B) some (C) few (D) quite
4. (A) between (B) among (C) with (D) in
5. (A) live (B) mix (C) cope (D) plan
6. (A) Memorable (B) many (C) remarkable (D) unpleasant
7. (A) cover (B) walk (C) jump (D) complete
8. (A) with (B) without (C) for (D) except
9. (A) spend (B) take (C) store (D) fill
10. (A) misleading (B) wrong (C) untrue (D) foolish

Cloze Test — 21

No communication has ever provided so many people with as _1_ a range of new _2_ as television has. Without _3_ their homes, people can watch Government officials _4_ important functions and see how people in _5_ lands look and live. Television takes its _6_ to deserts, jungles and even the sea floor. Television gives us a _7_ of real life tragedy as when it comes to the _8_ of war, natural disasters and poverty. It also _9_ moments of great triumph, such as when the astronaut just _10_ foot on the moon.

1. (A) large (B) wide (C) many (D) broad
2. (A) experiences (B) incidents (C) happenings (D) anecdotes
3. (A) parting (B) moving (C) departing (D) leaving
4. (A) perform (B) accomplish (C) pursue (D) achieve
5. (A) far out (B) far off (C) by far (D) far and wide
6. (A) watchers (B) audience (C) viewers (D) spectators
7. (A) glimpse (B) glance (C) look (D) sight
8. (A) wounded (B) army (C) victims (D) soldiers
9. (A) ceases (B) captures (C) seizes (D) catches
10. (A) set (B) put (C) kept (D) placed

Cloze Test —22

An archaeologist studies the _1_ and from the _2_ he finds, he is able to _3_ the daily lives of men and women who lived thousands of years ago. He makes a _4_ study of those things which those men and women left _5_ them. From the _6_ he judges the size of the animals their owners could kill, from their tools he learns what _7_ they had mastered and from their pots, needles and combs, he _8_ the domestic skills of their _9_ . Thus it has been possible to write a generally _10_ account of human evolution going back some half a million years.

1. (A) rocks (B) history (C) past (D) future
2. (A) witness (B) evidence (C) knowledge (D) matters
3. (A) create (B) buildup (C) rebuild (D) reconstruct
4. (A) scientific (B) historic (C) realistic (D) research

5. (A) with (B) behind
(C) under (D) below
6. (A) weapons (B) bullets
(C) guns (D) targets
7. (A) industries (B) products
(C) crafts (D) knowledge
8. (A) values (B) assesses
(C) judges (D) criticises
9. (A) friends (B) animals
(C) womenfolk (D) neighbours
10. (A) reliable
(B) unmistakable (C) perfect
(D) dependable

Cloze Test — 23

Timely actions are always __1__ . When a cloth gets torn it must be mended __2__, if it is to be useful. If the act of stitching is __3__ , the tear may become bigger and it may need more stitches and the cloth may become __4__ for use. In the same manner, whenever any action is to be done it must be done at the __5__ time. When __6__ comes, we must utilise it or else the delay may result in __7__, failure and __8__. So remember, __9__ stitch __10__ time saves nine.

1. (A) hopeful (B) essential
(C) beneficial (D) useful
2. (A) later (B) at once
(C) then (D) next day
3. (A) undone (B) left
(C) rejected (D) postponed
4. (A) ugly (B) worst
(C) unfit (D) waste
5. (A) fixed (B) appropriate
(C) accurate (D) constant
6. (A) opportunity (B) time
(C) chance (D) luck
7. (A) enjoyment (B) disaster
(C) destruction
(D) disappointment
8. (A) sorrow (B) tragedy
(C) unhappiness (D) joy
9. (A) nine (B) a
(C) no (D) any
10. (A) in (B) on
(C) any (D) over

Cloze Test — 24

Dear father,

I hope this letter finds you __1__ good health amidst your hectic office tour. I am sorry __2__ inform you that Vijay __3__ with an accident while returning __4__ school yesterday. Our family doctor examined __5__ and found that the bone __6__ the knee and the ankle was dislocated and __7__ an orthopaedic surgeon reset it __8__ plastered it. Vijay has been advised bed rest for a week. Please don't worry. Mother also feels you __9__ not cancel your tour as there is no __10__ . We will take care, don't worry. Yours affectionately Gautam

1. (A) with (B) in
(C) at (D) of
2. (A) that (B) of
(C) to (D) for
3. (A) meet (B) occurred
(C) met (D) suffered
4. (A) from (B) since
(C) on (D) hence
5. (A) it (B) that
(C) this (D) him
6. (A) joined (B) joint
(C) joining (D) adjoining
7. (A) later (B) after
(C) hence (D) before
8. (A) also (B) and
(C) therefore (D) so
9. (A) should (B) must
(C) need (D) may
10. (A) urgent (B) emergency
(C) hurry (D) urgency

Cloze Test — 25

If you prefer mountains __1__ deserts, try Darjeeling, West Bengal's hill resort that __2__ at the foothills of the mighty Himalayas __3__ while in Bengal, if your spirit of adventure gets the better of you, __4__ the ferry to the Sunderbans, the world's largest delta. But if these places do not attract you, there's Bhutan, the quiet Himalayan Kingdom __5__ West Bengal.

1. (A) against (B) from (C) with (D) to
2. (A) nestles (B) cuddles (C) sleeps (D) rests
3. (A) so (B) and (C) but (D) since
4. (A) ask (B) take (C) pick (D) pay
5. (A) adjoining (B) surrounding (C) skirting (D) bordering

Answers:

Cloze Test - 1

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (D)
5. (A) 6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (A)
9. (B) 10. (D)

Cloze Test - 2

1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (C) 4. (B)
5. (C) 6. (D) 7. (A) 8. (A)
9. (C) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 3

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (C)
5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (D) 8. (C)
9. (C) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 4

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (B)
5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (D)
9. (C) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 5

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (D)
5. (A) 6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (A)
9. (B) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 6

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (D)
5. (B) 6. (D) 7. (B) 8. (A)
9. (C) 10. (C)

crimson- (गहरे लाल रंग का)

Cloze Test - 7

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (C) 4. (B)
5. (D) 6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (A)
9. (C) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 8

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (A)
5. (C) 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (A)
9. (C) 10. (D)

Cloze Test - 9

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (B)
5. (D) 6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (A)
9. (A) 10. (C)

Cloze Test - 10

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (A)
5. (B)

Cloze Test - 11

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (C) 4. (B)
5. (A) 6. (B) 7. (D) 8. (C)
9. (A) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 12

1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (A)
5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (A)
9. (B) 10. (C)

Cloze Test - 13

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (B)
5. (D) 6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (D)
9. (C) 10. (B)

muster– to gather, इकट्ठा करना

Cloze Test - 14

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (A)
5. (D) 6. (B) 7. (D) 8. (A)
9. (C) 10. (C)

Cloze Test - 15

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (C)
5. (D) 6. (D) 7. (A) 8. (C)
9. (B) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 16

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (B)
5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (D) 8. (C)
9. (D) 10. (A)

1. get about– be active (चलना-फिरना, सक्रिय होना)
2. get away– to escape

Cloze Test - 17

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (A)
5. (A)

Cloze Test - 18

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (A)
5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (D)
9. (C) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 19

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (B)
5. (C) 6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (A)
9. (D) 10. (C)

Cloze Test - 20

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (B)
5. (C) 6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (B)
9. (C) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 21

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (A)
5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (C)
9. (B) 10. (A)

anecdotes– A short narrative of an interesting or amusive incident

Cloze Test - 22

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (A)
5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (B)
9. (C) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 23

1. (B) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (C)
5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (D) 8. (C)
9. (B) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 24

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (C) 4. (A)
5. (D) 6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (B)
9. (C) 10. (D)

Cloze Test - 25

1. (D) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (B)
5. (A)

Cloze Test
PRACTICE SET - II

Directions : In the following passages, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Cloze Test — 1

The Solar System has been a complicated wonder for the astronomers. This is a _1_ to which we may never have the exact answer. Man has wondered _2_ the age of the Earth _3_ ancient times. There were all kinds of _4_ that seemed to have the _5_ . But man could not begin to _6_ of the question scientifically until about 400 years _7_. When it was proved that the _8_ revolved round the Sun and the Earth was a _9_ of our Solar System, then scientists knew where to _10_.

1. (A) problem (B) question (C) matter (D) query
2. (A) around (B) out (C) about (D) on
3. (A) since (B) during (C) around (D) from
4. (A) ideas (B) opinions (C) stories (D) matters
5. (A) solution (B) novel (C) book (D) answer
6. (A) read (B) think (C) open (D) guess
7. (A) now (B) time (C) then (D) ago
8. (A) Moon (B) time (C) Earth (D) Mars
9. (A) part (B) division (C) opening (D) centre
10. (A) end (B) begin (C) think (D) work

Cloze Test — 2

One of the oldest cities of Asia, Srinagar is known for its unique wooden architecture. Its _1_ network of narrow streets amid multi-storey wooden houses _2_ out its waterways, make it look like medieval Islamic _3_ centres. The large-scale demolition of traditional buildings and bazaars _4_ the quest for modernity have, however, _5_ to their disappearance.

1. (A) expansive (B) extensive (C) extended (D) expended
2. (A) open (B) opened (C) opening (D) opined
3. (A) urban (B) village (C) rural (D) country
4. (A) in (B) inside (C) on (D) into
5. (A) lead (B) led (C) conformed (D) caused

Cloze Test — 3

More than 7,000 people died within a matter of days when toxic gas leaked _1_ a chemical plant in Bhopal, India. The leak began late at night and _2_ for several hours unnoticed. Since then, _3_ to the toxins created by the leak has resulted in innumerable deaths. Many more are sick and _4_ to live normal lives. Despite trying to get _5_ for the disaster, the people have seen no real attempt to compensate them. The company involved, UCC, has publicly _6_ all responsibility for the leak. No one till date has been held _7_ . Was it the _8_ of the machinery or simply human error ? Many questions remain _9_. The investigation has been dealt with in a very _10_ manner.

1. (A) in (B) at (C) of (D) by

2. (A) continued (B) started
(C) proceeded (D) went
3. (A) experience (B) introduction
(C) exposure
(D) acquaintance
4. (A) struggling (B) fighting
(C) grappling (D) learning
5. (A) finances
(B) compensation (C) money
(D) payment
6. (A) blocked (B) refused
(C) forbidden (D) denied
7. (A) guilty (B) responsible
(C) accounting (D) trustworthy
8. (A) closure (B) insolvency
(C) stopping (D) failure
9. (A) unattempted (B) unapologetic
(C) unanswered (D) unreturned
10. (A) callous (B) cruel
(C) hard
(D) thick skinned

Cloze Test — 4

There is nothing which a man of strong will cannot achieve. Will-power is the sure hypnotism[1] that _1_ all obstacles that _2_ our progress. A man of strong will is always _3_ while one who is weak in will has to _4_ many failures. "Nothing ventured, nothing gained _5_ be an excellent rule of conduct, but no strong will, no _6_ is the greatest _7_ of life. All difficulties melt away before a _8_ mind. Very often we attribute our _9_ to chance, fate or stars. We blame our luck, but _10_ do we examine our minds, the weakness of which is really responsible for our failures.

1. (A) overcomes (B) prevents
(C) skips (D) avoids
2. (A) advance (B) hinder
(C) accelerate (D) help
3. (A) eventful (B) fearful
(C) successful (D) powerful
4. (A) avoid (B) omit
(C) overcome (D) face
5. (A) could (B) would
(C) may (D) should
6. (A) profit (B) success
(C) loss (D) result
7. (A) principal (B) aim
(C) principle (D) goal
8. (A) weak (B) heroic
(C) chief (D) disturbed
9. (A) advancement (B) progress
(C) strength (D) failures
10. (A) rarely (B) frequently
(C) suddenly (D) quickly

Cloze Test —5

The true elixir[1] of life near to our hands is the commonest of all liquids, plain water. It has _1_ a role of vast significance in _2_ the course of earth's history and _3_ to play the leading role in the _4_ of life on the surface of our _5_ . Indeed, there is nothing here which _6_ so much to the beauty of the _7_ as water, be it just a little _8_ trickling over the rocks or a _9_ pond by the way side where animals _10_ their thirst.

1. (A) done (B) played
(C) created (D) developed
2. (A) shaping (B) solving
(C) preventing (D) uplifting
3. (A) decides (B) continues
(C) prepares (D) refuses
4. (A) movement (B) drama
(C) scene (D) future
5. (A) star
(B) constellation (C) planet
(D) sea
6. (A) deduces (B) adds
(C) detracts (D) brightens
7. (A) countryside (B) river
(C) human beings (D) skies
8. (A) river (B) stream
(C) waterfalls (D) well
9. (A) dirty (B) short
(C) huge (D) little
10. (A) complete (B) quench
(C) pamper (D) destroy

Cloze Test — 6

A modern example of the process of evolution by natural selection in action is provided by the peppered moth. The moth is **1** pale in colour, a mottled grey which **2** the moth to settle, wings outstretched, **3** the bark of lichen covered trees and **4** unnoticed. It can thus save itself from many **5** birds. However, many years ago some British **6** found that there does exist a second **7** of this moth, with dark sooty wings. Research has **8** established that both belong to the **9** species, but the dark moth lives in **10** surroundings, where the trunks of the trees on which they live are dark with industrial grime.

1. (A) only (B) normally (C) really (D) obviously
2. (A) permits (B) allows (C) enables (D) obstructs
3. (A) in (B) on (C) about (D) under
4. (A) be (B) hide (C) run (D) come
5. (A) ordinary (B) circulatory (C) predatory (D) stationary
6. (A) naturalists (B) ornithologists (C) excavators (D) scholars
7. (A) group (B) section (C) variety (D) society
8. (A) however (B) now (C) then (D) since
9. (A) same (B) similar (C) like (D) one
10. (A) rural (B) mechanical (C) agricultural (D) urban

Cloze Test — 7

The happiest person is the one who enjoys what life offers. **1** age has its pleasures and its pains. Old age has always been thought of as the **2** age to be. But it is not **3** for the old to be unhappy. With old age should come **4** and the ability to guide others with **5** wisely given. The old can have the joy of seeing their **6** making progress in life. They can watch their grandchildren **7** up around them. If **8** life has been a useful one, they can feel the happiness of having come through the **9** of life **10** .

1. (A) Each (B) All (C) No (D) Every
2. (A) worst (B) best (C) dreadful (D) impossible
3. (A) proper (B) needful (C) necessary (D) unnecessary
4. (A) knowledge (B) studies (C) learning (D) wisdom
5. (A) riches (B) advice (C) advise (D) property
6. (A) parents (B) ancestors (C) children (D) neighbours
7. (A) looking (B) growing (C) climbing (D) chatting
8. (A) our (B) there (C) theirs (D) their
9. (A) attack (B) war (C) battle (D) skirmish
10. (A) badly (B) successfully (C) bitterly (D) sorrowfully

Cloze Test — 8

Science means knowledge, but not all knowledge is science. I know from my own eyesight that our dog Chippy likes papaya; I know from a book that Akbar was the **1** of Babar, and **2** in 1605; and I know **3** the radio that India did not do well in the **4** test matches. We can call these **5** of knowledge **6** , but they are not science. Science **7** with facts, but not with facts which have **8** to do with each other, like the facts about our dog, cricket and the Moghul ruler; those facts are not related **9**, and so have nothing **10** with science. Science starts with observation.

1. (A) grandson (B) grandfather (C) grand nephew (D) son

2. (A) gone (B) died
(C) disappeared (D) absented
3. (A) on (B) in
(C) since (D) from
4. (A) old (B) ordinary
(C) latest (D) outdated
5. (A) pieces (B) peace
(C) whole (D) block
6. (A) lies (B) charges
(C) facts (D) blame
7. (A) starts (B) stops
(C) passes (D) drives
8. (A) no (B) neither
(C) nor (D) nothing
9. (A) by that way (B) in any way
(C) from the side
(D) in addition to
10. (A) to lie (B) to speak
(C) to sleep (D) to do

Cloze Test — 9

There are certainly some things in common between science and religion. Both want the __1__ of mankind. Only their ways and __2__ are different. Then, both of them __3__ to have truth as their basis. Religion __4__ that the truth it __5__ should be believed in with a blind __6__ . Science says that it should be studied, __7__, tested and only then relied upon. If during __8__ some new truth or new aspect of the truth __9__, science is ready to accept __10__. But religion is not ready for research, experiment and change in whatever has already been accepted or revealed.

1. (A) goodwill (B) goodness
(C) welfare (D) best
2. (A) manner
(B) demonstration (C) style
(D) methods
3. (A) say (B) claim
(C) assure (D) promise
4. (A) wants (B) promotes
(C) shows (D) forces
5. (A) proclaims (B) announces
(C) creates (D) ensures
6. (A) belief (B) mind
(C) faith (D) trust
7. (A) touched (B) felt
(C) seen (D) probed
8. (A) hypothesis (B) research
(C) meditation
(D) concentration
9. (A) emerges (B) comes
(C) presents (D) revealed
10. (A) these (B) this
(C) it (D) them

Cloze Test — 10

I think the main reason for the alarming number of childhood suicides is __1__ the excessive pressure placed on children to study __2__ they may compete successfully __3__ others when they grow __4__ and achieve worldly respect and __5__ position. The main reason is that __6__ are given a high purpose __7__ believe in. Children today are __8__ to be cynics — at an age when they __9__ an absolute need for __10__ of some kind.

1. (A) but (B) not
(C) only (D) just
2. (A) what (B) whatever
(C) so that (D) everything
3. (A) for (B) from
(C) to (D) with
4. (A) up (B) big
(C) fair (D) tall
5. (A) low (B) high
(C) equal (D) similar
6. (A) children (B) we
(C) they (D) you
7. (A) at all (B) to
(C) they (D) they can
8. (A) told (B) taught
(C) brought up (D) asked
9. (A) had (B) see
(C) have (D) perceive
10. (A) ideals (B)friends
(C) heroes (D) icons

Answers:

Cloze Test - 1

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (B)
5. (D) 6. (B) 7. (D) 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 2

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (B)

Cloze Test - 3

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (B) 6. (D) 7. (A) 8. (D) 9. (C) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 4

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (D) 5. (C) 6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (B) 9. (D) 10. (A)

hypnotism- (वशीभूत करने की कला)

heroic– (वीरतापूर्ण) like a hero

Cloze Test - 5

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (A)
5. (C) 6. (B) 7. (A) 8. (B)
9. (D) 10. (B)

deduce to form an opinion on the basis of evidence available.- निष्कर्ष निकालना।

Elixir- remedy that cures all diseases. (अमृत)

Cloze Test - 6

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (A)
5. (C) 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (B)
9. (A) 10. (D)

Cloze Test - 7

1. (A) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (D)
5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (D)
9. (C) 10. (B)

5. Skirmish- minor light

Cloze Test - 8

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (C)
5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (D)
9. (B) 10. (C)

Cloze Test - 9

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (A)
5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (B)
9. (A) 10. (C)

Cloze Test - 10

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (A)
5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (B)
9. (C) 10. (A)

Cloze Test
PRACTICE SET - III

Directions : In the following passages, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Cloze Test — 1

The celestial bodies have often __1__ the people the ignorant as well as the __2__ ponder the wonders of their existence. Both religion and science vie __3__ each other to explain the mystery of those bodies. Religion attempts to interpret them __4__ terms of gods and demons while science attempts to __5__ at hard facts. But inspite of science, __6__ fallacies of myths rather than __7__ seem to be more popular. Consider for instance the comets. In ancient times people were frightful __8__ comets. The kings were scared to __9__ a comet because it was believed to __10__ their death.

1. (A) produced (B) made (C) make (D) created
2. (A) literates (B) scholars (C) enlightened (D) elites
3. (A) for (B) with (C) to (D) between
4. (A) by (B) in (C) above (D) beyond
5. (A) reach (B) arrive (C) search (D) find
6. (A) the (B) any (C) these (D) our
7. (A) realities (B) facts (C) artificialities (D) happenings
8. (A) against (B) with (C) by (D) of
9. (A) see (B) view (C) look (D) vision
10. (A) say (B) define (C) predict (D) foretell

Cloze Test — 2

Carl Sagan will be __1__ as a giant in astronomy for his long record of professional accomplishments, his superb writing, and his __2__ ability to communicate __3__ ideas in simple ways. Despite an extraordinarily busy schedule, he took time to research and __4__ . A letter of advice from Sagan helped to spark a __5__ publication called 'Deep Sky Monthly' that I __6__ as a teenager in 1977. He __7__ many __8__ astronomers and most of the editors working on the staff of this magazine. Sagan was brilliant. At a conference on comets and the origins of life, he was likely to rattle off details of bonds in organic molecules or launch into a __9__ on politics and NASA funding. He seemed actually to know the details of it all and he could tell you this with a __10__ smile.

1. (A) remembered (B) forgotten (C) seen (D) praised
2. (A) ordinary (B) remarkable (C) singular (D) specific
3. (A) ordinary (B) wonderful (C) complex (D) difficult
4. (A) formulate (B) innovate (C) invent (D) underline
5. (A) tiny (B) small (C) minute (D) miniscule
6. (A) announced (B) declared (C) launched (D) projected
7. (A) advised (B) improved (C) inspired (D) disobeyed
8. (A) young (B) little (C) infant (D) growing
9. (A) conclusion (B) decision (C) elocution (D) discussion

10. (A) exclusive (B) winning
(C) occasional
(D) accommodate

Cloze Test — 3

It may be better to consider the effects of a large scale exchange of weapons which is _1_ in the context of current nuclear _2_ . Within a millionth of a second after a nuclear weapon is _3_ , enough energy is released to heat the surrounding air to tons of millions of degrees Celsius, forming a hot _4_ bubble of gases or a fireball. There is also a very intense _5_ pulse which appears as a _6_ flash of light lasting for a few seconds. As the fireball rises, it spreads out to form the _7_ mushroom cloud and its _8_ creates strong _9_ at the ground level. This updraft containing dust, smoke and radioactivity created by the _10_ forms the stem of the mushroom cloud.

1. (A) praiseworthy (B) specious
(C) plausible (D) possible
2. (A) stockpiles (B) hoards
(C) storage (D) inventories
3. (A) struck (B) sparked
(C) detonated (D) burnt
4. (A) light (B) buoyant
(C) scalding (D) cheerful
5. (A) hot (B) warm
(C) boiling (D) thermal
6. (A) streaking (B) thick
(C) bright (D) brilliant
7. (A) peculiar (B) strange
(C) distinctive
(D) overpowering
8. (A) ascent (B) increase
(C) growth (D) expansion
9. (A) friction (B) suction
(C) absorption (D) engulfing
10. (A) mass (B) explosion
(C) agitation (D) gases

Cloze Test — 4

"Quit India" came not from the lips but the aching hearts of millions. In this open rebellion, the Indian _1_ reached its climax. The British were not only _2_ by it, but also were obliged to quit unilaterally. The importance of Quit India can be _3_ from Lord Linlithgow's statement, "I am engaged here in meeting by far the most _4_ rebellion since that of 1857, the gravity and extent of which we have so far _5_ from the world for reasons of military security." Still move significant was Churchill's gloomy disclosure to the King Emperor that, "the idea of _6_ of power had become an admitted _7_ in the minds of British party leaders," although his public statements were diametrically opposite. The _8_ created by Quit India made the British _9_ that they could no longer keep India in _10_ .

1. (A) freedom (B) patriotism
(C) liberation (D) revolution
2. (A) threatened (B) inspired
(C) attacked (D) impressed
3. (A) diffused (B) gauged
(C) established (D) determined
4. (A) trivial (B) magnificent
(C) serious (D) auspicious
5. (A) excluded (B) elicited
(C) prevented (D) concealed
6. (A) transfer (B) seizure
(C) grabbing (D) retainment
7. (A) tactics (B) fantasy
(C) inevitability (D) occurrence
8. (A) violence (B) taboos
(C) vengeance (D) anarchy
9. (A) imagine (B) pretend
(C) realise (D) anxious
10. (A) power (B) bondage
(C) exile (D) suspense

Cloze Test — 5

The great advantage of early rising is the good _1_ it gives us in our day's work. The early riser can do a large amount of work _2_ other men get out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh, and there are

few sounds or other 3 , so that work done at that time is generally 4 . In many cases the early riser also finds time to 5 some exercise in the fresh morning air, and this exercise supplies him with a fund of energy that will last 6 the evening. By beginning so early, he knows that he has plenty of time to do 7 the work he can be 8 to do, and is not tempted to 9 over any part of it All his work being finished in good time, he has a long 10 of rest in the evening, before the timely hour when he goes to bed.

1. (A) kick (B) habit (C) rise (D) start
2. (A) after (B) before (C) while (D) as
3. (A) distractions (B) attractions (C) passions (D) contraptions
4. (A) quickly done (B) well done (C) smartly done (D) secretly done
5. (A) perform (B) act (C) do (D) undergo
6. (A) for (B) until (C) by (D) in
7. (A) happily (B) leisurely (C) thoroughly (D) slowly
8. (A) paid (B) deemed (C) forced (D) expected
9. (A) run (B) hurry (C) worry (D) ponder
10. (A) epoch (B) cycle (C) moment (D) interval

Cloze Test — 6

Indu 'didda' loved to wear saris. Her 1 collections, which Sonia inherited, were remarkable for not only 2 taste, but also for the 3 of weaves and traditional representations. I do not think any other public figure 4 the first five decades after independence was so 5 to acquire saris of a distinct 6 as 'didda' did. 7 you noticed this fact when meeting her, you not only joined her circle of 8 persons on traditional textiles 9 also got a chance to bring her 10 to the cause you were espousing[1]. Now this was very rare.

1. (A) private (B) peculiar (C) personnel (D) particular
2. (A) extravagant (B) worthy (C) good (D) suitable
3. (A) uniformity (B) mixture (C) extent (D) variety
4. (A) with (B) in (C) for (D) since
5. (A) keen (B) attracted (C) earnest (D) enthusiastic
6. (A) base (B) wave (C) weave (D) length
7. (A) When (B) Also (C) If (D) But
8. (A) snobbish (B) knowledgeable (C) smart (D) wonderful
9. (A) Hence (B) So (C) Thus (D) But
10. (A) notice (B) attention (C) observation (D) concern

Cloze Test — 7

Our national leaders are still trapped in the slogans and clichés[1] of the freedom struggle. Day in and day out, they extol the 1 of nationalism, patriotism and service to the motherland and 2 on the great sacrifices made by our leaders in the cause of India's freedom. Mercifully[2], we still have 3 of freedom fighters among us, whose number 4 keeps increasing despite the country having won freedom half a century back. Politicians are 5 to be down-to-earth people, with their finger on the 6 of the masses. They have an uncanny[3] knack[4] of 7 the nebulous[5] desires and aspirations of the people. In other words, they have to be 8 in tune with the times. But what sort of 9 repeated appeals to patriotism,

nationalism and sacrifices made during the freedom struggle strike in the heart of the post-Independence generation ? It grew up when the country had already won Independence and the freedom struggle had **10** into history. Since it has grown up in a sovereign, democratic republic, nationalism and patriotism are nice words that do not quite inspire it.

1. (A) standards (B) targets (C) ideals (D) goals
2. (A) enlarge (B) dwell (C) insist (D) expatiate
3. (A) majority (B) groups (C) tribes (D) hordes
4. (A) steadily (B) generally (C) normally (D) periodically
5. (A) required (B) supposed (C) observed (D) expected
6. (A) mood (B) heart (C) pulse (D) mind
7. (A) leading (B) representing (C) reflecting (D) articulating
8. (A) collectively (B) wholly (C) inevitably (D) substantially
9. (A) tune (B) rhythm (C) chord (D) music
10. (A) retired (B) receded (C) retreated (D) returned

Cloze Test — 8

One of the myths relevant[1] to the contemporary human condition is that of Prometheus[2]. It has positive and optimistic **1**. Man can better himself and aspire[3] **2** higher worlds through his own efforts **3**, in the process, he may **4** terrible tribulations[4], wars revolutions. Tortures of the **5** and the spirit. Time and again he would be tempted to throw **6** the towel, or retire into **7** and to the dream world of drugs and **8**. But he will not, if made of the **9** of. Prometheus, be diverted. He will stick **10** his goal, as Prometheus did- in stealing fire from the Gods, suffering terrible retribution for his pains.

1. (A) signals (B) morals (C) echoes (D) undertones
2. (A) in (B) into (C) to (D) after
3. (A) and (B) though (C) yet (D) still
4. (A) resist (B) experience (C) challenge (D) suffer
5. (A) heart (B) body (C) mind (D) soul
6. (A) up (B) in (C) away (D) off
7. (A) wilderness (B) meditation (C) obscurity (D) passivity
8. (A) stimulants (B) luxuries (C) delusions (D) deceptions
9. (A) stuff (B) material (C) substance (D) blood
10. (A) by (B) to (C) in (D) on

Cloze Test —9

Whitaker's 'World of Facts' is divided into 20 sections — Space, Planet Earth, World History, Human Body, to name but a few. It **1** information on a huge range of **2**, from the Solar System to the world's **3** and smallest populations, with data from authoritative **4** and specialists on every subject under the **5**. A section on countries gives **6** facts such as population, capital city and **7** for every country in the world, as well as the **8** of each one. Timelines on subjects such as telecommunications, astronomy, weapons and **9** give a useful overview and pinpoint major **10**.

1. (A) reveals (B) contains (C) includes (D) discloses
2. (A) topics (B) subjects (C) areas (D) fields
3. (A) biggest (B) largest (C) smallest (D) meanest

4. (A) experts (B) teachers
(C) agents (D) sources
5. (A) Sun (B) Sky
(C) Moon (D) Stars
6. (A) central (B) main
(C) crucial (D) essential
7. (A) money (B) currency
(C) coins (D) change
8. (A) insignia (B) symbol
(C) flag (D) seal
9. (A) inventions (B) discoveries
(C) explorations (D) revelations
10. (A) landmarks (B) successes
(C) milestones
(D) achievements

Cloze Test — 10

Man is happier, for instance, when he is kind than unkind. He is __1__ practising contentment than complaining at __2__ life is treating him. To the extent that he hurts __3__ , he himself attracts hurts. The yamas __4__ niyamas of Patanjali are not a system of beliefs : __5__ are universal principles __6__ hold true for __7__ human being. Intellect __8__ is a one sided aspect of understanding. What __9__ understand with our hearts is, __10__ a surer guide to true comprehension.

1. (A) happy (B) happier
(C) happiest (D) unhappy
2. (A) however (B) why
(C) how (D) what
3. (A) nobody (B) everybody
(C) others (D) friends
4. (A) and (B) or
(C) but (D) also
5. (A) that (B) they
(C) these (D) those
6. (A) then (B) which
(C) that (D) their
7. (A) all (B) one
(C) each (D) every
8. (A) as well (B) also
(C) too (D) although
9. (A) one (B) all
(C) they (D) we
10. (A) indeed (B) no doubt
(C) surely (D) certainly

Cloze Test — 11

I am delighted to see here the dignitaries representing their great countries. Their presence among us is a symbol of __1__ in our efforts towards creating a sense of brotherhood among man. Our primary objective is promoting love and __2__. We have to work towards __3__ fear and mistrust. It is an admitted fact that violence is not __4__ in the present world. Peace and love are major __5__ of life. They are __6__ upon each other. Each is __7__ without the other. Peace cannot possibly be achieved without __8__ in man, the subtle feelings of real love for his fellow human beings. And this is not possible unless man becomes __9__ of his own place in the universe. Human self is a highly important __10__ of human nature.

1. (A) commonality (B) community
(C) solidarity (D) sympathy
2. (A) harmony (B) balance
(C) correspondence (D) agreement
3. (A) stamping (B) eradicating
(C) terminating (D) abolishing
4. (A) maintainable (B) workable
(C) sustainable (D) supportable
5. (A) portion (B) fixing
(C) section (D) ingredients
6. (A) coexistent
(B) interdependent (C) reliable
(D) symbiotic
7. (A) impartial (B) undone
(C) unfinished (D) incomplete
8. (A) awakening (B) realizing
(C) emerging (D) arising
9. (A) known (B) familiar
(C) aware (D) acquainted
10. (A) parcel (B) aspect
(C) characterization (D) view

Cloze Test — 12

The League of Nations was __1__ in 1919. It became ineffective and the UNO began to __2__ from October 24 , 45. The Second World War __3__ in 39. It caused great __4__ to human lives and properly. As a __5__ of use of atom bombs, many people were __6__ and many others became __7__. The world leaders fey red that another world war would __8__ the entire world. If was a question of the __9__ of mankind. To ensure peace and __10__ the world leaders established a world organisation, the UNO.

1. (A) created (B) formed (C) made (D) opened
2. (A) start (B) operate (C) function (D) commence
3. (A) broke in (B) broke out (C) broke into (D) broke up
4. (A) wastage (B) calamity (C) loss (D) disturbance
5. (A) result (B) cause (C) reason (D) matter
6. (A) destroyed (B) killed (C) mutilated (D) disabled
7. (A) disabled (B) disadvantageo (C) unfit (D) handicapped
8. (A) perish (B) demolish (C) jeopardize (D) destroy
9. (A) continuity (B) survival (C) presence (D) existence
10. (A) tranquility (B) security (C) safety (D) order

Cloze Test — 13

Growing urbanization and literacy, especially female education, will no doubt change the plight of women in India. But the __1__ will be slow and painful. Are we __2__ to wait until this happens while more and more girls meet their __3__ end ? Not if we lay claim to an India that is __4__ and aspires to attain superpower status. There is only one quick __5__, which is not to wait for __6__ to change, but to compel the police force to __7__ their attitude. The attitude of the police force will become __8__ if there is a big stick poised to hit them. They will be more __9__ to women victims and keener to catch the __10__ if they knew that they themselves will be punished or sacked. In an insensible society, fear is the only key.

1. (A) method (B) manner (C) process (D) section
2. (A) keen (B) prepared (C) made (D) asked
3. (A) tragic (B) lethal (C) systematic (D) methodical
4. (A) growing (B) shining (C) competing (D) plodding
5. (A) decision (B) thought (C) idea (D) solution
6. (A) attitudes (B) nature (C) behaviour (D) opinions
7. (A) alter (B) reverse (C) change (D) cleanse
8. (A) democratic (B) lenient (C) liberal (D) easy
9. (A) affectionate (B) considerate (C) attentive (D) concerned
10. (A) culprits (B) rowdies (C) hooligans (D) law-breakers

Cloze Test — 14

Experts are beginning to suspect that one of the major __1__ of crime in modern cities is that actual design of the city. Oscar Newman, a professor of architecture, in his book titled "Defensible Space" has __2__ the result of his research on this question. The effect of environment __3__ crime is two-fold.

Prof Newman's research shows that some buildings may encourage people not only to interfere but to allow crimes to **4**. Crowded apartments in a huge block bring people physically together but isolate them **5.** People live in that is **6** one building with a common entry feel isolated within their own apartments.

They are unconcerned **7** their neighbours. Some years ago, a girl was stabbed to death **8** a period of half an hour while hundreds of people living in the block **9** without interfering without even calling the police.

The other obvious effect of the design of buildings is that it affords room for crimes. Hidden nooks and corners, spaces between buildings out of **10** are convenient spot where crimes can be committed without the fear of detection.

1. (A) Expositions (B) Causes (C) Theories (D) Results
2. (A) Published (B) Printed (C) Predicted (D) Pasted
3. (A) On (B) In (C) Over (D) About
4. (A) Witness (B) Show (C) Appear (D) Happen
5. (A) Spiritually (B) Cognitively (C) Intellectually (D) Mentally
6. (A) Essentially (B) Deliberately (C) Accidentally (D) Ideologically
7. (A) For (B) With (C) About (D) At
8. (A) Between (B) Through (C) Over (D) Across
9. (A) Viewed (B) Studied (C) Observed (D) Watched
10. (A) Sight (B) Vision (C) Visual (D) Observation

Answers

Cloze Test - 1

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (B)
5. (A) 6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (D)
9. (A) 10. (D)

Cloze Test - 2

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (B)
5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (A)
9. (D) 10. (B)

miniscule– extremely small.

Cloze Test - 3

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (C)
5. (D) 6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (A)
9. (B) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 4

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (C)
5. (D) 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (D)
9. (C) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 5

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (B)
5. (C) 6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (D)
9. (B) 10. (D)

Cloze Test - 6

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (C)
5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (B)
9. (D) 10. (A)

keen– eager

1.espousing- to give your support to a belief, policy etc.

Cloze Test - 7

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (A)
5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (D)
9. (C) 10. (A)

Recede- पीछे लौटना
1. Cliches -घिसा-पिटा मुहावरा
2. Mercifully-दया करके
3. Uncanny- Unusual
4. Knack- talent
5. Nebulous – aptitude or talent (दक्षता)

Cloze Test - 8

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (B)
5. (C) 6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (C)
9. (B) 10. (B)

1. relevant-संगत, संबद्ध
2. Prometheus- a titan, who stole fire from the gods and gave it to the humans.
3.aspire- आकांक्षा करना
4.tribulations- संकट, कष्ट

Cloze Test - 9

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (B) 4. (D)
5. (A) 6. (D) 7. (B) 8. (C)
9. (A) 10. (D)

insignia– अधिकार चिन्ह, सदस्यता का प्रतीक चिन्ह

Cloze Test - 10

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (C) 4. (A)
5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (C)
9. (D) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 11

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (C)
5. (D) 6. (B) 7. (D) 8. (A)
9. (C) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 12

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (C)
5. (A) 6. (B) 7. (A) 8. (D)
9. (B) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 13

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (B)
5. (D) 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (C)
9. (B) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 14

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (D)
5. (D) 6. (D) 7. (C) 8. (C)
9. (D) 10. (A)

8 Spellings

CHAPTER

English is an 'unphonetic' language. Owing to this, we are made to learn spellings in our childhood and regular dictations are conducted is schools.

We have to learn spellings but there are certain rules that help us remember or form the spellings easily.

Rule 1 : If 'y' comes after a consonant, we need to change 'y' into 'i' before adding 'es', 'ed' or 'er'.

This rule is applicable to 'verb', 'noun' and 'adjective'.

cry (Verb)	cried (V_2 , V_3)
fry (Verb)	fried (V_2 , V_3)
dry (Verb)	dried (V_2 , V_3)
dry (Adj.)	drier, driest
city (Noun)	cities (Pl. Noun)
country (Noun)	countries (Pl. Noun)
happy (Adj.)	happily (Adverb)

Exceptions:- carry, carrying, carried, marry marrying, married

Rule 2 : If '*y*' comes after a vowel '*y*' is not changed into '*i*'.

Boy (Noun)	Boys (Pl. Noun)
Pray (Noun)	Prayed (V_2, V_3)
Grey (Adj.)	Greyer, greyest
Exceptions:-	
Pay (verb)	Paid (V_2, V_3)
Say (verb)	Said (V_2, V_3)
Lay (verb)	Laid (V_2, V_3)

Rule 3 : A famous saying is '*i*' **before** '*e*' **except** '*c*'. This means '*i*' comes before '*e*' but this rule is not applicable when they come after '*c*'. '*e*' is not followed by *i,e.* '*C*' is followed by (*e,i*) This rule is applicable only when the pronunciation of 'ie' and 'ei' is 'ee' as in jeep.

Examples:-

ie	***ei***
achieve	ceiling
belief	conceit
believe	receive
chief	deceit
thief	perceive
yield	receipt
grieve	conceive
field	

This rule is not applicable to science, efficient, their, beige, foreign, height, neighbour, vein, weight because here the pronunciation is not 'ee'.

Exceptions:- In the following words the rule is not applicable though the pronunciation is '*ee*'.

seize, protein, surfeit, plebeian, counterfeit

Rule 4 : The verbs that end in '*i.e*' take 'ing' only when 'ie' changes into 'y'.

die	dying
tie	tying
lie	lying

Rule 5 : Those words that end in silent 'e' take suffix starting with a vowel only after the 'e' is removed.

Eg:	living + ing	living
	hope + ing	hoping
	move + ing/ed	moving, moved
	drive + ing/er	driving, driver
	become + ing	becoming
	Shape + ing	Shaping

But if the suffix starts with a 'consonant', the 'e' is not removed.

hope + ful	hopeful
engage + ment	engagement
awe + some	awesome
home + less	homeless

Exceptions:-

awe + ful	awful
true + ly	truly
due + ly	duly
argue + ment	argument
whole + ly	wholy
nine + th	ninth

Rule 6 : The words that end in a short vowel and a consonant take a suffix starting with a vowel only after the last consonant is doubled.

beg – ed	begged
run + ing	running
rob + er	robber
sad + er/est	sadder, saddest
fit + er/est	fitter, fittest
begin + ing	beginning
occur + ed	occurring
kidnap + er	kidnapper

Exceptions:- When a suffix starting with a consonant is added, this rule is not applicable.

$$\text{bag} + \underbrace{\text{ed}}_{\text{vowel}} \quad \text{bagged ('g' doubled)}$$

$$\text{bag} + \underbrace{\text{ful}}_{\text{consonant}} \quad \text{bagful ('g' not doubled)}$$

suffix

Rule 7 : When suffix 'full' is added to a word, an 'l' is removed

Eg:	skill + full	-	skilful
	hand + full	-	handful
	mouth + full	-	mouthful
	spoon + full	-	spoonful

Rule 8 : 'Q' is followed by 'u' for all words of English language.

Queue, quiz, queen, tranquil, quest, quarrel.

Many spellings of British English are different from American English. We must use spellings as per British English.

Favor, Color , Meager & fetus are wrong because the correct spellings as per British English are Favour, Colour, Meagre, & Foetus.

***Some words take two 'u' together.* Eg:-** vacuum, continuum, residuum

Commonly Misspelt Words

Assassination,	Calendar,	Cemetery
Chauffeur,	Committee,	Ecstasy
Four, Forty,	Nine, Ninth	Harass
Fourth,	Ninety	
Forthcoming		
Champagne,	Lollipop,	Millennium
Occasion,	Separate,	Supersede

Humour	- Humorous
Dexterous	- Ambidextrous ('e' removed after 't' when 'ambi' is added)
Repeat	- Repitition
Maintain	- Maintenance
Twelve	- Twelfth

Directions : In questions given below, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

1. (A) Emancipation
(B) Emancipasion
(C) Emencipation (D) Emansipation
2. (A) Prejudice (B) Prejudise
(C) Predjudice (D) Prejudis
3. (A) Surgeon (B) Surjon
(C) Surgen (D) Surjun
4. (A) Potatos (B) Potatoes
(C) Potatose
(D) None of the above
5. (A) Ireversible (B) Irreversible
(C) Irrevarsible (D) Irravarsible
6. (A) Independance (B) Independence
(C) Independens
(D) Indepandance
7. (A) Hypocrisy (B) Hypocresy
(C) Hipocrisy (D) Hipocrecy
8. (A) Aeroplane (B) Airoplane
(C) Aeroplain (D) Airoplain
9. (A) Loanly (B) Lonly
(C) Loneli (D) Lonely
10. (A) Cerimony (B) Ceremoney
(C) Ceremony (D) Cerimoney
11. (A) Deceive (B) Decieve
(C) Diceive (D) Dicieve
12. (A) Argumeant (B) Argument
(C) Arguement (D) Argumant
13. (A) Toom (B) Tuom
(C) Tumb (D) Tomb
14. (A) Perusal (B) Perusel
(C) Perusil (D) Perucil
15. (A) Diversion (B) Divertion
(C) Dieversion (D) Divartion
16. (A) Gestelt (B) Imbrolios
(C) Ampasse (D) Recondite
17. (A) Hindrance
(B) Corespondence
(C) Insurence
(D) Assurence
18. (A) adversery (B) adultary
(C) Advisory (D) Arbitary
19. (A) Rogeu (B) Colleague
(C) Diluge (D) Algea
20. (A) Malignant (B) Impertinant
(C) Independant (D) Negligant
21. (A) Supercede (B) Superceed
(C) Supersede (D) Superseed
22. (A) Abandant (B) Abendant
(C) Abundent (D) Abundant
23. (A) Asassin (B) Assassin
(C) Assasin (D) Assassen
24. (A) Foyere (B) Foayer
(C) Foyer (D) Fouyer
25. (A) Seperately (B) Separately
(C) Seperatley (D) Separatly
26. (A) Pidistrian (B) Pedistrian
(C) Pedestrian (D) Pidestrian
27. (A) Budgetery (B) Bugetary
(C) Budgetary (D) Budgetry
28. (A) Embarrassed (B) Embarassed
(C) Embarrased (D) Embarased
29. (A) Occurence (B) Occurrence
(C) Ocurence (D) Occurrance
30. (A) Livelihood (B) Livelyhood
(C) Livlihood (D) Livelyhud
31. (A) Volumenous (B) Voluptous
(C) Voceferous (D) Virtuous
32. (A) Lision (B) Benine
(C) Aqueous (D) Bavine
33. (A) Prolifirate (B) Propitiate
(C) Apropriate (D) Apreciate
34. (A) Fragrent (B) Fragmant
(C) Flurocent (D) Flamboyant
35. (A) Mammal (B) Mammale
(C) Mammath (D) Mambrane
36. (A) Collaborate (B) Comemorate
(C) Colate (D) Choclate
37. (A) Circuiteous (B) Clairvoyant
(C) Chivelery (D) Cavelcade
38. (A) Severety (B) Sovereignity
(C) Superiorty (D) Serenity

39. (A) Cummulative
(B) Comemmorative
(C) Accummulative
(D) Accommodative

40. (A) Benidiction (B) Besmerch
(C) Beneficient (D) Benevolence

41. (A) Parapharnelia (B) Parsimonious
(C) Peccadilo (D) Peadiatrics

42. (A) Measureable (B) Manageable
(C) Marriagable (D) Manoevrable

43. (A) Tussel (B) Tunnle
(C) Tumble (D) Trable

44. (A) Populus (B) Pompuous
(C) Prelious
(D) Presumptuous

45. (A) Impromptue (B) Illustrious
(C) Illusery (D) Impetous

46. (A) Irelevant (B) Irrelavent
(C) Irelevent (D) Irrelevant

47. (A) Seismic (B) Siesmic
(C) Seissmic (D) Seismik

48. (A) Choas (B) Chaos
(C) Chaaos (D) Chaoss

49. (A) Surreptitious (B) Surreptitous
(C) Surreptetious (D) Sureptitious

50. (A) Stealthily (B) Stealthely
(C) Steelthily (D) Stealthilly

51. (A) Acknowlege (B) Acknoledge
(C) Aknowledge (D) Acknowledge

52. (A) Cirtificate (B) Certificate
(C) Cirtifikate (D) Certeficate

53. (A) Mischievous (B) Mischievious
(C) Mischeivous (D) Mischeivious

54. (A) Ordinannce (B) Ordinannce
(C) Ordinance (D) Ordinnence

55. (A) Incidantally (B) Incidantelly
(C) Incidentally (D) Incidentelly

56. (A) Mandatary (B) Circulatory
(C) Temporery (D) Regulatary

57. (A) Convinience (B) Initative
(C) Concesional (D) Exaggerate

58. (A) Dielogue (B) Giraffe
(C) Scissor (D) Humourous

59. (A) Asiduous (B) Nefarious
(C) Macaber (D) Loqacious

60. (A) Cortage (B) Damege
(C) Milege (D) Plumage

61. (A) Onvelope (B) Envelope
(C) Envalope (D) Envelap

62. (A) Character (B) Chareeter
(C) Charactar (D) Chaerector

63. (A) Drunkeness (B) Drunkenness
(C) Dunnkness (D) Drunkennes

64. (A) Surprise (B) Supprise
(C) Suprise (D) Surprize

65. (A) Comitee (B) Commitee
(C) Committie (D) Committee

66. (A) Secretariel (B) Secreterel
(C) Secreterial (D) Secretarial

67. (A) Aquisition (B) Acquizition
(C) Acquisition (D) Acquisision

68. (A) Vaccation (B) Vocation
(C) Vecation (D) Vecasion

69. (A) Gaurd (B) Gard
(C) Guard (D) Garad

70. (A) Coreigible (B) Coraegible
(C) Correigible (D) Corrigible

71. (A) Aromatic (B) Aurobatic
(C) Antartic (D) Altrustic

72. (A) Misoginist (B) Momentery
(C) Monotheeism (D) Moratorium

73. (A) Assessment (B) Rudiement
(C) Retrenchement
(D) Bereavment

74. (A) Tinker (B) Plumeber
(C) Despacher (D) Sailar

75. (A) Psychiotrist (B) Punctillious
(C) Pursuanse (D) Pseudonym

76. (A) Precarius (B) Preceede
(C) Premier (D) Preperation

77. (A) Corespondent
(B) Commandent
(C) Superintendent
(D) Attendent

78. (A) Imaginery (B) Dictionary
(C) Itinerery (D) Stationerry

79. (A) Pronounciation
(B) Repercution
(C) Rehabilitation
(D) Tution

80. (A) Columen (B) Autumn
(C) Condamm (D) Symptem

81. (A) Relinquish (B) Relenquish
(C) Relinqeush (D) Relinquesh

82. (A) Ecspectation (B) Expactation
(C) Expectation (D) Expectasion

83. (A) Assimilation
(B) Asimillation
(C) Assimillation
(D) Assimmilation

84. (A) Lassivous (B) Lacivoius
(C) Lascivious (D) Lasivious

85. (A) Enemyty (B) Enemity
(C) Enmity (D) Enraety

86. (A) Occasion (B) Occation
(C) Ocasion (D) Occassion

87. (A) Intermitent (B) Intermittant
(C) Intermittent (D) Intermitant

88. (A) Acommodation
(B) Accommodation
(C) Accomodation (D) Acomodation

89. (A) Sovereignty (B) Soveriegnty
(C) Sovereignity (D) Soveriegnity

90. (A) Greivance (B) Grievance
(C) Griveance (D) Grieveance

91. (A) Enterpreneur (B) Entreprenure
(C) Entrepreneur (D) Enterprenure

92. (A) Promiscuous (B) Promescuous
(C) Promiscuos (D) Promiscous

93. (A) Onomatopoeia (B) Onomotopoei
(C) Onomatopoia (D) Onamotipoei

94. (A) Bureacracy (B) Bercaucracy
(C) Buereacracy (D) Burcaucracy

95. (A) Miliionair (B) Millionaire
(C) Millionare (D) Millionair

96. (A) Rumble (B) Rumbble
(C) Stummble (D) Jumbble

97. (A) Nigardlely (B) Niggardly
(C) Nigerdly (D) Nigardly

98. (A) Grammatical (B) Gremmatical
(C) Gramatical (D) Gremmatical

99. (A) Omitted (B) Ommitted
(C) Ommited (D) Omited

100. (A) Priveiege (B) Familier
(C) Usualy (D) Nuisance

101. (A) Fascimile (B) Facsimile
(C) Facsimele (D) Facksimile

102. (A) Haemorrage (B) Hemorhage
(C) Hemmorage (D) Haemorrhage

103. (A) Hoseire (B) Hosier
(C) Hosair (D) Hasier

104. (A) Punctileous (B) Punctilious
(C) Punktilious (D) Punctileus

105. (A) Clientele (B) Clientale
(C) Cleintele (D) Clientelle

106. (A) Definitely (B) Definately
(C) Definitley (D) Definitly

107. (A) Cemetary (B) Semetary
(C) Cemetery (D) Cemetry

108. (A) Recesion (B) Rececsion
(C) Reccession (D) Recession

109. (A) Desiccation (B) Dessication
(C) Desiccasion (D) Deziccation

110. (A) Inconvenienced
(B) Inconveniensed
(C) Inconvineinced
(D) Inconvenneinced

111. (A) Misdemenour (B) Manoeuvre
(C) Begining (D) Chameloon

112. (A) Irrepairable (B) Irreparable
(C) Irreparabel (D) Irepairable

113. (A) Superfluous (B) Superflous
(C) Superfluos (D) Supperflous

114. (A) Capracious (B) Auspicious
(C) Fallicious (D) Dalicious

115. (A) Inefable (B) Inaccesible
(C) Infallible (D) Invinscible

116. (A) Concomitant
(B) Concommitant
(C) Concommittant
(D) Concommitent

117. (A) Fluorescent (B) Floorescent
(C) Floorascent (D) Flourascent

118. (A) Travelling (B) Remitance
(C) Kidnaping (D) Equiteble

119. (A) Neccessary (B) Temparory
(C) Itinerary (D) Sanguinery

120. (A) Tomorow (B) Tommorow
(C) Tommorrow (D) Tomorrow

121. (A) Superintendent
(B) Superentendent
(C) Suprintendent
(D) Supirentendent

122. (A) Symatry (B) Symmetry
(C) Symetry (D) Symmitry

123. (A) Villain (B) Alleince
(C) Pleintive (D) Sustein

124. (A) Commisioner
(B) Commissioner
(C) Comissioner
(D) Commissionar

125. (A) Asassin (B) Assassin
(C) Assasin (D) Assassen

126. (A) Magnificient (B) Magnifecent
(C) Magnifiscient (D) Magnificent

127. (A) Eccumenikal (B) Ecumenical
(C) Ecuemenicel (D) Ekumanical

128. (A) Aprentice (B) Advertise
(C) Treatice (D) Sencitive

129. (A) Misile (B) Missile
(C) Misille (D) Missiel

130. (A) Abandant (B) Abendent
(C) Abundent (D) Abundant

131. (A) Beneficil (B) Beneficial
(C) Benifical (D) Benificial

132. (A) Avericious (B) Avaricious
(C) Avarisious (D) Averisious

133. (A) Internaly (B) Coldlly
(C) Fortunetely (D) Uniquely

134. (A) Affectionately (B) Afectionately
(C) Affectionnality (D) Affactionately

135. (A) Aprehension (B) Apprihension
(C) Aprihension (D) Apprehension

136. (A) Acquisision (B) Acquisision
(C) Aquisition (D) Acquisition

137. (A) Demanstrative
(B) Attractive
(C) Represantative
(D) Adminestrative

138. (A) Monarchy (B) Discrapancy
(C) Hiararchy (D) Anorchy

139. (A) Refference (B) Relliance
(C) Occurence (D) Recurrence

140. (A) Descreptive (B) Receptive
(C) Cooppcrative (D) Competitive

141. (A) Veterinerian (B) Vaterinerian
(C) Veterinarian (D) Vetarinerian

142. (A) Equilibrium (B) Equalibirium
(C) Ecquilibrium (D) Equilibriam

143. (A) Meritime (B) Marrytime
(C) Marytime (D) Maritime

144. (A) Degression (B) Digresion
(C) Digrestion (D) Digression

145. (A) Presomptous
(B) Presumpchous
(C) Presumtous
(D) Presumptuous

146. (A) Anathemaa (B) Anathima
(C) Anathema (D) Annathema

147. (A) Quiant (B) Quaaint
(C) Quaint (D) Qauint

148. (A) Effervescent (B) Efferescent
(C) Effervesent (D) Efervescent

149. (A) Persuesive (B) Persuasieve
(C) Pursuasive (D) Persuasive

150. (A) Ascendancy (B) Ascendensy
(C) Asscendency (D) Ascenndency

151. (A) Holocaust (B) Holocast
(C) Holocost (D) Halocaust

152. (A) Reverantial (B) Reverential
(C) Revarential (D) Reverentiel

153. (A) Meteculous (B) Meticulous
(C) Metikyulus (D) Meticulus

154. (A) Souvenir (B) Suvenire
(C) Suvenir (D) Souviener

155. (A) Flabergast (B) Flabergust
(C) Flabbergast (D) Fiabbergust

Directions : In Questions given below, four word are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find the word and indicate it in the Answer Sheet by blackening the appropriate rectangle.

1. (A) Poignant (B) Relevent
   (C) Prevalent (D) Malignant
2. (A) Seize (B) Achieve
   (C) Wierd (D) Leisure
3. (A) Repent (B) Serpent
   (C) Flagrent (D) Reverent
4. (A) Dining (B) Shining
   (C) Determining (D) Begining
5. (A) Vendetta (B) Verisimilitude
   (C) Vicarious (D) Vociferate
6. (A) Embankment (B) Deliberately
   (C) Preceding (D) Proleferous
7. (A) Inexplicable (B) Inevitable
   (C) Inextinguishable
   (D) Inexpressable
8. (A) Representation
   (B) Verification
   (C) Amplification (D) Liberalisetion
9. (A) Reference (B) Preference
   (C) Difference (D) Performence
10. (A) Agreebly (B) Cruelly
    (C) Doubtfully (D) Fatally
11. (A) Nomenclature
    (B) Non – interference
    (C) Nonchalant (D) Commisioned
12. (A) Insolvency (B) Legitimacy
    (C) Hypocrisy (D) Idiosyncracy
13. (A) Anniversary (B) Burcaucracy
    (C) Heresy (D) Secresy
14. (A) Malignity (B) Malodorus
    (C) Malfeasance
    (D) Malevolent
15. (A) Unaccompanied
    (B) Unaccusstomed
    (C) Unadopted
    (D) Unalloyed
16. (A) Boutique (B) Physique
    (C) Opaque (D) Obleeque
17. (A) Admitting (B) Budgetting
    (C) Preferring (D) Travelling
18. (A) Torpedoes (B) Mosquitoes
    (C) Pianoes (D) Tomatoes
19. (A) Oscillate (B) Deliberate
    (C) Ennumerate (D) Narrate
20. (A) Hurdle (B) Cuddel
    (C) Puddle (D) Meddle
21. (A) Composition (B) Grammer
    (C) Literature (D) Poetry
22. (A) Pneumonia (B) Diarrheoa
    (C) Xenophobia (D) Amnesia
23. (A) Commission (B) Omission
    (C) Possession (D) Occassion

Directions : In Questions given below, four word are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find the word and indicate it in the Answer Sheet by blackening the appropriate rectangle.

1. (A) Poignant (B) Relevent
   (C) Prevalent (D) Malignant
2. (A) Seize (B) Achieve
   (C) Wierd (D) Leisure
3. (A) Repent (B) Serpent
   (C) Flagrent (D) Reverent
4. (A) Dining (B) Shining
   (C) Determining
   (D) Begining
5. (A) Vendetta (B) Verisimilitude
   (C) Vicarious (D) Vociferate
6. (A) Embankment
   (B) Deliberately
   (C) Preceding (D) Proleferous

7. (A) Inexplicable
(B) Inevitable
(C) Inextinguishable
(D) Inexpressable

8. (A) Representation
(B) Verification
(C) Amplification
(D) Liberalisction

9. (A) Reference (B) Preference
(C) Difference (D) Performence

10. (A) Agreebly (B) Cruelly
(C) Doubtfully (D) Fatally

11. (A) Nomenclature
(B) Non-interference
(C) Nonchalant
(D) Commisioned

12. (A) Insolvency
(B) Legitimacy
(C) Hypocrisy
(D) Idiosyncracy

13. (A) Anniversary
(B) Bureaucracy
(C) Heresy
(D) Secresy

14. (A) Malignity (B) Malodorus
(C) Malfeasance
(D) Malevolent

15. (A) Unaccompanied
(B) Unaccusstomed
(C) Unadopted (D) Unalloyed

16. (A) Boutique (B) Physique
(C) Opaque (D) Obleeque

17. (A) Admitting (B) Budgetting
(C) Preferring (D) Travelling

18. (A) Torpedoes (B) Mosquitoes
(C) Pianoes (D) Tomatoes

19. (A) Oscillate (B) Deliberate
(C) Ennumerate (D) Narrate

20. (A) Hurdle (B) Cuddel
(C) Puddle (D) Meddle

21. (A) Composition (B) Grammer
(C) Literature (D) Poetry

22. (A) Pneumonia (B) Diarrhcoa
(C) Xenophobia (D) Amnesia

23. (A) Commission (B) Omission
(C) Possession (D) Occassion

24. (A) Pronunciation (B) Vaccum
(C) Troublesome (D) Vacuum

25. (A) Successor (B) Marriage
(C) Auctioner
(D) Enthusiastic

Answer

Directions : In questions given below, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

1. (A) emancipation 2. (A) prejudice
3. (A) surgeon 4. (B) potatoes
5. (B) irreversible
6. (B) independence
7. (A) hypocrisy 8. (A) aeroplane
9. (D) lonely 10. (C) ceremony
11. (A) deceive 12. (B) Argument
13. (D) tomb 14. (A) perusal
15. (A) diversion 16. (D) recondite

Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) gestalt (B) imbroglios
(C) impasse

17. (A) hindrance

Correct spellings of remaining words:
(B) correspondence
(C) insurance (D) assurance

18. (C) advisory

Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) adversary (B) adultery
(D) arbitrary

19. (B) colleague

Correct spellings of remaining words:

(A) rogue (C) deluge
(D) algae

20. (A) malignant

Correct spellings of remaining words:

(B) impertinent (C) independent
(D) negligent

21. (C) Supersede 22. (D) Abundant
23. (B) Assassin 24. (C) Foyer
25. (B) Separately 26. (C) Pedestrian
27. (C) Budgetary
28. (A) Embarrassed 29. (B) Occurrence
30. (A) Livelihood 31. (D) Virtuous
32. (C) Aqueous 33. (B) Propitiate
34. (D) Flamboyant 35. (A) Mammal
36. (A) Collaborate

Correct spellings of remaining words:

(B) Commemorate
(C) Collate (D) Chocolate

37. (B) Clairvoyant (A) Circuitous
(C) Chivalry (D) Cavalcade
38. (D) Serenity

Correct spellings of remaining words:

(A) Severity (B) Sovereignty
(C) Superiority

39. (D) Accommodative

Correct spellings of remaining words:

(A) Cumulative
(B) Commemorative
(C) Accumulative

40. (D) Benevolence

Correct spellings of remaining words:

(A) Benediction (B) Besmirch
(C) Beneficent

41. (B) Parsimonious

Correct spellings of remaining words:

(A) Paraphernalia
(C) Peccadillo (D) Pediatrics

42. (B) Manageable

Correct spellings of remaining words:

(A) Measurable (C) Marriageable
(D) Maneuverable

43. (C) Tumble

Correct spellings of remaining words:

(A) Tussle (B) Tunnel
(D) Treble

44. (D) Presumptuous

Correct spellings of remaining words:

(A) Populous (B) Pompous
(C) Perilous

45. (B) Illustrious

Correct spellings of remaining words:

(A) Impromptu (C) Illusory
(D) Impetuous

46. (D) Irrelevant
47. (A) Seismic
48. (B) Chaos
49. (A) Surreptitious
50. (A) Stealthily
51. (D) Acknowledge
52. (B) Certificate
53. (A) Mischievous
54. (C) Ordinance
55. (C) Incidentally
56. (B) Circulatory

Correct spellings of remaining words:

(A) Mandatory (C) Temporary
(D) Regulatory

57. (D) Exaggerate

Correct spellings of remaining words:

(A) Convenience (B) Initiative
(C) Concessional

58. (B) Giraffe

Correct spellings of remaining words:

(A) Dialogue (C) Scissors
(D) Humorous

59. (B) Nefarious

Correct spellings of remaining words:

(A) Assiduous (C) Macabre
(D) Loquacious

60. (D) Plumage
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Cortege (B) Damage
(C) Mileage

61. (B) Envelope 62. (A) Character
63. (B) Drunkenness 64. (A) Surprise
65. (D) Committee 66. (D) Secretarial
67. (C) Acquisition 68. (B) Vocation
69. (C) Guard 70. (D) Corrigible

71. (A) Aromatic
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(B) Aerobatic (C) Antarctic
(D) Altruistic

72. (D) Moratorium
(A) Misogynist (B) Momentary
(C) Monotheism

73. (A) Assessment
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(B) Rudiment (C) Retrenchment
(D) Bereavement

74. (A) Tinker
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(B) Plumber (C) Dispatcher
(D) Sailor

75. (D) Pseudonym
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Psychiatrist (B) Punctilious
(C) Pursuance

76. (C) Premier
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Precarious (B) Precede
(C) Preparation

77. (C) Superintendent
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Correspondent
(B) Commandant
(D) Attendant

78. (B) Dictionary
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Imaginary (C) Itinerary
(D) Stationery

79. (C) Rehabilitation
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Pronunciation (B) Repercussion
(D) Tuition

80. (B) Autumn
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Column (C) Condemn
(D) Symptom

81. (A) Relinquish 82. (C) Expectation
83. (A) Assimilation 84. (C) Lascivious
85. (C) Enmity 86. (A) Occasion
87. (C) Intermittent
88. (B) Accommodation
89. (A) Sovereignty
90. (B) Grievance
91. (C) Entrepreneur
92. (A) Promiscuous
93. (A) Onomatopoeia
94. (D) Bureaucracy
95. (B) Millionaire
96. (A) Rumble
97. (B) Niggardly
98. (A) Grammatical
99. (A) Omitted

100. (D) Nuisance
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Privilege (B) Familiar
(C) Usually

101. (B) Facsimile
102. (D) Haemorrhage
103. (B) Hosier
104. (B) Punctilious
105. (A) Clientele
106. (A) Definitely
107. (C) Cemetery
108. (D) Recession
109. (A) Desiccation
110. (A) Inconvenienced

111. (B) Manocuvre
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Misdemeanour
(C) Beginning
(D) Chameleon
112. (B) Irreparable
113. (A) Superfluous
114. (B) Auspicious
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Capricious (C) Fallacious
(D) Delicious
115. (C) Infallible
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Ineffable
(B) Inaccessible
(D) Invincible
116. (A) Concomitant
117. (A) Fluorescent
118. (A) Travelling
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(B) Remittance (C) Kidnapping
(D) Equitable
119. (C) Itinerary (A) Necessary
(B) Temporary (D) Sanguinary
120. (D) Tomorrow
121. (A) Superintendent
122. (B) Symmetry
123. (A) Villain
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(B) Alliance (C) Plaintive
(D) Sustain
124. (B) Commissioner
125. (B) Assassin
126. (D) Magnificent
127. (B) Ecumenical
128. (B) Advertise
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Apprentice (C) Treatise
(D) Sensitive
129. (B) Missile
130. (D) Abundant
131. (B) Beneficial
132. (B) Avaricious
133. (D) Uniquely
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Internally (B) Coldly
(C) Fortunately
134. (A) Affectionately
135. (D) Apprehension
136. (D) Acquisition
137. (B) Attractive
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Demonstrative
(C) Representative
(D) Administrative
138. (A) Monarchy
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(B) Discrepancy
(C) Hierarchy
(D) Anarchy
139. (D) Recurrence
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Reference
(B) Reliance
(C) Occurrence
140. (D) Competitive
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Descriptive
(B) Receptive
(C) Cooperative
141. (C) Veterinarian
142. (A) Equilibrium
143. (D) Maritime
144. (D) Digression
145. (D) Presumptuous
146. (C) Anathema
147. (C) Quaint
148. (A) Effervescent
149. (D) Persuasive
150. (A) Ascendancy
151. (A) Holocaust

152. (B) Reverential
153. (B) Meticulous
154. (A) Souvenir
155. (C) Flabbergast

Directions : In Questions given below, four word are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find the word and indicate it in the Answer Sheet by blackening the appropriate rectangle.

Answer

With correct spellings of the misspelt words-

1. (B) Relevant
2. (C) Weird
3. (C) Flagrant
4. (D) Beginning
5. (D) Vociferate
6. (D) Proliferate
7. (D) Inexpressible
8. (D) Liberalization
9. (D) Performance
10. (A) Agreeably
11. (D) Commissioned
12. (D) Idiosyncrasy
13. (D) Secrecy
14. (B) Malodorous
15. (B) Unaccustomed
16. (D) Oblique
17. (B) Budgeting
18. (C) Pianos
19. (C) Enumerate
20. (B) Cuddle
21. (B) Grammar
22. (B) Diarrhoea
23. (D) Occasion
24. (B) Vacuum
25. (C) Auctioneer

MEANING OF SOME WORDS GIVEN IN THE ASSIGNMENT

S.No.	WORDS	MEANING IN HINDI	MEANING IN ENGLISH
1.	Abundant	प्रचुरता में	Plentiful
2.	Accommodative	समाविष्ट करने वाला	Adjusting
3.	Accumulative	संचयी	The act of collecting
4.	Acknowledge	स्वीकार करना (कि जानकारी है)	To admit the knowledg of
5.	Acquisition	प्राप्त/कब्जे में करना	To get hold of
6.	Adultery	विवाहेतर संबंध	Extra-marital affairs
7.	Adversary	प्रतिद्वंदी	Opponent
8.	Alliance	गठबंधन	Association
9.	Altruistic	परोपकारी	Unselfish devotion towards welfare of others
10.	Anarchy	अराजकता	Lawlessness
11.	Anathema	नफरत	Abhorrence, hatred
12.	Apprehension	आशंका	Suspicion
13.	Apprentice	जो किसी दक्ष व्यक्ति के मार्गदर्शन में कार्य करता है	Helper, Trainee
14.	Aqueous	तरल/जलीय	Watery
15.	Arbitrary	मनमाना	As per one's will or caprice
16.	Aromatic	खुशबुदार	Perfumed
17.	Ascendancy	अधिपत्य	Governing/Controlling
18.	Assassin	राजनैतिक कारणों से हत्या करने वाला	One who kills for political reason
19.	Assessment	आकलन	Evalutation
20.	Assiduous	मेहनती	Diligent/hard-working
21.	Assimilation	आत्मसात	To absorb into system
22.	Auspicious	शुभ	That brings good luck
23.	Avaricious	लालची	Greedy
24.	Benediction	आशीर्वाद	Blessings
25.	Benevolence	दया	Kindness
26.	Bereavement	मातम	Mourning
27.	Besmirch	बदनाम करना	To defame
28.	Bureaucracy	नौकरशाही	Ruled by Government officials
29.	Capricious	सनकी	Fickle-minded
30.	Cavalcade	काफिला	A procession of vehicles, ships etc
31.	Cemetery	कब्रिस्तान	Burial ground
32.	Chivalry	वीर या सभ्य	Gallant and courteous
33.	Circuitous	घुमावदार	Round-about

34.	Clairvoyant	दूरदर्शी	Able to see beyond the range of ordinary perception
35.	Clientele	उपभोगताओं का समूह	A body of clients
36.	Collaborate	साथ-साथ काम करना	The act of working together
37.	Collate	जमा करना	To collect
38.	Commemorate	के याद में मनाना	To celebrate in the memory of
39.	Concomitant	सहयोगी	Attendent
40.	Condemn	निन्दा करना	Criticize
41.	Convenience	सुविधा	Facility
42.	Corrigible	जो सुधारा जा सकता है	That can be corrected
43.	Cortege	नौकर-चाकर का समूह/जुलुस (विशेषकर अंतिम संस्कार के लिए ले जाने वाली)	Retinue/Procession especially funeral procession
44.	Cuddle	आलिंगन करना	Hug, embrace
45.	Cumulative	बढ़ाने वाला	Increasing by successive addition
46.	Deceive	धोखा देना	To cheat
47.	Delicious	स्वादिष्ट	Pleasant to taste
48.	Deluge	बाढ़	Flood
49.	Desiccation	सुखा कर देने वाला	The act of drying up/ dehydration
50.	Digression	भटक जाना	Departure from the subject
51.	Discrepancy	असमानता	Difference
52.	Diversion	मोड़/घुमाव	Distraction
53.	Ecumenical	वृहत प्रभाव डालने वाला	World wide in effect
54.	Effervescent	बुलबुलो से भरा/उल्लासपूर्ण	Fizzy/vibrant
55.	Emancipation	मुक्ति	Liberation/freedom
56.	Enmity	दुश्मनी	Hostility
57.	Entrepreneur	व्यापारी	Business man/capitalist
58.	Enumerate	सूचीबद्ध करना	To specify one after the other
59.	Equitable	निष्पक्ष	Fair/reasonable
60.	Exaggerate	बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर पेश करना	To overstate
61.	Expectation	उम्मीद	Hope
62.	Facsimile	हू-ब-हू	Exact copy
63.	Fallacious	झूठ/भ्रामक	Untrue, misleading
64.	Flabbergast	हक्का-बक्का	Extremely surprised
65.	Flagrant	अत्यन्त शर्मनाक	Blatant, brazen
66.	Flamboyant	दिखावा करने वाला	Showy
67.	Fluorescent	चमकदार	Shining, glowing
68.	Foyer	हॉल के बाहर की खुली जगह	An entrance, hallway
69.	Gestalt	कार्यकारी यूनिट	Functional unit
70.	Grievance	शिकायत	Complaint

71.	Hierarchy	पदानुक्रम	Chain of people in authority according to their post.
72.	Hindrance	रूकावट	Obstruction
73.	Holocaust	सर्वनाश	Devastation
74.	Humorous	विनोदी	Entertaining, amusing
75.	Hypocrisy	पाखंड	Showing the character that is fake
76.	Idiosyncrasy	सनक	Eccentricity, weird behaviour
77.	Illusory	भ्रामक	Deceptive
78.	Illustrious	प्रसिद्ध	Well known
79.	Imbroglios	लज्जाजनक हालात	Embarrassing situation
80.	Impasse	गतिरोध/रूकावट	Deadlock
81.	Impertinent	अप्रासंगिक/धृष्ट	Irrelevant/Rude
82.	Impetuous	लापरवाह/आवेगशील	Rash, Impulsive
83.	Impromptu	बिना तैयारी के	Without preparation
84.	Inaccessible	जहाँ पहुँचा ना जा सके	Where one cannot reach
85.	Incidentally	गैर-इरादतन	Without intention
86.	Inconvenienced	तकलीफ होना	Troubled
87.	Ineffable	अवर्णणनीय	That cannot be described
88.	Inexpressible	अवर्णणनीय	That cannot be described or expressed
89.	Infallible	जो गलती ना करें	One who cannot make mistakes
90.	Initiative	पहल	starting of
91.	Intermittent	रूक-रूक कर	Irregular
92	Invincible	अजय	That cannot be defeated
93.	Irrelevant	अप्रासंगिक	Not related to
94.	Irreparable	जो मरम्मद ना किया जा सके	That cannot be repaired
95.	Irreversible	जो परिवर्तित ना किया जा सके	That cannot be altered
96.	Mischievous	शरारती	Naughty
97.	Itinerary	यात्राक्रम	Schedule of a tour
98.	Lascivious	अश्लील	Obscene
99.	Liberalization	आजादी	Freedom
100.	Loquacious	बातूनी	Talkative/Garrulous
101.	Macabre	भयावह	Gruesome/horrible
102.	Magnificent	भव्य	Splendid
103.	Malignant	अहितकर	Evil, wicked
104.	Malodorous	बदबूदार	Of bad odour
105.	Mandatory	अनिवार्य	Compulsory
106.	Maneuverable	जो चतुराई/दक्षता से संभाल लिया जा सकता है	That can be managed with skill or tactics

107.	Maritime	समुद्र संबंधित	Relating to sea
108.	Meticulous	अतिसावधान	Careful
109.	Millionaire	लखपति	Very rich
111.	Misdemeanour	दुव्यवहार	Misbehaviour
112.	Misogynist	महिलाओं से नफरत करने वाला	One who hates women
113.	Momentary	क्षणिक	Short-lived
114.	Monarchy	राजतंत्र	King's rule
115.	Monotheism	एकेश्वरवाद	Belief in one god
116.	Moratorium	विलम्ब जो आदेश के तहत हो	An authorized period of delay
117.	Nefarious	दुष्ट	Evil, wicked
118.	Niggardly	कंजूस	Miserly
119.	Nuisance	समस्या	Problem
120.	Omitted	मिटा हुआ	Removed
121.	Onomatopoeia	ध्वनि पर आधारित शब्द	A word formed from the sound that it produces. Eg-hiss, pop etc.
122.	Ordinance	कानून	Statute
123.	Paraphernalia	औजार	Miscellaneous equipment
124.	Parsimonious	कंजूस	Miser
125.	Peccadillo	गुनाह	Sin
126.	Pedestrian	पैदल यात्री	One who is on foot
127.	Pediatrics	बच्चों का डाक्टर	Doctor of children
128.	Perilous	खतरनाक	Dangerous
129.	Persuasive	राजी कर लेने वाला	Convincing
130.	Perusal	निरीक्षण	Careful examination
131.	Plaintive	याचक	One who has filed legal plaint
132.	Plumage	पंख	Feathers of a bird
133.	Pompous	दिखावा करने वाला	Showy
134.	Populous	भीड़ भरा	Crowded
135.	Precarious	अस्थिर	Unstable
136.	Precede	के पहले आना	To come before
137.	Prejudice	पक्षपातपूर्ण	Partiality
138.	Presumptuous	धृष्ट	Self assuming/too bold
139.	Privilege	विशेषाधिकार	Special right
140.	Proliferate	संख्या में बढ़ जाना	Multiply
141.	Promiscuous	अनैतिक	Immoral
142.	Propitiate	तुष्टी करना	Appease
143.	Pseudonym	जो नाम सिर्फ लेखन के लिए लेखक ने रखा हो	Assumed named taken by an author

144.	Punctilious	सावधानी से भरा	Careful
145.	Pursuance	अनुमरण	Follow
146.	Quaint	विचित्र पर सुन्दर	Unusual but pretty
147.	Recession	मंदी	Slump/decline
148.	Recondite	छिपा हुआ	Concealed
149.	Recurrence	दुबारा होना	To occur again
150.	Rehabilitation	पुन: स्थापन	Restoration to the former state
151.	Relevant	प्रसंगिक	Related to
152.	Relinquish	त्याग देना	Forsake
153.	Remittance	भुगतान	Payment/allowance
154.	Repercussion	नतीजा	Consequence
155.	Retrenchment	खर्चे में कटौती	Reduction of expenditure
156.	Reverential	सम्मानीय	Respectful
157.	Rogue	बदमाश	Scoundrel
158.	Rudiment	प्रारंभिक	Undeveloped
159.	Rumble	घड़घड़ाना	To make a low, heavy continuous sound
160.	Sanguinary	रक्तपातपूर्ण	Murderouos
161.	Serenity	शांति	Calmness
162.	Severity	तीव्रता	Harshness, strictness
163.	Souvenir	याद दिलाने वाला	That reminds
164.	Sovereignty	प्रभुत्व संपन्नता	Freedom from external control
165.	Superfluous	जरूरत से ज्यादा	More than what is needed
166.	Supersede	निरस्त कर उसकी जगह लेना	To nullify and take its place
167.	Sustain	टिकना	To uphold, survive
168.	Symmetry	एक सा	Similarity of structure
169.	Tinker	ठठेरा	One who mends houshold utensils
170.	Tomb	कब्र	Burial chamber
171.	Treble	उच्च ध्वनि	Shrill voice
172.	Tumble	लुढकना	To roll over
173.	Tunnel	सुरंग	Passageway
174.	Tussle	द्वंद	Scuffle
175.	Uniquely	अलग हट कर	Of different kind, unmatched
176.	Virtuous	अच्छाई	Good quality
177.	Vocation	रोजगार	Occupation
178.	Vociferous	शोरगुलपूर्ण	Marked by an insistent outcry
179.	Weird	विचित्र	Strange

9 Sentence Arrangement

CHAPTER

Directions: In Questions below the 1st and the last sentences are numbered 1 and 6. Remaining sentences are named P, Q, R and S. These four sentences are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations in correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it by blackening and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval [●] in the Answer Sheet.

Eg 1.

1. The heroes of peace are
P great social wrongs
Q and abolished
R who have banished poverty and ignorance
S great scholars, scientists, statesmen and social reformers
6. and laboured for the betterment of human race.

(A) R Q P S (B) Q S P R
(C) S R Q P (D) P S Q R

Sol: 1 → S

After 'The heroes of peace are' we must mention those people who are the 'heroes of peace' which is given in 'S'. Hence 1 must be followed by S. Hence answer is C.

Eg. 2.

1. No part of this book
P may be reproduced
Q and transmitted in any form or by any means
R or stored in a retrieval system
S without the explicit permission
6. of the publisher in writing.

(A) P Q R S (B) Q S P R
(C) R P S Q (D) P R S Q

Sol: 1 → P
S → 6

'No part of this book' must be followed by 'may be reproduced' is the 'sub + may be + main verb (V_3)'. is the correct form of Passive Voice formation.

'Without the explicit permission' must be followed by the name of the person whose 'explicit permission' is needed. Hence 'S' must be followed by 'of the publisher' that is given in '6'.

Eg. 3.

1. G. Wodehouse
P writing till his death in
Q in the early years
R started writing
S of the century and continued
6. the mid seventies.

(A) Q R S P (B) P S R Q
(C) Q S R P (D) R Q S P

Sol: 1 → R

Note: 'P.G. Wodehouse' must be followed by 'started writing as after a subject we need a verb.
In all the sentences given above you saw that I didn't arrange the whole sentence. The possibility of making any mistake decreases if we arrange the whole sentence but this consumes a lot more time.

Eg 4.

S_1 Jagdish Chandra Bose was born on 30th November, 1853 at Parikhal, now in Bangladesh.
S_2 He himself founded some technical and industrial schools.
P But he also knew that without technical education India could not become a great nation.
Q His father Babu Bhagwandas was a remarkable man.
R He had a high regard for India's ancient culture.

S Though he was an important government official, yet he did not give up his independence of thought.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P
(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

Sol:- $S_1 \rightarrow Q$

After the introduction of any person, his father's name comes. Hence S, must be followed by Q. Both (A) and (C) start with Q.

$P \rightarrow S_6$

Both P & S_5 have 'technical education' in them. Hence P must be followed by S_6.

Eg 5.

5. 1 The world is full of people, appallingly full and they are tumbling over one another.

P There are two solutions to overcome these dislikes.

Q One is the Nazi solution, if you don't like kill them, banish them.

R One doesn't like the colour of their skin, or the shape of their nose or the way they walk and talk.

S Most of the people one doesn't know and some of them one doesn't like.

6 The other way is much less thrilling, the way of the democracies and is much more preferable.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) P S Q R (B) P R S Q
(C) Q P R S (D) S R P Q

Sol:- $P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 6$

In 'P' we find the word 'two solutions'. 'One is the Nazi solution' (Q) will come next followed by '2nd solution' given in 6. Hence answer is (D).

Eg 6.(1) The blame for lacking creativity is, however, put on the present generation by the modern educationists.

(2) The concept of homework began so that the pupils could revise that was being taught in the class.

(3) By doing so, most of the schools took away the leisure time of the children.

(4) Instead, these educationists should suggest lowering of burden of homework to the commission for educational reforms.

(5) The purpose of this concept was, however, defeated when the schools started overburdening students with so called homework.

(6) Lack of such leisure time does not allow the children to develop creative pursuits.

1. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

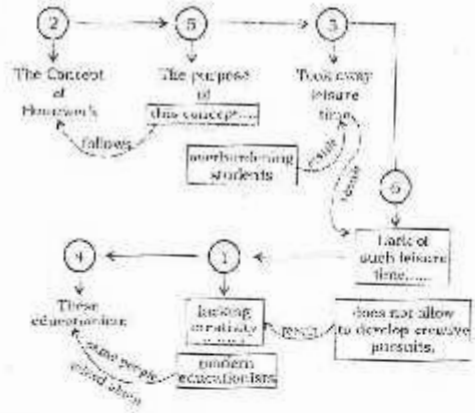
2. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

3. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)

4. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH (LAST)** after rearrangement?
(A) (2) (B) (3)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)

5. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (5)
(E) (6)

Sol.:



Hence the order is $2 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4$

Eg.7 (1) In turn the buyer is called the franchisee.

(2) These two parties are called the franchisor and franchisee.

(3) This means that it gives permission for the buyer to use its name and sell its products.

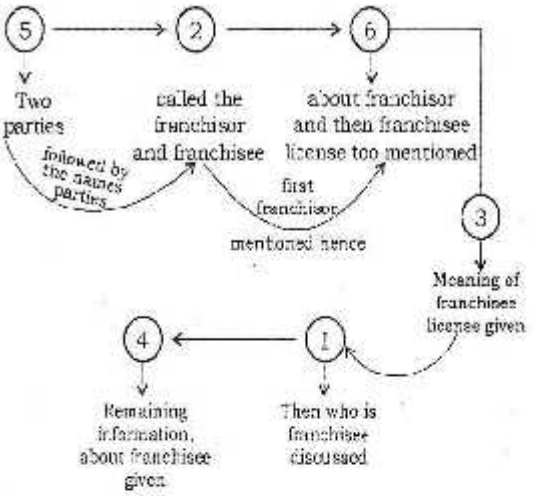
(4) He pays money to the franchisor, and agrees to obey the rules the franchisor makes.

(5) A franchising agreement includes two parties.

(6) The franchisor is the business house/entity which grants the franchisee license.

1. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
   (A) (2) (B) (3)
   (C) (4) (D) (5)
   (E) (6)
2. Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence after rearrangement?
   (A) (2) (B) (3)
   (C) (4) (D) (5)
   (E) (6)
3. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
   (A) (2) (B) (3)
   (C) (4) (D) (5)
   (E) (6)
4. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
   (A) (5) (B) (6)
   (C) (1) (D) (4)
   (E) (2)
5. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
   (A) (1) (B) (2)
   (C) (3) (D) (4)
   (E) (5)

Sol: -



Hence the order is $5 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4$

Eg.8 (1) For instance if we measure the room temperature continuously and plot its graph with time on X-axis and temperature on the Y-axis; we get a continuous waveform, which is an analog signal. Analog is always continuous.

(2) The absence or presence of something can be used to plot a digital signal.

(3) An analog signal is a contin-uously varying signal, similar to a sinusoidal wave-form.

(4) Any signal can be classified into one of the two types; analog and digital.

(5) In contrast, a digital signal takes the form of pulses, where we have something or nothing.

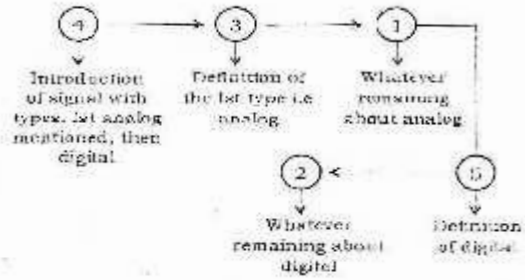
1. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
   (A) (1) (B) (2)
   (C) (3) (D) (4)
   (E) (5)
2. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
   (A) (1) (B) (2)
   (C) (3) (D) (4)
   (E) (5)

3. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

4. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

5. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

Sol:



Hence the order is 4 → 3 → 1 → 5 → 2

Eg.9.(1) His wife travelled hundreds of kilometers to the palace to demand an explanation from the king.
(2) The King was known as a great warrior.
(3) "You chose to conquer us but do not rule us properly!" was the reply.
(4) He had conquered many countries.
(5) He said angrily, "How can you hold me responsible for something that happened so far away?"
(6) One day thieves attacked and killed a merchant and his son in one of them.

1. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

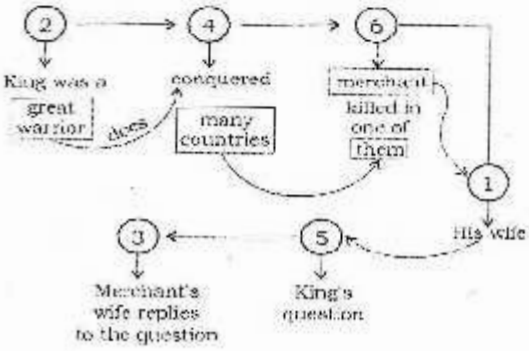
2. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (2) (B) (3)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)

3. Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (2) (B) (3)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)

4. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

5. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (2) (B) (3)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)

Sol:- When we read any story, many times we find it starting from 'one day'. Hence we mistakenly believe (6) as the 1st sentence.
This is wrong. In this sentence 'One of them' is given. 'Them' is a pronoun while no where it is given for which 'noun' this pronoun them has been used. Hence some other sentence must be the 1st sentence because unless we know the 'noun' we cannot use any 'pronoun' for it.



E.g.10

S_1 Unity in diversity is a unique feature of India

S_6 Have you read this book? If not, you should do so now.

P They should, therefore, first try to know the mind and spirit of India–the Indian ethos, so to say.

Q Nehru has referred to this unity very feelingly in 'The Discovery of India'.

R Those who do not see this underlying unity in apparent diversity fail to understand this country properly.

S Then, they will discern strands of common heritage running all through the differences of language, dress, food, method of worship etc.

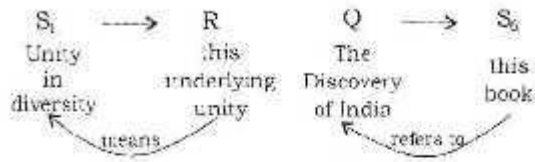
The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q R S P (B) P S R Q

(C) S Q P R (D) R P S Q

Sol: $S_1 \rightarrow Q$ (×)

Just by seeing 'unity in diversity' in both the sentence if we consider (A) as the answer our choice will be wrong.



Hence answer is(D).

Many teachers try to explain 'Sentence' and 'Word Arrangement' by 'sub + verb + obj' and 'Pronoun used in place of Noun'. I believe that in different competitive exams, the understanding of sentence and paragraph arrangement is tested. A student can develop this understanding by inculcating the habit of reading and by regular practice as well.

SENTENCE ARRANGEMENT

SSC EXAMS

Directions: In Questions below the 1st and the last sentences are numbered 1 and 6. Remaining sentences are named P, Q, R and S. These four sentences are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations in correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it by blackening and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval [●] in the Answer Sheet.

1. 1. Errors occurring due to.
   P or improper curvature of the cornea.
   Q the improper focusing by the lens.
   R before and beyond the retina.
   S resulting in image formation.
   6. are known as refractive errors.
   (A) R Q S P (B) Q P S R
   (C) Q R P S (D) P R S Q
2. 1. The decade of the seventies.
   P and is a proper field of study
   Q of the idea that
   R women's literature exists.
   S saw a growing acceptance.
   6. in most part of the world
   (A) R S P Q (B) Q P S R
   (C) P Q R S (D) S Q R P
3. 1. With a chuckle she handed him her machine.
   P she opened the lid.
   Q and the receivers over her ears.
   R which she held, while.
   S and attached the wires.
   6. looking very similar to a wireless operator.
   (A) R Q P S (B) R P S Q
   (C) R S Q P (D) R Q S P
4. 1. The pen
   P which has helped man
   Q is the vehicle of
   R to rise above
   S thought and ideas
   6. purely savage conditions.
   (A) Q S P R (B) R S P Q
   (C) S P Q R (D) P R Q S
5. 1. Those who are
   P are mentally not different
   Q say that boys and girls
   R and emotional and physical differences
   S in favour of co-education
   6. are no bar to the learning of any subject.
   (A) P Q R S (B) S Q P R
   (C) Q R S P (D) R S P Q
6. 1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
   P by organizing and
   Q displayed his capacity
   R leading civil disobedience
   S as a capable organizer and a masterful leader
   6. movements at various places.
   (A) S R P Q (B) R Q S P
   (C) Q S P R (D) P R Q S
7. 1. Happiness
   P of relaxation or relief
   Q intense inconvenience or
   R is the feeling
   S which comes after the feeling of
   6. discomfort or pain.
   (A) P R S Q (B) R P S Q
   (C) S P Q R (D) S Q P R
8. 1. The tourist resorts
   P in Uttarakhand
   Q have become
   R the toast of winter sport lovers
   S of the Garhwal Himalayas
   6. in the country.

(A) P Q R S (B) S P Q R
(C) P S Q R (D) Q R P S

9. 1. A few days later
P when my friend
Q that night
R I was working on a report
S that had to go
6. walked into my office.
(A) P R Q S (B) R Q S P
(C) Q P S R (D) R S Q P

10. 1. The important thing
P winning
Q is not
R but
S in the Olympic Games
6. taking part.
(A) P R S Q (B) S Q P R
(C) Q P R S (D) R P Q S

11. 1. In the upside down
P blood flows
Q without the straining
R postures
S to the heart
6. against gravity
(A) R P S Q (B) P R Q S
(C) Q P R S (D) S R P Q

12. 1. Mahatma Gandhi
P industrialization
Q to the problems
R was no answer
S believed that
6. of unemployment in India
(A) Q S P R (B) P R Q S
(C) R Q S P (D) S P R Q

13. 1. The second-named motive
P the aiming at
Q lies firmly fixed
R ambition, or in milder terms
S recognition and consideration
6. in the human natures.
(A) R P Q S (B) R P S Q
(C) P R Q S (D) S P R Q

14. 1. The works of William Shakespeare
P have provided us
Q that have become
R such common expressions
S with a number of phrases
6. that few realize their source.
(A) R Q S P (B) S Q R P
(C) P S Q R (D) Q P S R

15. 1. The ever spiralling costs
P to take another look
Q at the plant remedies
R of modern synthetic drugs
S have forced many
6. used by the Third World Countries.
(A) Q R S P (B) P S R Q
(C) Q P S R (D) R S P Q

16. 1. Very many people
P from those
Q spend money in
R that their natural
S ways quite different
6. tastes would enjoin.
(A) P S Q R (B) Q S P R
(C) Q P R S (D) R P Q S

17. 1. An overall picture
P literary situation
Q of the present
R major languages
S in some of the
6. is discussed here.
(A) Q P S R (B) S R Q P
(C) P Q S R (D) Q S R P

18. 1. After the Chipko Movement
P that peasants and tribals
Q in the responsible management
R it was demonstrated
S had a greater stake
6. of Nature than did supposedly sophisticated city dwellers.
(A) Q R P S (B) R P S Q
(C) R P Q S (D) Q P S R

19. 1. Sometimes you can figure out
P of the rest of the sentence
Q or from the meaning
R its place in the story or in the sentence
S an unfamiliar word from its context
6. even though you may never have seen the word before.

(A) R S P Q (B) S R Q P
(C) Q P R S (D) P R S Q

20. 1. Even today in many countries
P neglected and there are far
Q women continue to be
R who have had the benefit of
S fewer women than men
6. education and vocational training.
(A) P S Q R (B) Q S P R
(C) Q P SR (D) R P Q S

21. 1. Carl Sagan
P the severity of the problem
Q says that we do not fully understand
R that the next generations may be badly affected by
S in his essay
6. and that the only solution is international co-operation.
(A) S R P Q (B) S Q R P
(C) S P R Q (D) S Q P R

22. 1. Each
P if it was working
Q had to be tested to be sure
R parts of the rocket
S of the many
6. perfectly.
(A) R S P Q (B) R Q S P
(C) P R Q S (D) S R Q P

23. 1. George Eliot sees
P family life
Q and mutually caring relationships
R human relationships
S as the centre of
6. as the centre of life itself.
(A) P Q S R (B) R Q S P
(C) R P Q S (D) P S R Q

24. 1. Actually for him
P was more important than
Q the development
R into a free man
S of the Indian
6 the freeing of India.
(A) Q S R P (B) S R Q P
(C) P R Q S (D) R S Q P

25. 1. Tourists are flooding into
P about the dream trip they would
Q remote parts of the earth;
R and adventurous people are thinking
S what used to be considered
6. like to take to these places.
(A) R S P Q (B) S Q R P
(C) Q R S P (D) R P Q S

26. 1. It is useful to distinguish
P basic research
Q pure science, which involves
R and applied science
S between two forms of science
6. which involves technology.
(A) S R Q P (B) S Q P R
(C) R Q P S (D) P R Q S

27. 1. Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
P But for the morning tea, I had to wait for someone to get up before me.
Q This saying inspired me to rise early.
R That day I was the first to get up.
S One day I got up early in the morning.
6. Then I realised that it was a waste of time to get up early and wait for the morning tea.
(A) Q S R P (B) Q P R S
(C) P Q R S (D) S P Q R

28. 1. A wood-cutter was cutting a tree on a river bank.
P He knelt down and prayed.
Q His axe slipped and fell into the water.
R God Mercury appeared before him and asked about the matter.
S He could not get it back as the river was very deep.
6. He dived into the water and came up with an axe of gold.
(A) R P Q S (B) R P S Q
(C) Q S R P (D) Q S P R

29. 1. A dog stole a piece of meat from a butcher's shop.
P He barked in anger.
Q He ran to the jungle with the piece of meat.
R He saw his reflection.
S He crossed a river on the way.
6. He lost his piece of meat.
(A) Q P S R (B) Q S R P
(C) Q P R S (D) S R P Q

30. 1. Ramai and Samai were two poor young men.
P On market day they sold their labour.
Q They lived near Mahespur.
R On other days, they remained in the village looking for work.
S They wanted regular work.
6. The headman gave them two plots.
(A) Q P R S (B) R P Q S
(C) S P Q R (D) P Q R S

31. 1. Roger wanted to become a doctor.
P He put away enough money to pay his first year fees.
Q He could not afford the fees.
R Undaunted, he got himself a job in the dockyard.
S However, he came from a poor family.
6. Once enrolled, he was recognized as a gifted student, and scholarships took care to the rest of this studies.
(A) S R P Q (B) P R S Q
(C) S Q R P (D) Q R S P

32. 1. I went to my friend last week.
P He politely refused to oblige me.
Q I did not speak even a single word.
R Actually I wanted his scooter for a day.
S I felt ashamed of myself.
6. I was mistaken in assessing a true friendship.
(A) R P Q S (B) P R Q S
(C) S R P Q (D) Q R S P

33. 1. Venice is a strange city.
P There are about 400 odd bridges connecting the islands of Venice.
Q There are no motor cars, no horses and no buses there.
R These small islands are close to one another.
S It is not one island but a hundred islands.
6. This is because Venice has no streets.
(A) S R P Q (B) P S R Q
(C) R Q P S (D) Q S R P

34. 1 Before presenting a paper it is advisable to choose a subject of your interest.
P When presenting your paper, speak distinctly and pleasantly.
Q Next, 'read up' about it, before you write the paper.
R Then prior to writing make a clear plan to ensure orderly presentation.
S While reading, you should make notes
6 In this way, the interest of the listeners is enhanced and you are appreciated.
The proper sequence should be :
(A) R S Q P (B) P Q R S
(C) Q S R P (D) S Q R P

35. 1 One cold night, just as I was about to jump into bed, I heard guns firing.
P The whole city seemed to be lit by heavenly light.
Q On looking out, I saw the flashes of the fast travelling bullets.
R I stood motionless as shells whistled past.
S I ran to the nearest window.
6 It was almost like fireworks except that the flashes were not for celebration, but for destruction.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) R P S Q (B) P R S Q
(C) Q R S P (D) S Q P R

36. 1 A Panther, it is reported broke into a house yesterday attracted by the smell of the cattle in the shade close by

P Just as the panther was about to leap on him, he shot out of his bed and jumped onto a cupboard of heavy steel.

Q The neighbours heard his cries and broke open the door.

R It strayed into the house where a boy, Sitaram, was sleeping alone.

S He heard sounds and woke up, took the torch from under the pillow, shone it in the direction of the sound and saw the green eyes of the wild beast.

6 By then the panther had escaped through the open window.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) P R Q S (B) R S P Q
(C) R P Q S (D) Q R P S

37. 1 My principle was put to the test many a time in South Africa.

P In my heart of hearts I always wished that I could win only if my client's case was right.

Q But I always resisted the temptation.

R I remember only one occasion when, after having won a case, I suspected that my client had deceived me.

S Often I knew that my opponents had tutored their witness, and if I only encouraged my clients or his witnesses to lie, we would win the case.

6 In fixing my fees I do not recall ever having made them conditional on my winning the case

The proper sequence should be :

(A) S Q R P (B) P Q R S
(C) S R P Q (D) R P Q S

38. 1 It was nearly two hours before day break.

P When he reached his own door, he opened it softly and walked lightly up the stairs.

Q He entered the room, where a candle was burning upon the table.

R The streets were deserted and silent and Bill Sikes hurried through them.

S He then drew back the curtain of the bed.

6 Nancy was lying, half dressed, upon it.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) R P Q S (B) P R Q S
(C) P Q R S (D) Q S P R

39. 1 There is an uncontrolled growth of periodicals and magazines.

P Many readers are not capable of selecting the best books out of the many.

Q In fact, bad stuff is more attractive to read.

R Therefore, in confusion, people may read bad stuff.

S This quantitative growth is perhaps not the one required for the society.

6 Selection of good books is the most important task.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) P S Q R (B) S R P Q
(C) S P R Q (D) P Q S R

40. 1 Khizer had been a very pious and wise old man.

P Khizer would then appear and comfort that person.

Q In Persia, whoever had any problem would pray to him for help.

R He would live until the Day of Judgement.

S He had drunk nectar, the water of Eternal life.

6 The king of Persia also desired to see the great Khizer.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q S R P (B) S R Q P

(C) P S Q R (D) R S Q P

41.1 The neck has a long spinal column protecting the spinal cord and nerves.

P In rare cases it can occur due to cancer as well.

Q Neck pain can occur due to injuries, degeneration of spine, disc disorders and postural arthritis.

R It is caused by different factors but most of them are not serious.

S It is prone to a lot of injuries because of its precarious position.

6 Neck pain is considered one of the most common workplace diseases.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) P Q S R (B) S Q R P

(C) Q R P S (D) S P Q R

42.1 Jagdish' mother was out of station and had left a few recipes for Jagdish to cook for himself. Here is one.

P After a while he added salt and chilli powder to the slightly fried potato pieces.

Q He cut the washed and peeled potatoes into tiny pieces.

R When the oil was hot, he put the potato pieces into it, stirred them now and then to prevent them from sticking to the kadai.

S Then he put the kadai on the lighted stove and poured two table spoons of oil into it.

6 Finally, when it was well done, he took the kadai off the stove and transferred the fried potato into a steel dish.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q S R P (B) Q P R S

(C) S Q R P (D) P R Q S

43.1. What are the strategies to strengthen reading habits among early literates, school dropouts and even adults?

P Normally, subtitles for a film, say in Hindi, will be in some other language, say, English.

Q According to a research survey, SLS "Doubles and even triples the role of reading improvement that children may be achieving through formal education".

R But SLS harps on the argument that since the film viewers are familiar with the script, they can read the words in their favourite dialogues and films.

S One of the novel and effective strategies is Same Language Subtitles (SLS), which was introduced in Ahmedabad in 1996.

6. Since a huge number of children and adults watch TV for entertainment even in the rural areas of India why not use this resource to get an educational benefit out of it?

(A) P Q S R (B) P R Q S

(C) S P R Q (D) S Q R P

44.1. Braille lost his eyesight accidentally as a child.

P In his days, the few books that were available for blind people were printed in big, raised type.

Q After that he became a teacher.

R The letters used were those of the ordinary alphabet.

S Nevertheless, he was able to complete his education at a school for the blind in Paris.

6. Braille's idea was to use raised dots instead of raised letters.

(A) P Q R S (B) S Q P R
(C) S R P Q (D) Q P R S

45. 1. Disappointment doesn't equal failure.
P When you feel disappointed, you can either seek comfort or seek a solution.
Q First, step back, stop what you're doing, and try to obtain some comfort-but don't get trapped into staying comfortable.
R The best approach includes some of both.
S Seen in a positive light, it can stimulate learning and growth.
6. Having licked your wounds, prepare for another effort based on a new solution to the problem.
(A) S R Q P (B) R S P Q
(C) S P R Q (D) P R S Q

46. 1. Addiction to alcoholic drinks affects the social life of the people.
P Gradually drinking becomes a habit.
Q The person becomes an addict.
R When once it becomes a habit, it is difficult to give up.
S A person begins to drink just for the fun of it.
6. If he doesn't have his bottle of drink, he becomes restless.
(A) S P R Q (B) S R Q P
(C) Q R P S (D) Q P R S

47. 1. There are some places that experience heavy rains throughout the year.
P So, the local administration should take steps to provide a proper drainage system to clear the stagnant water.
Q If water stagnates on the road sides, it leads to the spread of infectious diseases.
R Additionally, measures should be taken to spray disinfectants.
S In such places, people adapt themselves to moist weather.
6. By taking such steps, spread of disease can be checked.
(A) Q P S R (B) S Q P R
(C) R S Q P (D) P Q S R

48. 1. He wanted to adopt his father's profession.
P He was influenced by his strong desire to see India free.
Q From now on, he was a changed man.
R He made up his mind.
S He came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi.
6. He wished to change the lot of the naked and hungry masses of India.
(A) Q R P S (B) S P R Q
(C) R S P Q (D) P Q S R

49. 1. Reena made a cup of tea in this manner.
P Next, she added milk and sugar.
Q When the water was boiling she added tea-leaves.
R She turned off the gas.
S First she put the water to boil.
6. Finally, she poured the tea into a cup.
(A) S Q P R (B) Q P R S
(C) P R S Q (D) R S Q P

50. 1. Once upon a time, there was a little man.
P Some people called him Rabi.
Q He walked like a rabbit.
R His face and hands were brown.
S That is why people called him Brownie.
6. But his real name was Thomas Cook, though he never cooked anything.
(A) Q P S R (B) S R P Q
(C) R S Q P (D) R Q P S

51. 1. She was an old woman with a large purse that had everything in it.

P It was about eleven O'clock at night.
Q It had a long strap.
R She carried it slung across her shoulder.
S A boy ran up behind her.
6. He tried to snatch her purse.

(A) P Q R S (B) S Q R P
(C) Q R P S (D) S R Q P

52. 1. Of all the living creatures on the earth, insects are the most plentiful.
P In some countries, they are farmer's greatest enemy.
Q Locusts are perhaps the most dangerous of all, for they will eat almost any green plant and leave cultivated lands bare.
R Some varieties are very useful to man, like been from which we get honey and wax, and silkworms which supply us with silk.
S Other varieties, however, are extremely harmful and do a great amount of damage, especially to crops.
6. Common flies, cockroaches, termites, mosquitoes and lice are some other insects harmful to man.

(A) P S R Q (B) S R P Q
(C) R S Q P (D) Q S R P

53. 1. For thousands of millions of years the Moon has been going round the Earth.
P However, some of them will still be going round the Earth thousands of years from now.
Q These artificial satellites are very much smaller than the Moon.
R Today, however, the Earth has many other satellites, all made by man.
S During this time, the Moon has been the only satellite of the Earth.
6. Artificial satellites do not fall because they are going too fast to do so.

(A) P R S Q (B) Q S R P
(C) S R P Q (D) S R Q P

54. 1. Sir Edmund Hillary and Tensing Norgay were the first to reach the peak of Mount Everest in 1953.
P While a Nepalese and a Japanese climber have done it three times, the Italian climber Reinhold Messner has done it twice.
Q Some 164 men and women mountaineers from 21 nations have made the ascent.
R The mountain still continues to enthrall.
S Since then, there has been a succession of climbs.
6. Those wanting to climb Everest must file an application with the Nepal Tourism Ministry.

(A) P Q R S (B) S R Q P
(C) S Q P R (D) S P R Q

55. 1. There is a lot of luck in drilling for oil.
P The samples of soil are examined for traces of oil.
Q The drill may just miss the oil although it is near.
R Sometimes, it may strike oil at a fairly high level.
S When the drill goes down it brings up soil.
6. If they are disappointed at one place, the drillers go to another.

(A) Q P R S (B) Q R S P
(C) P S R Q (D) S R Q P

56. 1. India is a very old country with a great past.
P Since August 1947, she had been in a position to pursue her own foreign policy.
Q But it is a new country also, with new urges and new desires.
R But even so, she could not forget the lesson of her great leader.
S She was limited by the realities of

the situation which she could not ignore or overcome.

6. She tried to adapt theory to reality.

(A) P Q R S (B) Q P S R
(C) S R P Q (D) R S P Q

57. 1. A leader must have the capacity to take decisions.

P It is seldom a question of a clear choice between right or wrong.

Q However, a clear-cut decision must be taken.

R Decision-making is often an excruciatingly hard task.

S Rather it implies a careful weighing of various alternatives.

6. This capacity to take clear decisions is the essential function of a leader.

(A) S P Q R (B) R P S Q
(C) Q R P S (D) P Q S R

58. 1. Laughter is man's most distinctive emotional expression.

P But humour belongs to man.

Q Man shares the capacity for love and hate, and anger, and grief with other living creatures.

R All human beings should develop a sense of humour without which life will be dry and drab.

S It has an intellectual as well as an emotional element.

6. Laugh away all your sorrows and life will truly be pleasant.

(A) P Q S R (B) P R Q S
(C) Q R P S (D) Q P S R

59. 1. Long ago in a Danish kingdom.

P would nightly roam the countryside.

Q then would stalk to the king's high hall and there.

R who, rising from his marshy home.

S lived a gruesome monster named Grendel.

6. kill as many people as he could lay his hands on.

(A) R P S Q (B) S Q P R
(C) P Q S R (D) S R P Q

60. 1. Bernard Shaw's first play was presented in 1892.

P Then came a series of plays.

Q It received wide acceptance.

R It was enacted to a packed audience in London.

S Finally, in 1905, he emerged as the best playwright with 'Man and Superman'.

6. Critics hailed him as the greatest playwright of the 20th century.

(A) R P Q S (B) Q P S R
(C) P Q S R (D) R Q P S

61. 1. The system of Sati prevailed among upper caste Hindus in the 19th century.

P However, reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, launched powerful anti-Sati campaign.

Q Between 1815 and 18 8 in Bengal alone, 800 women became Satis.

R The British did not take any legal action against this practice.

S They feared a backlash from orthodox elements.

6. Lord William Bentinck was responsible for passing a law abolishing Sati.

(A) P Q R S (B) Q R P S
(C) Q P S R (D) R S P Q

62. 1. It is interesting to note that English was offered as a subject in England only in 1828.

P The course offered was on the English language and not on literature.

Q Instead it was offered in the newly started University College founded in 1886.

R It was only 1831 that English literature was offered at King's College.

S Even then it was not offered in prestigious Universities like Oxford.

6. Before that, only classics in Greek and Latin were taught at Oxford.

(A) P S R Q (B) S R Q P
(C) P R Q S (D) S Q P R

63. 1. Brainstorming requires a focus question that is clear and unambiguous.

P One strategy to implement a brainstorm would be to write down the question.

Q In fact, participants must be encouraged to suggest any response, however strange.

R It is important that no value be attached to the responses at this stage.

S Participants can then hear the question and the responses from the group.

6. The aim would be to allow individual ideas to spark off each other.

(A) Q R P S (B) R Q P S
(C) P S R Q (D) Q P S R

64. 1. India is mostly the land of villages.

P India was very backward before independence.

Q But after independence India has made tremendous progress.

R Most of the people live in villages.

S Agriculture is the main occupation of these people.

6. Today India exports many industrial goods all over the word.

(A) S R Q P (B) R S P Q
(C) P R Q S (D) Q P R S

65. 1. The caste system is a unique institution inherent in the Indian culture.

P It is a successful expression of the ideal 'Unity in Diversity'.

Q It survived many upheavals in our History.

R It played an important role in the preservation of our society.

S Its existence is dated back to the Rigvedic Age.

6. It is considered to be the strength and weakness of our culture.

(A) S Q P R (B) P Q R S
(C) S P R Q (D) Q R P S

66. 1. The most vulnerable section of the society are the students.

P Revolutionary and new fledged ideas have a great appeal to them.

Q Agitations may be non-violent methods of protest.

R They cannot resist the charm of persuasion.

S They are to be taught that without discipline they cannot get proper education.

6. However if these become violent, the antisocial elements get encouraged and they put all proper working out of gear.

(A) P R S Q (B) R S Q P
(C) S R P Q (D) R P Q S

67. 1. One of the most terrible battles of the American Civil War was fought in July 1863, at Gettysburg.

P The chief speech on that occasion was given by Edward Everett, a celebrated orator.

Q Lincoln was asked to make a few remarks.

R In November of that year a portion of the battlefield was dedicated as a final resting-place for men of both armies who died there.

S Everett's speech lasted 2 hours; Lincoln's for 2 minutes; it was over almost before the crowd realized that it had begun.

6. But the Gettysburg speech, is now one of the world's immortal pieces of literature.

(A) S Q R P (B) R P Q S
(C) P Q R S (D) Q P S R

68. 1. The teacher training agency in England hopes to make teaching one of the top three professions.

P They have also demanded that the campaign should be matched by improved pay scales, work load and morale so as to avoid recruitment problems with an aim to raise the image of the teacher profession.

Q A series of advertisements are now being screened showing famous people speaking about teachers they remember and admire.

R An amount of S 100 million has been set aside to combat the shortage of applicants for teacher training.

S Teacher Unions have welcomed this campaign.

6. It is high time for the Indian Government also to think on similar lines and take steps to lift up the sinking morale of the teaching profession.

(A) Q R P S (B) R P S Q
(C) R Q S P (D) Q P S R

69. 1. Some say that failure is like toxic waste.

P I see failure more as a fertilizer.

Q Thinking about it pollutes and undermines the attitudes needed for success.

R The seeds of success must be planted afresh.

S It can be used to enrich the soil of your mind.

6. Turning failure into a fertilizer is accomplished by using your errors as steps in learning.

(A) S R Q P (B) P Q S R
(C) S P Q R (D) Q P S R

70. 1. John had some relatively new clothes he had outgrown.

P But his mother took them out and kept them neatly folded in the cupboard again.

Q He threw them into the waste basket.

R So John put the clothing into the family's bag of items to donate to charity.

S His mother found them and put them back in his cupboard.

6. John finally put the items in his mother's mending basket and never saw them again.

(A) R S P Q (B) Q R S P
(C) Q S R P (D) R Q S P

71. 1. When a boys grows into a young man, he finds himself in a new and strange world.

P The relationship remains, but its nature changes.

Q The emotional ties that he had with them are now loosened.

R The old pattern of his life in which his parents were the nucleus around which his life revolved now undergoes a change.

S he finds in himself an emotional void which he must somehow fill.

6. At this stage of life he is like a body without a soul or a flower without fragrance.

(A) P R Q S (B) R S Q P
(C) S R P Q (D) R Q P S

72. 1. In London there is a popular public park called Hyde Park.

P Here many succeed in attracting an audience.

Q Any one who wants to make a speech can do so in Speaker's Corner.

R In this park, there is a place known as 'Speaker's Corner'

S On Sunday afternoons, we can find many such people there.

6. The will be standing on soapboxes and speaking away on various subjects.

(A) R P Q S (B) Q P R S
(C) R Q P S (D) Q P S R

73. 1. It is shocking to read that many more cigarette brands are going to be marketed in India.

P Aren't these two at cross-purposes?

Q On one hand, the Government declares 'no smoking' zones.

R The proposal appears to be awaiting the Government's approval.

S On the other, it entertains unhealthy proposals like this.

6. There is a need for review of Government policy.

(A) R Q S P (B) R P Q S

(C) Q S P R (D) P Q S R

74. 1. A man who climbs a mountain faces several dangers.

P A cylinder of oxygen can be very expensive.

Q The atmosphere at such a great height contains less oxygen than in the plains and therefore he may find it difficult to breathe.

R Yet another danger is the avalanches-huge mass of snow sliding down the mountain and the mountaineer may get swept off.

S This means that the mountaineer has to carry his own supply of oxygen in a cylinder.

6. It is a proof of man's indomitable courage that in spite of all these dangers, he continues to climb the highest mountains in the world.

(A) Q S P R (B) S R P Q

(C) Q S R P (D) P S R Q

75. 1. The life of the honeybee colony centres around the activities of its single queen.

P Fertilization of these eggs takes place before they are deposited in the cells.

Q When the eggs hatch into larvae, they are looked after and fed by the worker bees.

R During the summer month she spends most of her time laying eggs in the wax cells of her honey comb.

S The honeybee does this by releasing sperm from her storage sacs which were filled at the time of her mating of flights.

6. A new worker bee emerges three weeks after the egg was laid.

(A) R S Q P (B) R P S Q

(C) S P R Q (D) S R P Q

76. 1. As the girl grew up, she became prettier and prettier

P She began to be treated worse than any servant.

Q After household work she would sleep among the cinders.

R And the prettier she became, the more the sisters hated her.

S She was compelled to eat scraps of left overs.

6. This habit earned her the nickname Cinderella.

(A) P Q R S (B) R P S Q

(C) Q P R S (D) P Q S R

77. 1. It is the responsibility of parents to teach the young moral values in life.

P Many children take advantage of their parent's busy schedule.

Q This results in children's ignorance of social values.

R The reason behind it is that parents are quite busy nowadays.

S Nowadays parents spend very meager time with children.

6. As such, the society is going away from the value system.

(A) S R P Q (B) P Q R S

(C) S Q R P (D) S P Q R

78. 1. It is easy to criticize the people at the helm, for the slow progress in every field.

P We are well aware that the intellectuals are leaving our

country for better employment opportunities.

Q This question remains unanswered because our country cannot show opportunities to the intellectuals.

R Then, what about their obligation to the Motherland?

S First, we should ask ourselves as to what is happening to the young intellectuals in India.

6. This situation of 'Brain-Drain' leads to a variety of problems.

(A) P S Q R (B) R P S Q
(C) P S R Q (D) S P R Q

79. 1. Education in India had a glorious beginning.

P But after the British rule, it faced many changes.

Q It went on for centuries with the same glory.

R English as the medium of instruction had a very great response.

S One of the changes was the introduction of English as the medium of instruction.

6. As the Britishers left we had a complexity of opinions regarding English.

(A) P Q R S (B) Q P S R
(C) P Q S R (D) S R P Q

80. 1. This was an important day for Alatook.

P It was a cold day, but Alatook would be warm.

Q For the first time he was going to hunt seals alone.

R First he put on his fur-lined jacket.

S Then he put on mittens and boots of deerskin to protect his hands and feet from the cold.

6. Finally he picked up the gun he had cleaned so carefully the day before.

(A) P Q R S (B) Q P R S
(C) P R S Q (D) Q R P S

81. 1. The man who does his duty without any selfish desire for fruit may be called a sanyasi as well as yogi.

P The man who has achieved much evenness of temper will be serene, because his mere thoughts are changed with the strength of action.

Q He would practice yoga, i.e., evenness of temper, and cannot but perform action.

R The root of the matter is that one should not allow his mind to flirt from object of desire to another and from that to a third.

S But he who abstains from action altogether is only an idles.

6. A yogi is one who is not attached to his objects of sense or to action and whose mind has ceased to roam restlessly.

(A) P Q S R (B) R Q S P
(C) R P Q S (D) P S R Q

82. 1. A Kashmiri village chief became very friendly with another man of his village.

P After while he found his friend to be so greedy that he decided to send him away.

Q He had told him too much of his private affairs.

R He did not wish to make the fellow his enemy.

S This was said than done, for they had been close friends.

6. At last he thought of a plan.

(A) S P Q R (B) P S R Q
(C) Q R S P (D) R S P Q

83. 1. The decision to purchase a property involves various factors.

P There can be other factors only a seller may know and is required to disclose.

Q This includes checking the documents for title verification, scrutinizing the original title deeds etc.

R While purchasing a property a screening procedure is followed.

S These include matters such as agreements entered into by the seller with their parties, power of attorney granted by the seller and any pending litigation on the property.

6. Now a days it is very difficult to verify whether the property is subject to litigation or otherwise.

(A) P Q S R (B) Q R S P
(C) R Q P S (D) S Q P R

84. 1. The coming of computer sparked the need for remotely operated controls.

P It is Silicon Chip that is at the heart of the remote control.

Q This produces an infra-red beam, which is made up of electro-magnetic waves.

R When you press the button on the remote control, the chip sets off an electronic vibrator.

S The beam carries a coded signal such as switch on, raise volume etc.

6. The code is based on binary digits.

(A) P Q R S (B) R P Q S
(C) P R Q S (D) P Q S R

85. 1. Environment is the place where all forms of life exist, live and prosper.

P Thus, there is a network of life forms with a close association among themselves and with the non living matter.

Q Any life form can exist on earth only if the integrity of all the components are maintained.

R Human life is closely linked with all the other forms in the environment and also with the inanimate objects like air, water and land.

S If anyone component of this network, is disturbed, it will have a profound adverse effect on all other components.

6. Protecting Environment is an important items of life.

(A) Q R S P (B) R P S Q
(C) P Q S R (D) S Q P R

86. 1. You would have heard about it by now. Yes, Pluto is no longer considered a planet.

P For instance, Pluto is the only known heavenly body that rotates in synchrony with the orbit of its satellite.

Q It is to be called a "dwarf planet" henceforth.

R So, unlike the earth and our moon, Pluto and Charon continuously face each other.

S Even in the past, Pluto's status had remained shaky and was always considered a peculiar planet.

6. Discovered in 1930, and named after the Roman god of the underworld, Pluto has an icy surface composed of nitrogen and methane and weighs just a fifth of the weight of our moon.

(A) Q P R S (B) S Q P R
(C) Q S P R (D) R Q S P

87. 1. We are still in the Cenozoic Era the Age of Mammals.

P Will mammals, one wonders, continue to be earth's leading animals?

Q Or, in a hundred million years, will most of the mammals of today belong to a parade of ancient animals?

R The great Ice Age and the time since forms a part of it.

S No one can tell.

6. At the moment, there is little to make us think that we will be crowded off the earth.

(A) P R Q S (B) P Q R S
(C) R P Q S (D) R S P Q

88. 1. It was nearly two hours before day break.

P When he reached his own door, he opened it softly and walked lightly up the stairs.

Q He entered the room, where a candle was burning upon the table.

R The streets were deserted and silent as Bill Sikes hurried through them.

S He them drew back the curtain of the bed.

6. Nancy was lying, helf-dressed, upon it.

(A) R P Q S (B) P R Q S
(C) P Q R S (D) Q S P R

89. 1. The commonest form of non-motorised transport is the bicycle.

P All one has to do is to hop on to it and pedal off.

Q It takes only a short time for an average person to master it.

R Also, except for inner tubes and tyres, maintenance is seldom required.

S The bicycle is a very simple machine to use.

6. No wonder millions of people ride bicycles all over the world.

(A) P R Q S (B) P S Q R
(C) S R Q P (D) S Q R P

90. 1. Surgeons are next only to god.

P As such they become demigods is the eyes of their patients and their families.

Q And as the saying goes, cleanliness is next to godliness.

R They given a new lease of life to people who are in their deathbeds.

S Further a surgeon's work warrants cleanliness in very aspect.

6. Because of this purity which the surgeon sees everywhere he tends to be pure in his heart too.

(A) P Q R S (B) R S P Q
(C) R P S Q (D) Q P R S

91. 1. Caring for our elders has always been a key value in our culture.

P We also feel greatly blessed if we get an opportunity to live with them.

Q Always remember, that this sacred duty is a part of our religious outlook.

R We consider it a privilege to have our parent and grand parents living with us.

S Besides we believe that taking care of them is their old age is a sacred duty.

6. Seeking the blessings of elders is a common practice in our country.

(A) Q P S R (B) P R Q S
(C) S R Q P (D) R P S Q

92. 1. Poor state of public health is what allows mosquitoes to flourish throughout India.

P They can spread not only Dengue and Chickunguniya but also Malaria and Filariasis.

Q It can be accomplished only if all the local committees put their shoulder to the wheel.

R Ad hoc measure do very little to curb mosquito population.

S What is needed is a sustained effort to curb the mosquito menace.

6. It is high time, mosquito control once again received the priority it deserves.

(A) P R S Q (B) P Q R S
(C) R Q P S (D) S R Q P

Answer-key

1.	(C)	2.	(A)	3.	(B)	4.	(D)	5.	(B)	6.	(A)	7.	(D)	8.	(B)	9.	(C)
10.	(B)	11.	(B)	12.	(D)	13.	(B)	14.	(A)	15.	(D)	16.	(B)	17.	(C)	18.	(D)
19.	(B)	20.	(A)	21.	(D)	22.	(B)	23.	(C)	24.	(D)	25.	(D)	26.	(D)	27.	(A)
28.	(B)	29.	(B)	30.	(A)	31.	(D)	32.	(B)	33.	(A)	34.	(C)	35.	(A)	36.	(A)
37.	(C)	38.	(D)	39.	(B)	40.	(A)	41.	(A)	42.	(C)	43.	(D)	44.	(B)	45.	(B)
46.	(A)	47.	(D)	48.	(B)	49.	(D)	50.	(A)	51.	(B)	52.	(B)	53.	(A)	54.	(C)
55.	(C)	56.	(C)	57.	(D)	58.	(C)	59.	(B)	60.	(B)	61.	(B)	62.	(D)	63.	(D)
64.	(D)	65.	(D)	66.	(C)	67.	(C)	68.	(B)	69.	(A)	70.	(A)	71.	(B)	72.	(C)
73.	(D)	74.	(C)	75.	(C)	76.	(C)	77.	(A)	78.	(A)	79.	(B)	80.	(B)	81.	(A)
82.	(C)	83.	(B)	84.	(B)	85.	(D)	86.	(B)	87.	(C)	88.	(B)	89.	(B)	90.	(C)
91.	(C)	92.	(A)	93.	(C)	94.	(C)	95.	(D)	96.	(A)						

CDS EXAMS

Directions: In the following items, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentence are given in the begining as S_1 and S_6. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

1. **S_1** There was a legend among our people that the island had once been covered with tall trees.
   S_6 Tumai angrily went down, down to another world; so people die today because he did.
   P This was a long time ago, at the beginning of the world when Tumai and Mukat ruled.
   Q Tumai wished people to die.
   R The two gods quarreled about many things.
   S Mukat did not.

   The proper sequence should be :
   (A) P R Q S (B) P S R Q
   (C) S P R Q (D) S Q P R

2. **S_1** There was something about the smile of Mr. Acton, when he came over to Sharma's table, which betokened disaster.
   S_6 Specially, since Mr. Acton was not known to smile too much, being a morose, old Sahib, hard-working and conscientious.
   P The fact the Mr. Acton should come over to his table at all, fawn upon him and say what he had said was, of course, most flattering.
   Q For very rarely did the head of the firm condescend to move down the corridor, where the Indian staff of Henry King and Co., worked.
   R But that smile on Mr. Acton's face !

S But as the Sahib had only said, "Mr. Sharma, I have brought something for you specially from London, you must come into my office on Monday and take it." Sharma could not surmise the real meaning of the General Manager's remark.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) S P Q R (B) P R S Q
(C) S Q R P (D) Q R S P

3. S_1 Arun suddenly found himself in the streets.

S_6 When he applied for the refund of his security, there was hardly anyone at the other end to receive his application.

P There was a little money in the bank and he had some stock on hand.

Q The prices were going down, and he could hardly realize a few hundred rupees.

R At first he could hardly understand the full significance of this collapse.

S But the stock moved out slowly.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) P S Q R (B) S Q R P
(C) R P S Q (D) P Q S R

4. S_1 Science has given us powers fit for the gods.

S_6 And we should remember that they are very stern masters.

P For example, we do not know how to manage our machines.

Q Yet we use them like small children.

R But in practice, they have become man's masters.

S Machines were made to be man's servants.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) R Q P S (B) P Q R S
(C) Q P S R (D) Q P R S

5. S_1 I am the manager of a travel agency in the city.

S_6 I spend those twenty five minutes doing crosswords.

P I usually catch the 8 O'clock train for my journey to the office.

Q I live fifteen kilometers out of the city where I have a small room.

R I go to work on the electric train everyday.

S The train takes about twenty five minutes to get to the city.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) P R S Q (B) R Q P S
(C) Q S P R (D) S P R Q

6. S_1 Until the first atomic energy bombs fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the atom had its behaviour and been remote from everyday affairs.

S_6 So the idea grew up that the product of long years at atomic research had led only to a fresh weapon of destruction more powerful than any known before.

P There was something queer and incomprehensible about them.

Q And secondly, that something new and devastating had been added to the list of man's victories over nature.

R But it, in the first place, made us realize that the atom and its ways were no longer something apart from everyday life.

S The atomic bombing of Japan did not resolve that incomprehensibility.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) P S R Q (B) P Q S R
(C) R S Q P (D) S Q P R

7. S_1 A gentleman trying to get a fly out of the milk or a piece of cork out of his glass of wine often imagines himself to be irritated.

S_6 But I pointed out to him that this sense of wrong was really subjective and relative; it rested entirely upon the assumption that the drawer could, should, and would come out easily.

P Again, I have known some people of very modern views driven by their distress to the use of theological terms to which they attached no doctrinal significance, merely because a drawer was jammed tight and they could not pull it out.

Q Everyday his drawer was jammed, and everyday in consequence it was something else that rhymes to it.

R A friend of mine was particularly afflicted in this way.

S Let him think for a moment of the patience of anglers sitting by dark pools, and let his soul be immediately irradiated with gratification and repose.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) S P R Q (B) P S R Q
(C) Q P R S (D) S P Q R

8. S_1 Even in his earliest days, man had government.

S_6 As the number of men multiplied, hunting bands grew larger, divided and formed independent groups.

P When he grew old and dull, another leader took his place.

Q As he stepped outside he joined with other men to form a hunting tribe that learned to work together.

R Its simplest form was the family, where man had authority over his wife and children.

S Probably the hunter with the right combination of strength and cleverness became the leader of the tribe.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q R P S (B) R Q S P
(C) S R P Q (D) R P Q S

9. S_1 The oil found in natural state in called crude oil.

S_6 Last of all, the lubricating oils of various grades are produced.

P It is used as a fuel in heaters and lamps.

Q It is treated in refineries, the most common form of treatment is heating.

R Gas that comes off the oil later is condensed into paraffin.

S When crude oil is heated, the first vapours to rise are cooled and become the finest petrol.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q S P R (B) S P Q R
(C) S Q R P (D) Q S R P

10. S_1 As a first step we have made the tribals celebrate the Itu Kula festival on the same day.

S_6 Village-wise environmental status reports were prepared to help people in assessing the remaining natural resources such as drinking water, extent of grazing land, and number of fruit-bearing trees, bird, animals etc.

P For the first time in the history of this region, during this festival, an Adivasa darbar was conducted.

Q Tribes from Madhya Pradesh and Orissa were also invited to participate in this darbar.

R We could achieve emotional integrity amongst tribals which resulted in this success.

S For centuries they were celebrating it on different days and in different ways.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) S R P Q (B) P R S Q
(C) Q S P R (D) R S Q P

11. S_1 Happiness, after all is an inner state of mind.
S_6 My point is that it is not wealth but coordination of one's thought and action which removes inner conflicts.
P Some of the most miserable persons I have come across in my life are rich.
Q It is little dependent on outside environment.
R Happiness has very little to do, for instance, with whether you are rich or not rich.
S It is true that poverty makes one miserable in a very acute way.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) S P Q R (B) Q P S R
(C) R S P Q (D) Q R S P

12. S_1 It was in 264 B.C. that the great struggle between Rome and Carthage, the Punic Wars began.
S_6 But the Romans, with extraordinary energy, set themselves to outbuild the Carthagians.
P It gradually developed into a struggle for the possession of Sicily.
Q The advantage of the sea was at first with the Carthagians.
R The First Punic War began in that year about the pirates of Messina.
S They had great fighting ships of what was hitherto an unheard of size.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) R Q S P (B) R P Q S
(C) P R S Q (D) Q S P R

13. S_1 Over-eating in one of the most wasteful practices among those who can afford it.
S_6 The evening meal should be light and should be taken three or four hours before going to bed.
P It is largely wasted.
Q A heavy meal at night before retiring is the fashion with many.
R While sleeping, this food is converted into excess fat and thus makes a person fat and ungainly.
S Three to five hours are needed to digest the food.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) P Q S R (B) Q P S R
(C) Q S R P (D) S R Q P

14. S_1 I passed all the other courses that I took at my university.
S_6 This used to enrage my instructor.
P I never once saw a cell through a microscope.
Q This was because all botany students had to spend several hours a week looking through microscopes at plant cells.
R But I could never pass botany.
S I could never see through a microscope.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) R Q S P (B) Q P S R
(C) R S P Q (D) P Q S R

15. S_1 It is very warm and sticky today.
S_6 A good rain would cool things off a little.
P That is a good idea.
Q I wonder what the weather is going to be like tomorrow.
R Let's listen to the weather report for tomorrow on the radio.
S The paper here says its going to be fair and sunny.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q S R P (B) R Q S P
(C) Q R P S (D) R S P Q

Answer-key

1. (A) Hint- S_1 is followed by P and P is followed by R.
2. (A) Hint- R is followed by S_6.
3. (C) Hint- R cannot be the last sentence since it says 'at first'. P is followed by S.
4. (C) Hint- S is followed by R.
5. (B) Hint- S is followed by S_6.
6. (A) Hint- R is followed by S.
7. (A) Hint- R is followed by Q and S_1 is followed by S.
8. (B) Hint- S_1 is followed by R and then by Q.
9. (D) Hint- Q is followed by S and R is followed by P.
10. (A) Hint- P is followed by Q.
11. (D)
12. (B) Hint- S_1 is followed by R and Q is followed by S.
13. (B)
14. (A) Hint- S_1 is followed by R and then Q.
15. (A)

BANK EXAMS

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

I (1) The sailor was told it was placed there as warning signal to sailors to warn them to the danger.

(2) He returned to the spot a few years later as captain of his own ship.

(3) The ship was at sea for many days and finally anchored near the coastline.

(4) The night was stormy and without a warning signal his ship was wrecked on that very rock.

(5) One of the sailors on board saw a bell tied to a dangerous submerged rock.

(6) As a joke the sailor decided to steal the bell and hide it despite being informed of this.

1. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

2. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

3. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

4. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

5. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH (LAST)** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

II (1) The emperor was impressed with me and rewarded me suitably.

(2) He then asked me to make it shorter without erasing its ends.

(3) One fine day the king decided to

test my intelligence.

(4) By doing so, I could make the line shorter without erasing the ends.

(5) After thinking over it for some time, I drew longer lines on both the ends of the line that the emperor had drawn.

(6) He drew a line on the floor with the help of a chalk.

6. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

7. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) (2) (B) (3)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)

8. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

9. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) (2) (B) (3)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)

10. Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

III (1) Thus they teach us that no matter how insignificant you think you are, you can accomplish extraordinary things.

(2) During the course of its life it was struck by lightning fourteen times.

(3) But one day it was attacked by an army of beetles.

(4) The tree stood at the foot of the Himalayas for over four hundred years.

(5) The tiny insects ate their way through the tree and destroyed it.

(6) It even survived innumerable storms and avalanches.

11. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

12. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) (2) (B) (3)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)

13. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) (2) (B) (3)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)

14. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

15. Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

IV (A) To elaborate briefly on these characteristics and dimensions that the author is talking about-NRMs are general tests intended to be used to classify students by percentile for measuring either aptitude or proficiency for admissions into or placement within a program.

(B) Contrastingly, the CRM, such as a locally produced achievement test, measures absolute performance that is compared only with the learning objective, hence a perfect score is theoretically obtainable by all students who have a mastery of the pre-specified material, or conve-rsely, all students may fail the test.

(C) In most of these books the authors classify a measurement strategy as either norm-referenced (NRM) or criterion-referenced (CRM).

(D) Another author points out how the type of interpretation that an NRM offers is the relative performance of the students compared with that of all the others resulting in ideally a bell curve distribution.

(E) Numerous books on constructing and using language tests have been written by various authors.

(F) CRMs on the other hand are more specific, achievement or diagnostic tests intended to be used for motivating students by measuring to what percent they have achieved mastery of the taught or learned material.

(G) One of the authors clearly delineates the differences of these two types by focusing on the categories of "test characteristics" and "logistical dimension."

16. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) G (B) B
(C) C (D) D
(E) E

17. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) F
(E) E

18. Which of the following should be the **SEVENTH (LAST)** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
(E) E

19. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) A (B) B
(C) G (D) D
(E) E

20. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
(E) E

Answer-key

I	1. (C)	2. (E)	3. (A)	4. (B)
	5. (D)			
II	6. (C)	7. (E)	8. (B)	9. (D)
	10. (A)			
III	11. (D)	12. (F)	13. (A)	14. (E)
	15. (A)			
IV	16. (E)	17. (D)	18. (B)	19. (C)
	20. (C)			

10 Comprehension

CHAPTER

Comprehension are of several types. We will discuss them one by one, according to their types and level.

Type 1, Level-1

Type 1 or level-1 comprehensions are very easy. To save time, we see the questions first because answer of the first question is at the starting of the passage. As you proceed further, you will get all the answers of the question. Many times, after reading the whole passage, we are not able to solve the questions properly and then we have to read the passage again which means wasting our time. So, reading the question first instead of the passage is a better way of answering the questions. See the passages given below.

Direction : You have some brief passages with some questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Note: All answers have been underlined.

PASSAGE - 1

[1]Earthquake is a shaking of the ground caused by the sudden breaking and shifting of large sections of the earth's rocky outer shell. [2]Rock movements during an earthquake can make rivers change their course. Earthquakes can trigger landslides that cause great damage and loss of life. Large [3]earthquakes beneath the ocean can create a series of huge destructive waves called tsunamis. Earthquakes usually never kill people directly. Instead, many [4]deaths and injuries result from falling objects and the collapse of structures. [5]The force of an earthquake depends on how much rock breaks and how far it shifts.

1. What causes an earthquake ?
   (A) Floods
   (B) Deforestation
   (C) Construction activities
   (D) Movement of the earth's rocky outer shell
2. What changes the direction of rivers?
   (A) Use of explosives
   (B) Movement of rocks
   (C) Landslides
   (D) Soil erosion
3. What do earthquakes beneath the ocean create ?
   (A) Tsunamis (B) Eruptions
   (C) Shifting of the earth's tectonic plates
   (D) Cracks in the ground
4. What causes the deaths of people during earthquakes ?
   (A) Stampede
   (B) Lack of health
   (C) Falling objects and collapse of structures
   (D) Panic
5. The force of an earthquake depends on what?
   (A) Shaking of the ground
   (B) Shifting and breaking of rocks
   (C) Gravity
   (D) Magnitude

PASSAGE - 2

Blame it on broken hearts and bereavement, to mere shyness and busy routines, [1]millions of us suffer from some form of loneliness. [2]Like a disease, it cuts across class, age groups and gender, leaving

very few of us immune. And it's not [3]Robinson Crusoe's loneliness, where a person is cut-off from society, but it's loneliness despite living amid dear ones and neighbours, despite the Internet and social networking, crowded towns and shopping malls.[5]"People can be alone without being lonely, or lonely in a crowd", says one research paper on the subject.

Those affected by loneliness are generally not keen to talk about it. [4]They feel ashamed or embarrassed or simply do not have anyone to discuss the problem with. "Globally, modern urban living has become more and more individualistic and loneliness is a by product of it, " says a psychologist. "Relationships in present times have become transient, the concept of extended family has weakened and our circle of friends has narrowed."

1. Who according to the author, suffers from loneliness ?
   (A) Only shy people
   (B) Bereaved people
   (C) Many people
   (D) A few people
2. Loneliness is like
   (A) a disease
   (B) shyness
   (C) an immunity
   (D) a broken heart
3. "Robinson Crusoe's loneliness" means
   (A) living on an island.
   (B) being cut-off from society.
   (C) being hated by society.
   (D) having no family.
4. Why wouldn't those affected by loneliness want to talk about it ?
   (A) They feel ashamed or have no one to discuss with.
   (B) They are too busy.
   (C) No one is interested.
   (D) They are immune to it.
5. The author writes that _____
   (A) people feel lonely only when they are alone.
   (B) people can be alone and not feel lonely.
   (C) loneliness is caused by Robinson Crusoe.
   (D) the concept of extended family is still strong.

PASSAGE - 3

[1]Global warming is a very serious issue that is concerning every rational being on earth. Changes in rainfall and plant distribution as a result of global warming affect the migratory routes, feeding behaviour and mating habits of many birds. [3]The rise in temperature might also lead to a change in ocean currents which might change their direction. The result will be the disruption of the entire marine ecosystem. [4]Due to the warming of the Arctic region, huge amount of methane which is now frozen under the ocean shall escape into the air with the continuous melting of the region. This will cause a vicious cycle as methane is a green house gas that traps heat in the atmosphere and the added emissions might increase the warming process. The damage done can only be negated now by making every individual environment conscious. This might help in making us hope to gift a [5]green earth to our future generation which now appears to face the threat of extinction.

1. What is a very serious issue according to the author?
   (A) Global warming
   (B) Changes in rainfall
   (C) Feeding behaviour
   (D) Changes in rainfall and feeding behaviour
2. What is the antonym of 'rational'?
   (A) stupid
   (B) foolish
   (C) inrational
   (D) irrational
3. What might lead to a change in ocean currents?
   (A) Disruption of marine ecosystem
   (B) Rise in temperature
   (C) Disruption of marine ecosystem and rise in temperature
   (D) Regulation of temperature

4. According to the author,
   (A) melting of the Arctic region will preserve methane
   (B) melting of the Arctic region was long foreseen
   (C) Warming of the Arctic region will release methane into the atmosphere
   (D) warming of the Arctic region will preserve methane
5. What appears to face a threat of extinction today?
   (A) The migratory birds
   (B) The green house gases
   (C) Marine ecosystem
   (D) Our green earth

PASSAGE - 4

Street theatre in India is a well established ancient art form. [1]Despite the proliferation of modern means of entertainment and communication, street theatre continues to flourish in India.

Street theatre as a channel of communication has for centuries been propagating reforms by highlighting social, economic and political issues present in the society. [2]Unlike in the olden days, its performance is no longer restricted to villages or small localities of the city. Today small groups of performers including students, would stage performances to mobilize public opinion or to help create or raise awareness over a particular issue of public importance. Themes on substance abuse, AIDS awareness, and domestic violence are some of the areas highlighted by contemporary street theatre troupe. Unlike in regular drama street drama employ very little props and images. The human body becomes the main tool in which choreography, mime, dialogues, songs and slogans are extensively used.

Street theatre is one of the most intimate media. [3]Its appeal is to the emotions leading to quick psychological impact on audiences. By being local and live they also are able to establish not only direct contact with the audience but by [4]being cost-effective and flexible they are popular among all age groups.

1. Modern means of entertainment and communication _____ street theatre.
   (A) does affect
   (B) does not affect
   (C) helps popularise
   (D) helps establish
2. In the olden days street theatre ____ to villages or small localities of the city.
   (A) was restricted
   (B) was not restricted
   (C) was opened (D) was entertained
3. Street theatre usually ____ with issues of public importance.
   (A) is distanced (B) is performed
   (C) deals (D) does not deal
4. Street theatre is _____ to stage.
   (A) nothing (B) costly
   (C) reasonable (D) affordable
5. Street theatre creates an/a ____ impact on audiences.
   (A) intimate (B) emotional
   (C) mystical (D) physical

Type 1, Level-2

In this level of type-1, questions are not arranged according to the passage i.e. answer of the first question may be in the last paragraph of the passage. For solving this type of passage, we should pick the keywords from the questions and then try to find them in the paragraph while answering the questions. See the given passages below:

PASSAGE - 1

At first sight, silence would [5]seem to be the essence of non communication. Yet we know that in some circumstances silence can speak volumes. It is also a potent tool in the communication tool-box, for the speaker, as it adds emphasis to point, allowing time for its full significance to sink in. Handled skillfully, it can [2]build up anticipation for what is to come-the pregnant pause. It gives opportunity to make eye contact with the

audience and gauge their reactions. It is an essential component of the timing of one's delivery. [1]For the listener, silence can buy time, either to digest what has been said or to consider a response, or both. Silence will often lure the speaker into saying more than he or she may have intended.

1. For the listener, silence can
   (A) Lure him to say more
   (B) Buy time
   (C) Emphasise a point
   (D) Be a potent tool
2. According to the author, the pregnant pause
   (A) Builds up anticipation
   (B) Leads to confusion
   (C) Breaks up communication
   (D) Helps communication
3. The opposite of 'Potent' is
   (A) Weak (B) Inherent
   (C) Latent (D) Patent
4. Given the synonym of 'Gauge'.
   (A) Gather knowledge
   (B) Share information
   (C) Measure
   (D) Make statement
5. Silence seems to be the essence of
   (A) Communication tool-box
   (B) Non communication
   (C) Communication
   (D) Volumes

PASSAGE - 2

Some of us are so afraid of imagination that we shut our mental door against it and turn the key in the lock. [4]We think it is a sign of weakness to be a dreamer — to see the far vision of what might be and do. [5]Men who have done most for humanity, and for themselves, have been imaginative men — dreamers with the power and determination to make their dream come true.

The most successful in any line of endeavour — business, science, arts, politics — will tell you that [1]you must have vision before you can grasp reality. You must be able to see the growth of future years, plan for it and work for it, before you can materialise it.

It pays to cultivate imagination. [2]If one is to accomplish anything in life, one must have a purpose, an ideal and ideas.

The man who does the world the most good, the man who helps mankind onward and upward, is the man who dreams of helpfulness, usefulness, progress and improvement and then gets them materialised.

1. Imagination enables one to have _____ before plans can be materialised.
   (A) power (B) determination
   (C) vision (D) gifts
2. In order to accomplish anything in life it helps to be have a/an _____.
   (A) endeavour (B) progress
   (C) material (D) purpose
3. Many people _____ their power of imagination.
   (A) seldom use
   (B) at times would use
   (C) abstain from using
   (D) prefer not to use
4. Many see the ability to _____ as a sign of weakness.
   (A) shut mental door
   (B) imagine the future
   (C) recall the past
   (D) live in the present
5. The greatest contributors to humanity are _____ people.
   (A) imaginative (B) educative
   (C) compulsive (D) repulsive

Note: In Q.3 answer may be C or D.

PASSAGE-3

Self-directed learning, in its broadest meaning, describes a process in which [1]individuals take the initiative with or without the help of others, in [5]diagnosing their learning needs formulating learning goals, identifying resources for learning, choosing and implementing learning strategies and evaluating learning outcomes. Thus it is important to attain new knowledge easily and skillfully for the rest of his or her life.

What is the need for self-directed learning ? One reason is that there is convincing evidence that [2]people, who take the initative in learning learn more things and learn better than people who sit at the feet of teachers passively waiting to be taught. The second reason is that self-directed learning is more in tune with our natural

processes of psychological development: an essential aspect of maturing is developing the ability to take increasing responsibility of our own lives to become increasingly self-directed. The third reason is that many of the new developments in education put a heavy responsibility on the learners to take a good deal of initiative in their own learning. To meet the [4]challenges in today's instructive environment, self-directed learning is most essential.

1. In self-directed learning, an individual
   (A) Takes initiative with or without the help of others
   (B) Is passive and waits for directions
   (C) Is helpless and dependent
   (D) Takes initiative, without an objective
2. There is need for self-directed learning because
   (A) it is less challenging
   (B) it helps people to learn more things and learn better
   (C) it is a more cost-effective method
   (D) it is a modern method of learning
3. Which word best describes self-directed learning?
   (A) Active learning
   (B) Passive learning
   (C) Compulsory learning
   (D) Repulsive learning
4. The modern environment according to the author is
   (A) Restrictive
   (B) Instructive
   (C) Less developed
   (D) Impracticable
5. The synonym of the word "diagnosing" is
   (A) Searching (B) Examining
   (C) Identifying (D) Complying

PASSAGE-4

[1]One of the main reasons of corruption in elections today is the lure of power which haunts the politicians so much that they feel no qualms of conscience in adopting any underhand method to come out successful. [2]Corruption thrives in elections because those in the field play on the psychology of the electorate. The voters are swayed by the tall promises of the candidates to whose machinations they fall an easy prey. They are also susceptible to fall an easy prey to the adulations of the politicians [3]due to their illiteracy. Besides [5]anti-corruption laws are honoured more in their breach than in their observance. Moreover, [4]some constituencies are so big that it becomes difficult to discover and check corrupt practices.

1. The politicians indulge in corruption in elections now-a-days because
   (A) of the lure of power
   (B) of the lure of money
   (C) elections can be won only by corrupt means
   (D) corrupt practices in elections go unnoticed
2. How does corruption thrive in elections ?
   (A) The people themselves are corrupt
   (B) A sizeable part of the society is corrupt
   (C) The politicians exploit the electorate psychologically
   (D) The politicians cheat the electorate economically
3. According to the writer, why do the voters fall an easy prey to the machinations of the politicians ?
   (A) They want to sell their votes due to poverty
   (B) They are illiterate and do not understand what designs the politicians have on them
   (C) They are indifferent to what happens on the political horizon
   (D) They have no political knowledge
4. Why do the corrupt practices indulged in during elections go unnoticed ?
   (A) Because nobody is interested in discovering corrupt practices.
   (B) Because vested interests shield those who indulge in corrupt practices
   (C) Because the law enforcing authorities themselves are in collusion with the politicians.
   (D) Because the constituencies are so big that it becomes difficult to discover the corrupt practices.

5. What happens to the anti-corruption laws ?
   (A) There is actually no such thing as anti-corruption laws
   (B) Anti-corruption laws are certainly honoured but in a limited way
   (C) The government does not want to enforce anti-corruption laws
   (D) Anti-corruption laws are honoured more in their breach than in their observance.

Type 2

In some of the passages 2 or 3 options are given in the answers that seem quite similar. So, tendency of making mistakes increases. See the question 1 and 3 in the passages given below.

PASSAGE - 1

Many men and women are so money-minded that [4]they do not undertake any serious work that does not pay. They believe that it is foolish to exert themselves for such study and brain work as cannot be converted into cash. Hard work only for money, and then plenty of play and pleasure, this seems to be their rule of life. [5]They value intellect only as the key to material prosperity and regard personal development as a fad. This miserable materialistic psychology is very deep rooted in all classes of society. Rich and poor, all suffer from it. An old working woman complained to me of her son's habit of occasionally buying some cheap books and said, [1]"he wastes his money on books". We meet many people whose lives are spent in a monotonous see-saw between their trade and their frivolous amusement.

1. The statement : "He wastes his money on books" demonstrates clearly
   (A) how materialistic she is
   (B) the she considers reading frivolous
   (C) that she is poor
   (D) how unimportant she thinks money is
2. What is the antonym of "monotonous" ?
   (A) Dangerous (B) Enterprising
   (C) Interesting (D) Adventurous
3. The term "see-saw" means
   (A) moving to and for
   (B) moving in circles
   (C) fluctuating (D) changing
4. Money-minded people undertake serious work only if
   (A) it is well paid
   (B) it is pleasurable
   (C) it involves hard work
   (D) they can study
5. They regard intellectual development as
   (A) of no great worth
   (B) a means of misery
   (C) the key to prosperity
   (D) the key to personal development

Note: See the immediate reason in Q.1. The answer is 'B'. Instead of seeing the immediate reason, if we see the final reason, the answer will be 'A'. Also the answers of Q.2 and Q.3 depend on our word power.

Type – 3

In many passages, an aspirant is expected to understand the hidden meaning of the passage apart from answering certain questions accurately. Only after reading the whole passage, do we understand the tone of the passage or the mood of the author. See the passage given below.

PASSAGE - 1

Fleas are perfectly designed by nature to feast on anything containing blood. Like a shark in the water, fleas are ideally equipped to do what they do, making them very difficult to defeat. The body of [3]a flea is covered by a tough, tile-like plate called Sclerite, therefore making it impossible to squish it. [4]Its body is also waterproof and shock resistant thus making it highly resistant to sprays and chemicals. Fleas are best jumpers and can reproduce rapidly. Fleas are intimidating opponents. The best way to control fleas is to take steps to prevent an prevent an infestation from ever occurring.

1. The primary purpose of this passage is to
   (A) educate the readers about the physical characteristics of fleas
   (B) compare fleas to other members of the animal kingdom
   (C) relate the problems that can result from a flea infestation
   (D) explain why a flea infestation is hard to control
2. The author's tone in the passage is
   (A) concerned (B) passionate
   (C) informative (D) opinionated
3. Fleas are difficult to squish because they
   (A) have sclerite covering their body
   (B) are shock resistant
   (C) are best jumpers
   (D) are difficult to defeat
4. According to the passage, fleas are resistant to sprays and chemicals because they
   (A) have waterproof bodies
   (B) are excellent jumpers
   (C) reproduce very rapidly
   (D) cannot be squished
5. Using the information in the passage as a guide, it can be concluded that.
   (A) humans do not possess the physical characteristics of the flea
   (B) fleas have certain physical advantages in life
   (C) humans do not pay much attention to the fleas
   (D) fleas have many physical disadvantages

Note:1 Q.1 and Q.5 can be answered only after reading the whole passage.

2. The author is giving information in the passage. So the tone of the passage is informative.

Type – 4

While solving this type of passage, it is better to form table.

PASSAGE - I

Some people believe that they are masters of their own fate. Other people see themselves as pawns of fate, believing that what happens to them in their lives is due to luck or chance. The first type, those who believe that they control their destinies, have been labelled internals, whereas the latter, who see their lives as being controlled by outside forces, have been called externals. Internals search more actively for information before making a decision, are more motivated to achieve, and make a greater attempt to control their environment. Externals, however, are more compliant and willing to follow directions. Therefore, internals do well on sophisticated tasks - which include most managerial and professional jobs - that require complex information processing and learning. In addition, internals are more suited to jobs that require initiative and independence of action. Almost all successful salespeople, for instance are internals. In contrast, externals should do well on jobs that are well structured and routine and in which success depends heavily on complying with the directions of others.

1. Which one of the following is not correct? Internals-
   (A) Have more confidence in their ability,
   (B) Are more enterprising,
   (C) Go in for more routine jobs,
   (D) Are more inquisitive.
2. Which one of these is correct?
   (A) Internals believe in destiny.
   (B) Internals seek jobs which are full of fun of fun and enjoyment.
   (C) Internals believe in receiving guidance arid directions from superiors only.
   (D) Internals seek jobs which call for more initiative.
3. Externals perceive themselves:
   (A) as those who search frantically for more information.
   (B) as critical to the success of the organization.
   (C) as those who can influence sales volumes.
   (D) as having little control over organizational outcome.

4. Externals:
   (A) Opt for acquiring new skill-sets.
   (B) Believe that initiative and drive are important for career-building.
   (C) Believe that destiny controls their lives.
   (D) Relish handling complex information processing.

It is better to make a table first in this type of passage.

	Internals		Externals
1.	Master of their fate.	1.	Pawns in the hands of fate.
2.	Control their destiny.	2.	Controlled by outside force.
3.	Search for information before taking decision.	3.	Nothing given.
4.	Motivated to achieve	4.	Nothing given.
5.	Attempt to control their environment	5.	Compliant and. follow instructions
6.	Do sophisticated jobs where initiative is required.	6.	Do well structured & routine jobs

Note: The best and most appropriate way to master this section is by becoming a voracious reader. You need to go through the passage first, get an idea of what has been discussed and then go to the questions. On reading the question, you will feel you have somewhere seen the answer in the passage. A crosscheck will confirm you answer.

Answer-key

Type 1, Level-1

Passage -1

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (B)

Passage - 2

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (A) 5. (B)

Passage - 3

1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (D)

Passage - 4

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (D) 5. (B)

Type 1, Level-2

Passage -1

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (B)

Passage - 2

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (A)

Passage - 3

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (C)

Passage - 4

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (D) 5. (D)

Type 2

Passage - 1

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (C)

Type 3

Passage -1

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (B)

Type 4

Passage -1

1.(C) 2.(D) 3. (D) 4. (C)

Solved Practice Set

Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives, and mark it by blackening the appropriate circle in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE – 1

My lodge is nothing but a dark, tiny hut made of palm fronds, with a bunch of damp branches and a swarm of flies through a whole in the wall of leaves. I see a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest: the stage 'of Cicinnurus magnificus, **the magnificent bird of paradise**[4]. The bird's loud call, 'Kyeng, Kyeng' has been ringing since dawn, **announcing the male's imminent performance. But his feathered female spectators**[2] have not shown yet. Perhaps they are out window-shopping, taking a good look around until they find the most **resplendent specimen**[5].

I hear a fluttering and look up. A magnificus is enthroned on a branch about 2m above the stage: an **iridescent-green breast shield, bright orange-red wings**[3] and a lemon-yellow cape with a furry brown collar. The feat and hill are a sparking sky-blue, which also covers the eyelids and extends down to the neck. He plucks off a few leaves to let in more light and **optimize eye-contact with**[1] his audience. Finally, he drags the freshly fallen leaves away from catwalk.

1. The synonym for 'optimise' is
   (A) to make best use of
   (B) to improve vision
   (C) to see clearly
   (D) to enlarge
2. The bird performs for:
   (A) the author
   (B) no one
   (C) female birds
   (D) sheer enjoyment
3. An 'iricescent-green breast shield' means
   (A) a piece of twig used by the bird in its performance.
   (B) the bright, colourful feathers of the bird.
   (C) a shield worn by the bird to protect itself.
   (D) a description of the surroundings.
4. The cicinnurus magnificus is:
   (A) the magnificient bird of paradise.
   (B) a place where his hut is located.
   (C) a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest.
   (D) the stage in the rainforest.
5. The most 'resplendent specimen' means
   (A) beautiful and gentle
   (B) extravagant and gaudy
   (C) bright and colourful
   (D) appalling and ugly

PASSAGE – 2

A small band of biologists share **a dream - to find species of sea or land animals hitherto completely unknown or to discover living examples of animals thought to have died out ages ago**[2]. Finds made in this century encourage these[3] dreamers, whose field is aptly named cryptozoology - literally, the science of hidden animals.

Size and habitat are often[8] responsible for an animal's having been overlooked. Not surprisingly, a bumblebee-size bat that lives **in caves in Thailand eluded detection until 1973**[4]. But larger animals in less remote sites have also remained hidden. Herds of a species of peccary supposedly extinct since the last ice age, for instance, **were found in Paraguay in 1975**[7].

Native people sometimes offer scientists[6] useful clues. An unusual feather in a local's hat sparked the **discovery of a showy African peacock in1936**[1], and accounts of **giant lizards on the Indonesian island of Komodo proved not to be mere myth when naturalist P.A. Ouwens identified four of the creatures captured in 1912**[5]. As cryptozoologists follow such

leads into little-explored areas, they remain optimistic that it is not too late to uncover sensational surprises.

1. An unusual feather in a local's hat sparked the discovery of a showy African peacock in _____.
   (A) 1912 (B) 1975
   (C) 1936 (D) 1973
2. The dream of the cryptozoologist is to find _____.
   (A) Species of sea or land animals hitherto completely unknown.
   (B) Living examples of animals thought to have died out ages ago.
   (C) All of the given options.
   (D) Hidden, supposedly extinct animals.
3. It is the _____ of the cryptozoologists that keep their dream active.
   (A) curiosity (B) spirit
   (C) love for adventure
   (D) finding
4. A bumblebee-size bat that lives in caves in Thailand was discovered in _____.
   (A) 1912 (B) 1936
   (C) 1973 (D) 1975
5. Myths refer to _____.
   (A) legends.
   (B) historical stories.
   (C) traditional stories involving supernatural beings or events.
   (D) love stories.
6. Often the cryptozoologists get a lot of leads from _____.
   (A) legends.
   (B) myths.
   (C) native people.
   (D) the animal's size and habitat.
7. Herds of a species of peccary supposedly extinct since the last ice age were discovered in_____.
   (A) 1912 (B) 1973
   (C) 1936 (D) 1975
8. Often _____ responsible for an animal having been overlooked.
   (A) the uniqueness of the animals themselves is
   (B) unexplored areas remain
   (C) the resigning nature of the scientists themselves is
   (D) size and habitat are
9. Giant lizards on the Indonesian island of Komodo were discovered in _____.
   (A) 1912 (B) 1973
   (C) 1936 (D) 1975
10. _____ still look forward to discovering sensational surprises.
   (A) The natives
   (B) The naturalists
   (C) A small band of biologists
   (D) P.A. Ouwens

PASSAGE – 3

One conspicuous question in the modern journals is: How can I develop personality? **Ursula Bloom gives this noteworthy advice to young people: Please do not do as I did, at your age, and waste years copying other people**[5]. Of old; to the same question asked by Greek youth, **Socrates replied: Know yourself!**[3] That was excellent advice; but it did not satisfy, because it did not go far enough. When Roman youth questioned **Marcus Aurelius he said: Be yourself!**[4] **To the youth of our atomic age, the psychologist says: Develop yourself! That is the answer to the question:**[2] What is personality? Personality is the development of oneself.

1. The question on personality development has_____.
   (A) no answers
   (B) correct answers
   (C) no definitive answers
   (D) a definitive answer
2. The development of oneself _____ the question on, what is personality?
   (A) partly answers
   (B) does not give a satisfactory answer to
   (C) given an unsatisfactory answer to
   (D) satisfactorly answers
3. The Greek philosopher Socrates promoted _____.
   (A) tested-knowledge
   (B) borrowed-knowledge
   (C) referred-knowledge
   (D) self-knowledge
4. Marcus Aurelius preached to the Roman youth of his day to _____.
   (A) be themselves
   (B) express themselves

(C) understand themselves
(D) know themselves

5. Ursula Bloom propagated that young people should _____.
(A) copy others
(B) givg advice
(C) not copy others
(D) not waste years

PASS AGE – 4

The recent change to **all-volunteer**[1] armed forces in the United States will eventually **produce a gradual increase in the proportion of women in the armed forces**[7] and in the variety of women's assignments, but probably not the dramatic gains for women that might been expected. This is so even though the armed forces operate in an ethos of institutional change oriented toward occupational **equality and under the federal sanction of equal pay for equal work**[3]. **The difficulty is that women are unlikely to be trained for any direct combat operations**[6]. A significant portion of the larger society remains uncomfortable as yet with extending equality in this direction. Therefore, **for women in the military**[2], **the search for equality will still be based on functional equivalence, not identity or even similarity of task**[5]. Opportunities seem certain to arise. The growing emphasis on deterrence is bound to offer increasing scope for women to become involved in **novel types of**[4] noncombat military assignments.

1. The passage implies which of the following is a factor conducive to a more equitable representation of women in the United States armed forces than has existed in the past?
(A) The all-volunteer character of the present armed forces.
(B) The level of awareness on the part of the larger society of military issues.
(C) The past service records of women who had assignments functionally equivalent to men's assignments.
(D) An increased decline in the proportion of deterrence oriented non-combat assignments.

2. A suitable title for the passage might be
(A) Current status of women in US military.
(B) Current status of women in US airforce.
(C) Current status of women in US teaching service.
(D) Current status of women in US navy.

3. According to the passage, despite the United States armed forces' commitment to occupational equality for women in the military, certain other factors preclude women.
(A) having access to positions of responsibility
(B) drawing assignments from a wider range of assignments than before
(C) being assigned all of the military tasks that are assigned to men.
(D) receiving equal pay for equal work

4. Which of the following is closest in sense to the world novel used in the passage?
(A) new (B) prosaic
(C) dull (D) boring

5. The word 'opportunities' used in the passage may be replaced by all except.
(A) failures (B) prospects
(C) openings (D) scope

6. Which sentence is an incorrect one?
(A) The difficulty is that women are likely to be trained for any direct combat operation.
(B) The recent change to all voluntary armed forces in US will produce a gradual increase in the proportion of women.
(C) Opportunities seem certain to arise
(D) The difficulty is that women are unlikely to be trained for any direct combat operation.

7. It can be inferred from the passage that after the recent change
(A) Some join willingly, some are forced.
(B) Men are forced, women join willingly.

(C) Everyone joins the military willingly.
(D) Everyone joins the military under compulsion.

8. It can be inferred from the passage that
(A) Opportunities for women in military are certain to decline.
(B) The society encourages increased participation of women in direct combat.
(C) The Government sanctions equal pay for equal work.
(D) The change to all-volunteer armed forces took place many years age.

9. The "dramatic gains for women" and change in the attitude of a 'significant portion of the larger society' are logically related to each other in as much as the author puts forward the latter as
(A) a public response to achievement of the former.
(B) a pre condition for any prospect of achieving the former.
(C) a reason for some of the former being lost again.
(D) the major reason for absence of the former.

10. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) present a reasoned prognosis of the status of women in the new United States all-volunteer armed forces.
(B) present an overview of the different types of assignments available to women.
(C) present the new United States all-volunteer armed forces as a model case of equal employment policies in action.
(D) analyse reforms in the new United States all-volunteer armed forces necessitated by the increasing number of women in the military.

Answer-key

PASSAGE - 1

1. (A*) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (A) 5. (C)

Note:

** SSC went as per the literal meaning of the word optimise and has given answer (A) but according to the passage, optimise means maximise and hence option (D) is nearest to the meaning as per the passage.*

PASSAGE - 2

1. (C) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (D) 9. (A) 10. (C)

(D) by SSC

PASSAGE - 3

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (D) 4. (A) 5. (C)

PASSAGE - 4

1. (A) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (A) 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (C) 9. (B) 10. (A)

Practice Set

PASSAGE – 1

In 776 BC the First Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greek's chief God, Zeus. The Greeks emphasised, physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore contests in running, boxing, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, horse and **chariot**[1] racing were held in individual cities and the winners **competed**[2] every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly **honoured**[3] by having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these were held as games of friendship and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games to take place. The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four year cycles called 'Olympiads' dating from 776 BC.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. रथ 2. प्रतिस्पर्धा करना, प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेना (Contest, contend) 3. सम्मानित करना

1. Where were the First Olympic Games held?
   At the foot of
   (a) Mount Olympus.
   (b) Mount Olympiad.
   (c) Mount Orels.
   (d) Mount of Greeks.
2. Why were the Olympic Games held?
   (a) To stop wars.
   (b) To crown the best athletes.
   (c) To honour Zeus.
   (d) To sing songs about athletes.
3. Approximately how many years ago did these games originate?
   (a) 776 years. (b) 2279 years.
   (c) 1207 years. (d) 2786 years.
4. Which of the following contest was not held?
   (a) Discus throwing.
   (b) Skating
   (c) Boxing
   (d) Running.
5. The values connected with Olympic Games were:
   (a) physical fitness, education of youth and friendship.
   (b) health, contests and singing.
   (c) running, jumping, throwing and boxing.
   (d) four-year cycles, war-time, young age and friendship.

PASSAGE-2

Faith in progress is deep within our culture. We have been taught to believe that our lives are better than the lives of those who came before us. The **ideology**[1] of modern economics suggests that material progress has **yielded**[2] **enhanced**[3] satisfaction and well being. But much of our confidence about our own well being comes from the **assumption**[4] that our lives are easier than those of earlier generations.

The lives of the so called primitive people are thought to be harsh, their existence dominated by the 'incessant quest for food'. In fact, **primitives**[5] did very little work. By contemporary standard we'd have to judge them very lazy. The key to

understanding why these 'stone-age people' failed to act like us, increasing their work effort to get more things, is that they had limited desires. In the race between wanting and having, they had kept their wanting low and in this way **ensured**[6] their own kind of satisfaction. They were materially poor by contemporary standards, but in at least one **dimension**[7], we have to count them richer.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-

1. विचारधारा, सिद्धांत 2. प्रदान करना/देना (to provide, to produce) 3. बढ़ाना, वृद्धि करना 4. कल्पना/धारणा (supposition) 5.आदिकालीन (of the earliest time) 6. सुनिश्चित करना (to make sure) 7. आयाम/माप

1. What is the basis of faith for progress and growth according to the writer?
   (a) Faith in progress is deep-rooted in our culture.
   (b) We have been taught that progress is necessary.
   (c) Material progress has given us strength.
   (d) We have assumed progress.
2. What does the writer attribute to modern economics?
   (a) That our lives are easier than before.
   (b) That progress is a natural process.
   (c) That material progress leads to satisfaction and well-being.
   (d) That it forces us to assume progress.
3. What is the writer's image of the primitive people?
   (a) Their life was harsh.
   (b) They did not work.
   (c) They were lazy.
   (d) Search for food was their primary focus in life.
4. What is the key to understanding the primitive people's behaviour according to the passage?
   (a) They had no desires.
   (b) They had everything they needed.
   (c) They had limited desires.
   (d) They kept their wants high.
5. How does the writer appreciate the primitives?
   (a) They had a low degree of wants.
   (b) They were the masters of their time owing to their contentedness.
   (c) They were materially poor.
   (d) They were highly satisfied.

PASSAGE-3

In the past 50 years, doctors across the world have accepted the practice of **prescribing**[1] antibiotics at the first sign of a **trivial**[2] infection or treat patients with a handful of antibiotics. These days it is not uncommon to see practitioners prescribing multiple antibiotics without any real indication or **relevance**[3] for such a combination of drugs. Antibiotics have traditionally been known as miracle drugs but there is growing **evidence**[4] that they are overworked **miracles**[5], especially in countries like ours where there is easy **access**[6] to drugs across the counter, including antibiotics. We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days. Yet the **unbridled**[8] use of these agents is **inexorably**[9] **propelling**[10] us in that direction.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-

1. औषधि-का सलाह 2. सूक्ष्म/मामूली सा 3. प्रासंगिकता 4. साक्ष्य/प्रमाण 5. चमत्कार 6. पहुँच 7. अनियंत्रित, जिसे रोका ना जा सके 9. जिसे रोका/ या परिवर्तित ना किया जा सके 10. संचालन करते हुए/आगे बढ़ते हुए (Drive forward)

1. 'We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days' means-
   (a) Antibiotics became indispensable.
   (b) We must go back to pre-antibiotic days.
   (c) We cannot stop using antibiotics.
   (d) We can stop using antibiotics.
2. The passage tells us that
   (a) The antibiotics work miracles.
   (b) The antibiotics are available at the counters.
   (c) The use of antibiotics is uncontrollable.
   (d) Antibiotics are used indiscriminately.
3. 'These days it is not uncommon to prescribe antibiotics' means-
   (a) It is rare to prescribe antibiotics.
   (b) It is a common practice to prescribe antibiotics.
   (c) It is not a common practice to prescribe antibiotics.
   (d) It is compulsory to prescribe antibiotics.
4. Antibiotics are called 'overworked miracles' because-
   (a) They performed miracles.
   (b) They are hardly used.
   (c) They are over-used.
   (d) They exhausted their miracles.
5. The Passage discusses the use of-
   (a) Drugs in general.
   (b) Miracle drugs.
   (c) Antibiotics.
   (d) Combination of different drugs.

PASSAGE-4

Among nature's most **intriguing**[1] **phenomena**[2] are the partnerships formed by different species. The name used for these relationships, **symbiosis**[3], comes from Greek meaning "living together". Not all symbiotic relationships are the same. There are some called **commensal relationship**[4], in which one partner gains a benefit while the other gains little or none but is not harmed. One example is the relationship between two types of fish, remoras and shark. The remora, which is long and often **striped**[5], attaches itself to a shark (sometimes to another type of fish or a whale), using a **sucker**[6] on its head. When the shark makes a kill, the **hitchhiker**[7] briefly **detaches**[8] itself to feed on the **scraps**[9]. Another type of symbiotic relationship is **parasitism**[10], in which one partner benefits **at the expense**[11] of other. **Ticks**[12] and tapeworms are among familiar parasites.

The third type of symbiotic relationship, called **mutualism**[13], is a true partnership in which both partners benefit. The relationship may be limited as when zebras and wildbeast graze together on the vast African grasslands. Each species can survive on its own, but together their chances for detecting predators are improved because each contribute a specially keen sense, (Zebras have the better eyesight, wildbeast hearing and sense of smell). In few cases partners are so **interdependent**[14] that one cannot survive without the other. Most mutualistic relationships probably lie somewhere in between.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-

1. पेंचिदा, जटिल 2. घटना, तथ्य 3. सहजीविता 4. सहभोजी संबंध 5. धारीदार 6. चूषक, नली 7. दूसरे की वाहन पर मुफ्त सैर करने वाला 8. अलग होना 9. जूठन 10. परजीविता 11. दूसरे की कीमत पर 12. किलनी (Small parasitic insects) 13. सहजीविता 14. एक दूसरे पर आश्रित

1. Remora feeds-
   (a) On the shark it travels with.
   (b) On the left-over parts of the shark's prey.
   (c) By detaching itself to attack the prey.
   (d) On a whale or another type of fish.
2. Parasites-
   (a) Are neither beneficial nor harmful to animals they are with.
   (b) Benefit at the expense of the animals they live with.
   (c) Are beneficial to the animals they live with.
   (d) Harm the animals they live with.
3. Commensal relationship is a type of symbiosis in which the relationship is beneficial-
   (a) To one and harmless to other.
   (b) To one and harmful to other.
   (c) To both.
   (d) To both for a very short time.
4. The passage talks about how animals-
   (a) Help each other.
   (b) Live together.
   (c) Take advantage of the weaker ones.
   (d) Are related to each other.
5. Remora attaches itself to the shark or whale-
   (a) By entwining its long body around the bigger fish.
   (b) By biting into the fish's body with its teeth.
   (c) With an adhesive organ found on its head.
   (d) With a hook like structure on its head.

PASSAGE-5

Ah ! whatever could be said was said. All held him **guilty**[1]. Even his own mother who **claimed**[2] to understand him the best. All had **betrayed** him in his hour of need. Yet, there he was, still with a **sparkling hope**[4] and knew that the truth must **prevail**[5]. In the cold, dark and **damp**[6] cell he never for a moment lost faith in God and goodness and was waiting anxiously for an **angel**[7] to come, plead non guilty for him and free him of his **miseries**[8].

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. दोषी 2. दावा करना (Assert)/दृढ़ता से कहना 3. धोखा देना 4. उम्मीद की किरण 5. विजय पाना, काबू पाना (to win out) 6. गीला, नम (Wet, having some moisture) 7. देवदूत फरिश्ता 8. कष्ट, दुख

1. Three of the following statements indicate that he had a sparkling hope. Which statement does not?
   (a) He had never lost faith in God.
   (b) He was sure there was goodness.
   (c) He could have evidence in his favour.
   (d) He knew that the truth must prevail.
2. Whatever others said about him, he:
   (a) betrayed no one.
   (b) thought over the problem.
   (c) never lost faith in goodness.
   (d) raised his voice against injustice.
3. In the dark dungeon he always waited for:
   (a) his mother.
   (b) the jailer.
   (c) the verdict freeing him of his miseries.
   (d) the angel to come and plead for him.
4. The truth must prevail means:
   (a) he was true.
   (b) angel will reveal truth.
   (c) truth always wins in the end.
   (d) we must plead for the truth.

PASSAGE-6

Once while travelling by the local bus. I got a seat beside a very strange man. He seemed interested in every passenger aboard. He would stare at a person, **scribble**[1] some odd mathematical **notations**[2] on his long notebook and then move on to the next. Being quite interested in what he was doing, I asked him what all those notations meant and then came the **startling**[3] reply. He saw a man's face not as a single unit but as thousand of squares put together. He was in fact a statistical expert and a **budding**[4] artist learning the art of graphics.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. लापरवाही से लिखना 2. संकेतन, अंकन, चिंहाकन 3. भौचक्का करने वाला, आश्चर्यजनक 4. उभरता हुआ उदीयमान्

1. The man was scribbling down:
   (a) the figures of co-passengers.
   (b) the details of thousands of squares put together.
   (c) some mathematical formulae and calculations.
   (d) some mathematical signs.
2. The man caught author's attention because:
   (a) he was sitting next to him.
   (b) he was staring at every person in the bus.
   (c) he would stare at every person and then scribble down some mathematical notation.
   (d) he was a budding artist learning the art of graphics.
3. The author found that man's reply quite startling because
   (a) a statistical expert cannot be a budding scientist.
   (b) a budding artist cannot be a statistical expert.
   (c) graphics is still a rare art form and he was learning it while travelling in a bus.
   (d) the fact that "a man's face can be analysed as thousands of squares" was a strange concept.
4. From the passage we gather that:
   (a) the author is very inquisitive.
   (b) the author tries to poke his nose in other people's business.
   (c) the author is interested in mathematical notations.
   (d) the author wants to talk to fellow passengers in the bus.

PASSAGE-7

With the **inevitable**[1] growth of specialization, I see the universities facing two great dangers. First, it is very easy to get so involved in the technical details of education that the object of education is lost. And secondly, in an effort to condition a university to the needs of its students and to the needs of the State it may lose its power to make or **mould**[2] those students into responsible men, capable of thinking for themselves and capable of expressing the results of their thoughts to others.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. अनिवार्य, अपरिहार्य 2. ढालना

1. The author calls growth of specialisation 'inevitable'. Which one of the following statements is likely to be the most correct reason for this inevitability?
   (a) Universities give grants only to do specialised work in different disciplines.
   (b) The professors and researchers in universities are competent only for specialised work.

(c) Specialization helps economic growth of the nation.

(d) In an age of science and technology specialization becomes necessary.

2. Which one of the following statements most correctly suggests the central theme of the passage?

(a) The aim of education is specialization.

(b) The aim of education is to enable the youth to work for the State.

(c) The aim of education is to make the youth capable of independent thought and expression.

(d) The aim of education is to enable the youth to earn a comfortable living.

3. Which one of the following statements most correctly suggests the warning implied in the passage?

(a) University education should not be concerned with technical details.

(b) University should not subordinate themselves to the interests of the State.

(c) University should be concerned only with the needs of students.

(d) University should not go in for any specialization.

PASSAGE-8

One December night, a family had gathered around their **fireside**[1] and **piled**[2] it high with wood gathered from mountain streams and ruins of great trees that had come falling down the mountain sides. The fire **roared**[3] and brightened the room with its light. The faces of the father and mother had a quiet gladness; the children laughed; the oldest daughter was the picture of happiness at seventeen; and the **aged**[4] grandmother who sat **sewing**[5] in the warmest place was the picture of happiness grown old.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-

1. अंगीठी 2. ढेर लगाना 3. धधकना 4. उम्रदराज 5. सिलाई करते हुए

1. The firewood had been:
(a) brought (b) stolen
(c) collected (d) found

2. The parents looked
(a) serene (b) cheerful
(c) gloomy (d) dull

3. The oldest daughter looked:
(a) moron (b) jubilant
(c) inquisitive (d) mournful

PASSAGE-9

The unpleasant feeling passed and she **glanced**[1] **guardedly** up[2] at him. He was walking unmarked in moonlight, innocent of her reaction to him. She felt that this thought had come to her before and there might be more to him than she had imagined. She felt ashamed she had never thanked him for the help he had given to her father.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-

1. निगाह डाला/शीघ्रता से देखा 2. सावधानी से

1. She glanced at him when:
(a) he walked alone and unnoticed in moonlight.
(b) she was sure that she was not being noticed.
(c) her reactions did not have any effect on him.
(d) the unpleasant feeling passed

2. Her unpleasant feeling passed when:
(a) he did not take any notice of her.
(b) the moonlight was beautiful.
(c) she realized her sense of shame.
(d) she looked carefully at him.

3. She was ashamed because:
(a) she was spying on him.
(b) there was more to him than she had imagined.

(c) a recurring thought came back to her.
(d) she had never thanked him for his help to her father.

PASSAGE-10

As I **slung**[1] my pack onto my shoulders, a big mosquito **thudded**[2] against my cheek. There had been a few through the day, but it was early in the season-the ice had **gone out**[3] just two weeks before and I had scarcely noticed them. But now as I would get down the **ridge**[4], the last breeze **faded**[5], and they were on me. Rising in clouds from the soggy tundra, they **pelted**[6] against my face. I reached in my pocket for the **repellent**[7], and came out empty.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. लटकाना 2. धमाके के साथ नीचे गिरना (To fall hit somthing with a low dull sound, धम्म से टकराना 4. लंबी संकरी पहाड़ी 5. बीत जाना, मंद होना 6. मार करना, टकराना 7. निरोधक

1. The traveller could not feel the breeze because:
   (a) the mosquito had bitten him.
   (b) he was at the foot of the ridge.
   (c) there was no ice in the mountain.
   (d) there was no breeze on the tundra mountain.
2. The traveller carried with him:
   (a) mosquito repellent.
   (b) a pack of food.
   (c) a sling.
   (d) a back-pack.
3. When he was in the arctic, the time of the year was:
   (a) middle of winter.
   (b) early autumn.
   (c) early spring.
   (d) middle of summer.

PASSAGE-11

Journalism[1] means several things. First of all, it means the ability to write and convey thoughts in a way that people will understand things quickly. It means being able to turn long articles into shape. It means knowing your grammar and composition rules inside out and upside down[4]. It also means a nose for news and feel for words, respect for truth and a sense of mission. A journalist should be able to **size up**[2] a situation on the spot. He should also develop a deep insight into human conditions. Nobody can teach you the finer **aspects**[3] of journalism. No plastic surgeon can give you a nose for news. No teacher can give you a feel for words.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. पत्रकारिता 2. बारीकी से निरीक्षण करना 3. पहलू/ पूर्णत: /दृष्टिकोण

1. The passage is on.
   (a) the journalists, surgeons and teachers.
   (b) the merits of journalism.
   (c) what journalism is about.
   (d) the journalists' feel for words.
2. A journalist should be thorough with.
   (a) all the rules of writing.
   (b) the news.
   (c) grammar and composition.
   (d) the insight into human conditions.
3. One of the main requirements for a journalist is to.
   (a) edit articles.
   (b) have a good nose for news.
   (c) respect everyone.
   (d) exploit a situation.
4. The ethics of journalism is.
   (a) respect for truth.
   (b) understanding people.
   (c) ability to write.
   (d) search for news.

5. Which of the following statements is not true?
   (a) A plastic surgeon can help a journalist.
   (b) A teacher can hardly assist a journalist.
   (c) Everyone cannot be a journalist.
   (d) A journalist should be able to convey his thoughts to his readers .

PASSAGE-12

The Indians as a group are not **cohesive**[1]. There is a lack of 'coordination' among individuals, groups, institutions and states. This lack of '**coordination**[2]' may be traced to selfishness, lack of trust and the inability to find joy in working together as a team for a common goal. This leads to **divisiveness**[3] asking for criticism, with the result images are tarnished and the main purpose is defeated. This phenomenon is visible among the bureaucrats, the politicians, the intellectuals, the business community and the sports **fraternity**[4], all those who matter and who give a poor account of themselves as a group despite individual brilliance. This contrast in human behaviour can perhaps be traced to age-old beliefs, religious **tolerance**[5], poverty and the **diversity**[6] in **day-to-day**[7] living conditions.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. संसज्क (Tending to unite closely) 2. समन्वय का आभाव 3. पृथकता 4. बिरादरी 5. सहिष्णुता 6. विविधता 7. रोजमर्रा की

1. Why are the Indians not cohesive as a group?
   (a) There is a lack of coordination between individuals.
   (b) There is a lack of coordination among individuals, groups and states.
   (c) There is a lack of coordination between individuals and states.
   (d) There is a lack of coordination among individuals, groups, institutions and states.
2. What does lack of coordination leads to?
   (a) Divisiveness.
   (b) Divisiveness and asking for criticism.
   (c) Asking for criticism.
   (d) Nothing in particular.
3. Which word in the passage means loss of brightness or dull?
   (a) Brilliance (b) Phenomenon
   (c) Visible (d) Tarnish
4. To what can the contrast in human behaviour be traced to?
   (a) Age-old beliefs and diversity in day-to-day living.
   (b) Age-old beliefs and religious tolerance.
   (c) Age-old beliefs, religious tolerance, poverty and diversity in day-to-day living.
   (d) Nothing in particular.
5. What does 'goal' in this passage mean?
   (a) The place where the ball has to pass in a football match.
   (b) An object of ambition.
   (c) A point scored by a particular team in a football match.
   (d) The poles fitted at the end of a football field.

PASSAGE-13

"The beauty of the Japanese **landscape**[1] is that it **conveys**[2] philosophical messages through each feature. The use of curving pathways rather than straight lines, for instance. This feature springs from the belief that only evil travels in straight lines, good

forces tend to wander. Then, odd numbers of plants on trees are used in these gardens because these numbers are considered **auspicious**[3]. Even the plants used are symbolic. For example, the Cyprus represents longevity and the bamboo symbolises abundance," says Sadhana Roy Choudhary.

In Japan nature is said to be so closely **intertwined**[4] with human life that parents actually **plant a sapling**[5] in their garden when a child is born in the family, letting the growth of the child **coincide**[6] with the growth of the plant.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-

1. परिदृश्य 2. व्यक्त करना 3. शुभ 4. जुड़ा हुआ 5. पौधा लगाना 6. घटनाओं का एक ही समय में होना

1. 'Abundance' means.
   (a) long life (b) happiness
   (c) plenty (d) permanent
2. The Japanese parents plant a sapling at the time of birth of a child because
   (a) it is auspicious to plant a sapling.
   (b) it is closely associated with the growth of the child.
   (c) it gives longevity of the child.
   (d) it gives happiness to the child.
3. According to the passage the Japanese are
   (a) superstitious.
   (b) philosophical.
   (c) lovers of nature.
   (d) lovers of numerology.
4. The Japanese pathways tend to be
   (a) symbolic (b) beautiful
   (c) curved (d) straight
5. They prefer curving pathways because
   (a) they are inauspicious.
   (b) they can walk easily.
   (c) they stumble over straight ones.
   (d) good spirits walk on them.

PASSAGE-14

A recent **investigation**[1] by scientists at the USA Geological Survey shows that strange animal behaviour might help **predict**[2] future earthquakes. Investigators found such **occurrences**[3] in a ten kilometre radius of the epicentre of a fairly recent **quake**[4]. Some birds **screeched**[5] and flew about wildly, dogs **yelped**[6] and ran uncontrollably.

Scientists believe that animals can **perceive**[7] these environmental changes as early as several days before the **mishap**[8].

In 1976, after observing the animal behaviour, the Chinese were able to predict a **devastating quake**[9]. Although hundreds of thousands of people were killed, the government was able to **evacuate**[10] millions of others and thus keep the death **toll**[11] at a lower level.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-

1. तहकीकात 2. पूर्वानुमान करना 3. घटनाओं का होना 4. कम्पन/भूकम्प 5. चीत्कार करना 6. तीखी आवाज में भौंकना 7. महसूस करना 8. विपत्ति 9. विनाशकारी भूकंप 10. खाली कराना 11. संख्या

1. What prediction may be made by observing animal behaviour?
   (a) An impending earthquake.
   (b) The number of people who will die.
   (c) The ten kilometre radius of epicentre.
   (d) Ecological conditions.
2. Which of the following is **not** true?
   (a) Some animals may be able to sense an approaching earthquake.
   (b) By observing animal behaviour scientists perhaps can predict earthquakes.

(c) The Chinese failed to predict the earthquake.
(d) All birds and dogs in a ten kilometre range went wild before the quake.

3. In this passage the word 'evacuate' means
(a) remove (b) exile
(c) destroy (d) expel

4. If scientists can accurately predict earthquakes there will be
(a) fewer animals going crazy.
(b) a lower death rate.
(c) fewer people evacuated.
(d) fewer environmental changes.

5. How can animals perceive these changes when human beings cannot?
(a) Animals are smarter than human beings.
(b) Animals have certain instincts that human beings don't possess.
(c) By running round the house, they can feel the vibrations.
(d) Human beings don't know where to look.

PASSAGE-15

A 23 year old British woman was yesterday sentenced to six months in jail for leaving her two year-old daughter home alone eight hours a day, five days a week for a year while she went to work. The young mother from the central town of warwick initially hired a babysitter, when she landed a job in a travel agency but eventually reached the point when she could no longer afford the facility, **prosecutors**[1] said. The woman then started leaving the child home by herself, providing it with food and toys and removing all **potentially**[2] dangerous objects from its reach. At first the mother came home at lunch time but had to stop because her daughter threw **tantrums**[3] every time she left to go back to work.

The mother, who was not identified, told the court, "If I had money I would not have done it. It was a case of that or not keeping my job and living on benefit".

The judge, Mr. Harrison Hall, however said "Having had a child, the absolute priority is to look after it. There must be an alternative to leaving a child alone all day, a thing you would not do even to a dog".

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. अभियोक्ता (one who institutes criminal case) 2. सम्भावित 3. नखरें

1. The young mother had to work in the office
(a) 40 hours a week.
(b) 8 hours a week.
(c) 48 hours a week.
(d) all the seven days a week.

2. The word 'Facility' in sentence refers to
(a) her job in the travel agency.
(b) living in a well furnished apartment.
(c) getting adequate salary.
(d) employing someone to look after the child.

3. The mother stopped coming home for lunch because
(a) her house was far away from the office.
(b) she was not able to control her angry baby.
(c) she had to work extra hours to earn more.
(d) she was not interested in looking after the baby.

4. The sentence "If I had money, I would not have done it" means
(a) I had money and so I did not leave the body alone.
(b) I had money and so I left the baby alone.

(c) I had no money and so I left the baby alone.

(d) I had no money and so I did not leave the baby alone.

5. Which one of the following statements about the judge Mr. Harrison Hall is correct?

(a) He can tolerate cruelty to children but not to animals.

(b) He can tolerate cruelty to animals but not to children.

(c) He can tolerate cruelty both to children and animals.

(d) He can tolerate cruelty neither to children nor to animals.

PASSAGE-16

From the world of magic, **hypnosis**[1] is moving into the world of medicine. From **hocus-pocus**[2] performed by men in black **capes**[3], to **hypnotherapy**[4] practised by doctors in white coats. The purpose is to help people stop smoking, lose weight, overcome phobias, and control pain in a variety of medical situations, from childbirth to cancer. Research laboratories are currently checking out the success rate of therapy under hypnosis, while medical journals stand by to publish the results. And the important thing is, nobody is laughing.

In the 1840's, a British doctor in Calcutta created a controversy by performing over 1000 operations with hypnosis as the only **anaesthesia**[5]. During the World Wars, German and British doctors used hypnosis to treat war **neuroses**[6].

महत्त्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-

1. सम्मोहन विद्या 2. तंत्र-मंत्र/जादू-टोना 3. लबादा 4. सम्मोहन चिकित्सा 5. बेहोश करने वाली औषधि द्वारा उत्पन्न अचेतन अवस्था 6. मानसिक रोगी

1. Hypnosis means

(a) auto-suggestion.

(b) suggestion made in trance.

(c) anaesthesia.

(d) hocus-pocus.

2. 'Nobody is laughing' at hypnotherapy now, because they are

(a) sad (b) angry

(c) taking it seriously (d) annoyed

3. The purpose of hypnotherapy is to

(a) cure patients.

(b) make life easier.

(c) carry out research.

(d) check out the success rate.

4. German and British doctors used hypnosis as

(a) anaesthesia was not available.

(b) anaesthesia was not needed.

(c) it was a substitute for anaesthesia.

(d) it was fashionable during the war period.

5. Treating war neurosis means

(a) curing madness.

(b) curing brain fever.

(c) dealing with war problems.

(d) curing war anxiety.

PASSAGE-17

Read not to **contradict**[1] and confuse, nor to believe and **take for granted**[2], nor to find talk and **discourse**[3], but to **weigh**[4] and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be **swallowed**[5], and some few to be **chewed**[6] and digested. That is some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and **with diligence**[7] and attention. Some books may also be read by **deputy**[8], and extracts made of them by others but that would be only in the less important arguments and the **meaner**[9] **sort**[10] of books; else distilled books are like common **distilled**[11] waters, **flashy**[12] things. Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. खंडन करना 2. महत्व नहीं जानना हल्के रूप में लेना 3. प्रवचन 4. मूल्यांकन करना 5. ग्रहण करना 6. मनन करना, चिंतन करना 7. लगन से 8. सहायक 9. औसत दर्जे का 10.प्रकार/ ढ़ंग 11. शुद्ध 12. दिखावटी, भड़कदार

1. What should be the purpose of reading a book?
   (a) To contradict.
   (b) To weigh and consider.
   (c) To take it for granted.
   (d) To understand the contents.
2. Why are some books to be tasted?
   (a) To be read with great care.
   (b) To be read with great attention.
   (c) To be read only in parts.
   (d) To be read for fun.
3. How is man's character influenced by the art of writing?
   (a) It makes him a great writer.
   (b) It makes him a ready man.
   (c) It makes him a full man.
   (d) It makes him an exact man.
4. What kind of books is to be read by the deputy?
   (a) Extraordinary books.
   (b) Ordinary books.
   (c) Interesting books.
   (d) Meaner sort of books.
5. What is meant by 'chewed and digested'?
   (a) Thoroughly read and understood.
   (b) Partly read and understood.
   (c) Understood without any effort.
   (d) None of the above.

PASSAGE-18

The Printing Press has made knowledge available to the vast multitude of people – **Pray**[1], what kind of knowledge is it? Is it of any permanent character? Books have become common and, when we say that books like the Sexton Blake series **sell like hot cakes**[2], we have an index of the nature of knowledge which a typical person in a vast multitude seeks. Let me tell you of an incident that took place in America a few years ago. An American publisher printed a million copies of the work of Charles Dickens in the hope that he could easily sell them on the name of the author. But to his **disappointment**[3], not even the widest publicity and advertisement could enable him to sell the books. Being sorely tired, he hit on a plan. He **tore off**[4] the cover pages, **substituted**[5] covers containing **sensational**[6] love headings for the titles and again advertised the new books. In a week, all the books were sold out. We are not concerned here with the moral of the bookseller's action. What we have to note is that only books of a sensational type are really sought for by the ordinary folk who have a great **aversion**[7] to serious study. So, you will see that the grand argument that the Printing Press has made knowledge available even to the masses is certainly **fallacious**[8] and quite misleading. To put it correctly, it has created a taste for a low order of books.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. प्रार्थना/आराधना 2. बड़ी संख्या में सुगमता से बिकना 3. निराशा 4. फाड़कर हटाना 5. बदलना 6. सनसनीखेज 7. विमुखता, विरक्ति 8. भ्रमजनक

1. Sexton Blake series are big seller's because they .....
   (a) disseminate knowledge.
   (b) are informative.
   (c) satisfy a typically serious reader.
   (d) are sensational.
2. The American publisher had chosen the works of Charles Dickens to ....
   (a) give wide publicity to Dickens' works.
   (b) offer the readers what best he could.

(c) counter the trash.
(d) make money easily.

3. What is the main contention of the passage?
   (a) To stress the popularity of the printing press.
   (b) To point out the disappointment of serious readers.
   (c) To shed light on the morale of the publishers.
   (d) To bring out the evil impacts of the printing press.
4. The author's contention makes us feel that he ....
   (a) is unilateral in his argument.
   (b) is balanced.
   (c) is a typical critic.
   (d) argues convincingly.
5. Who is Charles Dickens?
   (a) A playwright.
   (b) An epic poet.
   (c) A short story writer.
   (d) A novelist.

PASSAGE-19

Our **awareness**[1] of time has reached such a pitch of **intensity**[2] that we suffer **acutely**[3] whenever our travels take us into some corner of the world where people are not interested in minutes and seconds. The unpunctuality of the orient, for example is **appalling**[4] to those who come freshly from a land of fixed meal-times and regular train services. For a modern American or Englishman, waiting is a psychological torture. An Indian accepts the blank hours with resignation, even with satisfaction. He has not lost the fine art of doing nothing. Our notion of time as a collection of minutes, each of which must be filled with some business or **amusement**[5], is all greek to them. For the man who lives in a pre-industrial world, time moves at a slow and easy pace; he does not care about each minute, for the good reason that he has not been made conscious of the **existence**[6] of minutes.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. जागरूकता 2. गहनता 3. बहुत अधिक 4. भयावह 5. मनोरंजन 6. अस्तित्व

1. What is the main theme of the passage?
   (a) Concept of time in pre-industrial world.
   (b) The Greek concept of time.
   (c) Awareness of time in the modern industrial world.
   (d) The orientals and their awareness of time.
2. The orientals are alien to
   (a) the business of amusement.
   (b) the notion of time as a collection of minutes.
   (c) industrialization.
   (d) the fine art of doing nothing.
3. A person who belongs to pre-industrial world
   (a) knows the utility of time.
   (b) known how to derive happiness by making use of time carefully.
   (c) does not care about each minute.
   (d) cares much for every minute.
4. According to the author
   (a) the orientals are very punctual.
   (b) the Americans or the Englishmen are punctual.
   (c) the Greek and the orientals are very punctual.
   (d) the Indians are very punctual.
5. The 'orient' in the passage refers to
   (a) China and Japan.
   (b) Japan and England.
   (c) England and America.
   (d) America alone.

PASSAGE-20

As civilization **proceeds**[1] in the direction of technology, it passes the point of supplying all the basic **essentials**[2] of life, food, shelter, clothes and **warmth**[3]. Then we are faced with a choice between using technology to provide and fulfil needs which have **hitherto**[4] been regarded as unnecessary or, on the other hand, using technology to reduce the number of hours of work which a man must do in order to earn a given standard of living. In other words, we either raise our standard of living above that necessary for comfort and happiness or we leave it at this level and work shorter hours. I shall take it as **axiomatic**[5] that mankind has, by that time, chosen the latter alternative. Men will be working shorter and shorter hours in their paid employment.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. अग्रसर होना 2. आवश्यकताएँ 3. सौहार्द 4. अभी तक 5. स्वयंसिद्ध/प्रमाणिक (Self-proved)

1. "Then we are faced with a choice...." what does "then" refer to?
   (a) When automation takes over many aspects of human life.
   (b) The present state of civilization.
   (c) The past stage of civilization.
   (d) After having provided the basic essentials of life.
2. What does the passage suggest about the use of technology?
   (a) It creates new and essential needs for mankind.
   (b) It is opposed to the basic essentials of life.
   (c) It is complementary to a raised standard of living.
   (d) It is responsible for man's love of comfort and happiness.
3. What does increased use of technology imply?
   (a) An advanced stage in human civilization.
   (b) A backward step in human culture.
   (c) Unnecessary comfort and happiness for mankind.
   (d) Man's zest for more and more work.
4. What does the author suggest?
   (a) Man will gradually rise above his present stage in civilization.
   (b) Man will gradually settle down to the same stage with fewer hours of work.
   (c) Man will gradually raise his standard of living by working longer hours.
   (d) Man will gradually earn a given standard of living with the help of technology.

PASSAGE-21

It is said that ideas are **explosive**[1] and dangerous. To allow them **unfettered**[2] freedom is, in fact, to invite disorder. But, to this position, there are at least two final answers. It is impossible to draw a line around dangerous ideas, and any attempt at their definition involves **monstrous**[3] folly. If views, moreover, which **imply**[4] disorder are able to disturb the foundations of the State, there is something supremely wrong with the governance of the State. For disorder is not a habit of mankind. We cling so eagerly to our accustomed ways that, as even Burke insisted; popular violence is always the outcome of a deep popular sense of wrong.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. विस्फोट/विध्वसंक 2. निरंकुश 3. भयानक 4. तात्पर्य होना

1. What does the central point the passage emphasize?

(a) It is unnecessary to define dangerous ideas.
(b) Dangerous ideas are born out of the enjoyment of freedom.
(c) A well-governed State is unaffected by dangerous ideas.
(d) Dangerous ideas originate from man's pre-occupation with politics.

2. From a close study of the passage, which one of the following statements emerges most clearly?
(a) The author is against the exercise of political freedom.
(b) He is indifferent to dangerous and explosive ideas.
(c) He welcomes violence as a method to change governments.
(d) He warns that violence is the outcome of popular dissatisfaction with the government.

3. The author says, 'we cling eagerly to our accustomed ways'. Which one of the following statements may be considered as the assumption of the author?
(a) We are afraid of social changes.
(b) Mankind is averse to any disorder.
(c) We have developed inertia that makes us incapable of social action.
(d) There is an all-round lack of initiative on the society.

4. Which of the following statements may most correctly bring out the significance of the opinion of Burke quoted in the passage?
(a) Burke advocated violence against injustice.
(b) Burke's opinion coincides with the author's opinion on explosive and dangerous ideas.
(c) Burke hated any popular uprising.
(d) Burke had no belief in political liberty.

PASSAGE-22

The psychological causes of unhappiness, it is clear, are many and various. But all have something in common. The typical unhappy man, is one who, having deprived in youth of some normal satisfaction, has come to value this one kind of satisfaction more than any other, and has therefore given to his life a one-sided direction, together with a quite undue emphasis upon the achievement as opposed to the activities connected with it. There is, however, a further development which is very common in the present day life. A man may feel so completely **thwarted**[1] that he seeks no form of satisfaction, but only **distraction**[2] and **oblivion**[3]. He then becomes a devotee of "pleasure". This is to say, he seeks to make life **bearable**[4] by becoming less alive. **Drunkenness**[5], for example, is temporary suicide-the happiness that it brings is merely negative, a momentary sensation of happiness.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. कुंठित (Thwarted) 2. ध्यान भटकने वाला 3. (a) 3. विस्मृति 4. सहन करने योग्य 5. शराब पीने की लत

1. Who is a typical unhappy man?
(a) One who has been deprived of normal satisfaction in youth.
(b) One who finds life unbearable and attempts suicide.
(c) One who does not mind momentary unhappiness.
(d) One who seeks every form of satisfaction.

2. "One sided direction" refers to the pursuit of which one of the following?
(a) Drinking and forgetfulness.

(b) The satisfaction one had been deprived of.
(c) Activities leading to happiness.
(d) Every form of psychological satisfaction.

3. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
Drinking helps the unhappy only to
(a) forget their dissatisfaction.
(b) get sublime happiness.
(c) get the motivational needs fulfilled.
(d) concentrate harder.

4. What does "becoming less alive" imply?
(a) Neglect of health.
(b) Decline in moral values.
(c) Living in a make-believe world.
(d) Leading a sedentary way to living.

PASSAGE-23

What is to be the limit of **forgiveness**[1]? It would probably have been allowed by many of the ancients that an unforgiving temper was not to be **commended.**[2] They would have said, we are not to **execute**[3] a penalty for every nice **offence;**[4] we are to overlook somethings; we are to be blind sometimes. But they would have said at the same time, we must be careful to keep our self-respect, and to be on a level with the world. On the whole, they would have said, it is the part of a man fully to **requite**[5] to his friends their benefits and to his enemies their injuries.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. क्षमा (Forgiveness) 2. प्रशंसा करना 3. कार्यान्वित/लागू करना 4. अपराध 5. वापस देना/बदले में देना

1. Which one of the following is the correct statements?
According to the passage, writer must
(a) ignore an offence if it is nice.
(b) forgive people if they bring us nice presents.
(c) forgive pretty offenders.
(d) not punish each and every offence.

2. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
We must
(a) be blind if we want to forgive others.
(b) be blind to the faults of our friends.
(c) be indifferent to what others do.
(d) overlook certain things.

3. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
In ancient times, people were.
(a) ordered to lose their tempers.
(b) permitted to lose their tempers and not forgive their enemies.
(c) told that it was not good to have an unforgiving temper.
(d) advised to forgive each and every offence committed by both friends and foes.

4. What is the underlying tone of the passage?
(a) We must be forgiving in general.
(b) We must forgive our friends.
(c) There is no limit whatsoever to on duty to forgive.
(d) We must always punish the wrong doer.

PASSAGE-24

Once upon a time, I went for a week's holiday in the Continent with an Indian friend. We both enjoyed ourselves and were sorry when the week was over, but on parting our behaviour was absolutely different. He was plunged in **despair**[1]. He felt that because the holiday was over all happiness was over until the world ended. He could not express his sorrow too much. But in me, the Englishman came out strong. I could not see what there was to make a fuss about. It wasn't as if we were

parting forever or dying. **'Buck up'**[2], I said, 'I said, 'do buck up'. He refuse to buck up and I left him plunged in gloom.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. निराशा, विषाद 2. उत्साह बढ़ाना, मनोबल बढ़ाना

1. What is the Continent in the context of the passage?
   (a) An island. (b) The countryside.
   (c) Africa. (d) Europe.
2. What does the author mean by 'buck up'?
   (a) Buckle yourself up.
   (b) Stand up. (c) Cheer up.
   (d) Shut up.
3. Why was the Indian friend plunged in despair?
   (a) He was hopeless.
   (b) He experienced racial discrimination.
   (c) He would never be so happy again.
   (d) He had spent lot of money.
4. What does 'But in me the Englishman came out strong' imply?
   (a) He was a strong Englishman.
   (b) He had the typical English character.
   (c) The Englishman went out of him.
   (d) He started following Indian traditions.
5. What is the author's intention in the passage?
   (a) To compare the Indian character with the English character.
   (b) To show that an Indian is sorrowful.
   (c) To ridicule the Indian traditions.
   (d) To praise the Englishman.

PASSAGE-25

The world is very full of people – **appallingly**[1] full; it has never been so full before, and they are all **tumbling over**[2] each other. Most of these people one doesn't know and some of them one doesn't like. Well, what has one to do? There are two solutions. One of them is the Nazi solution. If you don't like people, kill them, **banish**[3] them, and **segregate**[4] them. The other way is much less **thrilling**[5], but it is on the whole the way of the democracies. And I prefer it. If you don't like people, put up with them as well as you can. Don't try to love them: you can't, you'll only **strain**[6] yourself. But try to tolerate them.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. भयावह रूप से 2. गिरना पड़ना 3. देश निकाला देना 4. पृथक करना/अलग करना 5. रोमांचकारी 6. थकाना

1. What does the author mean by 'appallingly'?
   (a) He is making an appeal to the leaders of the masses.
   (b) In disconcertingly large numbers.
   (c) Very interesting.
   (d) Unpredictably.
2. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
   According to the writer Nazi solution is
   (a) the earliest solution.
   (b) the readiest solution.
   (c) the national solution.
   (d) the Hitelerian solution.
3. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
   The author thinks that the other solution is much less thrilling because it is
   (a) dull.
   (b) based on tolerance.
   (c) not based on love.
   (d) lacking adventure.
4. Which one of the following is the correct statement?

The author prefers the seconds solution because
(a) he likes it.
(b) he is not a Nazi.
(c) he is essentially being a democrat.
(d) there is no other way.

PASSAGE-26

We should **preserve**[1] Nature to preserve life and beauty. A beautiful **landscape**[2], full of green **vegetation**[3], will not just attract our attention but will fill us with infinite satisfaction. Unfortunately, because of modernization, much of nature is now yielding to towns, roads and industrial areas. In a few places, some natural reserves are now being **carved out**[4] to avert the danger of destroying Nature completely. Man will **perish**[5] without Nature, so modern man should continue this struggle to save plants, which give us oxygen, from **extinction**[6]. Moreover, nature is essential to man's health.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. सुरक्षित रखना 2. प्राकृतिक दृश्य 3. वनस्पति 4. तराशना 5. नष्ट हो जाना, खत्म हो जाना 6. विलोपन

1. What does "Nature" in the passage mean?
(a) Countryside covered with plants and trees.
(b) Physical power that created the world.
(c) Inherent things that determine character.
(d) Practical study of plants and animals.
2. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
According to the passage
(a) beauty is only skin-deep.
(b) everything is beautiful in its natural state.
(c) there is beauty in nature.
(d) Nature is a moral teacher.
3. What does the writer suggest?
(a) We should not modernize, so that Nature can be preserved.
(b) While modernizing, we should be careful not to destroy nature completely.
(c) All nature has been destroyed by modern living.
(d) Carving out natural reserves will hamper the growth of industries.
4. What does "struggle" in the passage mean?
(a) Man's struggle to exist in the world.
(b) Man's struggle to save Nature.
(c) Man's struggle to catch up with modern trends.
(d) Man's struggle to conserve oxygen.
5. Why a beautiful landscape 'will fill with infinite satisfaction'?
(a) We love beauty.
(b) It is full of green vegetation.
(c) It will ensure our future existence.
(d) It will show our command over Nature.

PASSAGE-27

In the technological systems of tomorrow fast – fluid and self – regulating – machines will deal with the flow of physical materials; men with the flow of information and **insight**[1]. Machines will increasingly perform tasks. Machines and men both, instead of being concentrated in gigantic factories and factory cities, will be scattered across the globe, linked together by amazingly sensitive, near-**instantaneous**[2]

communication. Human work will **move out**[3] of the factory and mass office into the community and the home. Machines will be synchronised, as some already are, to the billionth of a second; men will be **desynchronised**[4]. The factory whistle will **vanish**[5]. Even the clock, "the key machine of the modern industrial age" as Lewis Mumford called it a generation age, will lose some of its power over humans, as distinct from purely technological affairs. Simultaneously, the organisation needed to control technology will shift from bureaucracy to **Adhocracy**[6], from **permanence**[7] to **transience**[8], and from a concern with the present to a focus on the future.

In such a world, the most valued **attributes**[9] of the industrial age become handicaps. The technology of tomorrow requires not millions of lightly lettered men, ready to work in unison at endlessly repetitive jobs, it requires not men who take orders in unblinking fashion, aware that the price of bread is mechanical **submission**[10] to authority, but men who can make critical judgements, who can **weave**[11] their way through nobel environments, who are quick to spot new relationship in the rapidly changing reality. It requires men who, in C.P. Snow's, compelling terms, "have the future in their bones".

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. पूर्ण ज्ञान 2. तात्कालिक/क्षणिक 3. बाहर निकल जाना 4. लयबद्ध न होना 5. नष्ट होना 6. अनौपचारिक संगठनात्मक संरचना 7. स्थायित्व 8. अस्थायित्व 9. गुण विशेषता 10. आत्मसम्पर्ण/प्रस्तुतीकरण 11. जोड़ना

1. The technological system of tomorrow will be marked by:
   (a) dehumanisation.
   (b) perfection. (c) automation.
   (d) unpredictability.
2. The future man, according to this passage, must be:
   (a) most adaptative and intelligent.
   (b) most capable of dealing with the changing reality.
   (c) more concerned with the present than the future.
   (d) trained and obedient.
3. 'Near-instantaneous communications' may be regarded as a symbol of:
   (a) anachronisation.
   (b) mischronisation.
   (c) desynchronisation.
   (d) synchronisation.
4. If a person believes that 'the price of ..... is mechanical submission to authority', is:
   (a) a believer in devotion to duty.
   (b) a believer in taking things for granted.
   (c) a believer in doing what he is told, right or wrong.
   (d) a believer in the honesty of machines.
5. The type of society which the author has mentioned makes a plea for:
   (a) a mind assimilative of modern scientific ideas.
   (b) a critical mind having insight into future.
   (c) a mind well-versed in cultural heritage.
   (d) a mind with firm principles of life.

PASSAGE-28

A reason why children at school read books is to please their teacher. If the teacher has said that his, or the other is a

good book, and that it is a sign of good taste to enjoy it, a number of boys and girls, **anxious**[1] to please their teacher, get the book and read it. Two or three of them may genuinely like it, for its own sake, and be grateful to the teacher for putting it in their way. But many will not honestly like it, or will **persuade**[2] themselves that they like it. And that does a great deal of harm. The people who cannot like the book run the risk of two things happening to them; either they are **put off**[3] the idea of the book-let us suppose the book was David Copperfield-either they are put off the idea of classical novels, or they take a dislike to Dickens, and decide firmly never to waste their time on anything of the sort again; or they get a **guilty**[4] **conscience**[5] about the whole thing, they feel that they do not like what they ought to like and therefore there is something wrong with them.

They are quite mistaken, of course. There is nothing wrong with them. The mistake has all been on the teacher's side. What has happened is that they have been **shoved up**[6] against a book before they were ready for it. It is like stomach-ache, and a rooted dislike of that article of food evermore.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-

1. व्याकुल/उद्विग्न 2. विश्वास दिलाना/फुसलाना 3. विरक्ति होना मन से उतर जाना 4. आत्मग्लानि 5. जमीर 6. धकेलना

1. The passage is about what:
   (a) we should do to make children read.
   (b) we should not ask children to read.
   (c) teachers should teach in the classroom.
   (d) treatment is to be given for indigestion.
2. The writer says that teacher should:
   (a) prevent children from reading any book.
   (b) compel children to read moral stories.
   (c) stop compelling children to read books recommended by them.
   (d) carefully supervise what children read.
3. According to the author many boys and girls read books to:
   (a) win the favour of their teachers.
   (b) spend money in a useful way.
   (c) express their gratitude to their teachers.
   (d) show others that they are lovers of books.
4. "The mistake has been on the teacher's side". Hence, the 'mistake' refers to:
   (a) making the children please the teacher.
   (b) asking the children to read books which teachers do not like.
   (c) discouraging children from reading more books.
   (d) recommending them the books intended for adults.
5. Indigestion and violent stomach-ache will be the result if the child:
   (a) reads books not suitable for his age.
   (b) does not read any book.
   (c) is forced to eat food meant for adults.
   (d) is not taken to doctor regularly.

PASSAGE-29

He **dropped off**[1] to sleep. The cigarette **slipped out**[2] of his mouth and burnt a great black hole in his only shirt. The smart of the burn awoke him, and he got up, cursing under his breath and **stumble**[3], about to fall in the dark for a

needle in order to sew up the hole. Otherwise his wife would see it is the morning and would **nag away**[4] at him for a couple of hours. But he could not find a needle. He fell asleep again.

1. The cigarette fell out of the man's mouth because
   (a) he fell off his stool.
   (b) he was surprised to see that it had made a hole in his shirt.
   (c) he fell asleep while smoking.
   (d) he fumbled in the dark for a needle.
2. The man woke up in the dark because
   (a) the cigarette has burnt his favourite shirt.
   (b) the cigarette had burnt his only shirt.
   (c) the cigarette had to be lit again.
   (d) the cigarette had burnt him.
3. The man got up to search for a needle because
   (a) his wife would be very upset.
   (b) the cigarette had damaged his only shirt.
   (c) he wanted to mend the shirt.
   (d) the burn-hole was huge and black.
4. The man wanted to sew the hole because
   (a) he wanted to avoid being scolded by his wife.
   (b) he had nothing else to do.
   (c) he had no other shirt.
   (d) he wanted to sleep again.
5. Which one of the following statements best sums up the man's reaction to his problem?
   (a) The man is extremely upset to find the shirt burnt and frantically tries to repair the damage.
   (b) The hole in the shirt and the wife's anticipated nagging are minor problems, the greater one is that the man cannot find a needle.
   (c) Neither the shirt-hole nor the nagging nor the lack of a needle is of great consequence.
   (d) The man is terrified of his wife and dreads her discovering the burnt shirt.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-

1. चले जाना, आगोश में होना 2. बाहर निकलना 3. लड़खड़ाना/ लुढ़कना 4. दोष ढूंढ़ना

PASSAGE-30

Deriving your authority from the government, your position would **secure**[1] the respect and consideration of everyone, especially in a service where official rank carries so much weight. This would secure you every attention and comfort on your way and there, together with a complete submission to your orders. I know these things are a matter of **indifference**[2] to you except so far as they may further, the great objects you have in view, but they are of importance in themselves, and of every importance to those who have a right to take an interest in your personal position and comfort.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-

1. प्राप्त कर लेना 2. विरक्ति /उदासीनता

1. The great objects in the passage means
   (a) Significant items
   (b) Noble goals.
   (c) Precious merchandise.
   (d) Objects of praise.

2. The writer is asking his reader to accept
   (a) great objects.
   (b) a respected position.
   (c) an official rank.
   (d) a significant assignment.
3. The person addressed in most likely a
   (a) social worker.
   (b) government servant.
   (c) commercial agent.
   (d) foreign dignitary.
4. The writer's attitude towards the person addressed is characterised by
   (a) Officiousness.
   (b) Flattery.
   (c) Humility.
   (d) Arrogance.
5. The above passage most probably is a part of a
   (a) Speech.
   (b) Official communication.
   (c) Written report.
   (d) Personal letter.

PASSAGE-31

The New Year is a time for **resolutions**[1]. Mentally at least, most of us could **compile**[2] **formidable**[3] lists of do's and don'ts. The same old favourites recur year in and year out with monotonous regularity. Past experience has taught us that certain accomplishments are beyond attainment. If we remain **inveterate**[4] smokers, it is only because we have so often experienced frustration that results from failure. Most of us fail in our efforts at self improvement because our schemes are too ambitious and we never have time to carry them out. We also make the fundamental error of announcing our resolutions to everybody so that we look even more foolish when we slip back into our old bad ways.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. संकल्प 2. इकट्ठा करना 3. डराने वाले 4. जिद्दी

1. The phrase 'formidable lists of do's and don'ts means that
   (a) the bad points of our character are formidable.
   (b) the list is so long that it is frightening.
   (c) the things that need to be included is frightening.
   (d) the realisation that we are so imperfect is frightening.
2. 'The same old favourites recur ..... with monotonous regularity' implies that
   (a) we want to be so perfect that we include some items regularly.
   (b) we have been so regularly doing certain things that they have become monotonous.
   (c) in spite of repeated failures, we still would like to try one more time.
   (d) some favourite actions if repeated often could become monotonous.
3. The author seems to imply that many are inverterate smokers because
   (a) they have not really tried to give up smoking.
   (b) they know from past experience that they can never succeed in their attempt to give up smoking.
   (c) they want to forget the frustration of not smoking.
   (d) they do not have the will power to stop smoking.
4. The author says that most of us fail in our attempts at self improvement because
   (a) we set too high goals for ourselves.
   (b) we do not have the persistence of mind.

(c) our nature is such that we cannot become perfect.
(d) certain imperfections have become a part and parcel of our lives.

5. The author seems to think that others
(a) feel happy when we slip back to our old ways.
(b) do not really want us to improve ourselves.
(c) are ready to tease and laugh at our attempts.
(d) might embarrass us by praising our attempts.

PASSAGE-32

As a farmer, I was **determined**[1] that we should get on the computer bandwagon, says Krishnappa Jagannath, the 40-year old head of the Gram computer-**savvy**[2] brother in the US, Jagannath drew up a plan and convinced others of its merit. **Within no time**[3], he was able to raise Rs. 65,000 from the public, enough for the purchase of two assembled Pentium II computers.

That was easy enough. But who would operate these machines? Jagannath decided that it had to be the villagers themselves. He got is touch with a software company, which agreed to train the villagers. Although **wary**[4] initially, the people knew it was worth a try. As they realized it was not so difficult, more and more villagers joined in. Those like T.S. Shobha who showed a greater **aptitude**[5] were sent for extensive training.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. दृढ़-संकल्पी 2. समझना/जानना 3. अतिशीघ्र
4. सावधान/चौकन्ना/सर्तक 5. अभिरूचि

1. Initially Krishnappa Jagannath raised Rs. 65,000:
(a) As a loan from bank.
(b) As a loan from Gram Panchayat.
(c) From the public.
(d) As a borrowing from his brother in the US.

2. Krishnappa Jagannath is a:
(a) Computer engineer trained in the US.
(b) Head of the Gram Panchayat.
(c) District Magistrate of Belandur.
(d) Senior Secondary School teacher in Belandur.

3. Initially the major problem which confronted the villagers was:
(a) Whether branded or assembled computers should be purchased.
(b) Arranging finance for purchase of computers.
(c) As to who would operate the machines.
(d) Getting clearance from the Government authorities.

4. T.S. Shobha was sent for extensive training because she
(a) Was a graduate.
(b) Showed a great aptitude for computers.
(c) Had a computer-savvy brother in the US.
(d) Was very influential.

5. Computer training for the villagers was arranged through:
(a) Computer Society of India.
(b) A software company.
(c) Government of Karnataka.
(d) A Non-Government Organization.

PASSAGE-33

Engineers India Limited (EIL), a public sector undertaking was set up in 1965. It is the leading design and engineering company in the field of petroleum refineries, petrochemicals, oil and gas processing **offshore**[1] structures and platforms, fertilizers, metallurgy, and

power. The services provided by EIL include design, engineering, **procurement**[2], construction anagement, commissioning assistance and project management besides specialist services in the areas of environmental engineering, heat and mass transfer equipment, information technology materials and maintenance, risk analysis, energy conservation and advance control and optimization. It has to its credit over 4000 assignment including 250 major projects. EIL has exported its services to a number of countries in Asia and Africa.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. समुद्रतट से दूर 2. प्रबंध, इंतजाम

1. Engineers India Limited is:
   (a) A petroleum company.
   (b) A leading design and engineering company.
   (c) An engineering training organization.
   (d) An IT company.
2. Engineers India Limited handles:
   (a) Only government contracts.
   (b) Projects only within the country.
   (c) Projects both within India and abroad.
   (d) Projects only in the private sector within India.
3. Engineers India Limited does not deal in which of the following areas?
   (a) Construction management.
   (b) Environment management.
   (c) Heat and mass transfer equipment.
   (d) Cement manufacture.
4. The services provided by Engineers India Limited include:
   (a) Commissioning assistance.
   (b) Financial help.
   (c) Water-harvesting.
   (d) Export duty clearance.
5. Engineers India Limited provides specialist services in:
   (a) Procurement.
   (b) Construction management.
   (c) Risk analysis.
   (d) Project management.

PASSAGE-34

Some people believe that they are masters of their own fate. Other people see themselves as **pawns of fate**[1], believing that what happens to them in their lives is due to luck or chance. The first type, those who believe that they control their **destinies**[2], have been **labelled**[3] internals, whereas the latter, who see their lives as being controlled by outside forces, have been called externals. Internals search more actively for information before making a decision, are more motivated to achieve, and make a greater attempt to control their environment. Externals, however, are more compliant and willing to follow directions. Therefore, internals do well on **sophisticated tasks**[4] – which include most **managerial**[5] and professional jobs – that require complex information processing and learning. In addition, internals are more suited to jobs that require initiative and independence of action. Almost all successful salespeople, for instance are internals. In contrast, externals should do well on jobs that are well structured and routine and in which success depends heavily on **complying**[6] with the directions of others.

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. किस्मत के हाथों की कठपुतली 2. भाग्य/किस्मत 3. उपनाम दिया हुआ, वर्गीकृत किया हुआ 4. जटिल गुढ़ कार्य 5. प्रबंधकीय, शासकीय 6. पालन करना

1. Which one of the following is not correct?
   Internals-
   (a) Have more confidence in their ability.
   (b) Are more enterprising.
   (c) Go in for more routine jobs.
   (d) Are more inquisitive.
2. Which one of these is correct?
   (a) Internals believe in destiny.
   (b) Internals seek jobs which are full of fun of fun and enjoyment.
   (c) Internals believe in receiving guidance and directions from superiors only.
   (d) Internals seek jobs which call for more initiative.
3. Externals perceive themselves:
   (a) as those who search frantically for more information.
   (b) as critical to the success of the organization.
   (c) as those who can influence sales volumes.
   (d) as having little control over organizational outcome.
4. Externals:
   (a) Opt for acquiring new skill-sets.
   (b) Believe that initiative and drive are important for career-building.
   (c) Believe that destiny controls their lives.
   (d) Relish handling complex information processing.

PASSAGE-35

The **prisoner**[1] awaited his chance. For three solid years he had schemed for this opportunity. Now that escape seemed so near at hand, those three years lost some of their **monotony**[2]. But he would never forget the **lashes**[3], the close **confinement**[4], low diet, and worse still the **mental strain**[5] of those black days. Suddenly the warden did what he had hoped. He stopped to unlock the lower **padlock**[6]. With a dull thud he slumped forward with keys in his hands. Swiftly the prisoner seized his keys, unlocked the hall, and ran into the **courtyard.**[7] It took him four seconds to reach the rope-ladder secretly placed there by his accomplices, five more to **clamber**[8] over the wall, and three more to jump into the waiting car to be **whisked away**[9] to freedom. Even though he was guilty, the **prisoner**[10] felt he had paid for his crime, for the man he had robbed three years ago was still a **millionaire**[11].

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दार्थ:-
1. कैदी 2. नीरसता 3. चाबुकों की मार 4. कारावास 5. मानसिक परेशानी 6. एक प्रकार का बाहर लटकने वाला ताला 7. प्रकोष्ठ, प्रांगण 8. हाथ-पैर के बल चढ़ना 9. फुर्ती से लेकर भागना 10. कैदी 11. लखपति

1. For what crime had the prisoner been punished?
   (a) Murder (b) Arson
   (c) Robbery (d) Kidnapping
2. When had the crime been committed?
   (a) Just before the escape.
   (b) Three years earlier.
   (c) Long ago.
   (d) Day earlier.
3. Who slumped forward with a dull thud?
   (a) The millionaire.
   (b) The warden.
   (c) The prisoner.
   (d) Prisoner's accomplice.
4. How many seconds did it take for the prisoner to regain his freedom?
   (a) Four (b) Eight
   (c) Twelve (d) Ten.
5. What did the prisoner suffer the most during imprisonment?
   (a) Loss of freedom.
   (b) Mental strain.
   (c) Physical torture.
   (d) Absence from his family.

Answer key

Passage-1
1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (b)
5. (a)

Passage-2
1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (c)
4. (c)
5. (d)

Passage-3
1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (c)
5. (c)

Passage-4
1. (b)
2. (b)
3. (a)
4. (b)
5. (c)

Passage-5
1. (c)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (c)

Passage-6
1. (d)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (a)

Passage-7
1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (a)

Passage-8
1. (c)
2. (a)
3. (b)

Passage-9
1. (d)
2. (c)
3. (d)

Passage-10
1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (c)

Passage-11
1. (c)
2. (c)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (a)

Passage-12
1. (d)
2. (b)
3. (d)
4. (c)
5. (b)

Passage-13
1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (b)
4. (c)
5. (d)

Passage-14
1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (b)
5. (b)

Passage-15
1. (a)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (c)
5. (d)

Passage-16
1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (b)
5. (d)

Passage-17
1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (d)
5. (a)

Passage-18
1. (d)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (d)
5. (d)

Passage-19
1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (b)
5. (a)

Passage-20
1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (c)
4. (b)

Passage-21
1. (a)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (b)

Passage-22
1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (b)
4. (b)

Passage-23
1. (d)
2. (d)
3. (c)
4. (a)

Passage-24
1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (b)
5. (d)

Passage-25
1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (c)

Passage-26
1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (b)
4. (b)
5. (c)

Passage-27
1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (d)
4. (c)
5. (b)

Passage-28
1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (d)
5. (c)

Passage-29
1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (c)
4. (a)
5. (c)

Passage-30
1. (b)
2. (b)
3. (b)
4. (b)
5. (a)

Passage-31
1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (c)

Passage-32
1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (b)
5. (b)

Passage-33
1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (a)
5. (c)

Passage-34
1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (d)
4. (c)

Passage-35
1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (b)
4. (c)
5. (b)

11 English Practice Sets

CHAPTER

Let us now practice a very important portion of English which is no less important than the detecting error section but attracts less attention from the students. Please note these sections are equally important. In this volume, I have emphasised the importance of this section mainly and hence ten practice sets have been given here for practice.

Practice Set-1

Passage I

The victory of the small Greek democracy of Athens over the mighty Persian Empire in 490 B.C. is one of the most famous events in history. Darius, king of the Persian Empire, was furious because Athens had interceded for the other Greek city-states in revolt against Persian domination. In anger the king sent an enormous army to defeat Athens. He thought it would take drastic steps to pacify the rebellious part of the empire. Persia was ruled by one man.

In Athens, however, all citizens helped to rule. Ennobled by this participation, Athenians were prepared to die for their city-state. Perhaps this was the secret of the remarkable victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city-states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this. Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled from their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They were wise, for the Persians next conquered the city of Etria and captured its people.

Tiny Athens stood alone against Persia. The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their Gods to expedite their victory. The Athenians refurbished their weapons and moved to the plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops.

The Athenian army attacked, and Greek citizens fought bravely. The power of the mighty Persians was offset by the love that the Athenians had for their city. Athenians defeated the Persians in archery and hand combat. Greek soldiers seized Persian ships and burned them, and the Persians fled in terror. Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6400 Persians died, compared with only 192 Athenians.

1. Who has given an account of the battle between Greece and Persia?
   (A) Darius (B) Herodotus
   (C) Plataea
   (D) None of the above
2. What did the Athenians do to expedite victory?
   (A) They equipped their army with better weapons.
   (B) They prayed for assistance of neighbouring states.
   (C) They fooled the Persians by retreating.
   (D) They sought divine assistance.
3. Marathon was the place where
   (A) people went to sanctuaries
   (B) Athenians achieved victory
   (C) Darius ruled
   (D) Greeks seized Persian ships

4. In the passage "intercede" means to
   (A) argue in favour of
   (B) support without any conditions
   (C) justify with examples
   (D) intervene on behalf of
5. This is a passage about
   (A) military strategy
   (B) committed patriotism
   (C) social harmony
   (D) historical record

Passage II

The slamming of the doors had aroused Mother, she peeped out of her room. "What on earth are you boys doing?" she demanded. Herman ventured out of his room "Nothing" he said gruffly, but he was, in colour, a light green. "What was all that running around downstairs?" said Mother. So she had heard the steps, too. We just looked at her. "Burglars" she shouted intentively. I tried to quieten her by starting lightly downstairs. "Come on, Herman," I said. "I'll stay back with Mother," he said, "She's all excited". I stepped back on the landing. "Don't either of you go a step." said Mother. "We'll call the police." Since the phone was downstairs. I didn't see how we were going to call the police nor did I want the police, but Mother made one of her quick incomparable decisions. She flung up a window of her bedroom which faced the bedroom window of the house of a neighbour, picked up a shoe and whammed it through a pane of glass.

6. Herman wanted to remain with Mother because
   (A) she was excited
   (B) he wanted to protect her
   (C) he was lazy to climb down the staircase
   (D) he was frightened
7. Who or what would be running around downstairs?
   (A) Rats (B) The brothers
   (C) Burglars (D) Mother
8. What was the difficulty in calling the police?
   (A) The phone was downstairs.
   (B) There was no phone in the house.
   (C) Mother did not want to call the police.
   (D) The police would not come.
9. "He (Herman), was in colour, a light green." This means he
   (A) was sick (B) was frightened
   (C) the room had a green light
   (D) his dress was green in colour
10. Choose the title most appropriate to the passage.
   (A) Call the police
   (B) Mysterious sounds in the night
   (C) Mother's timely action
   (D) Beware of burglars

Directions (11-20): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom / phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase and mark it in the Answer Book.

11. She was **on the horns of a dilemma** as she had either to leave her job or divorce her husband.
   (A) in nervous condition
   (B) in terrible mood
   (C) in difficult situation
   (D) in suspense
12. He **died in harness**.
   (A) ceased to live
   (B) died of a disease
   (C) died for his country
   (D) died while working
13. All his schemes **ended in smoke**.
   (A) came to nothing
   (B) got on fire (C) burnt up
   (D) attracted everybody
14. The young boy was **kicking his heels** in spite of his mother's stern warnings.
   (A) playing happily
   (B) kicking someone
   (C) wasting time
   (D) passing a gesture of disrespect
15. Fathima felt that she had been made a **scapegoat** for her son's incompetence.
   (A) fool (B) witness
   (C) fall guy (D) proxy
16. She denied **point-blank** her involvement in the crime.
   (A) directly (B) desperately
   (C) stubbornly (D) rudely
17. It is hard **to strike a bargain** with a woman.

(A) to finalize a deal
(B) to negotiate a deal
(C) to negotiate (D) to deal

18. You had better leave India **for good**.
(A) permanently (B) for betterment
(C) for a few days (D) none of these

19. He **took** his father's advice **to heart**.
(A) casually (B) patiently
(C) seriously (D) quietly

20. Can you **give me a hand** with this luggage?
(A) keep a watch on (B) handle
(C) provide me with (D) help me with

Directions (21-40): In the following questions, the 1st andthe last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

21. 1. A lot of people simply dump their rubbish in open bins.
P. All sorts of diseases are carried by the flies.
Q. Then they come into the house and infect uncovered food.
R. In this rubbish the flies breed and multiply.
S. Such carelessness invites flies to the rubbish.
6. Consumption of such food can only bring disease and sickness.
(A) SPQR (B) RQPS
(C) RPQS (D) SRPQ

22. 1. Madurai is a historically important place.
P. Besides all these the Chitra festival attracts visitors.
Q. It has the famous Meenakshi Temple.
R. The place is also famous for the jasmine flower.
S. Further it is an architectural marvel.
6. Due to all these factors Madurai is a popular tourist spot.
(A) QSRP (B) RSPQ
(C) PQRS (D) SRPQ

23. 1. A jackal fell into a dyer's tub.
P. He ordered that he should be respected.
Q. Meanwhile a lion arrived on the scene.
R. He posed as the King of the forest.
S. The dyed jackal ran away.
6. Other jackals ran after him and tore him to pieces.
(A) PQRS (B) QPRS
(C) SQRP (D) RPQS

24. 1. Six year old Prabodh aimed his toy gun at his sister while playing.
P. "You may aim at the pole, or at the wall or at the tree,where no one can get hurt."
Q. Mother got up immediately saying, "No one shoots a human being" and calmly removed the gun from Prabodh.
R. Still Prabodh aimed his gun at the kid.
S. When his mother saw this she said, "No, Prabodh! Not at the baby!"
6. With such a firm action on his mother's part, Prabodh realized where the gun should not be aimed.
(A) PRSQ (B) QSPR
(C) SPRQ (D) SRQP

25. 1. A man wearing dark sunglasses walked into the bank.
P. Then he shouted, "Give me all your money, all the money in this bank right now."
Q. Everyone in the lobby screamed and started running.
R. He went up to the teller and held up a hand grenade for all to see.
S. Nervously the young female teller handed the man three big bags loaded with cash.
6. Holding the grenade in one hand and the bags in the other, he walked out of the building.
(A) PSRQ (B) QSPR
(C) RPQS (D) SRQP

26. 1. Martha taught English Literature.
P. She would involve them in role-plays.
Q. Her students were young learners.

R. This way the students found it easier to identify with the characters.
S. They fell into the age group of 14-16 years.
6. They looked forward to attending her classes.
(A) QSPR (B) QPSR
(C) RSPQ (D) SQRP

27. 1. Mary and Jo were amateur singers.
P. He called them for auditions the following week.
Q. So they approached a leading music company.
R. They wanted to try their luck at playback singing.
S. But the manager said that they would have to qualify an audition test.
6. Fortunately they qualified the test.
(A) RSPQ (B) QPRS
(C) PRSQ (D) RQSP

28. 1. Rubik's Cube was most popular puzzle in 1980s.
P. His name was Erno Rubik.
Q. In 1977 he produced the plastic version.
R. It was invented by an architect.
S. The first cube was made of wood.
6. It won a prize at the Budapest International Fair.
(A) QRPS (B) RSPQ
(C) RPSQ (D) PRSQ

29. 1. Carpentry is a very strenuous profession.
P. Because of such tools they put themselves at risk of injury.
Q. In such areas it is all too easy to fall or slip.
R. Sometimes their work demands climbing on high rise buildings.
S. Carpenters have to work with sharp tools.
6. Their lives, thus, are full of challenges.
(A) SPRQ (B) PQSR
(C) RPSQ (D) SQPR

30. 1. In ancient times a King named Sagar performed the 'Ashwamedha Yagna'.
P. No one could capture the horse.
Q. Many tried to capture the horse.
R. As per rules a splendid horse was let loose and allowed to wander.
S. Those who tried had to fight Sagar's warriors.
6. Thus Sagar's fame spread far and wide.
(A) RSPQ (B) RQPS
(C) RQSP (D) QPRS

31. 1. The bee has no sense of proportion.
P. It goes about collecting honey.
Q. It has never learnt to spend.
R. As though starvation was staring it at its face.
S. Even with stocks sufficient for 20 generations.
6. And that is how God has made them.
(A) PRQS (B) RSQP
(C) QSPR (D) QRPS

32. 1. Snakes are the most feared of all reptiles.
P. Superstition and ignorance prevents proper treatment.
Q. It is also beneficial to man.
R. Snake is not only a source of fear and harm.
S. Many people are killed by snakes in India and all over the world.
6. Medicines are made from its poison.
(A) PRSQ (B) QRSP
(C) SPRQ (D) SRQP

33. 1. Computers have infiltrated into all aspects of life.
P. This shows that the computer has become all-powerful.
Q. So is it with many other things where computers are indispensable.
R. City traffic, airline booking and air-traffic are all computer-controlled.
S. In such a situation, computer breakdown means the breakdown of the system it controls.
6. Such is our dependence on it.
(A) RQSP (B) SQPR
(C) PQRS (D) RPQS

34. 1. Albert Edward had never liked the new vicar.
P. He wasn't the type of man they wanted with a classy congregation.

Q. And now he straightened himself a little.
R. He knew his value.
S. He'd said from the beginning that they had made a mistake.
6. He wasn't going to allow himself to be put upon.

(A) PSQR (B) QRPS
(C) SPQR (D) SRPQ

35. 1. Jai Hai is a hand-ball type game.
P. In fact this game originated in the Basque region of Spain.
Q. And in Florida it is legal to place bets on the players of Jai Hai.
R. It is one of the fastest-moving ball games.
S. Although played quite well in Florida & Latin America, it is not an American game.
6. Sports experts agree that Jai Hai requires more skill, speed, endurance and nerve than any other game.

(A) PSRQ (B) PSQR
(C) SRPQ (D) SPRQ

36. 1. Proud Little Astronomer sees a huge dragon in the moon.
P. Big Astronomer calls him and shows him the fly.
Q. He runs to the Big Astronomer and calls him home.
R. He is very excited and remembers his rival Big Astronomer.
S. Big Astronomer agrees and later discovers a fly in the telescope lens.
6. Little Astronomer is shamefaced and becomes humble.

(A) RQSP (B) PQRS
(C) RSPQ (D) QPSR

37. 1. What is this life if full of care,
P. No time to stand beneath the boughs
Q. We have no time to stand and stare
R. No time to see, when woods we pass
S. And stare as long as sheep or cows
6. Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.

(A) QPSR (B) QSPR
(C) RSPQ (D) SPRQ

38. 1. Louis Washkansky was a 56 year old South African.
P. He had a damaged heart.
Q. A team of doctors led by Dr. C. Barnard was formed.
R. He could not be cured.
S. So the doctors decided to give him a new heart.
6. The team conducted the operation.

(A) QSRP (B) RPSQ
(C) SQPR (D) PRSQ

39. 1. Bhima reached the Rakshasa's den.
P. He was a monster with red hair and a red beard.
Q. He climbed down from the cart.
R. At once he sat down to eat the food.
S. The Rakshasa saw him.
6. When he saw what Bhima was doing, he roared.

(A) PQRS (B) RQPS
(C) QRSP (D) QPSR

40. 1. His son fell into bad company of village boys.
P. The father wanted to wean his son from bad company.
Q. A few days later all bananas got spoiled.
R. His father was much worried about his son's bad company.
S. To give a lesson to the son, his father gave him a few good bananas with a rotten one.
6. The boy understood the desired lesson his father wanted to give him.

(A) RPSQ (B) SQPR
(C) PSQR (D) QSPR

Directions (41-50): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

41. A small room in a big house, hotel, ship etc. where glasses, dishes, spoons, food etc. are kept

(A) Portico (B) Pantry
(C) Mezzanine (D) Kitchen

42. A foreigner who settles in a country

(A) Immigrant (B) Emigrant
(C) Alien (D) Visitor

43. Doing something according to one's own free will
(A) Wilfully (B) Obligingly
(C) Voluntarily (D) Compulsorily

44. Place that provides refuge
(A) Shelter (B) House
(C) Country (D) Asylum

45. A person who gambles or bets
(A) Punter (B) Backer
(C) Customer (D) Client

46. Art of writing for newspapers and magazines
(A) Literature (B) Journalism
(C) Biography (D) Artistry

47. An abandoned child of unknown parents who is found by somebody
(A) Foundling (B) Sibling
(C) Urchin (D) Orphan

48. Parts of a country behind the coast or a river bank.
(A) Swamps (B) Marshes
(C) Hinterland (D) Isthmuses

49. A written statement about someone's character, usually provided by an employer
(A) Testimonial (B) Memorandum
(C) Certificate (D) Licence

50. One who does not make mistakes
(A) Pessimist (B) Optimist
(C) Infallible (D) Hypocrite

Directions (51-70): In the following questions, a port of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part a, h and c which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, four answer is (D).

51. The ground was wet outside when I got up in the morning yesterday. It had <u>been raining all in</u> the night.
(A) rained all in
(B) been raining all through
(C) raining all in
(D) No improvement

52. The Women's Emancipation Bill was sent back to the Lok Sabha by the President for <u>further examination.</u>
(A) further scrutiny
(B) further reading
(C) further perusal
(D) No improvement

53. The Finance Minister said that he would work for the <u>impartial</u> distribution of wealth.
(A) equitable (B) just
(C) fair (D) No improvement

54. Will you <u>lend me few rupees</u> in this hour of need?
(A) borrow me a few rupees
(B) lend me any rupees
(C) lend me a few rupees
(D) No improvement

55. After the heavy rains last week, the water in the lake raised <u>another two feet.</u>
(A) would raise another two feet
(B) raise another two feet
(C) rose another two feet
(D) No improvement

56. <u>Unless you work hard</u>, you will not pass.
(A) as long as you work hard
(B) till you work hard
(C) until you work hard
(D) No improvement

57. The minister was <u>removed</u> from a key post,
(A) thrown out (B) rusticated
(C) ousted (D) No improvement

58. <u>Audacity</u> is the mother of invention.
(A) Tenacity (B) Necessity
(C) Paucity (D) No improvement

59. Professionals must continuously <u>improve</u> their skills, (A) hone
(B) fine tune (C) explore
(D) No improvement

60. Mr. Raj has been asked to <u>submit</u> details of his tax returns,
(A) give (B) furnish
(C) disclose (D) No improvement

61. More than 60 percent of India's population <u>live under the poverty line.</u>
(A) lives below the poverty line
(B) stay below the poverty line
(C) stay under the poverty line
(D) live beside the poverty line

62. <u>Since we are living</u> in Bangalore for five years, we are reluctant to move to another city.

(A) Since we were living
(B) Being that we have been living
(C) Being that we living
(D) Since we have been living

63. Being too costly for him, he could not buy the coat.
(A) It being too costly for him
(B) He being too costly
(C) Being it too costly
(D) No improvement

64. No sooner has she agreed to marry him than she started having terrible doubts.
(A) She no sooner had agreed
(B) No sooner had she agreed
(C) No sooner did she agreed
(D) No improvement

65. I didn't need to water the flowers. Just after I finished it started raining.
(A) I didn't water the plants
(B) I needn't water the plants
(C) I needn't have watered the flowers
(D) No improvement

66. He complained of having tortured by the police,
(A) having been tortured
(B) tortured
(C) been tortured
(D) No improvement

67. The orphans have been clamouring for nutritious food from the past two weeks.
(A) for past (B) since the past
(C) for the past (D) No improvement

68. The good fortune of being your student in my younger days has helped me greatly in my life.
(A) of my being your student
(B) of my myself being your student
(C) of my having been your student
(D) No improvement

69. He should not had done it.
(A) should had not (B) should not have
(C) should have (D) should had

70. I will now deal with him in a manner different from the one I have adopted so far.
(A) I adopted
(B) I was adopting
(C) I have been adopting
(D) No improvement

Directions: In questions no. 71 to 85, a sentence has been given in Direct/ Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/ Direct and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

71. The student said, "Let me come in."
(A) The student told that let he be allowed to come in.
(B) The student said that if he is allowed to come in.
(C) The student requested to let him come in.
(D) The student requested that he might be allowed to come in.

72. He said, "Babies, drink milk."
(A) He said that babies drink milk.
(B) He told that babies should drink milk.
(C) He advised the babies to drink milk.
(D) He said that babies drank milk.

73. I said, "I came here yesterday."
(A) I said that I came here that day.
(B) I said that go here yesterday.
(C) I said that I had come there the previous day.
(D) I say that I went there the previous day.

74. He said, "The government is writing letters."
(A) He said that the government is writing letters.
(B) He said that the government was writing letters.
(C) He said that the government will write letters.
(D) He said that the government wrote letters.

75. He said, "I have passed the examination."
(A) He said that he had passed the examination.
(B) He announced that he has passed the examination.
(C) He said that he had to pass the examination.
(D) He said that he has passed the examination.

76. Naren said, "Why are you still waiting here, Binod?"

(A) Naren asked Binod why he was still waiting there.
(B) Naren asked Binod that why he was still waiting there.
(C) Naren asked Binod why he is still waiting there.
(D) Naren asked Binod that why you were still waiting there.

77. "Jack fell as he'd have wished," the mother said.
(A) The mother said that Jack had fallen as he would have wished.
(B) The mother said that Jack fell as he had wished.
(C) The mother said that Jack has fallen as he has wished.
(D) The mother said that Jack had been fallen as he would have been wished.

78. "Can you see a woman seated on the bench in a park ?" — Alice asked her.
(A) Alice asked her if she could see a woman seated on the bench in a park.
(B) Alice told her if she could see a woman seated on the bench in a park.
(C) Alice asked her if she could see a woman seated on the bench in a park.
(D) Alice asked her if she could have seen a woman seated on the bench in a park.

79. The king said, "My force will protect the kingdom."
(A) The king said that his force would protect the kingdom.
(B) The king said that the king's force will protect the kingdom.
(C) The king ordered that our force should protect the kingdom.
(D) The king commanded that his force will be protected the kingdom.

80. "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.
(A) She ordered the boys "Don't play on the grass."
(B) She said to the boys that they should not play on the grass.
(C) She told the boys that they should not be playing on the grass.
(D) She told the boys not to play on the grass.

81. The doctor says, "It is better you undergo a surgery next week."
(A) The doctor advised me to undergo a surgery the following week.
(B) The doctor says that it is better I undergo a surgery the following week.
(C) The doctor says that it was better I underwent a surgery the coming week.
(D) The doctor advises that it is better I underwent a surgery the following week.

82. The teacher asked the student when he would submit his assignment.
(A) The teacher said to the student, "When will you submit your assignment ?"
(B) The teacher asked the student, "When will you submit his assignment ?"
(C) The teacher asked the student, "When would you submit his assignment ?"
(D) The teacher asked the student, "When would he submit his assignment ?"

83. The Principal asked me whether I had informed the Chief Guest the revised schedule the day before.
(A) The Principal said to me, "Did I inform the Chief Guest the revised schedule the day before ?"
(B) The Principal said to me, "Have I informed the Chief Guest the revised schedule the day before ?"
(C) The Principal said to me, "Have you informed the Chief Guest the revised schedule yesterday ?"
(D) The Principal said to me, "Did you inform the Chief Guest the revised schedule yesterday ?"

84. The Chief Guest said, "It gives me great pleasure to be here this morning."
(A) The Chief Guest said that that gave me great pleasure to be there that morning.
(B) The Chief Guest said that it gave him great pleasure to be there that morning.

(C) The Chief Guest said that it gives him great pleasure to be here that morning.
(D) The Chief Guest said that it gives him great pleasure to be there that morning.

85. He said, "What a lovely voice she has !'
(A) He exclaimed that she had a very lovely voice.
(B) He exclaimed that she has a very lovely voice.
(C) He exclaimed that she did not have a lovely voice.
(D) He exclaimed that she does not have a lovely voice.

Directions : In questions no. 86 to 100, a sentence has been given in Active/ Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/ Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

86. Are you not revising your lessons?
(A) Are your lessons not be revised by you?
(B) Are your lessons not being revised by you?
(C) Are not your lessons revised by you?
(D) Are you not being revising your lessons?

87. We should not encourage indiscipline.
(A) Indiscipline should have not encouraged by us.
(B) Indiscipline should not be encouraged by us.
(C) Indiscipline should not being encouraged.
(D) Indiscipline should not been encouraged.

88. Robin would draw a picture in the competition.
(A) In the competition Robin would have to draw a picture.
(B) A picture in the competition would have been drawn by Robin.
(C) In the competition Robin would be draw a picture.
(D) A picture would be drawn by Robin in the competition.

89. Who gave you ice-cream?
(A) Who has given you ice-cream?
(B) By whom were you given ice-cream?
(C) By whom was you given ice-cream?
(D) Who had given you ice-cream?

90. Will Motin he helped by us?
(A) Will Motin help us?
(B) Shall we help Motin?
(C) Shall Motin be helped?
(D) We shall helped Motin?

91. Our Almighty will bless wise men.
(A) Wise men will be blessed by our Almighty.
(B) Wise men should be blessed by our Almighty.
(C) Wise men have been blessed by our Almighty.
(D) Wise men would be blessed by our Almighty.

92. The Army chief punished his subordinate.
(A) His subordinate is punished by the Army chief.
(B) His subordinate is being punished by the Army chief.
(C) His subordinate was punished by the Army chief.
(D) His subordinate was being punished by the Army chief.

93. One must keep one's promises.
(A) One's promises are kept.
(B) One promises must be kept.
(C) One's promises were kept.
(D) One's promises must kept.

94. They have cut all the telephone wires.
(A) All the telephone wires will be cut.
(B) All the telephone wires had been cut.
(C) All the telephone wires have been cut.
(D) All the telephone wires shall be cut.

95. I shall write a letter.
(A) A letter is writing by me.
(B) A letter will be written by me.
(C) A letter has written to me.
(D) A letter has been written by me.

96. Do not inform the police about the robbery.
(A) The police do not be informed about the robbery.
(B) Let not the police be informed about the robbery.
(C) Let the police be informed about the robbery.

(D) The police need to be informed by the robbery.

97. They have spotted me in the crowd.
(A) I am spotted by them in the crowd.
(B) I will have been spotted by them in the crowd.
(C) I would have been spotted by them in the crowd.
(D) I have been spotted by them in the crowd.

98. He made us work.
(A) We were made to work by him.
(B) We would work by him.
(C) We might work by him.
(D) We have to work by him.

99. A letter has been written by me.
(A) I have been writing a letter.
(B) I has written a letter.
(C) I had written a letter.
(D) I have written a letter.

100. I cannot draw this picture
(A) This picture cannot be drawn be me.
(B) This picture cannot be drawn by I.
(C) This picture could not be drawn by me.
(D) This picture could not be drawn by I.

Answer-key

1. (B)	2. (D)	3. (B)	4. (D)	5. (B)	5. (A)	7. (C)	8. (A)
9. (B)	10. (C)	11. (C)	12. (D)	13. (A)	14. (C)	15. (C)	16. (A)
17. (A)	18. (A)	19. (C)	20. (D)	21. (D)	22. (A)	23. (D)	24. (D)
25. (C)	26. (A)	27. (D)	28. (C)	29. (A)	30. (B)	31. (C)	32. (C)
33. (A)	34. (A)	35. (D)	36. (A)	37. (A)	38. (D)	39. (C)	40. (A)
41. (B)	42. (A)	43. (C)	44. (D)	45. (A)	46. (B)	47 (A)	48. (C)
49. (A)	50. (C)	51. (B)	52. (A)	53. (A)	54. (C)	55. (C)	56. (D)
57. (C)	58. (B)	59. (A)	60. (B)	61. (A)	62. (D)	63. (A)	64. (B)
65. (C)	66. (A)	67. (C)	68. (C)	69. (B)	70. (D)	71. (D)	72. (C)
73. (C)	74. (B)	75. (A)	76. (A)	77. (A)	78. (A)	79. (A)	80. (D)
81. (B)	82. (A)	83. (D)	84. (B)	85. (A)	86. (B)	87. (B)	88. (D)
89. (B)	90. (B)	91. (A)	92. (C)	93. (B)	94. (C)	95. (B)	96. (B)
97. (D)	98. (A)	99. (D)	100. (A)				

Sentence arrargement (Hint) Note:'→' Shows the order

21. P→Q →6 22. 1→Q 23. 1→R→P 24. 1→S→R
25. 1→R 26. Q→S 27. 1→R→Q 28. 1→R→P
29. S→P 30. Q→P→S 31. S→P→R
32. 1→S ; R→Q 33. R→Q→S 34. 1→P ; R →6

Meaning of difficult words used in passages

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Deliverance	Rescue	बचाव
2.	Ennoble	to make noble	उच्च पद देना
3.	Expedite	to speed up	जल्दी करना

4.	Gruffly	in hoarse voice	भारी आवाज में
5.	Intentively	attentively	ध्यानपूर्वक
6.	Intercede	Mediate	मध्यस्थता करना
7.	Refurbish	Renovate	मरम्मत करना
8.	Scapegoat	one who bears the consequences in place of another person	बलि का बकरा
9.	Whammed	to give a solid blow	जोर से मारना
10.	Perusal	to look at or read (something) in an informal or relaxed way	ध्यान से पढ़ना
11.	Secreting	confidential	छिपना

Meaning of difficult words used in one-word substitution

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Portico	a row of columns supporting a roof at the entrance of a building	बरामदा
2.	Pantry	a small room in a house in which food is stored	रसोई भंडार
3.	Mezzanine of building	a small floor that is between two main levels	रंगमंच का तहखाना
4.	Immigrant	a person who comes to a country to live there	अप्रवासी
5.	Emigrant	a person who leaves a country or region to live in another one	विदेशवासी
6.	Alien	not familiar	अपरिचित
7.	Obligingly	helpful in a friendly way	उदारतापूर्वक
8.	Voluntarily	doing something wiling is	स्वेच्छा से
9.	Asylum	sanctuary, refuge	पागल खाना
10.	Punter	someone who makes a bet	बाजी लगाने वाला
11.	Foundling	a baby that is found after being left by its parents	परित्यक्त बच्चा
12.	Sibling	a brother or sister	भाई या बहन
13.	Urchin	usually poor and dirty child who annoys people or causes minor trouble.	लावरिस शरारती बच्चा
14.	Swamps	land that is always wet and often partly covered with water	दलदल
15.	Marshes	an area of soft, wet land that has many grasses and other plants	दलदल
16.	Hinterland	an area that is not close to any cities or towns	समुद्र या नदी तट के पीछे का प्रदेश
17.	Isthmus	a narrow area of land that connects two larger pieces of land	संयोग भूमि
18.	Pessimist	a feeling or belief that what you hope for will not happen	निराशावाद
19.	Optimist	a feeling or belief that good things will happen	आशावादी
20.	Infallible	not capable of being wrong or making mistakes	कभी गलती न करने वाला
21.	Hypocrite	pretender or one who deceives	ढोंगी

Practice Set-2

PASSAGE - 1

Unlike the masses, intellectuals have a taste for rationality and an interest in facts. Their critical habit of mind makes them resistant to the kind of propaganda that works so well on the majority. Intellectuals are the kind of people who demand evidence and are shocked by logical inconsistencies and fallacies. They regard over-simplification as the original sin of the mind and have no use for the slogans, the unqualified assertions and sweeping generalizations, which are the propagandist's stock-in-trade.

1. Intellectual are the kind of people who
   (A) look for evidence in support of logical inconsistencies and fallacies
   (B) accept only those things which are logically consistent and well supported by evidence
   (C) demand logical inconsistencies and fallacies
   (D) ignore faulty logic and wrong-beliefs.
2. 'Fallacies' means
   (A) illogical arguments
   (B) inconsistencies
   (C) false evidence
   (D) false beliefs
3. A trait which intellectuals do not possess is
   (A) over-simplification
   (B) logical thinking
   (C) critical thinking
   (D) rationality
4. The first sentence of the passage suggests that
   (A) intellectuals behave like individuals, not like members of a crowd
   (B) individuals are intellectuals
   (C) all individuals have a taste for rationality and an interest in facts
   (D) groups consist, of intellectuals
5. The majority of people
   (A) work well with intellectuals
   (B) possess a critical habit of mind
   (C) resist propaganda
   (D) do not possess a critical habit of mind

PASSAGE - 2

Unquestionably, a literary life is for the most part an unhappy life, because, if you have genius, you must suffer the penalty of genius; and if you have only talent, there are so many cares and worries incidental to the circumstances of men of letters, as to make life exceedingly miserable. Besides the pangs of composition, and the continuous disappointment which a true artist feels at his inability to reveal himself, there is the ever-recurring difficulty of gaining the public ear. Young writers are buoyed up by the hope and the belief, that they have only to throw that poem at the world's feet to get back in return the laurel crown; that they have only to push that novel into print to be acknowledged at once as a new light in literature. You can never convince a young author, that the editors of magazines and the publishers of books are a practical body of men, who are by no means frantically anxious about placing the best literature before the public. Nay that, for the most part, they are mere brokers, who conduct their business on the hardest lines of a Profit and Loss account. But supposing your book fairly launches, its perils are only beginning. You have to run the gauntlet of the critics. To a young author, again this seems to be a terrible order. When you are a little older, you will find that criticism is not much more serious than the bye-play of clowns in a circus, when they beat about the ring the victim with bladders slung at the end of long poles. A time comes in the

life of every author when he regards critics as comical, rather than formidable; and goes his way unheeding. But there are sensitive souls that yield under the chastisement, and, perhaps, after suffering much silent torture, abandon the profession of the pen for ever. Keats, perhaps, is the saddest example of a fine spirit hounded to death by savage criticism; because, whatever his biographers may aver, that furious attack of Gifford and Terry undoubtedly expedited his death. But no doubt there are hundreds who suffer keenly from hostile and unscrupulous criticism; and who have to bear that suffering in silence, because it is a cardinal principle in literature that the most unwise thing in the world for an author is to take public notice of criticism in the way of defending himself. Silence is the only safeguard, as it is the only dignified protest against insult and offence.

6. The writer's attitude towards the literary critics is of
   (A) scorn (B) respect
   (C) reverence (D) indifference
7. The writer's advice to the literary artists regarding criticism of their work is to
   (A) withdraw it
   (B) maintain perfect silence
   (C) defend it publicly
   (D) protest against it
8. It is an established fact that our literary artists are
   (A) unhappy (B) successful
   (C) geniuses (D) talented
9. Young writers are
   (A) candid (B) canny
   (C) over-confident
   (D) sceptical
10. The literary publishers publish only what is
   (A) topical (B) handy
   (C) best (D) saleable

Directions (11-15): Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer

11. (A) Excution (B) Excitment
   (C) Expedition (D) Extrection
12. (A) Expact (B) Impact
   (C) Exite (D) Imped
13. (A) Intruisting (B) Interesting
   (C) Intersting (D) Entertening
14. (A) Supremecy (B) Suppressor
   (C) Surfiet (D) Surender
15. (A) Spectacular (B) Spactroscope
   (C) Spinache (D) Splended

Directions (16-20): Four alternatives are given for the idiom / phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom / phrase and mark it .

16. To <u>keep under wraps</u> means to keep something
   (A) covered (B) protected
   (C) unpacked (D) secret
17. After independence Indian agriculture rose <u>like a phoenix</u> due to the Green Revolution.
   (A) with a new life
   (B) with a start (C) with royal gait
   (D) with vengeance
18. His failure at the election has been a <u>sore point with</u> him for a longtime.
   (A) something which hurts
   (B) something that brings fear to
   (C) something memorable for
   (D) something pleasurable to
19. As the bomb exploded people ran <u>helter-skelter.</u>
   (A) in great fear
   (B) in disorderly haste
   (C) in haste (D) in great sorrow
20. To <u>emerge out of thin air</u> means to
   (A) appear suddenly
   (B) descend gradually
   (C) fall down quickly
   (D) enter from space

Directions (21-25): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words I sentence and indicate it by putting the appropriate number of option down in the Answer Sheet.

21. Not following social norms
   (A) Atheism (B) Theism
   (C) idolatry (D) Iconoclasm
22. A hater of marriage
   (A) Misanthrope (B) Misogynist
   (C) Philanthropist
   (D) Misogamist

23. Irresistible craving to set everything on fire
(A) Megalomania (B) Dipsomania
(C) Kleptomania (D) Pyromania

24. One who stays away from school/work without permission
(A) Pedant (B) Supplicant
(C) Mendicant (D) Truant

25. The act of killing a whole group of people, especially a whole race
(A) Patricide (B) Parricide
(C) Matricide (D) Genocide

Directions (26-30); In questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word Is). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four .

26. The little girl was knocked down by a speeding car and she lost her..... immediately.
(A) conscience (B) conscientious
(C) conscious (D) consciousness

27. She found a few good cards in a shop and she bought.....cards last night.
(A) those (B) that
(C) them (D) this

28. Ten miles.....a long way to walk.
(A) are (B) is
(C) are being (D) are not

29. Will those of you who have objections to this proposal.....put up your hands, please?
(A) discussed
(B) being discussed
(C) having discussed
(D) discussing

30. She had frequent toothaches. So she decided to.....
(A) remove her teeth
(B) removing her teeth
(C) have her teeth removed
(D) having her teeth removed

Directions: In question numbers 31 to 35, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet

31. **Adequate**
(A) Sufficient (B) Acceptable
(C) Admissible (D) Surplus

32. **Abolish**
(A) Demolish (B) Delete
(C) Ban (D) Accomplish

33. **Prolific**
(A) Skilful (B) Swift
(C) Productive (D) Wearisome

34. **Plenitude**
(A) Scarcity (B) Prosperity
(C) Ecstasy (D) Abundance

35. **Slipshod**
(A) Vulgar (B) Careless
(C) Commonplace (D) Retaliatory

Directions : In question numbers 36 to 40, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

36. **Incoherent**
(A) Intelligible (B) Disorganised
(C) Unequal (D) Detached

37. **Contaminate**
(A) Simplify (B) Purify
(C) Glorify (D) Gratify

38. **Excitement**
(A) Incitement (B) Disturbance
(C) Boredom (D) Calmness

39. **Notice**
(A) Ignore (B) Forget
(C) Soil (D) Overlook

40. **Adorn**
(A) Possess (B) Rob
(C) Soil (D) Snatch

CLOZE TEST

Directions (41—50): In these questions, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Indicate your correct answer.

Happy is the man who.... **(41)**.... the habit of reading when he is young. He has secured a lifelong source of....**(42)**...., instruction and inspiration. So long as he has his beloved books he need....**(43)**.....feel lonely. He always has a pleasant....**(44)**....of leisure moments. He is the....**(45)**....of wealth more precious than gold. .....**(46)**....indeed is the man who

does not read and....**(47)**....is his life. .....**(48)**....gives the highest kind of pleasure. When we are....**(49)**....it is a healthy recreation to lose.... **(50)**...in the company of books.

41. (A) owns (B) buys (C) acquires (D) takes
42. (A) pleasure (B) satisfaction (C) sadness (D) dejection
43. (A) always (B) ever (C) sometimes (D) never
44. (A) source (B) occupation (C) possession (D) relief
45. (A) possessor (B) loser (C) master (D) heir
46. (A) Rich (B) Lucky (C) Poor (D) Bad
47. (A) full (B) vacuum (C) empty (D) deep
48. (A) Writing (B) Speaking (C) Listening (D) Reading
49. (A) weak (B) fresh (C) sick (D) tired
50. (A) himself (B) ourselves (C) yourselves (D) themselves

Answer-key

1. (B)	2. (D)	3. (A)	4. (A)	5. (D)	6. (A)	7. (B)
8. (A)	9. (C)	10. (D)	11. (C)	12. (B)	13. (B)	14. (B)
15. (A)	16. (D)	17. (A)	18. (A)	19. (B)	20. (A)	21. (D)
22. (D)	23. (D)	24. (D)	25. (D)	26. (D)	27. (A)	28. (B)
29. (B)	30. (C)	31. (A)	32. (C)	33. (C)	34. (D)	35. (B)
36. (A)	37. (B)	38. (C)	39. (A)	40. (C)	41. (C)	42. (A)
43. (D)	44. (B)	45. (A)	46. (C)	47 (C)	48. (D)	49. (D)
50. (B)						

Idioms and Phrases

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Atheism	No belief in God	नास्तिकता
2.	Dispsomania	Obsersion to drink	शराब पीने की सनक
3.	Idolotry	Worship of God	मूर्त्ति पूजन
4.	Iconoclasm	Not following social norms	सामाजिक परम्परा को ना मानना
5.	Kleptomania	Obsession to steal	चोरी करने की सनक
6.	Misogynist	One who hates women	महिलाओं से नफरत करने वाला
7.	Misogamist	One who hates marriage	जो शादी से नफरत करे
8.	Megalomania	A mental disorder marked by feeling of personal grandeur	ऐसी मानसिक बिमारी जिसमे व्यक्ति खुद को बहुत भव्य/महान समझता हो
9.	Misanthrope	One who hates mankind	मानवताद्रोही
10.	Philanthrope	One who loves mankind	मानवताप्रेमी
11.	Theism	Belief in God	आस्तिकता

Meaning of difficult words used in passages (in alphabetical order)

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Assertions	The act of stating forcefully	अभिकथन
2.	Buoyed	Uplift/support	ऊपर उठाना
3.	Bye-play	Side Play	मुख्य खेल के अलावा खेल
4.	Clowns	Jokers	जोकर
5.	Cardinal	Main/of basic importance	मुख्य
6.	Chastisement	Inflicting of punishment	सजा
7.	Cares	Worries	परवाह
8.	Frantically	Emotionally out of control	उन्मन्त/व्यग्र
9.	Formidable	Causing fear	डरावना
10.	Hound	to harass persistently	लगातार परेशान करना
11.	Inconsistence	Illogical in thoughts	असंगति
12.	Logical	Rational	तार्किक
13.	Laurel-Crown	Honour	सम्मान
14.	Men of Letters	Educated Men	शिक्षित व्यक्ति
15.	Propagandist	One who spread propaganda	जो धारण को फैलाये
16.	Propaganda	Ideas, facts or rumour purposely spread	धारणा/प्रचार
17.	Pangs	a brief piercing spasm of pain	टीस
18.	Perils	danger	खतरा
19.	Rationality	the quality of being rational (based on reasons)	तर्क
20.	Savage	Uncultivated	असभ्य
21.	Stock-in-trade	Merchandise or similar things necessary for trade	बिक्री-माल
22.	Sweeping generalization	A general statement that removes chances of consideration or being right	कथन जो तर्क या विचार से परे हो
23.	Unscrupulous	Unprincipled	असिधान्तिक

Correct Spellings With Meaning

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Entertaining	that amuses	मनोरंजक
2.	Expect	to hope	उम्मीद करना
3.	Extraction	the act of taking out/drawing forth	तत्व/सार निकालना

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
4.	Excitement	State of being energized or stimulated	उत्तेजित अवस्था
5.	Execution	the act of performing	निष्पादन
6.	Genocide	Killing of masses	नरसंहार
7.	Impede	to hinder	रूकावट पैदा करना
8.	Impact	to have a direct effect	असर डालना
9.	Interesting	attracting/interesting	दिलचस्प
10.	Mendicant	beggar	भिखारी
11.	Matricide	Killing of mother	माँ की हत्या
12.	Patricide	Killing of father	पिता की हत्या
13.	Parricide	Killing of parents	माता-पिता की हत्या
14.	Pedant	one who makes a show of knowledge	अपने ज्ञान का प्रदर्शन करने वाला
15.	Pyromania	obsession to set things on fire	आग लगने की सनक
16.	Supremacy	the quality of being high in rank	सर्वोच्चता
17.	Surfeit	Excess	प्रचुरता में
18.	Suppressor	One who suppresses or restrain	दबाने वाला
19.	Surrender	to capitulate	आत्म समर्पण करना
20.	Spectacular	worthseeing	देखने लायक
21.	Spactroscope	an instrument that forms spectra of the visible region of the electromagnetic spectrum	जो चुम्बकीय किरण पुंज के पट्टियाँ बनाये
22.	Spinach	a type of catable grass	पालक
23.	Splendid	Marvellous	भव्य

Practice Set-3

Direction-(1-10) Read the passages given below and answer the following questions.

PASSAGE-1

"Nobody knows my name" is the title of one of James Baldwin's celebrated books. Who knows the name of the old man sitting amidst ruins pondering over his hubble-bubble ? We do not. It does not matter. He is there like the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps but with one difference. The North Pole, the Everest and the Alps will be there when he is not there any more. Can we really say this? "Dust thou art to dust returnth' was not spoken of the soul. We do not know whether the old man's soul will go marching on like John Brown's. While his body lies mouldering in the grave or becomes ash driven by the wind or is immersed in water, such speculation is hazardous. A soul's trip can take one to the treacherous shoals of metaphysics where there is no "yes" or "no", "Who am I ?" asked Tagore of the rising sun in the first dawn of his life, he received no answer. "Who am I ?" he asked the setting sun in the last twilight of his life. He received no answer.

We are no more on solid ground with dust which we can feel in our hands, scatter to the wind and wet with water to turn it into mud. For this much is sure, that in the end, when life's ceaseless labour grinds to a halt and man meets death, the brother of sleep, his body buried or burnt, becomes dust. In the form of dust he lives, inanimate yet in contact with the animate. He settles on files in endless government almirahs, on manuscripts written and not published on all shelves, on faces and hands. He becomes ubiquitous all pervasive, sometimes sneaking even into hermetically sealed chambers.

1. What is the difference between the old man and the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps?
   (A) he ponders over his hubble-bubble while they don't
   (B) they are known to all while he is known to none
   (C) they remain while he will soon become dust
   (D) they are not as old as he
2. What, according to the passage, happens to a person's soul after death ?
   (A) the soul also dies with the body
   (B) the soul continues to live after the body is dead
   (C) the soul certainly becomes dust after death
   (D) it is dangerous to guess
3. Which of the following statement is true?
   (A) The rising sun told Tagore who he was
   (B) The rising sun did not tell Tagore who he was
   (C) The rising sun advised Tagore to ask no questions
   (D) The rising sun told Tagore that he would become dust
4. What happens to man after he becomes dust?
   (A) he disappears from the world for ever
   (B) he appears in the form of man again
   (C) he becomes all pervasive as dust
   (D) he often sneaks into hermetically sealed chambers
5. What figure of speech is used in the expression 'the brother of sleep' ?
   (A) Simile (B) Metaphor
   (C) Oxymoron (D) Irony

PASSAGE-2

To write well you have to be able to write clearly and logically, and you cannot do this unless you can think clearly and logically. If

you cannot do this yet you should train yourself to do it by taking particular problems and following them through, point by point, to a solution, without leaving anything out and without avoiding any difficulties that you meet.

At first you find clear, step-by-step thought very difficult. You may find that your mind is not able to concentrate. Several unconnected ideas may occur together. But practice will improve your ability to concentrate on a single idea and think about it clearly and logically. In order to increase your vocabulary and to improve your style, you should read widely and use a good dictionary to help you find the exact meanings and correct usages of words.

Always remember that regular and frequent practice is necessary if you want to learn to write well. It is no good waiting until you have an inspiration before you write. Even with the most famous writers, inspiration is rare. Someone said that writing is ninety-nine percent hard work and one per cent inspiration, so the sooner you get into the habit of disciplining yourself to write, the better.

6. To write well, a person must train himself in
   (A) dealing with a difficult problem
   (B) not leaving anything out
   (C) thinking clearly and logically
   (D) following a step-by-step approach
7. Initially it is difficult to write because
   (A) a good dictionary is not used
   (B) Ideas occur without any sequence
   (C) aids to correct writing are not known
   (D) exact usages of words are not known
8. According to the passage, writing style can be improved by
   (A) thinking logically
   (B) writing clearly
   (C) undergoing training
   (D) reading widely
9. Famous writers have achieved success by
   (A) using their linguistic resources properly
   (B) disciplining their skill
   (C) following only one idea
   (D) waiting for inspiration
10. All the following words mean 'exact' except
    (A) precise (B) accurate
    (C) very (D) erect

Directions (11-20): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

CLOZE TEST-1

Our company has set up a foundation which is **(11)** to spreading literacy. To **(12)** this cause the foundation has a project called 'A Library for Every School' through **(13)** the foundation donates books mainly to government school libraries so that children have easy **(14)** to books on a variety of subjects. In my **(15)** as Chairperson of the Foundation I travel **(16)** in rural areas. All this travelling has **(17)** me to understand what children want to read in different parts of the country. **(18)** my travels I frequently stay in the houses of people I meet as **(19)** there are no hotels in small towns and villages that I visit. In India a guest is always treated well; an old Sanskrit saying is Atithi Devo Bhava which **(20)** that God comes in the form of a guest.

11. (A) dedicated (B) responsible
    (C) trying (D) catered
12. (A) awaken (B) further
    (C) aim (D) contribute
13. (A) those (B) which
    (C) whom (D) where
14. (A) opportunity (B) admission
    (C) purchase (D) access
15. (A) feeling (B) decision
    (C) role (D) knowledge
16. (A) extensively (B) somehow
    (C) extremely (D) hastily
17. (A) ensured (B) provided
    (C) enabled (D) made
18. (A) During (B) Since
    (C) From (D) Through
19. (A) while (B) usual
    (C) neither (D) often
20. (A) threatens (B) means
    (C) fearing (D) imply

Directions: In (21- 25) given below the 1st and the last sentences are numbered 1 and 6. Remaining sentences are named P, Q, R and S. These four sentences are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations in correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it .

21. (1) The king was tired of his subjects only complaining but doing nothing to solve their problems.
(P) He then hid nearby to watch and see who would remove it.
(Q) A youth on his way to market saw the stone, put down his produce and rolled the stone to the side of the road.
(R) Many people passed by but dodged their duty of moving the stone, blaming the king for not keeping the highways clear.
(S) One day he placed a heavy stone in the middle of the road.
(6) He saw a purse full of gold lying in the middle of the road. It was the king's reward to the person who did something about the problem.
The proper sequence should be :
(A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P
(C) S P R Q (D) R P S Q

22. (1) China's railways have been able to generate the funds needed for the construction of new railway lines internally.
(P) Surplus funds from hikes in passenger fares and cuts in staff have made this possible.
(Q) This demonstrates that it has been transformed into a modern high-standard design and high-service reliable system.
(R) However, China's railways are not problem-free.
(S) For example, at present about 2,80,000 cars are requested daily to transport goods but only half the requests can be met.
(6) Thus rapid development is still unable to meet demand.
The proper sequence should be :
(A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P
(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

23 (1) Most banks these days have been facing a lot of different problems.
(P) Securitization Act provides teeth to banks to deal well with such defaulters.
(Q) Recovery of loans from the borrowers is one of the biggest problems of almost all of them.
(R) It is because most of them have a tendency to misutilize the funds.
(S) Most of the borrowers don't have money to repay.
(6) The banks should also first examine thoroughly the genuineness of the clients and prevent them from turning into defaulters.
The proper sequence should be :
(A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P
(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

24. 1. After the Chipko Movement.
P. that peasants and tribals
Q. in the responsible management
R. it was demonstrated
S. had a greater stake
6. of Nature than did supposedly sophisticated city dwellers.
(A) QRPS (B) RPSQ
(C) RPQS (D) QPSR

25. 1. Sometimes you can figure out
P. of the rest of the sentence
Q. or from the meaning
R. its place in the story or in the sentence
S. an unfamiliar word from its context
6. even though you may never have seen the word before.
(A) RSPQ (B) SRQP
(C) QPRS (D) PRQS

Directions (Qs.26 to 30) : In the questions given below, fill in the blanks using one of the options given after each question .

26. In many countries the common citizens are deprived _____their basic human rights.
(A) from (B) with
(C) of (D) to

27. Here is the answer sheet that____your signature.

(A) have (B) provides
(C) bears (D) shows

28. I have been living in Delhi ____ my childhood.
(A) from (B) since
(C) for (D) in

29. Can you guarantee that this dress will not _____.
(A) lessen (B) diminish
(C) shrink (D) shorten

30. He has passed the Civil Services Exam _____virtue of his hard work.
(A) for (B) by
(C) in (D) at

***Directions* (Qs. 31 to 35): In these questions, look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below the sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, then indicate your response against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, then indicate (d) as your response. Thus, a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d).**

31. Our culture and civilization are <u>superior to</u> those of any other country in the world.
(A) Superior than (B) Superior from
(C) Superior over (D) No improvement

32. During recession recruitments will be restricted to one-fourth of the vacancies that <u>arise</u> in the government jobs.
(A) Rise (B) Raise
(C) Arouse (D) No improvement

33. P T Usha made her name in <u>hundred metres</u> race.
(A) A hundred metre race
(B) Hundred metres race
(C) One hundred metres race
(D) No improvement

34. It became clear that the strangers were heading <u>into</u> a serious disaster.
(A) on (B) along
(C) towards (D) No improvement

35. You know well that I <u>am owning</u> a small flat.
(A) own (B) owning
(C) owns (D) No improvement

Directions (Qs. 36 to 37) : In each of these questions, identify the misspelt word :

36. (A) Apprehension (B) Intension
(C) Imagination (D) Confusion

37. (A) Elementary (B) Secondary
(C) Laundray (D) Momentary

Directions (Qs. 38 to 40): In these questions, a word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word :

38. (A) Embarrassment
(B) Embarassment
(C) Embarasment (D) Embarrasment

39. (A) Meagre (B) Meeger
(C) Meager (D) Meagar

40. (A) Successfully (B) Sucessfully
(C) Succesfully (D) Successtuly

Answer-key

1.	(C)	2.	(D)	3.	(B)	4.	(C)	5.	(B)	6.	(C)	7.	(B)	8.	(D)
9.	(B)	10.	(D)	11.	(A)	12.	(B)	13.	(B)	14.	(D)	15.	(C)	16.	(A)
17.	(C)	18.	(A)	19.	(D)	20.	(B)	21.	(C)	22.	(A)	23.	(C)	24.	(A)
25.	(A)	26.	(C)	27.	(C)	28.	(B)	29.	(C)	30.	(B)	31.	(D)	32.	(D)
33.	(C)	34.	(C)	35.	(A)	36.	(B)	37	(C)	38.	(A)	39.	(A)	40.	(A)

Meaning of difficult words used in passages (in alphabetical order)

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Ceaseless	non-stop	जो रूके ना
2.	Dawn	the time when the sun rises	सूर्य-उदय का समय
3.	Grave	burial chamber	कब्र
4.	Hermetically	air-tight	हवा-बन्द
5.	Halt	stop	रूकना
6.	Hubble-bubble	commotion	शोर-शराबा
7.	Metaphysics	a study of what is outside objective experience	जो संसारिक अनुभव से परे हो
8.	Pervasive	present everywhere	सर्वव्यापी
9.	Ponder	to think	विचार करना
10.	Ruins	remains of something destroyed	बर्बाद/उजाड़
11.	Shoal	depth	गहराई
12.	Sneaking	to enter stealthily	चुपके से प्रवेश करना
13.	Treacherous	unreliable/disloyal	अविश्वसनीय/गद्दार
14.	Ubiquitous	universal	सार्वभौमिक

Meaning of difficult words used in spellings (Corrected) (in alphabetical order)

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Apprehension	suspicion or fears of future	शंका
2.	Momentary	for a moment	क्षणिक
3.	Meagre	little	थोड़ा

Practice Set-4

PASSAGE -1

Modernity-snobbery, though not exclusive to our age, has come to assume an unprecedented importance. The reasons for this are simple and of a strictly economic character. Thanks to modern machinery, production is outrunning consumption. Organized waste among consumers is the first condition of our industrial prosperity. The sooner a consumer throws away the object he has bought and buys another, the better for the producer. At the same time, the producer must do his bit by producing nothing but the most perishable articles.

1. The best definition of the term 'Modernity-snobbery' is
   (A) better status for those who are up-to-date
   (B) those who are modern get more respect in the society
   (C) paying too much attention to use things of the latest design
   (D) giving undue attention to social position
2. According to the author, 'modern machinery' is giving rise to
   (A) more markets
   (B) variety to the consumers
   (C) more waste
   (D) industrial prosperity
3. The expression 'production is outrunning consumption' means
   (A) production is in excess of consumption
   (B) production and consumption are running close to each other
   (C) production is falling short of consumption
   (D) consumption is much more than production
4. For industrial prosperity, 'modernity-snobbery' is important because it induces people to
   (A) buy articles which are perishable
   (B) discard old things for new ones
   (C) buy only the most expensive articles to maintain social position
   (D) help in the production of duplicate articles
5. The production of more dispensable articles is necessary because it will
   (A) attract more customers
   (B) keep the factories working
   (C) satisfy the immediate needs of the customers
   (D) compel the customers to go in for new articles

PASSAGE - 2

Reality television is a genre of television programming which, it is claimed, presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situations, documents, actual events, and features ordinary people rather than professional actors. Although the genre has existed in some form or another since the early years of television, the current explosion of popularity dates from around 2000. Part of reality television's appeal is due to its ability to place ordinary people in extraordinary situations. Reality television also has the potential to turn its participants into national celebrities, in talent and performance programmes such as Pop Idd, though frequently 'Survivor' and 'Big Brother' participants also reach some degree of celebrity. Some commentators have said that the name "reality television" is an inaccurate description for several styles of programmes included in the genre. In competition based programmes such as 'Survivor' and other special-living-environment shows like 'The Real World', the producers design the format of the show and control the day-to-day activities and the environment, creating a, completely fabricated world in which the

competition is worked out. Producers specifically select the participants, and use carefully designed scenarios, challenges, events, and settings to encourage particular behaviour and conflicts.

6. In the first sentence, the writer says, 'it is claimed' because
   (A) he agrees with the statement
   (B) everyone agrees with the statement
   (C) some people insist on the statement
   (D) he wants to distance himself from the statement
7. Reality television
   (A) has been popular since the start of television
   (B) has been popular since well before 2000
   (C) has only been popular since 2000
   (D) has been popular approximately since 2000
8. Reality TV appeals to some because it
   (A) shows eligible males dating women
   (B) uses exotic locations
   (C) shows average people in circumstances
   (D) can turn ordinary people into celebrities
9. The participants in the Reality Shows are
   (A) professional actors
   (B) ordinary people
   (C) comedians
   (D) national celebrities
10. The format of competition based programmes is decided by the
   (A) producer (B) participants
   (C) writer of the script
   (D) professional actor

Directions (Q. 11-20): In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

CLOZE TEST

" My new machine is so **(11)** that it will even suck out ground-in dust and dirt **(12)** this." As he spoke, he used his **(13)** to press the soot and dust into the carpet.

The old lady **(14)** a gain, but without **(15)** success as the young man had **(16)** gone out of the front door.

A few minutes **(17)**, he reappeared with a very modern-looking vacuum cleaner. 'Now, where can I **(18)** this in?' he asked.

"Probably the next village, about ten miles away" replied the old lady. "The electricity **(19)** hasn't **(20)** here yet".

11. (A) effective (B) expensive
    (C) strong (D) organized
12. (A) similar (B) like
    (C) such (D) as
13. (A) shoulder (B) heel
    (C) ankle (D) knee
14. (A) stated (B) questioned
    (C) spoke (D) tried
15. (A) little (B) much
    (C) some (D) no
16. (A) rapidly (B) quickly
    (C) fastly (D) softly
17. (A) following (B) after
    (C) later (D) ago
18. (A) connect (B) join
    (C) insert (D) plug
19. (A) supply (B) power
    (C) wires (D) companies
20. (A) appeared (B) arrived
    (C) reached (D) started

PASSAGE - II

Whenever I **21**at the moon, my heart **22** with pleasure. I wish I had **23** to fly up to the moon. I know if I could **24** to become an **25** , I would be. able to go to the moon. Special equipment and a **26** training are required to go to the moon. I would have to wear a special **27** along with a gas-mask for **28** . My space shuttle would be equipped with **29** cameras and other scientific **30**.

21. (A) looked (B) saw
    (C) viewed (D) gaze
22. (A) fills (B) filled
    (C) field (D) feels
23. (A) hands (B) wings
    (C) legs (D) feelers
24. (A) grow up (B) mow
    (C) blow (D) show
25. (A) astrology (B) astronomy
    (C) astronaut (D) aristocrat
26. (A) special (B) ordinary
    (C) common (D) natural

27. (A) trousers (B) spacecraft
(C) space-suit (D) space formula
28. (A) breadth (B) breathing
(C) bathing (D) breathe
29. (A) sensitive (B) touchy
(C) primitive (D) decorative
30. (A) accessory (B) things
(C) intuition (D) gadgets

Directions : In Question Nos. 31 to 35, four word are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt.

31. (A) poignant (B) relevent
(C) prevalent (D) malignant
32. (A) seize (B) achieve
(C) wierd (D) leisure
33. (A) repent (B) serpent
(C) flagrent (D) reverent
34. (A) dining (B) shining
(C) determining (D) beginning
35. (A) vendetta (B) veresimilitude
(C) vicarious (D) vociferrate

Directions (Q.36-40): Rearrange the following eight sentences (A) , (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G) and (H) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful praragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

36. 1: A boy tried to discover how wasps find their way home.
P: He carried them two miles away and let them go.
Q: First, he marked each of a number of wasps with a white spot.
R : He then put them into a paper box.
S : To do this he carried out a test on them.
6 : These wasps flew straight home.
(A) P S Q R (B) S R Q P
(C) S Q R P (D) Q P S R

37. 1 : Rivers have played a great role in our lives.
P : It is famous as the Indus valley civilization.
Q : Communication are trade depended on the rivers for centuries.
R : Who does not know that the very term India originated from Indus ?
S : One of the earliest civilizations of the world flourished on the river Sindhu.
6 : That was how Sindhu was pronounced by some foreigners.
(A) S R Q P (B) R S P Q
(C) Q S P R (D) P R S Q

38. 1. John had some relatively new clothes he had outgrown.
P. But his mother took them out and kept them neatly folded in the cupboard again.
Q. He threw them into the waste basket.
R. So John put the clothing into the family's bag of items to donate to charity.
S. His mother found them and put them back in his cupboard.
6. John finally put the items in his-mother's mending basket and never saw them again.
(A) RSPQ (B) QRSP
(C) QSRP (D) RQSP

39. 1. An overall picture
P. literary situation
Q. of the present
R. major languages
S. in some of the
6. is discussed here.
(A) QPSR (B) SRQP
(C) PQSR (D) QSRP

40. 1. When a boy grows into a young man, he finds himself in a new and strange world.
P. The relationship remains, but its nature changes.
Q. The emotional ties that he had with them are now loosened.
R. The old pattern of his life in which his parents were the nucleus around which his life revolved now undergoes a change.
S. He finds in himself an emotional void which he must somehow fill.
6. At this stage of life he is like a body without a soul or a flower without fragrance.
(A) PRQS (B) RSQP
(C) SRPQ (D) RQPS

Directions (Qs. 41 to 45) : In these questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative :

41. That story would make a good subject ___a novel.
(A) For (B) To
(C) In (D) Of

42. I felt as if the ground was ___beneath my feet.
(A) Slipping (B) Sinking
(C) Smashing (D) Crumbling

43. The furniture __to be delivered today.
(A) Is (B) Are
(C) Have (D) Were

44. In_____ten years, man will have probably learnt to live long as a result of the advanced human genome research.
(A) Other (B) Roughly
(C) Probably (D) Another

45. My colleague has been a_____worker of the telephone department for the last thirty years.
(A) Conscious (B) Conscientious
(C) Conscience (D) Consensus

Directions (Qs. 46 to 50): Directions : In questions no. 97 to 118, a sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B), (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (D). Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

46. I prefer <u>to ride than to walk.</u>
(A) Riding to walking
(B) Ride to walk
(C) Riding than walking
(D) No improvement

47. The workers went on a strike <u>asking for</u> better pay and service condition.
(A) Requesting (B) Demanding
(C) Needing (D) No improvement

48. The newspaper provides more international news than <u>domestic</u> news.
(A) National (B) Alien
(C) Provincial (D) No improvement

49. The teacher was very <u>angry at</u> his student.
(A) Angry with (B) Angry against
(C) Angry about (D) No improvement

50. If you are a resident of Agra, you <u>might have be knowing</u> all about Akbar.
(A) Would be know
(B) Might be knowing
(C) Are knowing
(D) No improvement

Answer-key

1. (C)	2. (C)	3. (A)	4. (B)	5. (D)	6. (C)	7. (D)	8. (D)	9. (B)
10. (A)	11. (A)	12. (B)	13. (B)	14. (D)	15. (A)	16. (B)	17. (C)	18. (D)
19. (A)	20. (B)	21. (D)	22. (A)	23. (B)	24. (A)	25. (C)	26. (A)	27. (C)
28. (B)	29. (A)	30. (D)	31. (B)	32. (C)	33. (C)	34. (C)	35. (A)	36. (C)
37. (C)	38. (C)	39. (A)	40. (D)	41. (A)	42. (D)	43. (A)	44. (D)	45. (B)
46. (A)	47 (B)	48. (A)	49. (A)	50. (B)				

Meaning of difficult words used in passages (in alphabetical order)

S.No.	Words	Meaning (English)	Meaning (Hindi)
1.	Gear	kind/sort	प्रकार
2.	Prosperity	Well-being and successful	संपन्नता
3.	Perishable	liable to perish or spoil	जो गायब/जल्दी खत्म/खराब हो जाए
4.	Snobbery	One who gives himself airs	नखरेबाज
5.	Unprecedented	Unheard of	जो पहले नहीं हुआ हो
6.	Unscripted	not following a prepared script	जो पटकथा पर आधारित ना हो

Meaning of difficult words used in Fill in the blanks (in alphabetical order)

S.No.	Words	Meaning (English)	Meaning (Hindi)
1.	Consensus	of an opinion	एकमत
2.	Conscience	morality	जमीर
3.	Crumbling	breaking into pieces	टुकड़े होता हुआ
4.	Conscientious	governed by moral goodness	जमीर वाला
5.	Conscious	aware of	अवगत
6.	Smashing	impressive/extraordinarly	अभूतपूर्व

Meaning of difficult words used in Spelling (Corrected and in alphabetical order)

S.No.	Words	Meaning (English)	Meaning (Hindi)
1.	Flagrant	offensive	भद्दा
2.	Malignant	evil in nature	नुकसानदायक
3.	Prevalent	widespread	व्यापक
4.	Poignant	painfully affecting	मार्मिक असर करने वाला
5.	Reverent	respectful	सम्मानीय
6.	Relevant	having significance	प्रासंगिक
7.	Seize	to take possession of	जब्त करना
8.	Serpert	snake	साँप
9.	Verdetta	prolonged feud, hostility	लम्बे समय की दुश्मनी
10.	Verisimilitude	the quality of being very similar to truth	सच प्रतीत होना
11.	Vicarious	serving instead of someone else	किसी और के जगह पर
12.	Vociferate	to utter loudly	जोर से बोलना /चीखना
13.	Weird	strange	विचित्र

Practice Set-5

Directions (1-10): The first and the last parts of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P Q, Rand S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

1. 1. A foolish wolf saw a horse grazing in a field and decided to eat him.
   P. The wolf went and stood behind the horse near the horse's tail in order to see the passport. Just then he received such a kick on his face that two teeth shotout of his mouth.
   Q. If you come and stand behind me, I will show you what a passport is.
   R. "What is the passport?" asked the wolf.
   S. When the horse saw the wolf, it said, "you cannot eat me, I have a passport".
   6. As the wolf lay dazed the horse made good his escape,
   (A) PSQR (B) SRQP
   (C) RQSP (D) PQRS
2. 1. Speech was the first means of conveying information.
   P. Thirdly printing helped in dissemination of knowledge in a permanent form.
   Q. Then writing as a means introduced a capacity for storing information.
   R. Computer is the only medium that can not only store but analyse information to make decision.
   S. However, all these are passive media.
   6. Therefore, computer is hailed as the fourth information revolution.
   (A) QPSR (B) PQSR
   (C) QRPS (D) QPRS
3. 1. Wars always give rise to patriotic feelings.
   P. This does not mean that they are absent.
   Q. However, in times of peace they lie dormant.
   R. After all, a good economy is also a deterrent to inimical foreign forces.
   S. They, rather, covertly urge the society to work.
   6. Hence we should focus our energies for the overall development of our nation.
   (A) PQRS (B) QPRS
   (C) QPSR (D) PQSR
4. 1. The Russians wanted
   P. because their teachers
   Q. their own language
   R were forbidden to teach
   S. to take the place of Polish language
   6. the Polish language.
   (A) QSPR (B) SPQR
   (C) RPSQ (D) PQRS
5. 1. Alexander
   P. was a disciple of Aristotle
   Q. who was a great conqueror
   R. as the greatest philosopher
   S. whom the world acknowledges
   6. the world has ever known,
   (A) QPRS (B) SRPQ
   (C) QPSR (D) PSQR

Directions (6-15): You have two passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE 1

A vexed problem facing us is the clamour to open more colleges and to reserve more seats for backward classes. But it will be a sheer folly to expand such facilities recklessly

without giving any thought to the quality of education imparted. If admissions are made far more selective, it will automatically reduce the number of entrants. This should apply particularly to new colleges, many of which are little more than degree factories. Only then can the authorities hope to bring down the teacher-student ratio to manageable proportion. What is more, teachers should be given refresher courses every summer to brush up their knowledge. Besides, if college managements increase their library budget it will help both the staff and the students a great deal.

At the same time, however, it will be unfair to deny college education to thousands of young men and women, unless employers stop insisting on degrees even for clerical jobs. For a start, why can't the Government disqualify graduates from securing certain jobs, say class III and IV posts? Once the link between degrees and jobs is severed, at least in some important department, it will make young people think twice before joining college.

6. What can automatically help to reduce admission?
   (A) Tough entrance tests
   (B) Discouragement to open new colleges
   (C) Selective admissions
   (D) Abolishing reservation
7. Many of the new colleges are
   (A) centres of advanced learning
   (B) research institutions
   (C) factories producing degree holders
   (D) known for their academic excellence
8. How can teachers brush up their knowledge?
   (A) By arranging refresher courses
   (B) By providing monetary help/incentive
   (C) By providing better library facilities
   (D) By sending them abroad
9. The author is in favour of restricting college admissions
   (A) only when degrees are delinked from jobs
   (B) when alternative avenues are open for the students
   (C) when the teacher-student ratio is reduced
   (D) only when parents think twice before sending their children to colleges
10. The phrase "vexed problem" means
   (A) a serious problem
   (B) a debatable problem
   (C) a difficult problem
   (D) an irritating problem

PASSAGE 2

Most people who bother with the matter at all would admit that the English language is in a bad shape, but it is generally assumed that we cannot by conscious action do anything about it. Our civilization is decadent and our language - so the argument runs - must inevitably share in the general collapse. It follows that any struggle against the abuse of language is a sentimental archaism, like preferring candles to electric light or hansom cabs to aeroplanes. Underneath this lies the half-conscious belief that language is a natural growth and not an instrument which we shape for our own purposes.

Now it is clear that the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economic causes; it is not simply due to the bad influence of this or that individual writer. But an effect can become a cause, reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form, and so on indefinitely. A man may take to drinks because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fails all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts. The point is that the process is reversible. Modern English, especially written English, is full of bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided if one is willing to take the necessary trouble. If one gets rid of these habits, one can think more clearly, and to think clearly is a necessary first step towards political regeneration; so the fight against bad English is not frivolous and is not the exclusive concern of professional writers.

11. Many people believe that nothing can be done about the English language because
   (A) bad habits spread by imitation.

(B) we live in a decadent civilization.
(C) there are too may bad writers.
(D) people are too lazy to change their bad habits.

12. The author believes that
(A) it's now too late to do anything about the problem.
(B) language is a natural growth and cannot be shaped for our own purposes.
(C) the decline in the language can be stopped.
(D) the process of an increasingly bad language cannot be stopped.

13. The author believes that the first step towards the political regeneration of the language would be
(A) taking the necessary trouble to avoid bad habits
(B) avoiding being frivolous about it
(C) clear thinking
(D) for professional writers to help

14. The author believes that
(A) English is becoming ugly.
(B) bad language habits are inevitable.
(C) our thoughts are becoming uglier because we are making the language uglier.
(D) our civilisation is decadent so nothing can be done to stop the decline of the language.

15. What causes bad language in the end?
(A) The bad influence of individual writers
(B) The imitation of bad language habits
(C) Political and economic causes
(D) An assumption that nothing can be done about it

Directions (16-20): In these questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate the correct answer.

16. One who walks on ropes
(A) Funambulist (B) Upholsterer
(C) Acrobat (D) Aviator

17. The study of the origin and history of words
(A) Linguistics (B) Etymology
(C) Verbose (D) Anthology

18. The study of maps
(A) Cartography (B) Geography
(C) Geology (D) Atlas

19. Tough tissues in joints
(A) Ligaments (B) Endoderm
(C) Muscles (D) Fibre

20. The first model of a new device
(A) Prototype (B) Sculpture
(C) Icon (D) Photograph

21. To cut something into two pieces
(A) Severe (B) Sever
(C) Sewer (D) Sow

22. Flat metal or Porcelain plate fixed on a wall as an ornament or memorial
(A) Tabloid (B) Poster
(C) Board (D) Plaque

23. A short poem or speech addressed to the spectators at the conclusion of a drama
(A) Prologue (B) Dialogue
(C) Epilogue (D) Monologue

24. Anything which is no longer in use
(A) Obscure (B) Archaic
(C) Pristine (D) Lapsed

25. Something capable of being done
(A) Probable (B) Feasible
(C) Tenable (D) Explicable

Directions (26-30): Four alternatives are given for the idiom/ phrase in bold italics in the sentence. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase in bold italics and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

26. His promotion is <u>on the cards</u>.
(A) certain (B) probable
(C) evident (D) due

27. If you rub him the wrong way, he is bound to react,
(A) encourage him (B) flatter him
(C) abuse him (D) annoy him

28. The story does not hold <u>water</u>.
(A) does not deserve appreciation
(B) does not fulfil the requirement
(C) cannot be believed
(D) cannot be valued

29. He asked the shop keeper to <u>put it on the cuff</u>.
(A) on credit
(B) against his credit card
(C) in his bank account
(D) in his friend's account

30. To have a green thumb means
(A) one's nails are painted green
(B) one is artistic
(C) to have a natural interest in gardening
(D) one has a green tattoo on the thumb

Directions (31-35): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is hold. Below are given alternatives to the hold part as (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

31. Let us go and see her new house, **shall we ?**
(A) do we? (B) don't we?
(C) do they?
(D) No improvement

32. It took a long time for him to realise, **what was truth.**
(A) what is truth
(B) what was the truth
(C) what the truth was
(D) No improvement

33. My mother is worried about my father's health and **also I.**
(A) I also (B) also me
(C) so am I (D) also I am

34. Roads are wet. It **must have** rained last night.
(A) must had (B) might had
(C) must have been
(D) No improvement

35. He must know them in their most plausible form, **isn't it**?
(A) isn't he (B) mustn't he
(C) can't he
(D) No improvement

Directions (36—45): Some of the words have been left out. Fiist read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternative given. Choose the correct alternative.

CLOZE TEST 1

Civilisations, like....(36)..... fall not so much because of...(37)....of the enemy outside, as through the weakness and....(38)....within. Rome fell not because of the....(39)...., they merely knocked....(40)....something that was already dead. The heart of Rome had....(41).... beating when the arms and legs were cut....(42).... We see something of the same .... (43)....in India and China and in the case of the Arabs. The....(44)....of Arabian Civilization was sudden as their rise had been. In India and China the process is long-drawn....(45)....and it is not easy to spot it.

36. (A) states (B) kingdom
(C) empires (D) buildings
37. (A) weakness (B) strength
(C) power (D) tenacity
38. (A) disease (B) decease
(C) decay (D) fortitude
39. (A) barbarity (B) barbarous
(C) barbarians (D) Romans
40. (A) off (B) on
(C) down (D) no word
41. (A) seized (B) rotated
(C) ceased (D) started
42. (A) down (B) off
(C) up (D) no word
43. (A) process (B) procedure
(C) spectacle (D) scene
44. (A) downfall (B) death
(C) collapse
(D) dismemberment
45. (A) out (B) up
(C) upon (D) no word

CLOZE TEST 2

When a plant grows, it takes up essential substances from the soil and builds them into itself. If we take the plant out of the soil and....**(46)**....it for food, we are taking some of the essential substances....**(47)**.... This means that future plants will find....**(48)**....of these substances in the soil. In....**(49)**....the soil will become too poor for....**(50)**....to grow in it at all. To....**(51)**....this we must put the essential substances....**(52)**....into the soil. One way of doing this is....**(53)**....putting manure to the soil. This contains the....**(54)**....of plants that have been eaten and if it is added, we are....**(55)**....some of the essential substances to the soil.

46. (A) waste (B) use
(C) cook (D) give
47. (A) away (B) out
(C) off (D) on
48. (A) some (B) many
(C) more (D) less

49. (A) short (B) long
(C) time (D) years
50. (A) grass (B) plants
(C) trees (D) crops
51. (A) cut (B) decrease
(C) prevent (D) reduce
52. (A) back (B) again
(C) more (D) together
53. (A) with (B) on
(C) in (D) by
54. (A) some (B) remains
(C) few (D) part
55. (A) supplementing (B) increasing
(C) returning (D) substitute

Directions (56-60): questions the following sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it in the Answer Sheet.

56. It'll rain soon,.....?
(A) won't it (B) ought it
(C) isn't it (D) may it
57. My book is the new one;.....is the torn one.
(A) your (B) your's book
(C) yours (C) the books of your
58. They needn't worry,.....?
(A) isn't it (B) doesn't it
(C) don't it (D) need they
59. He is indifferent alike.....praise and blame.
(A) in (B) to
(C) for (D) about
60. King George V's accession.....the throne was celebrated with great pomp.
(A) for (B) with
(C) against (C) to

Directions (61-65) : Do as directed.

61. How many adverbs have been used in the following sentence: Sita sings well. She speaks very fluently.
(A) 3 (B) 4
(C) 5 (D) None of these
62. Identify adverb among the underlined words:
(A) An early riser
(B) To rise early
(C) A lonely boy
(D) Friendly neighbours
63. Identify plural word among the following alternatives:
(A) Agenda (B) Radius
(C) Syllabus (D) Curriculum
64. In the following question, four options have been given. Identify the option which has correct usage of preposition:
(A) He is ill from fever
(B) He ordered for two cups of tea
(C) I prefer milk than tea
(D) He needs a pen to write with
65. Fill in the gap with suitable preposition: Sita is indifferent__her health.
(A) From (B) By
(C) To (D) Of

Directions (66-68) In each of the following questions a word in CAPITALS is followed by four choices. Select from the choices that word whose meaning is opposite of the word in capitals.

66. **ETERNAL:**
(A) Continual (B) Endless
(C) Momentary (D) Everlasting
67. **BARBARIAN:**
(A) Nationalist (B) Foreigner
(C) Heroic (D) Civilised
68. **ADULTERATED:**
(A) Virtuous (B) Pure
(C) Immature (D) Solid
69. Superlative of Good and opposite of worst is:
(A) Bad (B) Worse
(C) Best (D) Better

Directions (70-72) Find out the correctly spelt word.

70. (A) Anneversary (B) annivarsery
(C) Annivarsary (D) Anniversary
71. (A) Maintencnce (B) Mantenance
(C) Maintenance (D) Maintinance
72. (A) Guardien (B) Guardain
(C) Guardion (D) Guardian

Directions (73-80): In question out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

73. **ENOUGH:**
(A) Complete (B) Balance
(C) Adequate (D) Inadequate
74. **DEDICATED:**
(A) Sincere (B) Submissive
(C) Devoted (D) Loyal

75. **REPERCUSSION**
(A) Opposite (B) Worse
(C) Reaction (D) Better

76. **SUCCESSIVE**
(A) Rapid (B) Victorious
(C) Beneficent (D) Consecutive

77. **RAVAGE**
(A) Destroy (B) Break
(C) Demolish (D) Abolish

78. **SUPERSTITIOUS**
(A) Pious (B) Traditional
(C) Irrational (D) Sacred

79. **MENTOR**
(A) Guide (B) Genius
(C) Stylist (D) Philosopher

80. **GARNISH**
(A) Paint (B) Adorn
(C) Garner (D) Banish

Directions (81-85): In Questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four I alternatives arc suggestedfor each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it in the Answer Sheet.

81. A person who.....on his own effort has the best chance to win.
(A) makes (B) puts
(C) relies (D) runs

82. When he died, he.....behind three bungalows.
(A) was leaving (B) had left
(C) left (D) leaves

83. For all his....., he is a.....
(A) wealth, miser (B) health, player
(C) tricks, cheat (D) stupidity, fool

84. In a classroom students are to be trained to love.....
(A) each other (B) all others
(C) one another (D) altogether

85. Mr. Aseem put his whole life.....the work.
(A) on (B) in
(C) into (D) upon

Directions (86-95): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (b) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

86. He comes here often, **don't he**?
(A) is he (B) does he
(C) doesn't he
(D) No improvement

87. She did not like the movie, **nor I did**.
(A) nor did I (B) nor I liked it
(C) nor I like it
(D) No improvement

88. The Victorian Era **noted** the end of human dependence on religion.
(A) marked (B) showed
(C) indicated
(D) No improvement

89. Can this machine be adopted **in** farm work?
(A) by (B) into
(C) for (D) No improvement

90. The driver was **dazzled** by the bright light of the
approaching car.
(A) twinkled (B) flashed
(C) glowed (D) No improvement

91. I sent him a letter to return the car by registered post.
(A) I sent him a letter by registered post asking him to return the car.
(B) I sent by registered post him a letter to return the car.
(C) I sent him a letter by registered post to return the car.
(D) No improvement

92. Covered with grease, the water did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.
(A) As he was covered with grease, the water did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.
(B) As it was covered with grease, the water did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.
(C) As it was covered with water, the grease did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.
(D) No improvement

93. The old woman gave her dog biscuits.
(A) The old woman gave biscuits to her dog.
(B) The old woman was given biscuits by her dog.
(C) She gave the old woman dog biscuits.
(D) No improvement

94. They take their children for a drive in the charming countryside around Bangalore always.
(A) They take their children for a drive always in the charming countryside around Bangalore.
(B) They take their children always for a drive in the charming countryside around Bangalore.
(C) They always take their children for a drive in the charming countryside around Bangalore.
(D) No improvement

95. To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your nose until it drops down into our throat.
(A) To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your nose until the drug drops down into your throat.
(B) To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your throat until it drops down into your nose.
(C) To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your nose until your throat drops down into it.
(D) No improvement

Directions (96-100): Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

96. (A) Metaphor (B) Expletive (C) Allegary (D) Parody
97. (A) Neurosurgeon (B) Homoeopath (C) Bureaucrat (D) Veteinary
98. (A) Variety (B) Anxiety (C) Gaitey (D) Society
99. (A) Assesment (B) Assignment (C) Alignment (D) Inherent
100. (A) Synonimous (B) Anonymous (C) Unanimous (D) Pseudonymous

Answer-Key

1. (B)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (A)	5. (C)	6. (C)	7. (C)	8. (A)
9. (A)	10. (B)	11. (B)	12. (B)	13. (C)	14. (C)	15. (C)	16. (A)
17. (B)	18. (A)	19. (A)	20. (A)	21. (B)	22. (D)	23. (C)	24. (B)
25. (B)	26. (B)	27. (D)	28. (C)	29. (A)	30. (C)	31. (D)	32. (C)
33. (C)	34. (D)	35. (B)	36. (C)	37. (B)	38. (C)	39. (C)	40. (C)
41. (C)	42. (B)	43. (A)	44. (A)	45. (D)	46. (B)	47. (A)	48. (D)
49. (D)	50. (B)	51. (C)	52. (A)	53. (D)	54. (B)	55. (C)	56. (A)
57. (C)	58. (D)	59. (B)	60. (C)	61. (A)	62. (B)	63. (A)	64. (D)
65. (C)	66. (C)	67. (D)	68. (B)	69. (C)	70. (D)	71. (C)	72. (D)
73. (C)	74. (C)	75. (C)	76. (D)	77. (A)	78. (C)	79. (A)	80. (B)
81. (C)	82. (C)	83. (A)	84. (C)	85. (C)	86. (C)	87. (A)	88. (A)
89. (C)	90. (D)	91. (A)	92. (A)	93. (A)	94. (C)	95. (A)	96. (C)
97. (D)	98. (C)	99. (A)	100. (A)				

Sentence arrargement (Hint)

Note:'→' Shows the order in which sentences are arranged.

1. Q→P 2. R→6 1→Q→P 3. 1→Q→P 4. 1→Q→S

5. 1→Q→ P (Thirdly)

Meanings of difficult words used in Cloze Tests (in alphapetical order)

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Barbarians	uncivilized	बर्बर
2.	Dismemberment	tearing into pieces	अंगच्छेद करना
3.	Tenacity	of being insistent	अडिग

Meanings of difficult words used in th passages (in alphapetical order)

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Abuse	Misuse	दुरुपयोग
2.	Archaism	Old-fashioned	पुराने जमाने का/चलन में नहीं
3.	Brush up	to improve or polish	सुधारना
4.	Collapse	to breakdown or fall	ध्वस्त हो जाना
5.	Clamour	A noisy shouting/A loud noise	शोरगुल/हो-हल्ला
6.	Decadent	Marked by decay	सड़ता हुआ
7.	Entrants	One that enters	अंदर आने वाला
8.	Folly	Mistake	गलती
9.	Hansom Cabs	a light 2-wheeled covered carriage (Old fashioned) with driver's seat elevated behind.	पुराने जमाने की एक प्रकार की गाड़ी
10.	Inevitabe	that cannot be avoided	अटल
11.	Impart	to give/convey	देना
12.	Insist	to persist/demand	जोर देना
13.	Recklessly	Irresponsible	गैर जिम्मेदाराना तरीके से
14.	Sheer	Utter	एकदम
15.	Vexed	Debated	जिस पर बहस हो सकता है

Meanings of Synonyms (in alphapetical order)

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Adorn	to beautify	सजाना
2.	Demolish	to destroy	ध्वस्त करना
3.	Dedicated	devoted	समर्पित
4.	Garner	to collect	इकट्ठा करना
5.	Garnish	to adorn	सजाना
6.	Irrational	Illogical	अतार्किक
7.	Pious	holy	पवित्र
8.	Repercussion	Reaction	प्रतिक्रिया

Meanings of the spellings (All corrected)

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Allegory	Symbolic representation	किसी कहानी इत्यादि के द्वारा दर्शाना
2.	Expletive	an abusive word	गाली
3.	Gaity	merriment	खुशी
4.	Metaphor	A figure of speech where comprasion is made without using words 'like' or 'as'	जहाँ 'like' एवं 'as के प्रयोग बिना समानता दर्शाया जाए
5.	Parody	ridiculous immitation	हास्यपद नकल
6.	Pseudonymous	of false name	मिथ्या नाम
7.	Synonymous	of same meaning	समान अर्थ का
8.	Unanimous	of common opinion	एकमत
9.	Veterinary	of relating to science related to animals	पशुचिकित्सा

Meanings of difficult words given in Antonyms (in alphabetical order)

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Adulterated	impure	मिलावटी
2.	Eternal	forever	हमेशा के लिए
3.	Frivolour	lacking in substance/worth	बेतुका
4.	Regeneration	the act of renewal/revival	नवीनीकरण
5.	Reinforce	to strengthen by additional support	मजबूत करना
6.	Slovenliness	untidy	फूहड़ता
7.	Virtuous	of good qualities	सद्गुणी

Meanings of words used in One Word Substitution (in alphapetical order)

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Anthology	a collection of selected literary pieces	संग्रह (साहित्य, लेख इत्यादि का)
2.	Archave	of past	प्राचीन
3.	Aviator	pilot	पायलट
4.	Acrobat	one who performs gymnastic feats	कलाबाज
5.	Etymology	study of formation of words from root words	शब्द निर्माण विज्ञान
6.	Endoderm	the innermost layer of three primary germs layers	अंतस्त्वक
7.	Epilogue	introductory speech at the end of a play	नाटक के बाद का भाषण

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
8.	Explicable	capable of being explained	जिसका स्पष्टीकरण कर सके
9.	Feasible	Practical	व्यवहारिक
10.	Funambulist	one who walks on tight-rope	रस्सी पर चलने वाला
11.	Geology	study of history of earth	भूगर्भ विज्ञान
12.	Icon	symbol	प्रतीक
13.	Linguistics	the study of languages	भाषा का अध्ययन
14.	Ligaments	a tough fibrous band of tissues	स्नायु
15.	Monologue	soliloque/single long speech	स्व-वाद/एक लम्बा भाषण
16.	Obscure	Unknown /unclear	रहस्यमय/अस्पष्ट
17.	Pristine	bright	स्पष्ट
18.	Prototype	Original model	वास्तविक मॉडल
19.	Plaque	a falt thin piece (as of metal) used for decoration	धातु का चपटा सा सजावटी वस्तु
20.	Prologue	introductory speech before a play	नाटक से पहले का भाषण
21.	Severe	extreme	तीव्र
22.	Sever	to cut and separate	काट के अलग
23.	Sewer	drain	नाला
24.	Sow	to plant seed	बोना
25.	Tenable	reasonable/defensible	तार्किक
26.	Tabloid	a newspaper that is of half size/summary	समाचारपत्र/संक्षेपण

Practice Set-6

Directions(1 to 5) : Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

1. (A) Submitted (B) Admitted
   (C) Comitted (D) Omitted
2. (A) Brillient (B) Valiant
   (C) Salient (D) Radiant
3. (A) Recuperate (B) Regulate
   (C) Reinstate (D) Seperate
4. (A) Cease (B) Seize
   (C) Bescige (D) Beseech
5. (A) Carrier (B) Carreer
   (C) Courier (D) Barrier

Directions (6-10): In these questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

6. (A) Semblence (B) Samblance
   (C) Semblance (D) Samblence
7. (A) Gynecology (B) Gynaecology
   (C) Gynaeccology (D) Gyneccology
8. (A) Hypochondria
   (B) Hyppochondria
   (C) Hypochondrea
   (D) Hyppochondrea
9. (A) Instanttaneous
   (B) Instantaneous
   (C) Instanttanious
   (D) Instantanious
10. (A) Itinarrary (B) Itinerrary
    (C) Itinerary (D) Itenerary

Directions(11 to 15) : The first and the last parts of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

11. 1. Guru is a university professor.
    P. It was about strange beings called Kunus who live in holes in the ground.
    Q. The book is very popular now.
    R. Thirty years ago he wrote a strange novel called "Queen of the Mars".
    S. He is also a famous writer.
    6. In a recent interview on television Prof. Guru talked about the novel.
    (A) PRSQ (B) QPRS
    (C) SRPQ (D) RQSP
12. 1. There are examinations at school which a pupil can pass by cramming the texts.
    P. But for spiritual knowledge mere memory of holy texts will be of no use in passing the tests.
    Q. One can score in them by the power of memory.
    R. A competent guru alone can provide the necessary guidance to an earnest disciple.
    S. What the text says has to be reflected upon and experienced by the speaker.
    6. Thus,reading, reflection and experience are the three stages in gaining spiritual knowledge.
    (A) R S P Q (B) R S Q P
    (C) S R P Q (D) Q P S R
13. 1. No one can deny that peasant forms the backbone of the nation.
    P. Hence he is the most useful member of the society.
    Q. Yet this fellow is exploited by the rich.
    R. He grows food for the whole country.
    S. It is our duty to improve his lot.
    6. We should grant him the social status he deserves.

(A) R P Q S (B) R S P Q
(C) S R P Q (D) S P Q R

14. 1. Hailstones consist of many onion like layers of ice.
P. The process continues until the hailstone is too heavy to be lifted and then it drops to the earth.
Q. In certain weather conditions small ice crystals drop to form a crystal.
R. Some of the moisture freezes on to thecrystals forming another layer.
S. Updrafts carry the hailstones and when it drops another layer is formed.
6. That is how hailstones are formed.
(A) QPRS (B) QPSR
(C) QRSP (D) QSRP

15. 1. It is very misleading to say that computers can 'think' like people.
P. However, they make it possible for people to 'bottle' thought.
Q. They have no more a mind of their own than a lawn mower.
R. They cannot.
S. You work out how to do a particular job, write a program and then the computer applies your thinking to that job as long as you like.
6. In this sense computers are half alive because they perpetuate thinking of their creators.
(A) R Q P S (B) P S R Q
(C) S Q P R (D) Q S R P

Directions—(Q. 16 to 25) : Out of four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate the correct answer.

16. Give and receive mutually—
(A) Present (B) Reciprocate
(C) Compromise (D) Approve

17. One who can think about the future with imagination and wisdom—
(A) Dreamer (B) Seer
(C) Idealist (D) Visionary

18. A pedantic teacher—
(A) Paediatrician (B) Pedagogue
(C) Pedestrian (D) Paedophile

19. One who studies election trends by means of opinion polls—
(A) Entomologist
(B) Psephologist
(C) Demogogue (D) Eugenist

20. Undue partiality to one's group or sex—
(A) Chauvinism (B) Feminist
(C) Fatalist (D) Futurist

21. Killing of brother—
(A) Fratricide (B) Genocide
(C) Infanticide (D) Suicide

22. The art of good eating—
(A) Gastronomy (B) Astronomy
(C) Vegetarianism (D) Gourmet

23. One who believes that people are not sincere—
(A) Stoic (B) Stylist
(C) Cynic (D) Psychic

24. Lasting only for a moment—
(A) Momentous (B) Momentary
(C) Trivial (D) Petty

25. Deviation from a direct course—
(A) Attack (B) Turn
(C) Hijack (D) Detour

Directions (Q. 26 to 30) : Sentences are given wih blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate the correct answer.

26. As he proved inefficient the company ..... him.
(A) rejected (B) ejected
(C) evicted (D) expelled

27. Most people are influenced by ..... advertisements and tend to believe the claims made about the product.
(A) colourful (B) aggressive
(C) efficient (D) vigorous

28. The cost of.....is rising rapidly in this city.
(A) being (B) existing
(C) surviving (D) living

29. The meeting is.....because the funds have not arrived.
(A) put in (B) put off
(C) put away (D) put out

30. It is.....if we can organise another exam this month.
(A) doubtful (B) unlikely
(C) impractical (D) unsure

Directions(Q. 31 to 40) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is 'D'.

31. He got a job **four years.**
    (A) over four years
    (B) four years ago
    (C) about four years
    (D) No improvement
32. Bangalore is **by the way** a cosmopolitan city.
    (A) by the by (B) by and large
    (C) on the large
    (D) No improvement
33. Money is **only the means** to an end.
    (A) only means
    (B) only the mean
    (C) only a means
    (D) No improvement
34. The bullet struck a wall and was **diverted** from its course.
    (A) twisted (B) reflected
    (C) deflected
    (D) No improvement
35. We must not **boasting of** our achievements.
    (A) boast for (B) boast at
    (C) boast of
    (D) No improvement
36. Kannan asked me to tell a lie, but I **didn't want .**
    (A) don't want
    (B) don't want to.
    (C) didn't want to
    (D) No imrovemenl
37. We eat so that we **can** live.
    (A) might (B) shall
    (C) may
    (D) No improvement
38. He **had his breakfast,** before we visited him.
    (A) He had had his breakfast
    (B) He wished to have his breakfast
    (C) He avoided his breakfast
    (D) No improvement
39. When the inspector of Police said this, we knew whom he was **eluding**.
    (A) intending (B) referring to
    (C) hinting
    (D) No improvement
40. The doctor **reassured** that the operation was a routine one.
    (A) is reassuming
    (B) reassured me
    (C) was reassuming
    (D) No improvement

Directions—(Q. 41 to 50) : Some of the words have been left out, First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Choose the correct alternative.

Indu 'didda' loved to wear saris. Her....**(41)**.... collections, which Sonia inherited, were remarkable for not only....**(42)**....taste, but also the....**(43)**....of weaves and traditional representations. I do not think any other public figure....**(44)**....the first five decades after independence was so ....**(45)**....to acquire saris of a distinct ....**(46)**....as 'didda' did. ....**(47)**....you noticed this fact when meeting her, you not only joined her circle of ....**(48)**....persons on traditional textiles....**(49)**....also got a chance to bring to her.... **(50)**....the cause you were espousing. Now this was very rare.

41. (A) private (B) peculiar
    (C) personnel (D) particular
42. (A) extravagant (B) worthy
    (C) good (D) suitable
43. (A) uniformity (B) mixture
    (C) extent (D) variety
44. (A) with (B) in
    (C) for (D) since
45. (A) keen (B) attracted
    (C) earnest (D) enthusiastic
46. (A) base (B) wave
    (C) weave (D) length
47. (A) When (B) Also
    (C) If (D) But
48. (A) snobbish
    (B) knowledgeable
    (C) smart (D) wonderful
49. (A) hence (B) so
    (C) thus (D) but
50. (A) notice (B) attention
    (C) observation (D) concern

Directions(Q. 51 to 66) : You have brief passages with questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE– 1

There are three main groups of oils—animal, vegetable and mineral. Great quantities of animal oil come from whales, those enormous creatures of the sea, which are the largest of the animals remaining in the world. To protect the whales from the cold of the Arctic seas, nature has provided them with a thick covering of fat, called blubber. When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down. It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption. A few other creatures yield oil, but none so much as the whale. The livers of the cod and halibut, two kinds of fish, yield nourishing oil. Both cod liver oil and halibut oil are given to sick children and other invalids who need certain vitamins.

Vegetable oil has been known from very old time. No household can get on without it, for it is used in cooking. Perfumes may be made from the oils of certain flowers. Soaps are made from vegetable and animal products and the oils of certain flowers.

51. The main source of animal oil, is
(A) fish (B) whale
(C) seaweeds (D) plants

52. Vegetable oil is mainly used for—
(A) eating (B) cooking
(C) frying (D) lubricating

53. The ..... of fish yeilds nourishing oil.
(A) liver (B) stomach
(C) eyes (D) head

54. The thick protective covering of fat on a whale is called a—
(A) skin (B) cells
(C) blubber (D) fins

55. ..... are made from vegetable, animal products and the oils of certain flowers.
(A) Perfumes (B) Cosmetics
(C) Cooking medium (D) Soaps

PASSAGE– 2

Quality of higher education is emerging as a hugely profitable business opportunity. A range of private enterprises to fly-by-night operators, are making a beeline for the sector. It is neither feasible nor desirable for the State to stem this tide. Rather, the State's role should be to modulate this enthusiasm to maximize social welfare. The first step should be to dump the fairy tale that education is a sacred mission and cannot be permitted to do business. Allow companies to run educational institutions as well-run businesses that have transparent accounts and declare dividends. Entry of private funds into higher education is not a case for the State to withdraw from the sector. Rather, the State must deepen its involvement and give it a different shape.

56. Education sector is attracting business houses today. How is it good for the States?
(1) States will get the necessary fund to upgrade the standard of education.
(2) States can use the fund for the development of other sectors also.
(3) States can maximize social welfare with the fund.
(A) Both 1 and 2 (B) None
(C) Both 1 and 3
(D) None of these

57. Why does the author advise us to dump the fairy tale that education is a sacred mission?
(A) Because it is doing us harm as we have become less realistic and more idealistic.
(B) Because such opinion stops the flow of fund to this sector which is extremely necessary to give quality education.
(C) Because we should understand the importance of money in all sectors.
(D) Because fairy tales are for small children only.

58. Which of the following statement/statements are definitely true according to the passage?

(A) States should aim for social welfare by grabbing business opportunities.
(B) Transparent accounts must be maintained if a company wishes to run business in higher education.
(C) Entry of private fund in education sector is good and can be used to maximize social welfare.
(D) All are true.

PASSAGE– 3

Indians are known for their obsessive and compulsive fascination for gold. India is the largest importer and largest consumer of the yellow metal as Indians buy about 25 percent of the world's gold. In 2008, India imported around 400 tons of it. About 80 percent of the world's extracted gold is fashioned as jewellery. However, most of us don't know or don't think about the environmental cost of the metal. For instance, extracting enough gold to forge a solitary, no-frills wedding ring ultimately translates into roughly 20-30 tons of waste. At some mines in Nevada (USA), 100 tons or more of earth have been excavated for a single ounce of gold.

In fact, gold mining generates more waste per ounce than any other metal and the effects are startling. Mining for gold has left huge gouges on the face of the earth, so massive that they can be seen from space.

According to a study, respiratory ailments, soil and water contamination, thick blankets of dust withering of coconut trees and changes in land pattern use are some of the common features of the urban area around a particular gold mine in Karnataka. Many areas are reported to have become infertile because of soil contamination. They contain high percentage of heavy metals enough to retard plant growth.

Similarly, according to another report in 2008, nearly seven years after the closure of these mines, the people of this region face serious environmental and health problems, particularly in July and August, due to wind in these months that carry with them cyanide particles from the dust piles in the abandoned mines. When the mines were operational, a layer of red soil used to be put over these dust piles before these crucial months to prevent the cyanide particles from being carried away by the heavy winds. Now that the mines have been closed, the mitigative measures have ceased as well.

Why should these facts about gold mining bother us? After all, we just import the metal; we do not mine it here to the extent other countries do. That's about to change though. New Delhi has big plans to fuel growth in the mining sector and is looking to open investment in gold mining in the country and in a big way.

59. According to the author how are gold mines detrimental to the environment as well as public health even after their closure?
(A) The layer of red soil used to cover dust piles in these mines seeps into the groundwater, thereby making it unfit for consumption.
(B) The mines weaken land mass and increase the chances of occurrence of earthquakes, especially after there is no one looking after them.
(C) The mitigative measures adopted after the closure of these mines are not supervised adequately hence are highly damaging.
(D) Winds in specific months carry harmful heavy metal particles from the dust heaps accumulated in these mines.

60. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the passage?
(A) Gold Mining and India – The Inseparable Duo.
(B) Gold Mining and its Effects.
(C) Gold Mining Activities in Asia.
(D) Lure for Gold and the Stark Reality

61. Which of the following is/are ill effects of gold mining as mentioned in the passage?
(1) Waste generated while mining for gold is harmful even in small quantity.
(2) Groundwater gets polluted due to the release of heavy metals generated from the mining of gold.
(A) Only 1 (B) None
(C) Only 2 (D) Only 1 and 2

62. What is the author's intention behind writing this passage?
(A) To discourage the Indian government from investing in gold mining.
(B) To bring forward the problems associated with gold mining for India's benefit.
(C) To discourage Indians from buying gold based on its repercussions.
(D) To advocate the import of gold instead of mining for it.

63. Why, according to the author, should India worry about gold mining and its effects?
(A) As India is planning to increase its investment in gold mining and is looking to increase activities in this sector in the near future.
(B) As a large number of people in India are employed in this unorganized sector which is detrimental to the country economy.
(C) As Indian's terrain is geologically unstable and is similar to other lands in the world where gold mining is carried out.
(D) As India is committing the same mistakes committed by other developed nations when it comes to gold mining.

64. Why, according to the author, is the environmental cost of gold very high?
(A) As gold is the only metal which generates harmful waste on its excavation.
(B) As excavation of gold releases the highest amount of pollutants as compared to any other metal.
(C) As the amount of gold recovered in proportion to the land excavated is negligible.
(D) As the transformation of raw gold into a piece of jewellery in very expensive and is environmental harmful.

PASSAGE- 4

Hurdles imposed in the path of foreign investors by regulations must be removed if the country wants to attract quality foreign investment, particularly, when foreign institutional investors no longer seem very enamoured by the Indian story. Although the foreign exchange reserve does not face the risk of falling to the levels of early 1990, the country should create an environment to attract more long term investments instead of just port folio inflows or hot money. Essentially a diluted version of Regulation issued in 1998 with its requirement that foreign partners with JVs set up in India prior to 2005 must obtain a green light from the domestic partner to set up another similar venture has the potential to be misused. Further, the foreign partner is also required to obtain prior approval from the government before a new venture in the same area of business as the existing one is set up.

65. According to the passage what is the present day attitude of the foreign institutional investors?
(A) They are waiting for the removal of strict regulations.
(B) They are not very impressed by India.
(C) They are interested in short term investment only.
(D) All of these.

66. If a foreign partner wants to set up similar venture it must-
(A) Obtain a 'no objection' from the domestic partner.
(B) Obtain similar approval from the government.
(C) Create an environment to attract more long term partnership
(D) Both A and B

Directions(67 to 74) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and indicate the answer.

67. **CENSURE**
(A) Criticise (B) Appreciate
(C) Blame (D) Abuse

68. **CONTEMPLATION**
(A) Consideration (B) Meditation
(C) Deliberation (D) Speculation

69. **ADULATION**
(A) Duration (B) Argument
(C) Flattery (D) Institution

70. **QUIVER**
(A) Quarrel (B) Quicken
(C) Waver (D) Tremble

71. **LUXURIANT**
(A) Luxury loving (B) Lovely
(C) Rich (D) Abundant

72. **CANTANKEROUS**
(A) Cancerous (B) Ferocious
(C) Quarrelsome (D) Fissiparous

73. **ONUS**
(A) Sadness (B) Happiness
(C) Responsibility (D) Criticism

74. **DERISION**
(A) Humiliation
(B) Embarrassment
(C) Ridicule
(D) Condemnation

75. **TRITE**
(A) Commonplace (B) Clever
(C) Brief (D) Impudent

Directions—(Q. 76 to 90) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and choose the correct alternative.

76. **ANIMOSITY**
(A) Love (B) Lust
(C) Luck (D) Loss

77. **ALTERCATION**
(A) Explanation (B) Challenge
(C) Compromise (D) Opposition

78. **COAX**
(A) Dull (B) Dissuade
(C) Active (D) Speed

79. **ERUDITE**
(A) Educated (B) Ignorant
(C) Scholarly (D) Possessive

80. **BRITTLE**
(A) Weak (B) Strong
(C) Fragile (D) Bright

81. **CALLOUS**
(A) Rude (B) Insensitive
(C) Indifferent (D) Sympathetic

82. **DISHEVELLED**
(A) Composed (B) Tidy
(C) Confident (D) Jovial

83. **IMPEDE**
(A) Obstruct (B) Advance
(C) Linger (D) Felicitate

84. **PERILOUS**
(A) Carefree (B) Impetuous
(C) Safe (D) Impure

85. **PERSPICUITY**
(A) Vagueness (B) Dullness
(C) Unfairness
(D) Unwillingness

86. **FERVENT**
(A) Inexcitable (B) Enduring
(C) Dispassionate (D) Subdued

87. **MEANDERING**
(A) Sliding (B) Sloping
(C) Strained (D) Straight

88. **FLORID**
(A) Weak (B) Pale
(C) Monotonous (D) Ugly

89. **VERITY**
(A) Sanctity (B) Reverence
(C) Falsehood (D) Rarity

90. **SCALDING**
(A) Hot (B) slippery
(C) Safe (D) Cold

Directions (91-100): In questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/ phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

91. Philosophy demands **reading between the lines.**
(A) reading slowly and haltingly
(B) understanding the sense rather than the actual words
(C) understanding the meaning of words and not the sense
(D) reading superficially

92. He works **by fits and starts.**
(A) consistently (B) irregularly
(C) in high spirits
(D) enthusiastically

93. **To put up with**
(A) excuse (B) refuse
(C) accept (D) tolerate

94. He was **talking through his hat.**
(A) talking nonsense
(B) talking ignorantly
(C) talking irresponsibly
(D) talking insultingly

95. He can **go through fire and water** to revenge himself on his foe.
(A) approach everybody for help
(B) avail himself of any opportunity
(C) use any conceivable method
(D) undergo any risk

96. The hulligans **ran riot.**
(A) behaved cleverly
(B) acted without restraint
(C) wandered aimlessly
(D) had the best of time

97. I cannot **give in** to their unlawful demands.
(A) accede (B) yield
(C) oblige (D) conform

98. They sat **cheek by jowl.**
(A) very near (B) very far
(C) tongue tied (D) irritated

99. **To give the game away.**
(A) lost the game
(B) gave out the secret
(C) played badly
(D) withdrew from the game

100. They are just trying **to turn an honest penny.**
(A) make a legitimate living
(B) make a good living
(C) have dealings in white money
(D) become more honest

Answer-key

1.	(C)	2.	(A)	3.	(D)	4.	(C)	5.	(B)	6.	(C)	7.	(B)
8.	(A)	9.	(B)	10.	(C)	11.	(C)	12.	(D)	13.	(A)	14.	(C)
15.	(A)	16.	(B)	17.	(D)	18.	(B)	19.	(B)	20.	(A)	21.	(A)
22.	(A)	23.	(C)	24.	(B)	25.	(D)	26.	(D)	27.	(A)	28.	(D)
29.	(B)	30.	(B)	31.	(B)	32.	(B)	33.	(C)	34.	(D)	35.	(C)
36.	(C)	37.	(C)	38.	(A)	39.	(B)	40.	(B)	41.	(A)	42.	(C)
43.	(A)	44.	(C)	45.	(A)	46.	(C)	47.	(C)	48.	(B)	49.	(D)
50.	(A)	51.	(B)	52.	(B)	53.	(A)	54.	(C)	55.	(D)	56.	(D)
57.	(B)	58.	(D)	59.	(D)	60.	(B)	61.	(A)	62.	(B)	63.	(A)
64.	(C)	65.	(D)	66.	(D)	67.	(A)	68.	(D)	69.	(C)	70.	(C)
71.	(D)	72.	(C)	73.	(C)	74.	(C)	75.	(A)	76.	(A)	77.	(C)
78.	(B)	79.	(B)	80.	(B)	81.	(D)	82.	(B)	83.	(D)	84.	(C)
85.	(A)	86.	(C)	87.	(D)	88.	(D)	89.	(C)	90.	(D)	91.	(B)
92.	(B)	93.	(D)	94.	(A)	95.	(D)	96.	(B)	97.	(B)	98.	(A)
99.	(B)	100.	(C)										

Sentence Arrangement '→' Shows the order of the sentence

11. 1 → S; → R → P → Q
12. 1 → Q;
13. 1 → R; S → 6
14. Q → R → S
15 1 → R;

Meanings of the Difficult Words related to Spellings (All Corrected)

S. No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Beseech	To request earnestly	अति निवेदन करना
2.	Besiege	To press with request	अति निवेदन करना
3.	Brilliant	Glittering	चमकता हुआ
4.	Career	Course to pursue in professional life	पेशा
5.	Committed	To do (Something wrong or illegal)	करना (कुछ गलत या गैर कानूनी)
6.	Hypochondria	Extreme depression	अति अवसाद
7.	Instantaneous	At once, without delay	तुरंत
8.	Itinerary	Schedule of tour	टूर का कार्यक्रम सूची
9.	Omitted	To remove	हटाना
10.	Recuperate	To recover	ठीक होना
11.	Reinstate	To press again	पुनः जोर देना
12.	Salient	Prominent	प्रमुख
13.	Semblance	Outward appearance	बाहरी रूप

Meanings of the difficult words related to One Word Substitution (in alphabetical order)

S. No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Astronomy	Study of stars, planets etc.	खगोलशास्त्र
2.	Chauvinism	Excessive or blind support for one's race or gender	अपने नस्ल या gender की अंधभक्ति
3.	Cynic	A fault finding critic	दोष निकालने वाला
4.	Demagogue	A leader who makes use of popular prejudice and false claims/promises to gain power	ऐसा नेता जो झूठे दावे एवं वादे से जनता को आकर्षित करता है।
5.	Detour	Deviation from a direct course	भटकाव
6.	Entomologist	One who studies insects	कीटविज्ञानी
7.	Eugenist	The study of the possibility of improvement of human race	मानव नस्ल में सुधार का अध्ययन
8.	Fatalist	One who believes in destiny	भाग्यवादी
9.	Feminist	One who works for the welfare of women	नारीवादी
10.	Fratricide	Killing of brother	भाई की हत्या
11.	Futurist	One who studies and predicts future	भविष्यवक्ता
12.	Gastronomy	Art of good eating	पाकविधा
13.	Genocide	Killing of masses	जनसंहार
14.	Gourmet	Food specialist	पाक कला का पारखी
15.	Idealist	One guided by ideals	आदर्श

S. No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
16.	Momentary	For a moment	क्षणिक
17.	Momentous	Important	महत्वपूर्ण
18.	Paedophile	One who has sexual attraction towards Children	जो बच्चो के प्रति यौन आकर्षण रखता हो
19.	Pedagogue	A pedantic teacher	अति बारीकी पर जोर देने वाला शिक्षक
20.	Pedestrian	One who walks on pavements	पैदल चलने वाला
21.	Pediatrician	Child specialist	शिशु विशेषज्ञ
22.	Psychologist	One who does scientific study of elections	चुनाव विशेषज्ञ
23.	Reciprocate	To make a return for something	आदान-प्रदान करना
24.	Stoic	Indifferent to pleasure or pain	तटस्थ:
25.	Trivial	Of little worth	महत्वहीन
26.	Visionary	One who has concept or thoughts based on imagination	दर्शनिक

Meanings of the difficult words used in Cloze Tests (in alphabetical order)

S. No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Espousing	Supporting	सहायता/समर्थन देना
2.	Extravagant	Spendthrift	खर्चीला
3.	Snobbish	Showing disdain/ contempt	नखरेबाज

Meanings of the difficult words used in the Passages (in alphabetical order)

S. No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Abandoned	Vacated or given up	त्यागा हुआ
2.	Accumulate	To gather or pile up	इकट्ठा होना
3.	Blubber	Swollen	फुला हुआ
4.	Compulsive	Have power to pressurise	जो दबाव बना दे
5.	Consumption	The process of consuming /eating up	खपत
6.	Contaminated	Impure	दूषित
7.	Detrimental	Harmful	घातक
8.	Diluted	Diminished in strength	जिसकी सघनता कम हो
9.	Enamored	Attracted	आकर्षित होना
10.	Excavation	The act of hollowing out/ digging out	खनन
11.	Feasible	Practical	व्यवहारिक
12.	Gouge	To force or scoop out	निकाल लेना

S. No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
13.	Hurdles	Obstructions	रूकावट
14.	Impose	To establish or apply by authority	थोपना
15.	Mitigative	That relieves	जो सुकुन पहुँचाए/ दर्द कम करें
16.	Modulate	To adjust or to tune	सामंजस्य करना
17.	No- frills	Marked by the absence of extra or special Features	ताम-झाम रहित
18.	Potential	Capable of development	क्षमता
19.	Repercussions	Reactions	प्रतिक्रिया
20.	Stripped off	Deprived of	से वंचित
21.	Venture	Undertaking involving chance, risk etc.	जोखिम भरा व्यापार

Meanings of the difficult words given in Synonyms (in alphabetical order)

S. No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Adulation	Excessive praising	चापलूसी
2.	Cantankerous	Quarrelsome	झगड़ालू
3.	Censure	To scold	डाँटना
4.	Contemplation	An act of considering	अवलोकन
5.	Deliberation	The act of thinking about/ discussing	मनन करना
6.	Derision	Scorn or mockery	उपहास
7.	Fissiparous	Tending to break into parts	जो आसानी से टूट जाए
8.	Flattery	Excessive praising	चापलूसी
9.	Impudent	Insolent and bold	गुस्ताखी
10.	Luxuriant	Lust, luxurious	प्रचुर
11.	Onus	Responsibility	जिम्मेदारी
12.	Quiver	Waver	काँपना
13.	Ridicule	To make fun of	मजाक उड़ाना
14.	Speculation	The act of pondering	मनन

Meanings of difficult words given in Antonyms (in alphabetical order)

S. No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Altercation	Noisy and heated dispute	विवाद/बक-झक
2.	Animosity	Hostility	दुश्मनी
3.	Brittle	Not flexible/that can break easily	भंगुर
4.	Callous	Rude	रूखा/कठोर
5.	Coax	Persuade	मनाना/राजी करना
6.	Composed	Calm	शांत
7.	Dispassionate	Not influenced by strong feelings/unbiased	निष्पक्ष
8.	Dissuade	To advise against something	हतोत्साहित करना
9.	Enduring	Lasting, durable	टिकाऊ
10.	Erudite	Educated, scholarly	पढ़ा-लिखा
11.	Fervent	Marked by great intensity	उत्साह भरी
12.	Florid	Flowery	अलंकृत
13.	Fragile	That breaks easily	भंगुर
14.	Ignorant	Having no knowledge	वाकिफ न होना /अभिज्ञ
15.	Impede	Obstruct	रुकावट पैदा करना
16.	Impetuous	Impulsive	आवेगशील
17.	Indifferent	Marked by lack of interest	उदासीन
18.	Insensitive	Lacking feelings	संवेदनहीन
19.	Jovial	Happy	खुश
20.	Linger	To remain	ठहरे रहना
21.	Lust	Extreme desire	अति लालसा
22.	Meandering	Winding	घुमावदार
23.	Perilous	Dangerous	खतरनाक
24.	Perspicuity	Plain to the understanding	स्पष्ट
25.	Rarity	Occurring less	कमी
26.	Reverence	Respect	सम्मान
27.	Sanctity	Holiness	पवित्रता
28.	Scalding	Very hot	झुलसाने वाला
29.	Sloping	That slants	ढलाव
30.	Subdued	Lacking strength	कमजोर
31.	Vagueness	Lacking clarity	अस्पष्ट
32.	Verity	Truthfulness	सच्चाई

Practice Set-7

Directions (1-10) : Read the following passage and mark the correct answers to Questions No. 1 to10 which are based on the passage.

PASSAGE 1

Once upon an unfortunate time, there was a hairy thing called 'man'. Along with him was a hairier thing called 'animal'. Man had a larger brain which made him think he was superior to animals. Some men thought they were superior to others. They became leader men. Leader men said 'We have no need to work; we will kill animals to eat. So they did. Man increased and animals decreased. Eventually leader men said, 'There are not enough animals left to eat. We must grow our own food.' So man grew food. Everywhere man killed all wild life. Soon there was none and all the birds were poisoned. Leader men said, 'At last we are free of pests.

Men's numbers increased. The world became crowded with men. They all had to sleep standing up. One day the leader man saw some new creatures eating his crops. The creature's name was 'the starving people!'. "These creatures are a menace!', said the leader man.

1. 'We have no need to work' said the leader man because
   (A) they would kill animals and eat
   (B) they had no strength
   (C) they were rich
   (D) they were lazy
2. The hero of the story is
   (A) Men (B) Wild life
   (C) Man (D) Pests
3. Man thought he was superior to other creatures because
   (A) he did not have to work
   (B) he could kill other animals for food
   (C) he was able to grow food
   (D) he had a larger brain
4. Men had to sleep standing up as
   (A) they felt lazy to stretch themselves
   (B) felt proud to sleep standing up
   (C) there was population explosion
   (D) they had no time to lie down
5. Pick out a suitable title for the passage.
   (A) Man, the dictator
   (B) Man, the roof of creation
   (C) Man, the supreme lord
   (D) The Tyrant Man

PASSAGE 2

The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives for one's daily work. The early riser is able to complete a lot of work before others even get out of their bed. As the mind is fresh in the morning, free from distractions, one is able to do quality work. One is able, if so inclined, to have early morning exercises which keep one energetic throughout the day. Thus one completes one's work during the day without hurrying much and is left with time in the evening for play or entertainment or relaxation by a leisurely walk. This leads to a good night's rest after which one is able to rise fresh the next morning to face another day.

6. An early riser is able to complete his work without hurrying because
   (A) he is energetic after morning exercises
   (B) he has time to complete his work
   (C) he has time to plan in the morning
   (D) he does not get distracted
7. An early riser gets ample time in the evening to
   (A) take a short nap
   (B) take a leisurely walk
   (C) chat with friends
   (D) be with the family
8. Going to bed early is good for health because

(A) one feels energetic
(B) one does feel sleepy in the morning
(C) one feels healthy
(D) one feels refreshed in the morning

9. How does early rising affect one's day?
(A) Makes one energetic
(B) Makes one enthusiastic
(C) Makes one feel happy
(D) Makes one finish one's work

10. An early riser gets his work done well because
(A) he is able to do a lot of work
(B) his mind is fresh, free from distractions
(C) he feels fresh
(D) he is able to go for a morning walk

CLOZE TEST 1

Directions (Q. 11-30): In the following passages there are blanks and against each five words have been suggested, one of which fills the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

At just **(11)** midnight on July 1, 1997 in a glittering and poignant ceremony, Hong Kong passed from being a jewel of the British empire to a **(12)** of a new global power. Hong Kong people **(13)** their city's handover from the UK to China with **(14)** feelings: apprehension over the future, joy at a fresh start, sadness at seeing the British go, pride over returning to their motherland. On the eve of the handover, the stock market index, a key barometer of Hong Kong's wealth, **(15)** at a record 15,200 points and today it **(16)** near the 21,000 mark. Being a part of a booming China almost guarantees that Hong Kong will remain **(17)**. But mainland China is a **(18)** as well as a partner. China's new ports, for example, will siphon trade **(19)** from Hong Kong and its lower labour costs will impact the jobs. However, there is little doubt that Hong Kong is fortunate to have become a part of China at a time when mainland China can provide **(20)** opportunity.

11. (A) recorded (B) near
(C) close (D) past

12. (A) component (B) premises
(C) captive (D) merger

13. (A) encounter (B) decided
(C) viewed (D) restrained

14. (A) flexible (B) emotional
(C) mixed (D) changed

15. (A) plunged (B) rose
(C) valued (D) stood

16. (A) follows (B) pauses
(C) fell (D) hovers

17. (A) marginalised (B) prosperous
(C) orderly (D) friendly

18. (A) competitor (B) representative
(C) adversary (D) colleague

19. (A) against (B) away
(C) illegally (D) moving

20. (A) full (B) risky
(C) lucky (D) immense

CLOZE TEST 2

In any organized group of mammals, no matter how co-operative, there is always a **(21)** for social dominance. As he pursues this, each adult individual **(22)** a particular social rank, giving him his position, or status, in the group hierarchy. The situation never remains **(23)** for very long, largely because all the status strugglers are **(24)** older. When the overlords, or 'top-dogs', become senile, their seniority is challenged and they are **(25)** by their immediate subordinates. There is then renewed dominance squabbling as **(26)** moves a little farther up the social ladder. At the other end of the scale, the younger members of the group are maturing rapidly, keeping up the pressure from **(27)**. In addition, certain members of the group may suddenly be **(28)** down by disease or accidental death, leaving gaps in the hierarchy that have to be quickly filled.

The general result is a constant condition of status tension. Under natural **(29)** this tension remains tolerable because of the limited size of the social groupings. If, however, in the artificial environment of captivity, the group size becomes too big, or the space available too small, then the status 'rat race' soon gets out of hand, dominance battles rage uncontrollably, and the leaders of the packs, prides, colonies or tribes come under **(30)** strain.

21. (A) feel (B) struggle
(C) war (D) envy

22. (A) allots (B) inherits
(C) approves (D) acquires
23. (A) stable (B) equitable
(C) equal (D) calm
24. (A) ahcading (B) looking
(C) feeling (D) growing
25. (A) throned (B) throwned
(C) overthrown (D) insulted
26. (A) they (B) junior
(C) elder (D) everyone
27. (A) above (B) sides
(C) top (D) below
28. (A) go (B) feel
(C) struck (D) run
29. (A) forces (B) conditions
(C) pressures (D) preconditions
30. (A) severe (B) unwanted
(C) stress (D) productive

Directions (Q. 31-35): Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph;

31. (1) Healthcare costs have been skyrocketing in our country.
(P) Some people attribute it to the increasing greediness among the medicos.
(Q) Assuming that all these reasons are true, the fact remains that there is an urgent need to check the accelerated costs and initiate suitable measures.
(R) The measures include yoga classes with emphasis on physical and mental exercises and also change in food habits.
(S) Certain others feel that it is because of drastic changes in people's lifestyle and eating habits.
(6) The impact of these measures will be visible only after a considerable passage of time.
(A) Q P R S (B) P S Q R
(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

32. (1) Today memory is widely regarded as a useful aid to survival.
(P) If we have to remember everything will it not increase the feeling of stress?
(Q) However, it is not what we grasp but what we fail to—forgetting a file, key points at an interview— which causes stress.
(R) Some people, however, are of the view that having an exceptional memory in a world of high pressure working is a disadvantage.
(S) To our ancestors, though, in the absence of the printing press it was much more—it was the slate on which history was recorded.
(6) In this early period a good memory was a prerequisite for success and poets like Homer memorised their work before it was ever written down.
(A) Q P R S (B) R P Q S
(C) Q R P S (D) R P S Q

33. (1) We tend to associate a stock market crash with an economic slump.
(P) Other factors are important in determining whether a stock market decline causes an economic setback.
(Q) That is because we have seen such a link several times in the past.
(R) But there is no automatic link between the stock market crash and the economic downturn, say experts.
(S) For example, the Great Depression followed the Great Crash of 1929 in the US.
(6) The two most important factors are the impact on the banking sector and policy response to the crash.
(A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P
(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

34. (1) For decades social development in India meant charity.
(P) In fact, today, social entrepreneurship is no different from starting a profit-motivated company.
(Q) The major challenge they face is employee selection and retention.
(R) However, the challenges social organisations experience are tougher.

(S) In recent years, however, economic changes have brought business sense and professionalism to the sector.

(6) This is because while volunteering for social work is not new, attracting talented people and tapping their potential at lower costs is difficult.

(A) Q P R S (B) S P R Q
(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

35. 1: My friend had a dog.
P: He was very much upset.
Q: Two days later it returned home.
R: Its right ear had been torn off.
S: One day he could not find the dog anywhere.
6: He took it to the veterinary hospital.

(A) R P S Q (B) P S Q R
(C) S P Q R (D) S Q R P

Directions (Q. 36-40):Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence, three possible situations for the underlined part are given. If one of them (A), (B) or (C) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (A), (B) or (C). If none of these substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (D) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a "No Improvement" response will be signified by the letter (D).

36. More than one person was killed in the accident.
(A) were killed (B) are killed
(C) have been killed
(D) No improvement

37. Not a word they spoke to the unfortunate wife about it.
(A) did they speak
(B) they will speak
(C) they had spoken
(D) No improvement

38. The poor villagers have waited in bitter cold for more than four hours now.
(A) have been waiting
(B) had waited
(C) has been waiting
(D) No improvement

39. If he had time he will call you.
(A) would have
(B) would have had
(C) has
(D) No improvement

40. All, but her, had made an attempt.
(A) All, but she (B) All but her
(C) All, but her
(D) No improvement

Directions: In question nos. 41 to 45, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it in the Answer-Sheet by blackening the appropriate rectangle [■].

41. (A) garulous (B) garrulous
(C) garullous (D) garrullous

42. (A) marque (B) markue
(C) marquei (D) marquie

43. (A) puissant (B) puissent
(C) puiscent (D) puissent

44. (A) disconnecerting (B) disconserting
(C) discuncerting (D) disconcerting

45. (A) exilarate (B) exhilerate
(C) exsilarate (D) exhilarate

Directions: In question nos. 46 to 50, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle [■] in the Answer-Sheet.

46. ___pollution control measures are expensive, many industries hesitate to adopt them.
(A) Although (B) However
(C) Because (D) Despite

47. It is not _____ for a man to be confined to the pursuit of wealth.
(A) healthy (B) easy
(C) possible (D) common

48. ___ his being innocent of the crime, the judge sentenced him to one year imprisonment.
(A) Inspite of (B) In case of
(C) On account of
(D) In the event of

49. The police _____ the approaching car and rushed the injured to hospital.
(A) commandeered (B) seized
(C) impounded (D) stopped

50. Although there is _____ gunfire, there is no stiff resistance by the revolutionary army.
(A) bitter (B) meager
(C) continuous (D) sporadic

Answer-key

1. (A)	2. (C)	3. (D)	4. (C)	5. (D)	6. (B)	7. (B)	8. (D)	9. (D)
10. (B)	11. (D)	12. (A)	13. (C)	14. (C)	15. (D)	16. (D)	17. (B)	18. (A)
19. (B)	20. (D)	21. (B)	22. (D)	23. (A)	24. (B)	25. (C)	26. (D)	27. (D)
28. (C)	29. (B)	30. (A)	31. (B)	32. (B)	33. (C)	34. (B)	35. (C)	36. (D)
37. (A)	38. (A)	39. (C)	40. (D)	41. (B)	42. (A)	43. (A)	44. (D)	45. (D)
46. (C)	47. (A)	48. (A)	49. (A)	50. (D)				

Sentence Arrangement '→' Shows the order of the sentence

31.(B); P→S; R→6
32.(B); 1→R →P; S →6
33.(C); 1→Q; Q→S
34.(B); 1→R; Q→6
35.(C); 1→S; S→P; P→Q

Meanings of the difficult words used in Passage

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Menace	Threat or problem	समस्या या खतरा
2.	Distraction	Diversion	ध्यान भटकाने वाला
3.	Inclination	Tendency to do something	रूझान
4.	Leisurely	Without haste	बिना हड़बड़ी के

Meanings of the difficult words used in Cloze Tests

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Glittering	Shining	चमचमाता/ताम-झाम भरा
2.	Poignant	Causing a strong feeling of emotion	भाव विह्वल करने वाला
3.	Apprehension	Suspicion or fear, especially of future evils	आशंका
3.	Mainland	Landmass or main part of a continent	किसी महाद्वीप का भाग
4.	Siphon away	To take draw off for one's own purpose	अपने इस्तेमाल के लिए ले लेना
5.	Captive	Kept within bounds	कैदी
6.	Merger	The process of combining	एक करना
7.	Plunged	To drown	डूब जाना
8.	Hover	Hang or float	मंडराना
9.	Adversary	Competitor	प्रतिद्वंद्वी
10.	Immense	Too much	बहुत अधिक
11.	Dominance	Control over	वर्चस्व
12.	Pursues	To follow	पीछा करना
13.	Hierarchy	System in which people or things are placed in a series of levels with different importance or status	पदक्रम

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
14.	Overlords	People who have power over large number of or People	स्वामी
15.	Top-dogs	A person or group that has the most power or success	सर्वशक्तिशाली
16.	Senile	Showing loss of mental ability due to old age	बुढ़ापे में दिमागी रूप से अशक्त अवस्था
17.	Squabbling	To quarrel noisily	झगड़ना
18.	Rat race	Competitive activity	प्रतिस्पर्धा

Meanings of the difficult words used in the sentence arrangement

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Skyrocketing	Very high	गगनचुम्बी
2.	Attribute	Good quality or feature that someone or something has	अच्छा गुण
3.	Emphasis	Stress	जोर
4.	Drastic	Extreme/ severe	तीव्र
5.	Ancestors	Fore-fathers	पूर्वज
6.	Prerequisite	That one must have before one does or has something	जो जरूरी हो, पहले से ही
7.	Downturn	A situation in which something such as economic activity decreases or becomes worse	ऐसी हालात जब की हालत खराब होती है अर्थव्यवस्था इत्यादि
8.	Entrepreneurship	A person who starts a business	व्यवसायी
9.	Volunteering	To give something or service without being forced to do so.	बिना दबाव या पैसे के कोई काम या सेवा प्रदान करना
10.	Tapping potential	Draw out the ability	क्षमता को बाहर निकालना
11.	Torn	Pulled apart into pieces	फटा हुआ

Meanings of the difficult words given in Spellings

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Garrulous	Talkative	बातूनी
2.	Marque	Government license to plunder	लूटपाट की खुली छूट
3.	Disconcerting	Confusing	उलझाने वाला
4.	Exhilarate	To elate or thrill	खुश या उत्साहित कर देना
1.	Pursuit	The act of following or pursuing	के पीछे जाना
2.	Commandeer	To impound for military or official purpose	सैना या सरकारी कार्य के लिए जब्त करना
3.	Impound	To take away by force	जब्त करना

Practice Set-8

Directions (1-10): You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question

Passage 1

Two years later, in November 1895, he signed his final will. He left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about £ 1,75,000 to a trust fund administered by Swedish and Norwegian trustees. The annual interest shall be awarded as prizes to those persons who during the previous year have rendered the greatest services to mankind. The interest shall be divided into five equal parts now amounting to about £ 8,000 each — one of which shall be awarded to the person who has made the most important discovery or invention in the realm of physics, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or improvement, one to the person who has made the most important physiological or medical discovery, one to the person who has produced the most outstanding work of literature, idealistic in character, and one to the person who has done the best work for the brotherhood of nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies, as well as for the formation or popularization of peace congress.

1. Which is the prize that is referred to in the passage ?
   (A) Pulitzer Prize (B) Booker Prize
   (C) Nobel Prize (D) Magsaysay Award
2. The number of prizes in the field of science are
   (A) Three (B) Five
   (C) Four (D) One
3. Total annual prize money amounts to
   (A) £ 350,000 (B) £ 40,000
   (C) £ 8,000 (D) £ 1,750,000
4. Prize is awarded for outstanding work in
   (A) Physics (B) Chemistry
   (C) Literature (D) All the above
5. The said prize is awarded
   (A) once in 4 years
   (B) once in 2 years
   (C) once in 5 years
   (D) every year

Passage 2

If an opinion contrary to your own makes you angry, that is a sign that you are subconsciously aware of having no good reason for thinking as you do. If someone maintains that two and two are five, or that Iceland is on the Equator, you feel pity rather than anger, unless you know so little of arithmetic or geography that his opinion shakes your own contrary conviction.

6. The second sentence in the passage
   (A) simply adds a further point to the argument already stated in the first sentence.
   (B) illustrates the point made in the first sentence.
   (C) builds up the argument of the first, sentence by restating it from the opposite point of view.
   (D) askes the main point which has only
   been introduced by the first sentence.
7. If someone else's opinion makes us angry, it means that
   (A) our own opinion is not based on good reason and we know this subconsciously.
   (B) we are not consciously aware of any reason for our own opinion.
   (C) we are subconsciously aware of having no good reason for becoming angry.

(D) there may be good reasons for his opinion but we are not consciously aware of them.

8. "Your own contrary conviction" refers to
   (A) the opinion that two and two are five and that Iceland is on the Equator.
   (B) the fact that you know so little about arithmetic or geography.
   (C) the fact that you feel pity rather than anger.
   (D) the opinion that two and two are four and that Iceland is a long way from the Equator.

9. Conviction means
   (A) strong belief (B) ignorance
   (C) persuasion (D) disbelief

10. The writer says if someone maintains that two and two are five you feel pity because you
   (A) want to help the person
   (B) feel sorry for his ignorance
   (C) have sympathy
   (D) don't agree with him

Directions: In the following passage (11 to 30), some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

CLOZE TEST 1

The library, if used properly, is invaluable in helping you develop discernment. It is rich ....**(11)** ....information that goes far beyond the....**(12)**....of any one text book or course..... **(13)**....your text book author does not make a particular.... **(14)** ....clear and you feel the need....**(15)**....another description in greater detail....**(16)**....in other words, go to the library and....**(17)**....other books on the subject. By calling....**(18)** ....two or three writers dealing with the....**(19)**....topic, you will find some....**(20)**....of certain facts. In seeking additional sources, you will have gained immeasurably, for you will have seen what several experts perceive as being particularly important on a common subject.

11. (A) of (B) for
   (C) in (D) with

12. (A) pages (B) limited
   (C) confines (D) limitations

13. (A) If (B) While
   (C) When (D) Suppose

14. (A) information (B) entry
   (C) explanation (D) point

15. (A) for (B) of
   (C) to (D) about

16. (A) or (B) but
   (C) though (D) however

17. (A) verify (B) identify
   (C) check (D) collect

18. (A) for (B) up
   (C) forth (D) upon

19. (A) actual (B) specific
   (C) correct (D) same

20. (A) description (B) clarification
   (C) explanation (D) evidence

CLOZE TEST 2

More animals, including the great cats, do not ....**(21)**....man and they do their best to ....**(22)**....him. My brain turns round and round like a....**(23)**....at this odd behaviour. The explanation that the animals....**(24)**....that man is a killer is.... **(25)** .... believable. To me, men are comparatively ....**(26)**....and defenceless. Animals are more agile and....**(27)**....than man. Nevertheless, it is a fact that animals.... **(28)**....avoid man. My view is shared....**(29)**.... other hunters that man has developed a....**(30)**.... armour.

21. (A) prefer (B) admire
   (C) hate (D) like

22. (A) avoid (B) shirk
   (C) kill (D) overpower

23. (A) circle (B) cloud
   (C) wheel (D) whirlwind

24. (A) know (B) believe
   (C) feel (D) see

25. (A) unbelievably (B) generally
   (C) hardly (D) particularly

26. (A) strong (B) weak
   (C) powerful (D) fragile

27. (A) rapid (B) alert
   (C) brisk (D) docile

28. (A) seldom (B) never
   (C) normally (D) occasionally

29. (A) with (B) by
   (C) along (D) among

30. (A) friendly (B) strange
(C) defensive (D) fearful

Directions (31—35): Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternative out of the four and indicate the correct answer.

31. The thief explained how he_____from the jail.
(A) escapes (B) had escaped
(C) escaped (D) has escaped

32. He held_____to the books passionately.
(A) on (B) in
(C) off (D) away

33. They did not know where they from.
(A) had come (B) have come
(C) has come (D) come

34. There is only one member who has not paid
his_____and he has promised to pay before the end of this month.
(A) remittance (B) honorarium
(C) subscription (D) allowance

35. He was an_____swimmer, but was swept away by a strong_____.
(A) eligible, water (B) able, stream
(C) old, river (D) expert, current

Directions (36-40): In questions, the first and the last parts of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

36. 1. One of the most widely spread of bad habits
P. which is now smoked or chewed by men
Q. and even by children
R. often by women
S. is the use of tobacco
6. almost all over the world,
(A) SPRQ (B) PQRS
(C) SRQP (D) PQSR

37. 1. It is far better to live for a short while
P. contribution to the world
Q. and make some significant
R. that is just idled away
S. than spend a long life
6. in gossiping and playing.
(A) RQSP (B) SQPR
(C) QPSR (D) RQPS

38. 1. Smoke billowed up between the plants.
P. Passengers were told to be ready to quit the ship.
Q. The rising gale fanned the smouldering fire.
R Everyone now knew there was a fire on board.
S. Flames broke out here and there.
6. Most people bore the shock bravely,
(A) SRQP (B) QPSR
(C) RSPQ (D) QSRP

39. 1. The salmon fish pushed themselves
P. to return to their spawning grounds
Q. and fertilized them
R. but once they laid their eggs
S. to their limits
6. they died.
(A) SQPR (B) RSQP
(C) SPRQ (D) RPSQ

40. 1. The landscape
P. with Nature displaying
Q. here is awesome
R that are seldom
S. a range of delights
6. seen together.
(A) PSRQ (B) QPSR
(C) RSPQ (D) QRSP

Directions (41—50): In these questions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (h) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

41. By this time tomorrow, I **will reach** my home,
(A) will be reaching
(B) shall have reached
(C) can reach
(D) No improvement

42. He was so afraid that his knees knocked **one another.**
(A) one against
(B) each other
(C) both (A) and (B)
(D) No improvement

43. **They only work when they have no money.**
(A) When they have no money, they only work.
(B) When they only work, they have no money
(C) They work only when they have no money
(D) No improvement

44. When we saw him last, he **ran** to catch a bus.
(A) has run (B) was running
(C) had run
(D) No improvement

45. He suddenly struck a note of **discord** in his otherwise harmonious presentation.
(A) unhappiness (B) regret
(C) anger
(D) No improvement

46. If I dyed my hair green, everybody **will** laugh at me.
(A) would (B) did
(C) may
(D) No improvement

47. The students often play truant, **didn't they?**
(A) can they (B) is indeed
(C) don't they
(D) No improvement

48. He is adequately provided **for** the necessities of life.
(A) by (B) to
(C) with
(D) No improvement

49. The T. V. news is doctored by non-professionals and **whetted** by political higher ups.
(A) wetted (B) vetted
(C) written
(D) No improvement

50. **Will** you type these letters now?
(A) Could (B) Can
(C) Shall
(D) No improvement

Answer-key

1. (C)	2. (A)	3. (B)	4. (D)	5. (D)	6. (C)	7. (A)	8. (D)	9. (A)
10. (B)	11. (C)	12. (D)	13. (A)	14. (D)	15. (A)	16. (A)	17. (C)	18. (D)
19. (D)	20. (B)	21. (D)	22. (A)	23. (D)	24. (B)	25. (C)	26. (B)	27. (B)
28. (C)	29. (D)	30. (C)	31. (B)	32. (A)	33. (A)	34. (C)	35. (D)	36. (A)
37. (C)	38. (D)	39. (C)	40. (B)	41. (B)	42. (B)	43. (C)	44. (B)	45. (D)
46. (A)	47. (C)	48. (C)	49. (B)	50. (A)				

Sentence Arrangement '→' Shows the order of the sentence

36. 1 → S → P 37. 1 → Q 38. Q → S → R 39. 1 → S → P
40. 1 → Q → P → S

Meanings of the difficult words used in Passages

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Fortune	A great amount of money	संपत्ति
2.	Realm	An area of activity, interest or knowledge	ज्ञान क्षेत्र
3.	Outstanding	Extremely good or excellent	उत्कृष्ट
4.	Idealistic	One who is aiming for perfection (idealism)	आदर्शवादी
5.	Subconsciously	Existing in the part of mind that a person is not aware of	अवचेतन रूप से
6.	Pity	Something that causes sadness on disappointment	तरस
7.	Conviction	A strong belief or opinion	धारणा
8.	Persuasion	A particular type of belief or way of thinking	धारणा
9.	Ignorance	A lack of knowledge, understanding	अज्ञानता

Meanings of the difficult words used in Cloze Tests

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Invaluable	Extremely useful	बहुमूल्य
2.	Discernment	The ability to see and understand people, thing and Situations clearly	विवेक
3.	Immeasurably	Very great in size or amount	असीमित
4.	Perceive	To notice or become aware of something	समझ लेना/अनुभव करना
5.	Armour	Special clothing that people wear to protect their bodies from weapons	कवच
6.	Shirk	To avoid doing something that one is supposed to do	काम से जी चुराना
7.	Whirlwind	A very strong wind that moves in a spinning motion	चक्रवात
8.	Fragile	Easily broken	सहज से टूट जाने वाला
9.	Alert	Able to think clearly and to notice things	सावधान/चौकस
10.	Brisk	Quick and efficient	फुर्तीला
11.	Seldom	Not often	कभी कभार
12.	Defensive	Helping to keep a person or thing safe	रक्षात्मक
13.	Passionately	Having or expressing strong emotions or beliefs	भाव प्रवणता से
14.	Remittance	An amount of money that is sent as a payment for something	चुकाने के लिए दिए गए पैसे

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
15.	Honorarium	An amount of money paid for a service on which custom forbids a price.	किसी कार्य के लिए दिया जाने वाला पैसा जिसे नियमानुसार नहीं दिया जा सकता है।
16.	Subscription	A fee that one pays regularly to belong to or support an organisation	अंशदान
17.	Allowance	An amount of money that is given to someone regularly or for a specific purpose	भत्ता
18.	Current	A continuous flow of water	पानी का प्रवाह

Meanings of the difficult words used in the sentence arrangement

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Billow	A moving cloud	तरंगित बादल
2.	Gale	A very strong wind	तुफान
3.	Fanned	Agitate the air	हवा से भड़काना
4.	Smoulder	To burn slowly without flames but usually with smoke	सुलगता हुआ
5.	Spawning	To produce or lay eggs in water	जन्म देना
6.	Landscape	An area of land that has a particular quality or appearance	प्राकृतिक दृश्य
7.	Awesome	Extremely good	अत्यंत प्रभावशाली

Meanings of the difficult words used in the sentence improvement

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Doctored	To change something especially in order to trick or deceive people	गलत बनाना
2.	Whetted	To provoke someone	भड़काना
3.	Wetted	Not dry	गीलापन
4.	Vetted	To investigate carefully	भली प्रकार से जाँच करना

Practice Set-9

Direction-(Questions 1-10) Read the passages given below and answer the following questions.

PASSAGE 1

Stuck with the development dilemma? Stay away from management courses. Seriously, one of the biggest complaints that organisations have about management courses is that they fail to impact the participants' on-the-job behaviour. Some management trainers stress the need for follow-up and reinforcement on the job. Some go so far as briefing the participants' managers on what behaviour they should be reinforcing back on the job. Others include a follow-up training day to review the progress of the participants. None of this is really going far enough.

The real problem is that course promoters view development as something which primarily, takes place in a classroom. A course is an event and events are, by definition limited in time. When you talk about follow-up after a course, it is seen as a nice idea, but not as an essential part of the participants' development programme. Any rational, empowered individual should be able to take what has been learnt in a course and transfer it to the work place or so the argument goes. Another negative aspect of the course mindset is that, primarily, development is thought to be about skill-acquisition.

So, it is felt that the distinction between taking the course and behaving differently in the work place parallels the distinction between skill-acquisition and skill-application. But can such a sharp distinction be maintained ? Skills are really acquired only in the context of applying them on the job, finding them effective and, therefore, reinforcing them.

The problem with courses is that they are events, while development is an on-going process which, involves, within a complex environment, continual interaction, regular feedback and adjustment. As we tend to equate development with a one-off event, it is difficult to get seriously motivated about the follow-up. Anyone paying for a course tends to look at follow-up as an unnecessary and rather costly frill.

1. What is the passage about ?
   (A) personal management
   (B) development dilemma
   (C) management courses
   (D) course promoters' attitude
2. Which of the following statements is false?
   (A) Some management trainers stress the need for follow-up and reinforcement on the job
   (B) Some suggest a follow-up training day to review the progress of the participants
   (C) Some go to the extent of briefing the participants' managers on what behaviour they should be reinforcing back on the job
   (D) The real problem is that course Promoters view development as something which does not take place during a course
3. The writer's attitude, as reflected in the passage, is
   (A) critical (B) ironic
   (C) sympathetic (D) philosophical
4. The course promoters' attitude is
   (A) self-righteous (B) indifferent
   (C) easy-going (D) unprogressive

5. The word mindset' here means
(A) a determined mind
(B) a fixed attitude of mind
(C) an open mind
(D) mindful

PASSAGE 2

One may look at life, events, society, history, in another way. A way which might, at a stretch, be described as the Gandhian way, though it may be from times before Mahatma Gandhi came on the scene. The Gandhian reaction to all the grim poverty, squalor and degradation of the human being would approximate to effort at self-change and self-improvement, to a regime of living-regulated by discipline from within. To change society, the individual must first change himself. In this way of looking at life and society, words too begin to mean differently. Revolution, for instance, is a term frequently used, but not always in the sense it has been in the lexicon of the militant. So also with words like peace and struggle. Even society may mean differently, being some kind of organic entity for the militant, and more or less a sum of individuals for the Gandhian. There is yet another way, which might, for want of a better description, be called the mystic. The mystic's perspective measures these concerns that transcend political ambition and the dynamism of the reformer, whether he be militant or Gandhian. The mystic measures the terror of not knowing the remorseless march of time; he seeks to know what was before birth, what comes after death, the continuous presence of death, of the consciousness of death, sets his priorities and values : militants and Gandhians, kings and prophets, must leave all that they have built; all that they have unbuilt and depart when messengers of the buffalo-riding Yama come out of the shadows. Water will to water, dust to dust. Think of impermanence. Everything passes.

6. The Gandhian reaction to poverty is
(A) a total war on poverty
(B) self-discipline
(C) self-abnegation
(D) a regulated distribution of wealth

7. According to Gandhianism, the individual who wants to change society
(A) should destroy the existing society
(B) must re-form society
(C) must change himself
(D) may change society without changing himself

8. Who, according to the passage, finds new meaning for words like revolutions, peace and struggle?
(A) A Gandhian who believes in non violent revolution
(B) A militant
(C) A mystic
(D) A Gandhian who disciplines himself from within

9. The expression 'water will to water, dust to dust' means
(A) water and dust can mix well
(B) man will become water after death
(C) man will one day die and become dust
(D) man will become dust and water after death

10. What does society mean to a Gandhian ?
(A) a sum of individuals
(B) an organic entity
(C) a regime of living regulated by discipline from within
(D) a disciplined social community

Directions (Q. 11-30): In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

CLOZE TEST 1

India's approach towards treatment of **(11)** banks is yet another interesting issue. Rather than closing them down, policymakers in India have shown a preference to **(12)** such banks with healthy public sector banks. It has been **(13)** in certain circles that such an approach may give rise to a moral hazard problem. However, two issues need **(14)** in this context. First, commercial banks are the most dominant and systemically important segment of the financial system. Second, over

70 per cent of the bank depositors in India are small depositors. Therefore, systemic concerns coupled with the necessity to **(15)** the interest of small depositors have been **(16)** in the minds of policy makers while **(17)** with insolvent banks. This issue had not **(18)** much attention in the context of a predominantly government owned banking system. As the weight of private banks increases further thinking will need to be done on this subject, both in terms of **(19)** of insolvency through advance regulatory supervision and action, and post-insolvency measures that **(20)** moral hazard and eventual fiscal cost.

11. (A) insolvent (B) foreign (C) cooperative (D) small
12. (A) dissolve (B) relegate (C) anchor (D) merge
13. (A) resolved (B) felt (C) promised (D) identified
14. (A) resolutions (B) decisions (C) approaches (D) consideration
15. (A) enhance (B) increase (C) safeguard (D) rationalize
16. (A) paramount (B) superficial (C) extradited (D) vested
17. (A) conniving (B) coping (C) absorbing (D) dealing
18. (A) paid (B) offered (C) deserved (D) received
19. (A) enhancement (B) prevention (C) attachment (D) expedition
20. (A) anticipate (B) discourage (D) envisage (D) create

CLOZE TEST 2

One of the most brutal features of gender inequality takes the form of physical violence against women. The **(21)** of such violence is remarkably high, not only in poorer and less developed economies but also in wealthy and modern societies. Indeed the **(22)** of battering women even in the richest and most developed economies is **(23)** high. Turning to India, it must be **(24)** first that the frequency of assaults on women is high in the country. To that **(25)** general recognition has to be added the special role of violence connected with particular **(26)** features, such as dowry and economic settlements. Even though the numbers involved in violent deaths are **(27)** by the larger numbers that **(28)** from **(29)** of healthcare, the crude and brutal nature of this form of gender inequality makes it a particularly severe **(30)** of the deprivation of women.

21. (A) expectations (B) counting (C) incidence (D) acceptance
22. (A) frequency (B) occurrence (C) event (D) chance
23. (A) relatively (B) clearly (C) surely (D) astonishingly
24. (A) accomplished (B) acknowledged (C) cleared (D) understand
25. (A) anxiety (B) terrible (C) surprise (D) fact
26. (A) national (B) visible (C) social (D) category
27. (A) fewer (B) outshine (C) lean (D) dwarfed
28. (A) perish (B) develop (C) spoil (D) incline
29. (A) omission (B) attention (C) care (D) neglect
30. (A) remark (B) indication (C) happening (D) manifestation

Directions: In Questions (31- 35) given below the 1st and the last sentences are numbered 1 and 6. Remaining sentences are named P, Q, R and S. These four sentences are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations in correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it .

31. (1) How much money is enough?
(P) The modern reasoning is that money coming in should cover our basic needs.
(Q) According to conventional wisdom, no amount can suffice.
(R) However, from the basics of food, clothing and shelter we gradually seek luxury cars and holidays.

(S) In the process of seeking it is money which unfortunately gets a bad name.

(6) The real culprit, however, is a living thing called desire, which although it is difficult to, can be controlled.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P

(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

32. (1) Would you believe that some U. K. based companies are arranging for beds at the workplace?

(P) The dreams, while at work, are thus helpful to solve crucial problems.

(Q) The reason, they claim, could be that dreams produce creative solutions.

(R) Yes, it is true and is considered as a step to improve quality of their products.

(S) The researchers in these companies claim that they could do better by allowing their employees to doze off at work place.

(6) We only hope that these crucial problems in U. K. are different from those of ours.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P

(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

33. (1) Today there is growing concern about global warming, energy and water crises.

(P) The reason is the construction cost of an eco-friendly building is 15% to 20% more than putting up a conventional building.

(Q) At present, however, there are only a dozen green buildings in the private sector.

(R) To address these issues Indian corporates are increasingly turning eco-friendly.

(S) Planting trees, using energy-saving lighting systems and constructing eco-friendly green buildings are some of the measures they are taking.

(6) However, though an eco-friendly building may cost more upfront, it is cost-effective because of lower operating costs in the long run.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P

(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

34. (1) A society can exist properly only when men living in it agree upon certain rules of conduct.

(P) In the same way, a society where rules are not followed cannot survive for long.

(Q) Strict obedience to these rules is called discipline.

(R) Only then a society can be run in an orderly fashion.

(S) Students must obey their teachers, children their parents, citizens the laws and so on and so forth.

(6) For example, if the people on the road do not obey traffic rules there will be complete disorder and confusion.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P

(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

35. (1) The Indian tradition describes Buddha as an advocate of analytical method.

(P) This justification is found in several discourses.

(Q) Pali was perhaps the most commonly used language in those days.

(R) There is ample justification for the phenomenon of the description.

(S) A curious researcher can study them provided he has mastery over Pali language.

(6) In the present era also, efforts are being made to rejuvenate Pali.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P

(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

Directions (36 — 40) : Mark the choice that correctly fills the blank in the given sentences.

36. His cabin is _____ the corridor.
(a) on (B) in
(C) beside (D) along

37. There is thick black smoke rising _____ the North of America.
(a) over (B) above
(C) on (D) across

38. The peak of Everest is _____ 8480 metres _____ sea level.
(A) above, over (B) about, of
(C) over, above (D) about, above

39. Switzerland lies _____ France, Italy, Austria and Germany.
(A) between (B) among
(C) across (D) beyond

40. I have written a book _____ Grammar; and a book discussing _____ how to prepare different subjects for competitive exams.
(A) on, on (B) on, about
(C) about, on (D) on,----

***Directions* (Qs. 41 to 45): In these questions, look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below the sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, then indicate your response against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, then indicate (d) as your response. Thus, a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d).'**

41. Now companies bring services on the doorsteps of the consumers.
(A) Up to the doorsteps
(B) To the doorsteps
(C) At the doorsteps
(D) No improvement

42. Domestic fights have had a negative impact over the children of the Vaidyas.
(A) In the children
(B) On the children
(C) In children
(D) No improvement

43. The paper was fairly easier than we thought it would be.
(A) Rather (B) More
(C) Comparatively
(D) No improvement

44. I decided to continue with my present profession rather than set up a new business.
(A) Put up (B) Setting up
(C) Going along with
(D) No improvement

45. The Court expected us to carry on its orders immediately.
(A) Carry forward (B) Carry with
(C) Carry out
(D) No improvement

Directions (46 — 50) : Tick mark the word that gives the correct spelling.

46. (A) extirpate (B) extripaite
(C) exterpate (D) extirpeit

47. (A) debauchary (B) debouchery
(C) debauchery (D) dibauchery

48. (A) humanitarian (B) huminiterian
(C) humaniterian
(D) humanetarian

49. (A) controvertial (B) kantroversial
(C) controversial (D) controvarsial

50. (A) sabatcurs (B) saboteurs
(C) seboteurs (D) saboteors

Answer Key

1. (B)	2. (D)	3. (A)	4. (D)	5. (A)	6. (B)	7. (C)	8. (B)	9. (D)
10. (A)	11. (A)	12. (D)	13. (B)	14. (D)	15. (C)	16. (A)	17. (D)	18. (D)
19. (B)	20. (B)	21. (C)	22. (A)	23. (D)	24. (B)	25. (D)	26. (C)	27. (D)
28. (A)	29. (D)	30. (D)	31. (A)	32. (B)	33. (B)	34. (C)	35. (D)	36. (B)
37. (B)	38. (D)	39. (A)	40. (D)	41. (C)	42. (B)	43. (A)	44. (B)	45. (C)
46. (A)	47. (C)	48. (A)	49. (C)	50. (B)				

Sentence Arrangement '→' Shows the order of the sentence

31.(A); 1 → Q → P
32.(B); 1 → R → S
33.(B); 1 → R ; → Q → P
34.(C); 1 → Q ; P → 6
35.(D); S → Q → 6 (All speaking about 'Pali')

Meanings of the difficult words used in Passages

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Dilemma	A situation in which you have to make difficult choice	दुविधा
2.	Reinforce	to strengthen	सुदृढ़ बनाना
3.	Aspect	A part of something	पहलू
4.	Acquisition	The act of acquiring	अर्जन/ कब्जा करना
5.	Distinction	A noticeable difference between things or people	अंतर, विशिष्टता
6.	Frill	Something that is added but is not necessary	ताम-झाम
7.	Rational	Of sound mind, same	बुद्धिसम्पन्न, विवेकशील
8.	Grim	having a very serious appearance or manner	भयंकर, विकट
9.	Squalor	Very bad and dirty conditions	गंदगी, मलिनता
10.	Degradation	The act or process of damaging or ruining something	गिरावट, अवनति
11.	Lexicon	The words used in a language or by a person or group of people	शब्दसूची
12.	Mystic	Of or relating to mysteries	रहस्यवादी
13.	Remorseless	Very cruel and showing no pity or sympathy	निर्दय, क्रूर
14.	Impermanence	The quality of being impermanent	अस्थायित्व
15	Abnegation	Denial	निषेध

Meanings of the difficult words used in Cloze Tests

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Predominantly	Mainly	मुख्यत:
2.	Insolvency	Inability to pay debts	दिवालियापन
3.	Eventual	Ultimately, resulting	अंतत:
4.	Relegate	To put in lower position	अवनति करना
5.	Anchor	A person or thing that provides strength and support	लंगर, सहारा
6.	Resolutions	determination	इरादा, संकल्प
7.	Superficial	Apparent rather than actual	ऊपरी/सतही
8.	Extradite	To send (a person who has been accused of a crime) to another state or country	प्रत्यर्पित करना

9.	Vested	Fully and unconditional guaranteed as legal right, benefit or privilege	निहित
10.	Connive	To secretly help someone to do something dishonest or illegal	गुप्त रूप से सहयोग देना
11.	Anticipate	To look forward to	उम्मीद करना
12.	Envisage	to consider or regard in a certain way	विचार करना
13.	Brutal	Extremely ruthless or cruel	क्रूर, निर्दयी
14.	Assault	A violent physical attack	हमला
15.	Severe	Harsh or strict	गंभीर, कठोर
16.	Deprive	Take something away from	वंचित करना
17.	Accomplish	To succeed in doing	पूरा करना
18.	Anxiety	Fear or nervousness about what might happen	चिन्ता, व्याकुलता
19.	Terrible	Very bad or unpleasant	भद्दा, भयानक

Meanings of the difficult words used in the Sentence Improvement

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Suffice	To be sufficient	पर्याप्त होना
2.	Doze	To sleep lightly	झपकी लेना
3.	Obedient	Willing to obey	आज्ञाकारी
4.	Ample	Fully sufficient to meet a need or purpose	प्रचुर
5.	Rejuvenate	To make feel or look young	फिर से जवान बना देना
6.	Extirpate	To destroy or remove completely	जड़ से नष्ट करना
7.	Debauchery	Bad or immoral behaviour that involves sex, drugs, etc.	अय्याशी, विलासिता
8.	Saboteur	A person who commits sabotage	विध्वंसक

Practice Set-10

Direction-Questions 1-10: Read the passages given below and answer the following questions.

PASSAGE-1

Language, they say, is the lens through which human beings perceive the world. If so, English is perhaps the most distorting lens through which we see animals. It has perpetuated a cross-eyed view of birds, beasts, fish and fowl. The very word 'animal' connotes the brutish and the sensual. Animal instinct implies baseness and vulgarity. The language transfers negative human traits to animals making the former appear as characteristics of the latter. Thus, the chicken is cowardly, frightened, faint hearted; the goat ill-bred. Butterflies are flighty, seals slippery and foxes notorious for craftiness and cunning. Much the worst are the reptiles particularly the snake, creeping, base, malignant, abject, ungrateful and treacherous, always the snake in the grass.

Each species carries its denigration forever embedded in its English name giving the language as many unpleasant adjectives as it could possibly want. To be bull-headed is to be impetuous and obstinate; the cattish woman is spiteful and back-biting. An elephant's walk is ungainly, bird-brains are to be ridiculed and the herd mentality draws only contempt. You can be as blind as a bat and batty, if you are crazy as well.

1. According to the passage, English language is the lens-
   (A) through which people see the beautiful animal world.
   (B) through which people see a distorted animal world.
   (C) through which people see a correct picture of the world.
   (D) that does not permit one to see a correct picture of the world.
2. According to the passage, the chicken is-
   (A) faint-hearted, the goat ill-bred and the fox crafty.
   (B) simple, the goat cunning and the bear rough.
   (C) cowardly, the goat cunning and the snake ill-bred.
   (D) cowardly, the goat lustful and foolish and the bear rough and ill-bred.
3. The phrase "Always the snake in the grass" implies-
   (A) a harmless person
   (B) the snake hiding in the grass for its victims
   (C) a dangerous person
   (D) a person secretly working against you
4. According to the passage, elephant's walk is-
   (A) ugly, bird brains beautiful and herd mentality good.
   (B) ungainly, bird brains ridiculous and herd mentality contemptible.
   (C) ugly, bird brains ridiculous and herd mentality good.
   (D) beautiful, bird brains ridiculous and herd mentality contemptible.
5. In the English language, the animals are
   (A) Not used for any comparisons.
   (B) Used for pleasant comparisons.
   (C) Used for unpleasant comparisons.
   (D) Used for uninteresting comparisons.

PASSAGE-2

Soft-bodied animals like caterpillars often fall a prey to voracious hunters like birds or reptiles. Despite having no means to 'actively' defend themselves, with weapons like claws or jaws, they have nevertheless, evolved other equally effective deterrents. A particular species of the caterpillar lives at an altitude of over 2,500 prominent colours to inform would-be predators of its inedibility. In the

event that an inexperienced or adventurous bird did eat the caterpillar, it would probably vomit it out soon after, and subsequently desist from attacking similar species in the future. Though this would do the unfortunate victim no good the species benefits. A rare example of the martyr among animals.

6. Caterpillars cannot defend themselves because they
   (A) are lazy
   (B) have no claws or jaws
   (C) are passive animals
   (D) cannot acquire weapons
7. The expression "other equally effective deterrents" means
   (A) deterrents that are as powerful as those the caterpillars have
   (B) preventive weapons which have equal effect of others
   (C) preventive equipment which is as effective as something that has been already mentioned in the passage
   (D) mechanism which scares everyone equally well
8. The Himalayan caterpillar uses prominent colours to
   (A) defend itself
   (B) warn the predator
   (C) reveal itself
   (D) attack the predator
9. Experienced birds do not attack the Himalayan caterpillars because they are
   (A) diseased
   (B) inedible
   (C) repulsive
   (D) very aggressive
10. In the context of this passage, a martyr is one who dies
   (A) to save others
   (B) while defending one's homeland
   (C) without any gain to oneself
   (D) without putting up resistance

Directions (11 to 15) : Mark the choice that correctly fills the blank in the given sentences.

11. Copying in the examination is an act.
   (A) mortal (B) immortal
   (C) amoral (D) immoral
12. A horse rider has to adjust the saddle and _____ before riding.
   (A) maines (B) reins
   (C) reigns (D) rains
13. His bright success was_____ all expectations.
   (A) beyond (B) above
   (C) exceeded (D) over
14. The village was_____by the earthquake.
   (A) dazed (B) raised
   (C) razed (D) erased
15. He_____down on the sofa yesterday.
   (A) lay (B) laye
   (C) laid (D) layed

Directions (16 to 20): In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

As a rule of thumb, a manned mission costs from fifty to hundered times more than a comparable unmanned missions. Thus, for scientific exploration alone.....**(16)**....missions, employing machine intelligence, are.....**(17)**.... However, there may well be ....**(18)**....other than scientific for exploring ....**(19)**....social, economic, political, cultural or....**(20)**....

16. (A) manned (B) unmanned
   (C) lunar (D) space
17. (A) preferred (B) liked
   (C) used (D) wanted
18. (A) clues (B) causes
   (C) reasons (D) objects
19. (A) sun (B) moon
   (C) mission (D) space
20. (A) historic (B) historical
   (C) histrionic (D) casual

Directions: In questions no. 21 to 25, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the oval [●] correspondsping to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If a sentence is free from error, blacken the oval corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.

21. A free press is not a privilege (A)/ but the organic necessity (B)/in a free society. (C)/ No error (D)

22. If he saw you (A) he would have (B)/ been surprised (C)/No error (D)
23. The number of marks carried by each question (A) / are indicated (B)/ at the end of the question. (C)/No error(D)
24. It is time (A)/we did something (B)/to stop road accidents. (C)/No error (D)
25. An animal (A)/can be just as unhappy in a vast area (B)/or in a small one. (C)/No error (D).

Direction In questions no. 26 to 27, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

26. (A) Priveligc (B) Privilege
(C) Previlige (D) Privelege
27. (A) Fahrenheit (B) Farenhite
(C) Farenheit (D) Fahrinheit

Directions: In questions no. 31 to 32, Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

28. **DAZZLING**
(A) Lustrous (B) Glaring
(C) Unnoticeable (D) Unexposable
29. **SUBSTANTIAL**
(A) Insignificant (B) Extensive
(C) Independent (D) Noteworthy

Directions: In questions no. 33 to 35, Choose the word nearest in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

30. **NEMESIS**
(A) Punishment (B) Victory
(C) Adventure (D) Reward
31. **SOLICIT**
(A) Beseech (B) Require
(C) Claim (D) Demand
32. **ABIDE**
(A) Hold (B) Encourage
(C) Accept (D) Comment

Directions : In questions no. 33 to 37, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet

33. **To keep oneself to oneself:**
(A) To keep oneself alive
(B) To restrain oneself
(C) To hide things from others
(D) To live apart without company
34. **To bear the brunt of:**
(A) To offer to carry the heaviest weight
(B) To endure the main force of
(C) To share the lightest of responsibilities
(D) To give birth to some unsavoury matter
35. **To make hay while the sun shines:**
(A) To indulge in merry making in good days
(B) To treat as of great importance
(C) To turn opportunity to the best advantage
(D) To turn a disappointment to the best possible count
36. **To turn over a new leaf:**
(A) To change completely one's course of action
(B) To shift attention to new problems
(C) To cover up one's faults
(D) To change the old habits and adopt new ones
37. **To carry one's point:**
(A) To explain one's opinion to others
(B) To exercise authority with crushing force
(C) To have one's aim always in mind
(D) To attain the goal aimed at

Directions : In questions no. 38 to 45, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B), (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (D). Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

38. The good fortune of <u>being your student</u> in my younger days had helped me greatly in my life.
(A) of my being your student
(B) of my having been your student
(C) of myself being your student
(D) No improvement

39. The children are playing in the garden since ten O'clock this morning.
(A) have been playing
(B) have playing
(C) were playing
(D) No improvement

40. The situation remained the same, rather got worse, all his efforts notwithstanding.
(A) with all his efforts notwithstanding
(B) in spite of all his efforts not with standing
(C) for all his efforts notwithstanding
(D) No improvement

41. If a person studied this period of history, he would have wondered how such things had happened in India.
(A) a person would study
(B) a person had studied
(C) a person could have studied
(D) No improvement

42. His father won't be able to leave for Varanasi until they have arrived.
(A) until they arrive
(B) until they will have arrived
(C) until they will arrive
(D) No improvement

43. I knew he could not be trusted, he let off the cat from the bag.
(A) let the cat out of the bag
(B) let the cat from the bag
(C) let the cat jump out of the bag
(D) No improvement

44. The teacher saw through the game and punished him.
(A) saw into the game
(B) saw at the game
(C) saw the game
(D) No improvement

Directions: In Questions (45 - 50) Choose one word substitution and answer the following questions in each case.

45. One who specialises in the mathematics of insurance.
(A) A statistician (B) An actuary
(C) An agent (D) An insurant

46. A professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army.
(A) Mercenary (B) Liquidator
(C) Venal (D) Hireling

47. The Mahabharata is a long poem based on a noble theme.
(A) Summary (B) Narration
(C) Story (D) Epic

48. An assembly of worshippers.
(A) Congregation (B) Conflagration
(C) Configuration (D) Confrontation

49. To write under a different name.
(A) Anonymous (B) Biography
(C) Pseudonym (D) Masquerade

50. Unfair advantages for members of one's own family.
(A) Optimism (B) Plagiarism
(C) Nepotism (D) Regionalism

Answer Key

1. (B)	2. (A)	3. (D)	4. (B)	5. (C)	6. (B)	7. (D)	8. (B)	9. (B)
10. (A)	11. (D)	12. (B)	13. (A)	14. (C)	15. (A)	16. (B)	17. (A)	18. (C)
19. (D)	20. (B)	21. (B)	22. (A)	23. (B)	24. (D)	25. (C)	26. (B)	27. (A)
28. (C)	29. (A)	30. (A)	31. (A)	32. (C)	33. (D)	34. (B)	35. (C)	36. (A)
37. (A)	38. (B)	39. (A)	40. (D)	41. (B)	42. (D)	43. (A)	44. (D)	45. (B)
46. (A)	47. (D)	48. (A)	49. (C)	50. (C)				

21. (B); Change 'The' into 'an'.
22. (A); Change 'saw' into 'had seen'
23. (B); Change 'are' into 'is'. ' The number' takes singular verb.
24. (D); No error
25. (C); Remove 'or' into 'as'. 'As....as' is a pair of correlatives.

Meanings of the difficult words

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Perpetuate	To cause (something that should be stopped, such as a mistaken idea or a bad situation) to continue	स्थायी बनाना
2.	Connote	To suggest a feeling, an idea, etc. as well as the main meaning	भाव बतलाना
3.	Notorious	Well-known or famous especially for something bad	कुख्यात
4.	Malignant	That cannot be controlled and is likely to cause death	प्राण घातक
5.	Abject	Most unfortunate or miserable	दीन-हीन
6.	Denigrate	To make something seem less important	नीचा दिखाना
7.	Impetuous	Acting or done quickly and without thinking carefully about the results	जल्दबाजी करने वाला
8.	Obstinate	Refusing to change your behaviour or your ideas	हठी
9.	Spiteful	Behaving in an unkind way in order to hurt or upset somebody	ईर्ष्यालु
10.	Voracious	Excessively greedy	लालची
11.	Solicit	To ask or persuade somebody for something, such as support, advice or information	माँगना (समर्थन, सलाह इत्यादि)
12.	Venal	Prepared to be corrupt	भ्रष्टाचार करने के लिए तैयार
13.	Hireling	A person who is willing to do anything or work for anyone as long as they are paid	पैसे के लिए काम करने वाला
14.	Conflagration	A very intense and uncontrolled fire	भीषण आग
15.	Masquerade	A way of behaving that hides the truth or a person's true feelings	ढोंग करना
16.	Plagiarism	A piece of writing that has been copied from someone else and is presented as being your own work	साहित्य की चोरी
17.	Mortal	That cannot live for ever and must die	नश्वर
18.	Amoral	Not following any moral rules and not caring about right and wrong	अनैतिक
19.	Immoral	Not morally good or right	दुराचारी
20.	Reign	The period of time during which a king, queen, emperor, etc., is ruler of a country	शासनकाल
21.	Rein	A long narrow leather band that is attached to a metal bar in a horse's mouth/ to control	लगाम/लगाम लगाना
22.	Histrionic	characteristic of acting or a stage performance	नाटक संबंधी
23.	Mercenary	A soldier that fights merely for wages	किराये का सैनिक
24.	Configuration	The way the parts of something are arranged	व्यवस्था का प्रारूप
25.	Nepotism	Giving unfair advantages to your own family if you are in a position of power	भाई-भतीजावाद

12 Verb as a Noun

CHAPTER

Let us see how a 'verb' can work as a 'noun'. This can be done in three ways.

1. By adding an article before a verb, many **verbs** become **Noun**.
2. In the form of **'V_1+ing' (Gerund)**, a verb can act as a noun.
3. In the form of **'to+V_1' (Infinitive)** too a verb can act as a noun.

But before discussing the above three in detail, let us see when we can say that a 'verb' can be called a 'noun'.

Let us see an example.

$\underbrace{\text{Ms. Neetu Singh}}_{\text{Sub}}$ teaches $\underbrace{\text{English}}_{\text{Obj}}$.

It is clear from the above example that a noun can come in place of a subject or an object. Noun is the name of a person, place or thing and in the example given above the names of a woman and a language are nouns.

This means if we can prove that a verb can come in place of a noun, it can be called a noun-verb. Now let us see the three given above one by one.

1. **When a verb is preceded by an article.**

(a) I went for **a walk**.

(b) She has gone to see **a play**.

(c) The cunning agent took me for **a ride**.

(The phrase 'to take someone for a ride' means 'to fool.') Here 'walk', 'play' and 'ride' are preceded by an article and have been used as a noun. Here I would like to make it clear that it is an essential feature of 'article' that it comes with a 'noun'. Hence in all the example given above a verb-noun has come in place of noun. Apart from this if we see the example given below, it will become clear that as a noun, they can come in place of both subject and object.

E.g. I saw $\underbrace{\text{a play}}_{\text{Obj}}$. $\underbrace{\text{The play}}_{\text{Sub}}$ was very thought-provoking.

See an interesting example given below.

A bachelor degree is **a must** for applying for the post of manager.

Just see how 'must' which is a 'modal' works as a noun here when it is preceded by an article but retains the meaning of 'must' which is used in the sense of 'a necessity' in modals too.

2. **V_1+ing form** – 'V_1+ing' form of a verb is called a Gerund when it works as a noun. Let us first find out whether it really works as a noun or not. To do so we need to put it in the place of subject and object.

Eg. 1. $\underbrace{\textbf{Swimming}}_{\text{Sub}}$ is a good exercise.

2. We prohibit $\underbrace{\textbf{smoking}}_{\text{Obj}}$.

The examples given above prove that 'V_1+ing' can work as a noun. But why do we call them verb-noun when it is functioning as a noun The reason is that originally it is a form of verb and apart from this, it exibits the qualities of a verb too.

The example given below can help us examine the qualities of a verb.

I do my work honestly.
Verb Obj Adverb

If a verb is transitive, it must be followed by an object for the sentence to make a complete sense. Apart from this a verb is qualified by an adverb.

Now let us see an example of gerund whether a gerund retains the characteristics of a verb or not.

Eg. 1. I prefer **working** hard.
gerund adverb

In this sentence 'hard' qualifies 'working'. This means an adverb can qualify a gerund.

2. He loves **playing** cricket.
gerund obj

In this sentence playing is acting as a transitive verb and the meaning of the sentence is clear only when cricket i.e. an object comes in the sentence. Now we have understood why Gerund is called 'Noun-verb'.

But the most important issue is how questions based on gerund are asked in the exam. This has been discussed below.

★ There are certain verbs which are followed by the Gerund and not infinitive.

List of such verbs	Example
1. Admit	He admitted **cheating** me.
2. Appreciate	I would appreciate your **talking** softly.
3. Avoid	I avoid **travelling** by bus.
4. Be accustomed to	He got accustomed to **drinking**.
5. Verb + used to	I am used to **getting** up late.
6. Can't help	I can't help **talking** loudly.
7. Consider	I considered **moving** to Mumbai.
8. Delay	He delayed **paying** the taxes.
9. Deny	He denied **stealing** my watch.
10. Like/ dislike	I like/ dislike **getting** up late.
11. Enjoy	I enjoy **watching** television.
12. Feel like	I feel like **helping** all the needy people.
13. Finish	He finished **saying** his prayers.
14. Imagine	He imagined **becoming** a rich man one day.
15. Keep	We kept **waiting** for him.
16. Look forward to	I am looking forward to **meeting** you.
17. (Not)mind	He doesn't mind **getting** disturbed.
18. Miss	I miss **going** to India Gate.
19. Postpone	He postponed **returning** to Delhi.
20. Practise	I practised **writing** fast.
21. Recommend	He recommends **taking** stairs and not an elevator.
22. Regret	I regret **going** to party with him.
23. Resent	I resent **being** ill sometimes.
24. Resist	He resisted **asking** for help.
25. Risk	I risked **being** all alone at home.
26. Suggest	I suggested **staying** in a resort.
27. Tolerate	I tolerated **being** shouted at.

List of such verbs	Example
28. Understand	I understand his **avoiding** me.
29. Advise	Doctors advise **drinking** low fat milk.
30. Allow	He allowed my **staying** at his home.
31. Anticipate	I anticipated his **arriving** late.
32. Can't stand	He couldn't stand **getting** insulted.
33. Encourage	He encourages my **participating** in extra-curricular activities.
34. Permit	We don't permit **smoking** here.
35. Quit	He quit **smoking**.

Verbs followed by either Gerund or Infinitive

1. Begin	I began **playing** Cricket. I began **to play** Cricket.
2. Can (not) bear	I can't bear **separating** from my family. I can't bear **to separate** from my family.
3. Continue	I continued **working** hard. I continued **to work** hard.
4. hate	I hate **getting** up early in the morning. I hate **to get** up early in the morning.
5. Intend	I intend **working** hard. I intend **to work** hard.
6. (dis) like	I like **going** out for a stroll. I dislike **to go** out alone.
7. love	I love **watching** television. I love **to watch** television.
8. neglect	I neglected **taking** care of my health. I neglected **to take** care of my health.
9. Prefer	I **prefer** to go to college by bus. I **prefer** getting up late.
10. Propose	He proposed **going** to party with me. He proposed **to go** to party with me.
11. Remember	I remember **going** to the zoo when I was a kid. Please, do remember **to post** my letter.
12. Start	I started **working** hard. I started **to work** hard.
13. Start	I stopped **playing** cricket. I stopped **to play** cricket.

See the difference in meaning →

The 2nd sentence means 'I stopped somewhere to play cricket' but the 1st sentence means' action of playing cricket was stopped by me'

Now see some questions based on the rule discussed

1. Children enjoy_____outdoor games
   (A) play (B) playing
   (C) to play (D) played
2. I am looking forward _____you.
   (A) to meeting (B) meet
   (C) meeing (D) No improvement
3. (A) My father doen't mind /(B) to be disturbed /(C) any time /(D) No error.
4. (A) Do you think/(B) it's worth to taking /(C) too much risk/(D)No error.
5. I miss _____my favourite shows after moving to India.
   (A) watching (B) watch
   (C) to watch (D) to watching

Answer-key

1. (B) 2. (A)
3. (B) being disturbed 4. (B) worth taking
5. (A)

★ **If verb comes after a preposition, it is in Gerund form.**

1. He is fond of **singing.**
2. She was good at **swimming.**
3. I am tired of **making** excuses.
4. They are addicted to **smoking** .
5. He was accused of **stealing** my watch.

★ **A Gerund is preceded by a possessive adjective**

1. (A)I am sorry for (B)/ mine being /(C) too rude./(D) No error.
2. She was not sure of _____passing the exam.
   (A) his (B) him
   (C) he (D) himself
3. I am confident of _____winning the case.
   (A) my (B) mine
   (C) me (D) myself
4. She didn't like _____helping stangers.
   (A) my (B) mine
   (C) me (D) myself
5. Owing to my _____a girl, I was given fewer rights and facilities.
   (A) be (B) to be
   (C) being (D) been

Answer-key

1. (B); Change 'mine' into 'my'.
2. (A); 3. (A);
4. (A); 5. (C);

Heinous Crime

A girl was raped, I heard in news,
Thanks it's not I, I happily mused.
Why should I bother ,why should I care,
I am a good girl, never there.
I have my villa and a personal plane,
The low girls travel by buses and train.
Then came an uncle and few of his friends,
To my villa and played a game.
My soul was shattered, my body bruised.
I felt dirty, pained and misused
I am a girl in Man's world, The heinous of all crimes,
I should have understood this before high time.

13 Infinitive

CHAPTER

Infinitives are nouns with certain qualities of a verb that is either in the form of '**to + V_1**' **(infinitive)** or '**V_1**' **(direct infinitive)**.
Infinitives can **come after another verb, subject, object** or **complement** of a sentence.

See the following examples-

1. I $\underbrace{\text{want}}_{\text{verb}}$ $\underbrace{\text{to go}}_{\text{infinitive}}$ home. (Infinitive after a verb)
2. It's not $\underbrace{\text{easy}}_{\text{adjective}}$ $\underbrace{\text{to learn}}_{\text{infinitive}}$ swimming. (Infinitive after an adjective)
3. We need some $\underbrace{\text{time}}_{\text{noun}}$ $\underbrace{\text{to sort}}_{\text{infinitive}}$ out the issues. (Infinitive after a noun)
4. $\underbrace{\text{To err}}_{\text{subject}}$ is human, to forgive divine. (Infinitive as the subject)
5. He $\underbrace{\text{wants}}_{\text{verb}}$ $\underbrace{\text{to sing}}_{\text{object}}$. (As object of a transitive verb).
6. His greatest pleasure is to gamble. (infinitives as the complement of verb).

Infinitive are nouns but have not left the qualities of a verb.
Now let us see how we can say infinitives are verb-noun.

Infinitives
- **Verb** - A verb takes an object if it is transitive.
  - A verb is qualified by an adverb.
- **Noun**- A noun comes in place of a subject and an object.

If by the help of examples, we can prove that infinitives can show the qualities of both, we can comfortably say that infinitives are verb-noun.

Examples-

1. $\underbrace{\text{To err}}_{\text{subject}}$ is human.
2. I love $\underbrace{\text{to dance}}_{\text{object}}$.
3. To respect women is our moral duty. In this sentence 'to respect' is a noun as it comes in the place of subject but like a verb, it takes an object 'women'.
4. I decided to teach English. In this sentence 'to teach' like a noun is the object of the verb 'decided' but like a verb it takes an object 'English'.
5. I decided to leave the job immediately. In this sentence 'to leave' is an object of the verb 'decided' but like a verb it takes an object 'job' and is also modified by an adverb 'immediately'.

From the examples given above we can comfortably say that infinitives act as both noun and verb.

Forms of infinitives-

1. I come here **to study.** **(Active voice → 'to+ V_1')**
2. She wanted **to be flattered.** **(Passive voice → 'to + be + V_3')**
3. He admitted **to have misused** his rights. **(Perfect infinitive)**
4. He seemed **to have been cheated.** **(Perfect passive voice)**
5. They pretended **to be running** out of time. **(continuous infinitive → 'to + be + V_1 + ing')**
6. He admitted **to have been maltreating** his wife since their marriage. **(Perfect continuous → 'to + have +been + V_1 + ing')**

From the examples given above, we can say that infinitives can be used in both active and passive voice and in all types of tenses.

☞ When infinitives are used to express manner, the full form of the infinitive is **'how to+V_1'**. We can use any 'Wh + to + V_1' too in other cases.

The verbs are-

Ask, explain, discover, know, learn, teach, wonder.

E.g: 1. I **wondered what to do.**
2. I **know how to swim.**
3. He **taught me how to speak** Japanese.
4. I **forgot what to write** in the application.

If a noun is followed by an infinitive, we need to use an appropriate preposition (if needed) after the noun .

☞ **See the examples given below:**

1. I have no $\underbrace{\text{bed}}_{\text{noun}}$ $\underbrace{\text{to sleep}}_{\text{infinitive}}$ $\underbrace{\text{in}}_{\text{prep.}}$.

2. She needed a $\underbrace{\text{chair}}_{\text{noun}}$ $\underbrace{\text{to sit}}_{\text{infinitive}}$ $\underbrace{\text{on}}_{\text{prep.}}$.

Direct or Bare Infinitive:

Infinitives without 'to' is called direct' or 'bare infinitives'.

☞ **'Direct infinitives' are used after- 'had sooner', 'had better', 'had rather', 'would rather', 'sooner than' and 'rather than'.**

E.g: 1. You **had better leave** now.
2. I **would rather die than beg**.
3. They **had sooner talk than part** ways.

☞ **Direct infinitive are used after the following verbs when they are used in active voice - 'Bid', 'make', 'help', 'feel', 'see', 'watch', 'hear'.**

E.g: 1. I **bade** him $\underbrace{\text{go}}_{\text{Direct infinitive}}$ out.

2. My mother **made** me $\underbrace{\text{do}}_{\text{Direct infinitive}}$ the home work.

3. I **watched** him $\underbrace{\text{go}}_{\text{Direct infinitive}}$.

When these verbs are used **in passive voice they take 'to +V_1' (Infinitive)** and not 'V_1' (Direct Infinitive) after them.

E.g: 1. I was **made** $\underbrace{\text{to wash}}_{\text{infinitive}}$ all the clothes.

2. I was **bidden** $\underbrace{\text{to leave}}_{\text{infinitive}}$ the room at once.

Remember:-

$\underbrace{\text{Bid}}_{V_1}$ (when 'bid' means 'to pay a certain price')

$\underbrace{\text{bid}}_{V_2}$ $\underbrace{\text{bid}}_{V_3}$

E.g: He $\underbrace{\text{bid}}_{V_2}$ $2000 for the painting.

$\underbrace{\text{Bid}}_{V_1}$ (to command, to utter as a greeting)

$\underbrace{\text{bade}}_{V_2}$ $\underbrace{\text{bidden}}_{V_3}$

E.g: I $\underbrace{\text{bade}}_{V_2}$ him leave the room.

☞ **'Let' takes direct infinitives** in both active and passive voice.

E.g:

1. I will not **let** him $\underbrace{\text{go}}_{\text{Direct infinitive}}$.

(Active voice)

2. Bad habits must be **let** $\underbrace{\text{go}}_{\text{Direct infinitive}}$.

(Passive voice)

☞ **See the examples given below:**

1. You need not to worry. (×)
   You need not worry. (✓)
2. We dare not to disobey the traffic rules.(×)
   We dare not disobey the traffic rules. (✓)

B. Need I to take this exam? (×)
Need I take this exam? (✓)

From the examples given above, we can say that **'Need'** and **'Dare'** take direct infinitives when they are used **as auxiliary verbs in negative and interrogative sentences**.
However we know that **modals take 'V_1'** after them. ***(See Chapter –1 'Verb' of Volume –1)***

☞ Phrases **'why'** and **'why not' take direct infinitives.**

E.g: 1. Why not $\underbrace{\text{stop}}_{\text{Direct infinitive}}$ now ?

2. Why $\underbrace{\text{surrender}}_{\text{Direct infinitive}}$ before dictators ?

☞ When **'have+ object'** is used in the sense of expressing wish, it is **followed by direct infinitives**.

E.g: 1. I will **have him speak** the truth.

☞ **Perfect Infinitives** ⇒ Perfect infinitives should come if the action expressed by the infinitive precedes the action of the finite verb.

E.g: He admitted **to have violated** anti-corruption law many times.
Here the action of 'violating anti-corruption' law is prior to the action of 'admitting'.

☞ **Split Infinitive ('to' and 'V_1' separated from each other by an adverb, a word or a phrase)** ⇒
Though many grammarians believe that splitting Infinitives is wrong, it is imperative to mention here that it is completely acceptable in modern English.

See the examples given below:-

1. **To** $\underbrace{\textbf{boldly}}_{\textbf{adverb}}$ **go** where no man has gone before.
   (Here adverb 'boldly' splits the infinitive 'to go')
2. The population is expected **to more than double** in the next ten years.

(Here more than one word 'more than' split the infinitive 'to double')

☞ **See the following examples to understand how the use of 'infinitive' and 'gerund' changes the meaning of the sentence.**

1. **Go on** ⇒ (a) **Go on + 'V_1 + ing'** → Means to continue .

E.g: he went on talking.

(b) **Go on + 'to+ V_1'** → Refers to a change of activity.

E.g: He stopped talking about the problems and went on to describe the possible solutions.

2. **Regret** ⇒ (a) **Regret + 'V_1 + ing'**- This form looks back at the past.

E.g: He regrets leaving his job.

(b) **Regret +'to+V_1'** → used mostly in announcement of undesirable news.

E.g: We regret to inform you that the flight has been cancelled due to bad weather.

3. **Advise, allow, permit** and **forbid.**
   If these verbs are followed immediately by an object, an infinitive is used otherwise 'V_1 + ing' form will follow.

E.g: 1. We **prohibit smoking** here.

2. We **prohibit** $\frac{\text{people}}{\text{object}}$ **to smoke** here.
3. I wouldn't **advise taking** the car to Chandi Chowk.
4. I wouldn't **advise** $\frac{\text{anyone}}{\text{object}}$ **to take** the car to Chandi Chowk.

4. **See, watch** and **hear**
   If these verbs are followed by 'V_1 + **ing'** form, it suggests that one pays attention to 'events' or 'actions' that are already going on.

E.g: **I saw the old man crossing** the road.

If these verbs refer to **'complete events or actions'** which are seen or heard from beginning to end, direct infinitive will follow.

E.g: I **saw the old man cross** the road and disappear in the moor.

5. **Try**
   Try + 'V_1 + ing'- Means to do something to see what will happen when we talk about performing an experiment.

E.g: 1. I **tried writing** an essay but in vain.
2. I **keep calling** her up but she doesn't respond.

Try + **'to + V_1'** – when we talk about making an effort to do something difficult, we can use either **'try + to+V_1'** or **'try + ing'**.

E.g: 1. I **tried to hold** the rope but my hands were too cold.
2. I **tried changing** the wheel but the nuts were too tight.

6. **Mean**

'Mean + 'V_1 ing' → If **'mean'** is used in the sense of 'involve', or ' to have a result', 'mean' will be followed by **'V_1 ing'** form.

E.g: If you want to get good marks, it will **mean working** very hard.

Mean + to+V_1 ⇒ If **'mean'** is used in the sense of **'intend'**, it will be followed by an infinitive.

E.g: I **mean to say** that it is not as difficult as it seems to be.

7. **Learn** and **teach**

These verb will be followed by **'V_1 + ing'** form when we are referring to 'lessons' or 'subject of study'.

E.g: 1. She goes **to learn dancing**.
2. I **taught typing** when I was in Jaipur.

'Learn' and **'teach'** come with **'to + V_1'** form when we talk about 'the result of the study' *i.e.* about successfully learning a skill.

E.g: 1. I **learnt to speak** Japanese when I was in Japan.

8. **'Sorry'**

Sorry for/about + ing ⇒ Refers to past things that one regrets.

E.g: I am **sorry for keeping** your application pending for such a long time.

Note: **Sorry + perfect infinitive (more formal)** can be used with the same meaning.

E.g: I'm sorry to have kept your waiting.

9. **Begin** and **start**

Both begin and start can be followed by **'V_1 + ing'** or **'to + V_1'** form with no difference in meaning.

E.g: 1. I **began to play** chess.
2. He **started looking** for a new job.

After progressive forms of 'begin' and 'start' infinitives are preferred.

Ex. I'm **starting to learn** it now.

In case of **understand, realise and know**, we use the infinitive form after 'begin' and 'start'.

E.g: 1. He **began to realise** his mistakes but it was too late.
2. He **started to know** the consequences of his actions after his initial failures.

10. **Like, live, hate** and **prefer**

These verbs are followed by both **'V_1 + ing'** and **'to+V_1'** form without much difference in meaning.

E.g: 1. I **love to take** hot shower bath after a day long work.
2. Children **enjoy watching** television.

But after **would + like /prefer /love /hate, infinitives are preferred.**

E.g. 1. I **would like to meet** the manager.
2. I **would love to do** it if you permit me.

11. **Stop**

(a) Stop + 'V_1 + ing'- Means to stop doing the activity mentioned.

E.g: I stopped playing cricket.

(b) Stop +'to+V_1' → Means to stop in order to do the activity mentioned.

E.g: I stopped to play cricket.

Exercise

Exercise based on Infinitive & Gerund.

1. I feel like (A)/ to go (B)/ to a movie (C)/ No error (D)
2. It isn't wrong(A)/to defend (B)/oneself (C) No error (D)
3. I think (A)/defending (B)/oneself is the right thing to do (C)/if one is not wrong. /No error (D)
4. I can't imagine_____out of a flying plane.
   (A) To jump (B) jumping
   (C) jump (D) to be jumped
5. I feel (A)/ like to eat (B)/something now.(C)/ No error (D)
6. They are relieved___the traffic_____more easily.
   (A) to find, flowing
   (B) to find, to flow
   (C) find, following
   (D) find, flow

7. On 17th February 2003, a congestion charge for _____in Central London was introduced. The aim was _____ the number of vehicles in the city of London.
(A) drive, to reduce
(B) driving, to reduce
(C) to drive, to reduce
(D) driving, reducing

8. I wonder, is it right to charge people to driving in the city.
(A) Charging, driving
(B) to charge, for driving
(C) Charge, drive
(D) No improvement

9. I Look forward at meeting the President of America.
(A) to meeting (B) to meet
(C) meet (D) No improvement

10. Do you object to mine working on Sundays?
(A) my (B) me
(C) I (D) no improvement

11. I am not used to get up early in the morning.
(A) to got (B) to getting
(C) about getting
(D) No improvement

12. I prefer to take metro than driving.
(A) taking, to (B) take, over
(C) about taking, than
(D) No improvement

13. I regret_____the exam due to illness.
(A) missing
(B) to missing
(C) missed
(D) about missing

14. I regret_____ you that your son has been detained.
(A) to informing (B) to inform
(C) about informing
(D) No word needed.

15. _____and_____cannot go together.
(A) drinking, drive
(B) drinking, driving
(C) to drink, to drive
(D) drink, drive

16. I wouldn't advise you taking the car to Janpath.
(A) to take (B) take
(C) to taking (D) No improvement

17. She enjoys_____Science fiction.
(A) reading (B) to read
(C) having reading
(D) read

18. Sheela suggested a movie after work.
(A) to see (B) seeing
(C) about seeing
(D) to seeing

19. Where did you learn_____German ?
(A) speaking (B) to speak
(C) speak (D) to speaking

20. Would you mind _____ me write an application ?
(A) to help (B) helping
(C) help (D) to helping

21. The models practised walking with a book balanced on their heads.
(A) to walk (B) to walking
(C) walk (D) No improvement

22. My friend promised_____care of my pet while I was on vacation.
(A) to take (B) taking
(C) take (D) to have taken care

23. Witnesses reported_____the bank robbers while they were scaling the wall.
(A) to see (B) to have seen
(C) to seeing (D) saw

24. I dislike him(A)/eavesdropping habits (B)/ so much that I cannot stand it any more. (C)/ No error (D)

25. We must avoid(A)/to use cell phones(B)/ while we are in court rooms.(C)/ No error.

26. I don't mind(A)/cooking(B)/ when my servant is not well.(C)/ No error (D)

27. I would like (A)/to try (B)/ a new look now. (C)/ No error (D)

28. I wasn't sure of him(A)/contesting (B)/ the Lok Sabha election. (C)/ No error (D)

29. I can't stand _____ all the time.
(A) he complaining
(B) him complaining
(C) his complaining
(D) him complain

30. Our teacher won't allow us to use calculators.
(A) using (B) to using
(C) use (D) No improvement

31. She prefers_____dinner as she is not good at cooking.
(A) my making (B) me making
(C) me to make (D) me make

32. I hope you don't mind___while you sleep.
(A) my listening to music
(B) me listening to music
(C) me to listen music
(D) mine listening to music

33. She likes to go_____.
(A) fishing (B) surfing the internet
(C) learning foreign language
(D) missing

34. The passing marks(A)/that we needed (B)/ seemed a distant dream for most of us. (C)/No error (D).

35. He said that(A)/his wife didn't have (B)/ dressing sense. (C)/No error (D).

36. I remember (A)/to go for trekking (B)/ when I was a kid.(C)/No error (D).

37. Your hair needs _____ .
(A) Cutting (B) to cut
(C) cut (D) to be cut down

38. I tried lifting (A)/the suitcase but it (B)/ was too heavy. (C)/No error (D).

39. Due to me (A)/being an unknown face (B)/ I was refused admittance. (C)/No error (D).

40. I don't have (A)/a pen(B)/ to write.(C)/No error (D).

41. She has (A)/no bed (B)/ to sleep.(C)/No error (D).

42. This project is not (A)/ worth to risk (B)/ all your money.(C)/No error (D).

Answer-key

1. (C); Change 'to go' into 'going'
2. (D); 3. (D); 4. (B);
5. (B); Change 'to eat' into 'eating'
6. (A); 7. (B); 8. (B); 9. (A);
10. (A); 11. (B); 12. (A); 13. (A);
14. (B); 15. (B); 16. (A); 17. (A);
18. (B); 19. (B); 20. (B); 21. (D);
22. (A); 23. (B);
24. (A); Change 'him' into 'his'. We use a possessive adjective before a noun.
25.(B); Change 'to use' into 'using'. 'Avoid' is followed by a gerund.
26.(D);
27.(B); 'like' is followed by a 'gerund' but 'would like' is followed by an infinitive.
28.(A); 'Contesting' (a gerund) will be preceded by a Possessive Adjective (his) and not a Pronoun (him).
29. (C); 30. (D); 31. (A);
32. (A); 33. (A);
34. (A); Change 'passing marks' into 'pass marks'. 'Passing marks' is wrong English.
35. (C); Change 'dressing sense' into 'dress' sense. 'Dressing sense' is wrong English.
36. (B); Change 'to go' into 'going'. 'Remember' is followed by a gerund.
37. (A);
38. (A); Change 'lifting' into 'to lift'.
39. (A); Change 'me' into 'my'. 'Being' is preceded by a Possessive Adjective (my). 'Due to' is acceptable in modern English though a sentence should start with 'owing to' if we strictly follow traditional English.
40. (C); Add 'with' after 'write'. If a noun is followed by an infinitive, an appropriate preposition must follow.
41. (C); Add 'in' after 'sleep'. (See explanation of 39)
42. (B); Change 'to risk' into 'risking'. 'Worth' is followed by a 'gerund'.

14 Participle

CHAPTER

"A Participle is a word formed from a verb that can function as part of a verb form, adjective or adverb."

There are three forms of Participle-

	(1) Present Participle	(2) Past Participle	(3) Perfect Participle
Form→	V_1 + ing	V_3	having + V_3

Now let as see how the meaning changes when we use different participles.

Present Participle

Form → V_1 + ing

Eg – Laughing loudly, he rolled on the sofa.

Usage – Here both the action went on together. Here we want to emphasise that the second action took place when the first was still going on.

Past Participle

Form → V_3

Eg – Blinded by the sudden jet of pepper spray, the assailant groped for the exit.

Usage – Here the actions took place one after the other. The second action started after the 1st action and also as the result of the 1st action.

Perfect Participle

Form → Having + V_3

Eg – Having rested for the whole night, the travellers resumed their journey.

Usage – Here the second action started after the first action had finished.

It is also used when the first action has been going on for a period of time when the second action started or some time had passed before the 2nd action started.

Eg– 1. Having lived there for more than two decades, he did't want to leave his hometown.

Eg– 2. Having been a good dancer in my school days, I found it easier to learn the new dance moves.

There are certain verbs with two distinct V_3 forms. In such cases only one is usually used as an adjective form.

List of such Verb

	V_1	V_2	V_3
1.	Prove	proved	proved/proven
2.	Shear (to the cut hair off)	sheared	sheared/shorn
3.	Shrink (to become smaller in size, amount etc)	shrank	shrunk/ shrunken
4.	Drink	drank	drunk/drunken
5.	Melt	melted	melted/molten
6.	Telecast	telecast	telecast/ telecasted
7.	Broadcast	broadcast	broadcast/ broadcasted
8.	Forecast	forecast	forecast/ forecasted
9.	Get	got	got/gotten

Eg:- As verb

1. I proved him wrong.
2. I have scored good result.

3. The news of infiltration was broadcast.
4. He had drunk a lot before the police arrested him.

Eg:- As adjective

proven fact, shrunken eyes, ill-gotten money, drunken driving, molten chocolate, shorn sheep.

Note: 1

We use Past Participle to describe how we feel and Present Participle to describe what caused the feelings.

Eg –1. Exciting movie.
Excited spectators.
2. Interesting story.
Interested candidates.

Note: 2

Participle as Adjective – Past and Present participle often function as adjectives that describe nouns.

Eg – 1. crying baby **2.** broken arm
3. bleeding knees
4. developed country
5. smiling woman **6.** swollen head

Note : 3

Participle as Adverb – Participles can function as adverbs too that describe how the verb was done.

Eg – 1. He came screaming out of the room.
2. He came home crying.

Note : 4

Meaning and use of Participle Clauses– Participle Clauses give information about condition, reason, result or time.

Condition- (In place of an 'if-condition').

Eg- Looked after carefully, the dog will live long.

Meaning- If you look after the dog carefully, it will live long.

Reason- (In place of words like 'so' or 'therefore').

Eg- Wanting to speak, he cleared his throat and garnered courage.

Meaning- He wanted to speak so he cleared his throat and garnered courage.

Time- (In place of words like 'when', 'while' or 'as soon as').

Eg- Sitting at the table, I suddenly realised water flowing under my chair.

Meaning- While I was sitting at the table, I suddenly realised water flowing under my chair.

Participle Clauses:-

Participle Clauses are forms of adverbial clause which enables us to convey information in a more economical way. We can use Participle Clauses when the Participle and the Verb in the main clause have the same subject.

Eg- 1. Being ill, I didn't go to office. (✓)
2. Being a rainy day, I didn't go to office. (×)
Hence the Participle 'being' and the verb in the main clause 'didn't go' have different subjects.
It being a rainy day, I didn't go to office. (✓)
4. Driving on the motorway, the baby began to cry. (×)
While I was driving on the motorway, the baby began to cry. (✓)

☞ Participle clauses can be formed with the Present Participle or Past Participle. Participle clauses with Past Participles have a passive meaning.

Eg- 1. (a) Shouting loudly, he walked out.
(He was shouting –Active)
(b) Shouted at loudly, he walked out.
(Someone else shouted at him –Passive)

Eg- 2. (a) Crying bitterly, he narrated the incident.
(He was crying –Active)
(b) Driven by poverty, he committed suicide.
(poverty pushed him to commit suicide –Passive

Exercise

Fill in the correct participle form of the verbs given in the bracket (Present Participle, Past Participle or Perfect Participle)

1. He was sitting in his bed _____ a newspaper. (read)
2. _____in the same industry for years, we knew each other well. (work)
3. The glass _____with water was kept on the table. (fill)
4. _____for around ten years, they had a lot to talk about. (not meet)
5. _____to poor parents, he had to work hard to make both ends meet. (bear)
6. _____a spoit child, he often behaved in an affected manner. (be)
7. _____his words , he apologized and withdrew his statement. (Regret)
8. _____the car, he went to the police station to lodge his complaint. (Park)
9. _____the movie many times, he knew the dialogues by heart. (See)
10. A girl _____a red dress opened the door. (wear)
11. Tea _____in Assam, is exported all over the world. (produce)
12. She works in a bakery _____pies and cakes. (make)
13. The house _____to the poet was sold for a song. (belong)
14. Picture _____by Hussain sold for millions of dollars. (paint)
15. A truck _____vegetables ran into a bus. (carry)
16. _____by my work, my boss gave me a hike in my salary (impress)
17. _____enough for his exam, he couldn't pass the final semester. (not study)
18. _____, I cannot come to meet you (An assignment, finish)
19. _____a good dancer in my school days, I found it easier to learn the new steps. (Be)
20. It is a_____fact that insects resort to chemical communication. (Proven)

Answer Key

1. Reading	2. Having worked	3. filled
4. Not having met	5. born	6. Being
7. Regretting	8. Having parked	9. Having seen
10. Wearing	11. produced	12. making
13. belonging	14. painted	15. carrying
16. Impressed	17. Not having studied	18. Having an assignment to finish
19. Having been	20. proven	

15 Inversion

CHAPTER

Inversion is the reversal of the normal word order in a sentence or a phrase. These are two types of inversion.

1. **Subject-verb inversion** - Where the subject and the main verb switch positions and the word order becomes **verb + subject**.

E.g.:- Here $\underbrace{\text{comes}}_{\text{Verb}}$ $\underbrace{\text{the rain}}_{\text{Subject}}$.

2. **Subject–auxiliary verb inversion**:– Where the subject and the auxiliary verb switch positions and the word order becomes **'auxiliary verb + subject + verb'**.

E.g.: Never $\underbrace{\text{did}}_{\text{Auxiliary verb}}$ $\underbrace{\text{I}}_{\text{Sub}}$

$\underbrace{\text{go}}_{\text{Main verb}}$ there.

Inversion is used in the following types of sentences-

1. **Interrogative sentences:-**

E.g.: 1. $\underbrace{\text{Do}}_{\text{A.V}}$ I $\underbrace{\text{know}}_{\text{Main Verb}}$ him ?

2. $\underbrace{\text{Isn't}}_{\text{A.V}}$ he $\underbrace{\text{working}}_{\text{Main Verb}}$ hard ?

If the sentence is of **imaginary position**, it is of the following structure-

Ex- $\underbrace{\text{If}}_{\text{If+}}$ $\underbrace{\text{I}}_{\text{Sub}}$ $\underbrace{\text{were}}_{\text{Main Verb}}$ a bird , $\underbrace{\text{I}}_{\text{Sub}}$

$\underbrace{\text{would}}_{\text{would}}$ $\underbrace{\text{fly}}_{V_1}$.

But if we remove 'if' from such imaginary sentences, 'were' which is the main verb here, comes before the subject and then the structure of the sentence is-

Ex- $\underbrace{\text{Were}}_{\text{Main Verb}}$ $\underbrace{\text{I}}_{\text{+Sub}}$ a bird , $\underbrace{\text{I}}_{\text{Sub}}$ $\underbrace{\text{would}}_{\text{H.V}}$

$\underbrace{\text{fly}}_{V_1}$.

3. **Conditional Sentences:-** Conditional sentences of past is generally of the following formation.

E.g.: $\underbrace{\text{If}}_{\text{If+}}$ $\underbrace{\text{I}}_{\text{Sub}}$ $\underbrace{\text{had}}_{\text{H.V.}}$ $\underbrace{\text{seen}}_{V_3}$ $\underbrace{\text{you}}_{\text{obj}}$,

$\underbrace{\text{I}}_{\text{Sub+}}$ $\underbrace{\text{would}}_{\text{H.V.}}$ $\underbrace{\text{have}}_{\text{have}}$ $\underbrace{\text{stopped}}_{V_3}$

$\underbrace{\text{my car}}_{\text{object}}$.

But if we remove 'if' from such Imaginary Sentences, 'had' which is an auxiliary verb here comes before the subject and then the structure of the sentence is-

E.g.: - $\underbrace{\text{Had}}_{\text{H.V.}}$ $\underbrace{\text{I}}_{\text{Sub}}$ $\underbrace{\text{seen}}_{V_3}$ + $\underbrace{\text{you}}_{\text{obj}}$, $\underbrace{\text{I}}_{\text{Sub}}$

$\underbrace{\text{would}}_{\text{H.V.}}$ $\underbrace{\text{have}}_{\text{have}}$ $\underbrace{\text{stopped}}_{V_3}$ $\underbrace{\text{my car}}_{\text{object}}$.

In such sentences **'should'** or **'were'** can come in place of 'had'.

E.g.: 1. Should you need my help, do call me.

2. Were I you, I would never go there.

4. **Short Answers**-Short answers start with **'So' if the answer is positive** and **'Neither' if the answer is negative**. If a sentence starts with 'So', 'Neither' or 'Nor', the auxiliary verb comes before the subject.

E.g.: 1. I don't like playing football.

Short Answer-Neither do I.

2. I am tired.

Short Answer- So am I.

In the same way certain other examples are there though they do not fall in the category of short answers.

E.g.: Wheat is not native to India and neither is Barley. (✓)

Wheat is not native to India and Barley isn't either. (✓)

Note: How inversion *i.e.* **'is' before 'Barley'** comes if the sentence starts with neither but a normal sentence *i.e.*

$\underbrace{\text{Barley}}_{\text{Sub}} + \underbrace{\text{isn't}}_{\text{verb}}$ comes if the sentence starts with a **'subject'**.

5. **Optative Sentences** – In Sentences of **'wish' and 'prayers'**, the **'verb'** goes before the 'subject'.

E.g.: 1. $\underbrace{\text{May}}_{\text{H.V}}$ $\underbrace{\text{God}}_{\text{Sub}}$ $\underbrace{\text{bless}}_{\text{V}_1}$ $\underbrace{\text{you}}_{\text{Obj}}$.

2. $\underbrace{\text{Long}}_{\text{Adv}}$ $\underbrace{\text{live}}_{\text{H.V.}}$ $\underbrace{\text{the king}}_{\text{Sub}}$.

6. **Introductory Comparative** :- If a sentence starts with a comparative degree, the latter part will be in inversion.

E.g.: 1. More important than our personal view $\underbrace{\text{is}}_{\text{verb}}$ $\underbrace{\text{the students' opinion}}_{\text{sub}}$.

2. No less beneficial than the invention of the telephone $\underbrace{\text{was}}_{\text{Verb}}$ $\underbrace{\text{the telegraph machine}}_{\text{sub}}$.

Note:- We can use the form of Inversion here only when the verb is a **'be-verb'**.

7. **Introductory 'V_3/ing' verb** :- Inversion follows when the sentence starts with 'V_3/ing' form of a verb.

E.g.: 1. Lost among the old clothes was my new favourite shirt which I had been looking for a long time.

2. Located between San Francisco and Marin County is the Golden Gate Bridge.

3. Burning out of control was a dense forest of Australia.

8. **Negative Introductory:-** Inversion follows **when a sentence starts with 'no', 'not' or 'never'** or when such a word is used at the starting of a sentence that is negative in meaning such as **rarely, hardly, seldom, barely, little** or **scarcely**.

Eg. 1. Nowhere else in the world $\underbrace{\text{do}}_{\text{H.V.}}$ $\underbrace{\text{we}}_{\text{sub}}$ $\underbrace{\text{find}}_{\text{Main Verb}}$ such diversity in culture.

2. Never in the history of India, $\underbrace{\text{did}}_{\text{H.V.}}$ $\underbrace{\text{we}}_{\text{sub}}$ $\underbrace{\text{see}}_{\text{Main Verb}}$ such a shrewd mentor like Chanakya.

3. Not a word $\underbrace{\text{did}}_{\text{H.V.}}$ $\underbrace{\text{our Prime Minister}}_{\text{sub}}$ $\underbrace{\text{speak}}_{\text{Main Verb}}$ when the opposition heaped him with accusations.

4. Hardly $\underbrace{\text{had}}_{\text{H.V.}}$ $\underbrace{\text{I}}_{\text{sub}}$ $\underbrace{\text{reached}}_{\text{Main Verb}}$ the main road when the rain started.

9. **Adverbial Introductory** :- Inversion follows when a sentence starts with an Adverb.

E.g.: 1. On a hill $\underbrace{\text{lived}}_{\text{Main Verb}}$ $\underbrace{\text{an old saint}}_{\text{sub}}$.

2. Under a tree was (H.V.) seated (Main Verb) a cunning fox (sub).

3. Only when the virus introduces its nucleic acid into a cell does (H.V.) a disease (sub) occurs (Main Verb).

4. Along the border, was (H.V.) deployed (Main Verb) the Indian army (Obj).

10. Inversion follows if in a sentence the following Correlative Conjunctions are used.

So..... that
Not only..... but also
No sooner..... than
Hardly..... when
Scarcely..... when

In such sentences Inversion follows only when the sentence starts with the first part of the correlative conjunctions given above.

Eg. :1. So tired was (M.V.) I (sub) that I was unable to walk.

2. Not only does (H.V.) he (sub.) know (M.V) me but also my parents.

3. Scarcely had (H.V.) I boarded (M.V.) the train when it departed.

11. Inversion follows if a **sentence starts with 'here' , 'there', 'away', 'out', 'in', 'down', or 'up' followed by a noun.**

E.g.:1. Up goes (Main Verb) the water vapour (Noun) and down comes (Main Verb) the rain (Noun).

2. Here comes (Main Verb) our chief guest (Noun).

3. There goes (Main Verb) the plane (Noun).

But if a sentence starts with the words given above but followed by a pronoun, a normal sentence will follow.

Eg.: 1. Here he (Pronoun) comes (Verb).

2. There it (Pronoun) is (verb).

12. See some common phrases given below. These phrases will be followed by Inversion.

- **Under no circumstance**
- **In no way**
- **On no account (means – under no circumstance)**
- **On no condition (means – absolutely not.)**
- **At no time.**
- **Only yesterday/only last week/ only day before yesterday etc.**
- **Round the corner (means- soon to take place)**
- **Five miles beyond the..... /ten metres above the sea level etc.**
- **To such an extent.**
- **To such a degree**
- **So well/so absurdly (So + adverb of manner)**

E.g.: 1. Round the corner is (M.V.) your examination (sub.).

2. So well was (H.V.) the work (obj) done (M.V.) that I could not point out even a single mistake.

3. Ten miles beyond the hill was (H.V.) seen (M.V.) a ferocious tiger (obj).

4. Only yesterday did (H.V.) I (verb) meet (Main Verb) him.

5. To such an extent $\underbrace{\text{was}}_{\text{H.V.}}$ $\underbrace{\text{the car}}_{\text{obj}}$ $\underbrace{\text{damaged}}_{\text{Main Verb}}$ that it couldn't be repaired.

CORRECT THE UNDERLINED PART IF NEEDED

1. Not a word he spoke when he heard the news of his son's demise.
2. Round the corner your exam is.
3. Never in the history of India we find such a feeling of nationalism.
4. Under a tree a cunning fox was seated.
5. Here the rain comes.
6. There our chief guest comes.
7. There lived a saint and on a hill his tiny hut was.
8. Twenty miles beyond the terrain, a bridge was built.
9. Little we know about his miserable condition.
10. To such an extent the condition has aggravated that no one can solve it.
11. Only the day before yesterday we saw him.
12. She will not do anything and neither her brother will.
13. Hardly I saw him intendly when he ran away.
14. Not only he knows me but also my parents.
15. Under no circumstance we can allow such blatant act of corruption.
16. Seldom we go to our native village.
17. If I came to know the truth, I would have helped him with all that he needed.
18. I haven't been to any European country and neither my parents have.
19. Never I go to his place and I find him very egoist and self-praising.
20. No sooner the government enacted the Hindu Marriage Act than the condition of Hindu women started getting better.
21. Along the border several sounds of firing was heard.
22. Down the stream went rumbling.
23. Seldom I have seen such a beautiful monument.
24. Hardly he knows anything about the political situation of his native state.
25. Under no circumstance I can accept your proposal.
26. On no condition , I will sell my land.
27. Only by taking some amount of money on loan, I can buy this bungalow.
28. Here the train comes.
29. So well he organized the party that everyone was left spell-bounded.
30. So rudely he spoke that I felt extremely offended.

Answer-key

Change:

1. 'He spoke' into 'did he speak'.
2. 'Your exam is' into 'is your exam'.
3. 'We find' into 'do we find'
4. 'A cunning fox was seated' into 'was seated a cunnig fox'.
5. 'The rain comes' into 'comes the rain'.
6. 'Our chief guest comes' into 'comes our chief guest'.
7. 'His tiny hut was' into 'was his tiny hut'.
8. 'A bridge was built' into 'was a bridge built'.
9. 'We know' into 'do we know'.
10. 'The condition has aggravated' into 'has the condition aggravated'.
11. 'We saw him' into 'did we see him'.
12. 'Her brother will' into 'will her brother'.
13. 'I saw' into 'did I see' or 'had I seen him'.
14. 'He knows' into 'does he know'.
15. 'We can' into 'can we'.
16. 'We go' into 'do we go'.
17. 'If I came' into 'If I had come' or 'Had I come' .
18. 'My parents have' into 'have my parents'.
19. 'I go' into 'do I go'.
20. 'The government enacted' into 'did the government enact'.
21. Change 'several sounds of firing was heard' into 'was heard several sounds of firing'.
22. 'Down the stream went' into 'Down went the stream'.
23. 'I have seen' into 'have I seen'.
24. 'He knows' into 'does he know'.
25. 'I can' into 'can I'.
26. 'I will' into 'will I'.
27. 'I can buy' into 'can I buy'.
28. 'The train comes' into 'comes the train'.
29. 'He organized' into 'did he origzinze'.
30. 'He spoke' into 'did he speak'.

16 Parallelism

CHAPTER

Parallelism means similarity in value, construction and position. A sentence with parallel structure contains words that are parallel or similar in form and function. In fact sentences with parallel structure are balanced and easy to read as a noun balanced by a noun and a verb by a verb. In other words we can say that all must have grammatical form.

(A) **Words** are balanced with **words**.
example :
(i) **Snakes, Crocodiles** and **lizards** and **Whales** are all reptiles.
(ii) Traditional methods of food preservation include **drying, smoking** and **pickling.**
(iii) Like mother, like daughter.

(B) **Phrases** are balanced with **phrases.**
example :
(i) In Shimla it is colder **in January** than **in February**.

(C) **Clauses** are balanced with **clauses.**
example :
(i) Psychologists study **how we think** and **why we act**.

3. I wondered **what was in the Packet, where it came from, who had sent it** and **why it had not been delivered**.

How to correct faulty Parallelism

To correct a sentence containing faulty parallelism, it usually takes only a few moments of thinking and rewriting and of course some knowledge of the parts of speech.

Rule 1 : Correcting Nonparallel Words

In a series of words, each word should be of the same part of speech. You should be careful not to match a series of words with a phrase or a clause.

1. **Wrong** : The qualities of a good soldier are **loyalty, honesty** and **being brave**.
   Right : The qualities of a good soldier are **loyalty, honesty** and **bravery**.
2. **Wrong** : A soldier obeys his senior **willingly, completely** and **with speed**.
   Right : A obeys his senior **willingly completely** and **quickly**.
3. **Wrong** : The trainees **analyzed, discussed** and **we raised questions about** the new rules.
   Right: The trainees **analyzed, discussed** and **questioned** the new rules.

Rule 2 : Correcting Nonparallel Phrases

Nonparallel Phrases : When ideas are presented in a series of phrases, make sure that each phrase is of same type.

1. **Wrong :** A woman always find time for **doing** her chores, **enjoying** leisure time, and talk about her neighbours.
   Right : A woman always find time for **doing** her chores, **enjoying** leisure time and **talking about her neighbours.**
2. **Wrong** : They travelled **to Delhi, to Agra** and **visited Shimla**.
   Right : They travelled **to Delhi, to**

Agra and **to Shimla.**

3. **Wrong :** I faced the trial **believing** in my own innocence and I **desired** the truth to prevail.

   Right : I faced the trial **believing** in my own innocence and **desiring** the truth to prevail.

Rule-3 : Correcting Nonparallel Clauses

Nonparallel Clauses : When a series of subordinate clauses is presented, each clause should be of the same type.

Wrong : Our **lawyer** accepts cases **that are worthy** and **if she thinks** she will win.

Right : Our **lawyer** accepts cases **that are worthy** and **that she thinks** she will win.

Rule-4 : Correcting Nonparallel Comparisons

Wrong : My essay received a low grade **more for its** grammatical mistakes **than what was said in it.**

Right : My essay received a low grade **more for its** grammatical mistakes **than for its content.**

Wrong : Giving an oral presentation requires **more preparation than to write** a term paper.

Right : Giving an oral presentation requires **more preparation than writing** a term paper.

Wrong : I **like** television as much as **reading books.**

Right : I like **watching** television as much as **reading books.**

Rule-5 : Correcting Nonparallel with Coordinate Conjunctions

We use Coordinate Conjuction (and, but, or, yet, for, nor) to join equal expressions. In fact these Conjuctions can join nouns, verbs, adjectives and coordinate clauses *i.e.* clauses of equal ranks.

To use them correctly we must make sure that what is on one side of these coordinate conjuctions must be parallel to what is on the other side.

Wrong : He **likes to go** fishing during the day, but my brother **prefers catching** fish at night.

Right : He **likes to go** fishing during the day but my brother **prefers to catch** fish at night.

Wrong : Eating healthy food, **resting** and **to drink** a lot of fluid is advisable.

Right : Eating healthy food **resting** and **drinking** a lot of fluid is advisable.

Rule-6 : Correcting Nonparallel Structure with Correlative Conjunctions

The paired Correlative Conjuctions both....and either....or, neither....nor, not only....but also and whether....or are used to join equal expressions.

Wrong : She is not only **an excellent** student but also **she is a superb singer.**

Right : She is only **only an excellent student** but also **a superb singer.**

Wrong : We **not only want to visit** the Taj Mahal **but also the Agar Fort.**

Right : We want to visit **not only the Taj Mahal but also the Agra Fort.**

Let us see how we can balance correlatives in different ways. The only thing we have to keep in mind is that correlative conjunction requires equal grammatical units after both the parts of conjunction.

1. Not only **did** he buy flowers for his mother but also **purchased** the same for his wife (verb 'did' balanced by verb purchased).
2. He bought flowers not only **for his wife** but also **for his mother.** ('for his + Noun' balanced by 'for his +Noun')

Exercise

1. (A) I like/(B) shopping /(C) and to eat out./(D) No error.
2. (A) Public transit/(B) such as buses or a train/ (C) can help reduce air pollution./ (D) No error.
3. (A) He swiftly/(B) and with efficiency /(C) controlled the damaged car./(D) No error.
4. (A) We spent the whole day (B)/ loitering here and there /(C) eating pizzas and we wiggled on the sofas./(D) no error.
5. (A) Not only he bought flowers for his wife/(B) but also/(C) for his mother./(D) No error.
6. (A)My friends took me/(B) to a dancing show/(C) and then to a baby show./(D) No error.
7. (A) I would rather/(B) pay for my fooding and lodging/(C) than assistance from my parents./(D) No error.
8. (A) The school campus has space /(B)for a new playground /(C) but not computer lab./(D) No error.
9. (A) It's time /(B) not for words /(C) but action. /(D) No error.
10. (A) My income is /(B) less than/(C) my wife. /(D) No error.

Answers

1. (C); Change 'to eat' into 'eating'. 'Shopping' (Gerund) has to be balanced by 'eating' (gerund).
2. (B); Change 'a train' into 'trains'. 'Buses' (Plural noun) has to be balanced by 'trains' (Plural noun).
3. (B); Change 'with efficiency' into 'efficiently'. 'Swiftly' (adverb) has to be balanced by 'efficiently' (adverb).
4. (C); Change 'we wiggled' into 'wiggling'. 'Loitering' and 'eating' (both gerunds) have to be balanced by 'wiggling' (a gerund).
5. (A); Shift 'not only' before 'for his wife' because the other part of correlative 'Not only.. but', also (i.e 'but also') is before 'for his mother'.
6. (B); Change 'dancing show' into 'dance show' to balance it with 'baby show'.
7. (C); Add 'take' before assistance. 'Pay' (a verb) has to be balanced by 'take' (a verb).
8. (C); Add 'for' before computer lab.
9. (C); Add 'for' before 'action'.
10. (C); Change 'my wife' into 'my wife's'. 'My income' has to be balanced by 'my wife's income'.

17 Superfluous Expressions

CHAPTER

Superfluous' means '**more than what is needed**'. Generally we use such expressions in our sentences because we are habitual of translating them from Hindi to English. For example we say 'return back' even when we know that 'return' means 'to come back' or 'go back'.

Let us see all aout superfluous one by one.

We must not use ***'not'*** *after the following words as the use of 'not' makes the sentence superfluous. The given words comprise 'not' in their meaning and hence the use of 'not' makes them superfluous.*

Until, Unless, Rarely, Hardly, Scarcely, Seldom, Barely, Forbid, Deny, Prohibit, Without, But for (means 'without'), Lest.

Eg:-
1. He did not deny that he had not stolen my watch.(Change 'not stolen' into 'stolen')
2. Unless you will not work hard, you will not succeed. ('will not work' into 'work')
3. Not until the train gets the signal, will it leave the platform. (✓) (Here 'Not at the starting of the sentence is of the 2nd part of the sentence and due to negative introductory, the 2nd part of the sentence is in inversion. (See chapter Inversion)

We must not use ***'back'*** *after the following words as the use of 'back' makes the sentence superfluous. The meaning of the given words already comprises 'back'.*

Recede, Return, Retract, Retreat, Withdraw, Recall, Reimburse.

Eg:-
1. He did not return back my watch.(Remove 'back')
2. The water of the river receded back after the flood.(Remove 'back')
3. Maruti recalled back many cars due to a technical fault in the new model.(Remove 'back')

We must not use ***'again'*** *after the following words as the use of 'again' makes the sentence superfluous. 'Re' means 'again'.*

Repeat, Recapitulate, Recall, Reborn, Rebuilt.

Eg:-
1. I recapitulated the lessons again before taking the exam. (Remove 'again')
2. Ram was reborn again as Krishna in the Dwapar yug. (Remove 'again')
3. The bridge was rebuilt again after the earthquake had devastated the whole town. (Remove 'again')

We must not use ***'more or most*** *with the following adjectives as the use of 'more' or 'most' makes the sentence superfluous. The meaning of the following adjectives is complete in their real sense and hence cannot be used in comparative and superlative degrees.*

Interior, Exterior, Ulterior, Major, Minor, Empty, Excellent, Circular, Extreme, Chief, Entire, Complete, Perfect, Final, Last, Unique, Universal, Round, Square, Triangular, Eternal, Everlasting, Ideal, Absolute, Impossible, Supreme.

Eg:- 1. This ia a more unique feature of this flora. (Remove 'more')
2. Corruption is a more universal problem. (Remove 'more')
3. You have done the most excellent piece of work. (Remove 'the most' and add 'an')

When we use two of the following words together, the sentence becomes superfluous as all mean the same.

Suppose, If, In case, Would that, Should (When 'should' means 'if')

Eg:- 1. Suppose if I do not come, what will you do ? (Remove either 'suppose' or 'if')
2. Should you if need my help, do let me know.(Remove 'if')

Two Comparative or two Superlative Degrees cannot come together as the sentence will become superfluous.

Eg:- 1. He is more faster than his brother. (Remove 'more'.)
2. This is the most best example of evolution. (Remove 'most')

There are many such words that become superfluous when we add a subsequent word of more or less the same meaning.

WORD/PHRASE	ADDITIONAL WORD THAT MAKES IT SUPERFLUOUS
May/Might	possibly/likely to/probably
Can/Could	able to/capable of
7 p.m./9.30 p.m. etc	evening
8 a.m./11a.m. etc	morning
Despite	of
Cousin	sister/brother
Consensus	opinion
Consort/spouse	husband/wife
Sibling	brother/sister
During	the period/while
Await	for
Kindly	please
Request	please/kindly
Rain cats and dogs	like
Bag and baggage	with
Tooth and nail	with
Flee	away
Coward	man/boy etc ('Coward' is a noun hence no Noun will follow it)
Twins/ Triplet etc	two/ three
Friend	mutual(use word 'common') ('Mutual friend' that you see on facebook is wrong English)
Agreement	mutual
Relatively/Comparatively	better/faster etc. (use a positive degree and not a comparative degree)
The reason why	because
Blunder	big/huge (even 'slight/small' etc too cannot be used with 'blunder' as they will mean the opposite)
Tell/Told	to (See Preposition. Certain 'verbs' are followed by 'to' when an object follows and certain verbs do not)
On the contrary	but
Enter	into (Except when it means 'to make oneself a party to')

Exceed	more than
Related to/concerned with	regarding
Breeze	light (Do not use 'strong breeze' as 'breeze' means 'light, gentle wind')
Come across	with
Come across	suddenly
Universally	every where/ubiquitous/omnipresent/everywhere
Approach	near
Throughout	whole
Illustrate	about
The thing or any other noun	What ('What' is not preceded by any antecedent)
Sufficient	enough
Quite	all/completely
Period	of time
Funeral	service
Enough	very
Comprise	of (In active voice)
Family	member
Reception	party

Correct the following sentences

1. (A) Shyam Yadav, being a philanthropist/ (B) and altruist,/(C)he is liked by all the people of his village./(D) No error.
2. (A) Those people who do not perform their duty,/(B) they should not make/(C) a hue and cry for their rights/(D) No error.
3. (A) When I was going to market,/(B) I suddenly came across/(C) my childhood friend/(D) No error.
4. (A) We usually come across with/(B) difficulties but we have to/(C) cope with them./(D) No error.
5. (A) A cool light breeze was blowing/(B) and it soon put the child/(C) to sleep./(D) No error.
6. (A) Do you have sufficient/(B) enough money to buy/(C) this dress ?/(D) No error.
7. (A) When we entered into/(B) the hall, everyone stood up/(C) and gave us a warm welcome./(D) No error.
8. (A) To our amazement/(B) the speed of the car increased/(C)when it approached near the toll tax counter./(D) No error.
9. (A) The essay on women empowerment/ (B) should not exceed/(C) more than five hundred words./(D) No error.
10. (A) Corruption is such a problem/(B) that is found/(C) universally everywhere/(D) No error.
11. (A) Suppose if the driver doesn't come,/ (B) how shall/(C) we go home?/(D) No error.
12. (A) The rain kept pouring/(B) throughout the/(C) whole day./(D) No error.
13. (A) It rained/(B) like cats and dogs/(C) during the weekends and we had to stay indoors./(D) No error.
14. (A) When Alexandar saw that/(B) his army was exhausted/(C) he decided to retreat back./(D) No error.
15. (A) The thing what/(B) attracted me towards her/(C) was her simplicity./(D) No error.
16. (A) The judge dismissed the case because/(B) the plaintiff was hell bent on/ (C)withdrawing back his complaint./(D) No error.

17. (A) The robbers forbade the passengers/ (B) not to make/(C) a noise./(D) No error.
18. (A) He left India/(B) with bag and baggage/(C) for good./(D) No error.
19. (A) Niharika, my cousin sister/(B) will contest the next/(C) Lok Sabha election./ (D) No error.
20. (A) We will organize a blood donation camp/(B) at 8 a.m./(C) tomorrow morning./(D) No error.
21. (A) We cannot illustrate about/(B) the process of evolution/(C) as any such process involves thousands of years/(D) No error.
22. (A) I didn't mean to insult you/(B) but on the contrary/(C) I had come here to congratulate you./(D) No error.
23. (A) No consensus opinion/(B) could be reached/(C) on women's reservation bill./ (D) No error.
24. (A) The magistrate warned the witness./ (B) "Once your statement is recorded,/(C) you cannot retract back from it."/(D) No error.
25. (A) Despite of being a meritorious student/(B) he failed to prove/(C) his mettle./(D) No error.
26. (A) Any act of terrorism/(B) is universally condemned /(C) by all./(D) No error.
27. (A) Time and opportunity, once lost,/(B) never/(C) return back./(D) No error.
28. (A) She looked very elegant and presentable enough/(B) to get the job/(C) of air hostess very easily./(D) No error.
29. (A) She said,/(B) "Delhi is comparatively/ (C) Colder than Mumbai."/(D) No error.
30. (A) The Mughal Empire made/(B) a big blunder/(C) by letting the British set up the East India Company./(D) No error.
31. (A) My English is equally/(B) as good as/ (C) yours./(D) No error.
32. (A) He is a coward man/(B) as he is not able to face/(C) the ups and downs of life manfully./(D) No error.
33. (A) No matter how much you spend,/(B) we will reimburse back/(C) all your expenditure./(D) No error.
34. (A) The victim was persuaded/(B) to recall back what had happened with her/(C) but she was unable to recollect anything./(D) No error.
35. (A) The students have already taken the exam/(B) and the result is being/(C) awaited for./(D) No error.
36. (A) The thief fled away/(B) as the night was dark/(C) and the roads were deserted with not a single check post placed anywhere./(D) No error.
37. (A) You are requested to kindly/(B) submit all the documents/(C) before the 30th of next month./(D) No error.
38. (A) She requested the senior executive/ (B) if he could repeat the data/(C) as she was unable to note them down./(D) No error.
39. (A) Even after many rounds of talks/(B) India and Pakistan could not reach at/(C) a mutual agreement on the issue of Kashmir./(D) No error.
40. (A) I prefer staying at home/(B) more than going/(C) to parties./(D) No error.
41. (A) A deed of kindness has/(B) a more everlasting/(C) effect on every creature living on this planet./(D) No error.
42. (A) He is /(B) more wiser/(C) than all his friends./(D) No error.
43. (A) He has the right/(B) to receive an annual sum/(C) out of the income every year./(D) No error.
44. (A) Before translating the sentence word for word/(B) it is worth first asking/(C) Whether it can be literally translated or not./(D) No error.
45. (A) This cup of steaming coffee/(B) is too hot to/(C) drink it./(D) No error.
46. (A) He was too drunk/(B) to know/(C) where he was going to./(D) No error.
47. (A) You must mend your ways/(B) lest you should/(C) not fall in any trap./(D) No error.
48. (A) The pre-recorded/(B) statement of the witness/(C) was produced before the court./(D) No error.
49. (A) Dr. Radha Krishnan/(B) was an educated/(C) man of letters./(D) No error.
50. (A) His speech was/(B) vaguely ambiguous as/(C) we could not understant what was the exact topic of his speech./ (D) No error.

Answer-key

1. (C)	2. (B)	3. (B)	4. (A)	5. (A)	6. (B)	7. (A)	8. (C)
9. (C)	10. (C)	11. (A)	12. (C)	13. (B)	14. (C)	15. (A)	16. (C)
17. (A)	18. (B)	19. (A)	20. (C)	21. (A)	22. (B)	23. (A)	24. (C)
25. (A)	26. (C)	27. (C)	28. (A)	29. (B)	30. (B)	31. (A)	32. (A)
33. (B)	34. (B)	35. (C)	36. (A)	37. (A)	38. (B)	39. (C)	40. (B)
41. (B)	42. (B)	43. (C)	44. (B)	45. (C)	46. (C)	47. (C)	48. (A)
49. (C)	50. (B)						

Solution

1. (C) 'He' must be omitted. A pronoun is used in place of a noun and not in addition to a noun.
2. (B) 'They' must be omitted. A pronoun is used in place of a noun and not in addition to a noun.
3. (B) 'Suddenly' should be omitted.
4. (A) 'With should be omitted.
5. (A) 'Light' must be omitted. 'Breeze' means 'light, gentle wind.'
6. (B) 'Enough' should be omitted. 'sufficient' means 'enough'.
7. (A) 'Into' should be omitted. 'Enter' means 'to come into'
8. (C) 'Near' must be omitted. 'Toll' and 'tax' mean the same hence remove 'tax'.
9. (C) 'More than' should be omitted. 'Exceed' means 'to be more than'.
10. (C) 'Every where' must be omitted.
11. (A) 'If' must be omitted.
12. (C) 'whole' should be removed.
13. (B) 'like' should be removed.
14. (C) 'Back' must be omitted. 'Retreat' means 'going backward'.
15. (A) 'that' must replace 'what'. 'An antecedent' doesn't come before 'what'
16. (C) 'Back' must be omitted.
17. (A) 'Not' should be removed.
18. (B) 'with' should be removed.
19. (A) 'Sister' should not be used. 'Cousin sister' is a superfluous expression.
20. (C) 'Morning' should not be used. 'a.m'. refers to 'morning'.
21. (A) 'About' should be removed.
22. (B) 'But' should be removed.
23. (A) 'Opinion' should not be used. 'Consensus opinion' is a superfluous expression.
24. (C) 'back' must be omitted.
25. (A) 'of' should not be used.
26. (C) 'by all' will not be used here. 'Universally is sufficient'.
27. (C) 'back' will be omitted.
28. (A) 'very' must be removed.
29. (B) 'Comparatively' must be removed as 'colder' itself is a comparative degree.
30. (B) 'big' must be omitted. Blunder means 'A big mistake'.
31. (A) 'equally' must be removed. 'as + positive degree + as' is used for comparison.
32. (A) 'Man' must be removed. 'Coward' a noun cannot be followed by another noun.
33. (B) 'Back' will be omitted.
34. (B) 'Back' will be omitted.
35. (C) 'for' will be omitted.
36. (A) 'away' will be omitted. 'fled' means 'to run away'.
37. (A) 'kindly' will be removed. 'request' and 'kindly' mean the same.

38.(B) Change 'if he could repeat' into 'to repeat'. Here 'request' should not be followed by 'could' which gives the meaning of 'request' in this statement. We know that 'could' is used for 'formal request' too.

39.(C) 'Mutual' will not be used. 'Mutual agreement' is a superfluous expression.

40.(B) 'to' must replace 'more than'.

41.(B) 'More' must be omitted.

42.(B) 'More' must be removed. Double comparative degrees are not used in a sentence.

43.(C) 'Every year' will be removed. 'Annual' has been already used here.

44.(B) 'First' must be removed.

45.(C) 'It' should not be used here. In one sentence both noun 'This cup of steaming coffee' and pronoun 'it' cannot come together.

46.(C) 'To' will be omitted.

47.(C) 'Not' will be removed.

48.(A) 'Pre' will be removed. Recording is something that is 'pre-' (before than).

49.(C) 'of letters' will be removed. 'Man of letters' means an educated man.

50.(B) 'Vaguely' will be removed as 'ambiguous' and 'vaguely' carry the same meaning i.e 'unclear'.

18 Phrasal Verbs

CHAPTER

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
1.	**Account for (something)**	To explain the reason for	जवाब देना (का कारण बताना)	**E.g** You are accounted for your misdemeanor.
2.	**Add up**	To join or unite so as to increase in size, quantity, quality or scope	में जुड़ जाना जिससे माप/ भार में बढ़ोतरी हो जाए	**E.g** Add up these words to your word bank.
3.	**Answer for**	To be responsible for	जवाबदेह होना	**E.g** I am not answerable for this mistake.
4.	**Ask after**	to make inquiries about the health of (someone)	किसी के सेहत के बारे में पूछताछ करना	**E.g** I met Alka and she was asking after you.
5.	**Ask for (something)**	to demand	किसी वस्तु की माँग करना	**E.g** She was asking for a hike in her salary.
6.	**Attend on**	To serve	सेवा करना	**E.g** Radhika has many servants to attend on her.
7.	**Back off**	To retreat/ to choose not to take action	दावा छोड़ देना	**E.g** Finally she backed off from her claim on the property.
8.	**Back out**	To withdraw from something before completion/ to fail to keep promise	कार्य पूरा होने से पहले पीछे हट जाना/ वादे से मुकर जाना	**E.g** You should not back out from your promise.
9.	**Back up**	To support	सहायता देना	**E.g** I needed power back up in case the light went off.
10.	**Bank upon/ Count on**	To rely on	विश्वास करना या निर्भर होना	**E.g** You cannot bank upon him as he may take you in any time.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
11.	**Bear down**	To overthrow or crush by force	परास्त कर देना	**E.g** We have to bear down our enemies.
12.	**Bear upon**	To be relevant	संबंधित होना/प्रासंगिक होना	**E.g** Will the new law bear upon the outcome of the case?
13.	**Bear out**	To support the truth/ substantiate	सही साबित करने में सहायक होना	**E.g** This document will bear out your claim on this building.
14.	**Bear up**	To withstand stress or difficulty	सहना	**E.g** Everyone has to bear up some difficultics.
15.	**Bear with**	To tolerate with someone	बर्दाश्त करना	**E.g** Our server is down. Kindly bear with us.
16.	**Become of**	To happen	घटित होना (किसी व्यक्ति के साथ)	**E.g** I wonder, what became of my old friends.
17.	**Boil down to**	To be reduced to its essentials.	सार निकालना/संक्षिप्त करना	**E.g** Please boil down to the main points of this chapter.
18.	**Branch out**	To spread	फैल जाना	**E.g** We are going to branch out our business soon.
19.	**Break down (of machinery)**	To stop working	काम करना बंद कर देना	**E.g** The bus broke down on the way so I could not reach the station on time.
20.	**Break down (of person)**	To lose control (emotionally or mentally)	हिम्मत/हौसला खो देना	**E.g** We should not break down in adverse situation.
21.	**Break forth**	To come to view/to appear suddenly	अचानक उजागर होना	**E.g** Chaos might break forth if the police fail to control the situation.
22.	**Break in on**	To interrupt a conversation or discussion/ to intrude.	खलल डालना	**E.g** The conversation between Ali and Sona was going on when Rahul broke in on it.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
23.	**Break into**	To enter by force	जबरदस्ती प्रवेश करना	**E.g** The thief broke into the house.
24.	**Break off**	To stop suddenly/ to end a relationship.	सहसा रुक जाना	**E.g** He broke off in the middle of his lecture yesterday. **E.g** They broke off their business relationship
25.	**Break out**	To start suddenly(disease, war etc.)	अचानक फैलना	**E.g** Dengue has broken out in Delhi.
26.	**Break up**	To end/disperse	भंग होना	**E.g** Seeing the police the crowd broke up.
27.	**Break up**	To separate (of a relationship etc.)	अलग हो जाना	**E.g** They have broken up and now marriage is not on the cards.
28.	**Breakthrough**	To discover a secret	रहस्य की खोज करना	**E.g** There is no breakthrough in the robbery case.
29.	**Bring about**	To cause to happen	होने का कारण होना	**E.g** The sound economic policies brought about a revival of the company's fortune.
30.	**Bring along**	To take someone/something	साथ लाना	**E.g** Bring your son along with you when you come here.
31.	**Bring down**	To overthrow (a government)/ to reduce in position	सत्ता से नीचे गिराना/ पद में कम करना	**E.g** The sting operation involving corrupt ministers can bring down the government.
32.	**Bring forth**	To give birth to/produce	उत्पन्न/ पैदा करना	**E.g** Corruption brings forth poverty.
33.	**Bring forward**	To present	प्रस्तुत करना	**E.g** The judge asked me to bring forward a few facts about the proof against him.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
34.	**Bring in**	To produce, yield or earn	कमाई कराना/पैदा करना	**E.g** Our company will bring in huge profit this month.
35.	**Bring off**	To carry to a successful conclusion	करने से सफल होना	**E.g** The government has brought off changes in the Land Bill.
36.	**Bring on**	To cause to happen	का कारण बनना	**E.g** The new law will surely bring on positive changes in the society.
37.	**Bring out**	To present to the public/ to make some quality noticeable	प्रस्तुत करना/कुछ विशेष जानकारी में लाना	**E.g** His evidence has convincingly brought out several facts that were not brought to the knowledge of the court.
38.	**Bring over**	To bring someone at one's side	अपने पक्ष में करना	**E.g** We should not try to bring him over to us as he is not a good person.
39.	**Bring round**	To bring to one's senses/ to make one agree to one's opinion	होश में लाना/अपने अनुकूल बनाना	**E.g** The Trade Union succeeded in bringing the management round to their point of view.
40.	**Bring under**	To control	वश में करना	**E.g** The East India company brought many provinces under its control.
41.	**Bring up**	To raise/ to rear/to increase	उठाना (मुद्दा इत्यादि)/ पालन-पोषण करना/ बढ़ाना	**E.g** She was brought up in a very poor family.
42.	**Call on**	To visit a person	किसी से जाकर कर भेंट करना	**E.g** The PM will call on the flood victims tomorrow.
43.	**Call at**	To visit a place	किसी के घर/ऑफिस इत्यादि जाकर भेंट करना	**E.g** Last Sunday I called at your place but you were not at home.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
44.	**Call for**	To demand (answer, explanation)	मांग करना	**E.g** This irrespon -sible behaviour calls for strict actions against her.
45.	**Call forth**	To produce a reaction/ elicit	प्रतिक्रिया पैदा करना	**E.g** The new Land Acquisition Bill called forth strong reactions.
46.	**Call in**	To summon/ send for	बुलावा भेजना	**E.g** She is too ill to call in a doctor.
47.	**Call off**	To cancel	स्थागित करना	**E.g** The meeting was called off with out any reason.
48.	**Call up**	To recall	याद करना	**E.g** The victim tried to call up the actual sequence of the incidents but she couldn't.
49.	**Call upon/on**	To invite to do something	कुछ करने या बोलने के लिए आमंत्रित करना	**E.g** I call upon you to furnish the details of your income and expenditure.
50.	**Carry away**	To arouse too much emotion/ zeal	उत्तेजित करना/भावुक करना	**E.g** I was carried away by the emotional scenes of the movie.
51.	**Carry off**	To execute	कार्यन्वित करना	**E.g** The role of Romeo was diffi-cult but he car-ried off the respon -sibility beautifully.
52.	**Come by**	To get	मिलना/प्राप्त करना	**E.g** It is difficult to come by a good job now-a-days.
53.	**Carry on**	To continue	जारी रखना	**E.g** You must carry on your studies.
54.	**Carry out**	To complete or fulfill/to execute	किसी कार्य या आदेश को पूरा करना	**E.g** We must carry out the orders of the principal.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
55.	**Carry through**	To sustain/ to persist	बनाए रखना	**E.g** I carried through the feelings that I had for him to the present.
56.	**Catch on**	To understand/to become popular	लोकप्रिय होना	**E.g** Work hard if you want to catch on the syllabus. **E.g** The fashion will soon catch on.
57.	**Catch up with**	To stop being behind	बराबरी पर आ जाना	**E.g** Work hard to catch up with them.
58.	**Chance upon**	To meet/get by chance	अचानक मिल जाना	**E.g** I chanced upon one of my friends when I was going to market.
59.	**Clear of**	To free from blame	आरोप मुक्त करना	**E.g** He was cleared of by the Judge.
60.	**Close in**	To encircle closely	चारों तरफ से घेरना	**E.g** The police personnel closed in on the suspect.
61.	**Come about**	To happen	घटित होना	**E.g** How did these huge losses in your business come about?
62.	**Come across**	To find (unexpectedly) or meet by chance	अचानक मिल जाना	**E.g** I came across my childhood friend yesterday.
63.	**Come down**	To become lower or cheaper	नीचे आना/सस्ता होना	**E.g** The price of petrol is supposed to come down soon.
64.	**Come forward**	To offer help	सहायता के लिए आगे आना	**E.g** Several people came forward to offer help to the flood victims.
65.	**Close down**	To stop operating	बंद हो जाना	**E.g** The petrol pumps of Reliance closed down.
66.	**Come in for**	To receive/subjected to	सामना करना	**E.g** His misdemeanor comes in for harsh criticism.
67.	**Come of**	To originate, to be the result of something	उत्पन्न होना	**E.g** Nothing came of his efforts though he tried his best.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
68.	**Come off**	Happen/succeed	होना/सफल होना	**E.g** The deal did not come off despite my best efforts.
69.	**Come out**	To come into public view, happen	बाहर आना/जाहिर होना	**E.g** The investigat -ing team must come out with the truth as soon as possible.
70.	**Come round**	To accept someone's opinion	दूसरे की बात मानकर विचार बदल लेना	**E.g** He took some time to come round to my side but now he agrees to my opinion.
71.	**Come through**	To do what is needed or expected or to become communicated	जो जरूरी हो वो करना/ संप्रेषित करना	**E.g** The message of the PM came through loud and clear.
72.	**Come down**	To fall/ to pass by as tradition	नीचे आना/एक से दूसरे पीढ़ी में जाना	**E.g** These cus-toms have come down from time immemorial.
73.	**Come to**	To gain consciousness or to recover/to get result.	होश में आना/ नतीजा होना	**E.g** He came to his senses after a short while. **E.g** You will come to nothing if you keep on fighting
74.	**Come up**	Mooted or raised for discussion	उठाना (मुद्दा)	**E.g** The issue of safety came up twice during the meeting.
75.	**Come upon**	To meet by chance	अचानक मिलना	**E.g** I came upon this beautiful piece of art while I was looking for some decorative items.
76.	**Count on**	To depend on, to rely on	विश्वास करना या निर्भर रहना	**E.g** I cannot count on them.
77.	**Crop up**	To happen unexpectedly (usually problem)	अचानक होना	**E.g** A number of problems cropped up when I was going though the worst phase of my life.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
78.	**Cut across**	to pass through the shortest way/ to affect many.	सबसे छोटे मार्ग से गुजरना/ कई को प्रभावित करना	**E.g** The issue of health care cuts across all the strata of our society.
79.	**Cut down on**	To curtail	कटौती करना	**E.g** We need to cut down on the intake of fatty food items.
80.	**Cut in**	to interrupt	हस्तक्षेप करना	**E.g** You should not cut in with your unsolicited advice.
81.	**Cut out for**	To be suitable for	किसी कार्य के लिए उपयुक्त होना	**E.g** I am cut out for the profession of teaching.
82.	**Dawn upon**	To understand	समझ में आना (कोई बात)	**E.g** It dawned upon me that some strange and silly twist had taken place in the whole plot of the drama.
83.	**Deal in**	To have business of something	का व्यवसाय करना	**E.g** She deals in sugar.
84.	**Deal with**	To handle	निपटना	**E.g** I cannot deal with the stupid people.
85.	**Die down**	Gradually disappearing, to lose strength or power	धीरे-धीरे कम हो जाना, शक्ति क्षीण होना	**E.g** The rumours will die down.
86.	**Die for**	To have a great wish	इच्छा या चाह रखना	**E.g** I die for lovely holiday trips to hill stations.
87.	**Die out**	To get extinct	विलुप्त/खत्म हो जाना	**E.g** Several species died out because of climate change.
88.	**Dispose of**	To sell off/ to get rid of	बेचना/ छुटकारा पाना	**E.g** I want to dispose of these old pieces of furniture.
89.	**Do away with**	To abolish	समाप्त कर देना	**E.g** We should do away with corruption.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
90.	**Do without**	To manage without	किसी चीज के बिना काम चलाना	**E.g** I cannot do without my staff in my business.
91.	**Drag on**	To stretch	लम्बा खींचना	**E.g** The court cases in India drag on for years.
92.	**Drive out**	To make someone run away	भगा देना	**E.g** Drive out the cattle from the field.
93.	**Drop in**	To come suddenly	अचानक पहुँचना	**E.g** Some guest dropped in yester-day.
94.	**Dwell on**	To keep thinking or talking about or relying on something	किसी बात के बारे में बोलते या सोचते रहना या उसी पर निर्भर रहना	**E.g** It is no use dwelling on your misfortunes.
95.	**Eat into**	To weaken	खोखला करना	**E.g** Corruption is eating into our system.
96.	**Enter into**	To start or get involved in	किसी कार्य में सम्मिलित हो जाना	**E.g** You are advised not to enter into this agreement.
97.	**Fall apart**	To break into pieces	बिखर जाना	**E.g** Every part of this movement is falling apart.
98.	**Fall back**	To retreat	पीछे हट जाना	**E.g** The invading army was forced to fall back due to continuous firing.
99.	**Fall back on**	To use as a last resort	कठिनाई के समय में किसी चीज की सहायता लेना	**E.g** I have no one to fall back on.
100.	**Fall flat**	Fail to produce any effect	कोई असर पैदा न करना	**E.g** His advice fell flat on us.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
101.	**Fall for**	To fall in love with, to becomes a victim of	प्यार होना, शिकार होना	**E.g** He fell for her simple behaviour.
102.	**Fall in**	To sink inward	अंदर धँस जाना	**E.g** The roof fell in due to heavy rains.
103.	**Fall in with**	To agree with	सहमत होना	**E.g** I fall in with you on this matter.
104.	**Fall off**	To become less, decrease	कम होना	**E.g** Stock prices have fallen off.
105.	**Fall out (with)**	To quarrel with, to happen	झगड़ा होना, घटना	**E.g** We should not fell out with them without any rhyme or reason.
106.	**Fall through**	To fail	असफल होना	**E.g** The plans fell through due to your misdemeanor.
107.	**Feel like**	To be excited to do something	किसी कार्य को करने का इच्छुक होना	**E.g** I feel like going to school.
108.	**Figure out**	To understand	समझ पाना	**E.g** I am unable to figure out the meaning of his ambiguous statement.
109.	**Fish for**	To seek something by or as if by probing	पाने का प्रयास करना (सूचना इत्यादि)	**E.g** The reporter tried to fish for some information.
110.	**Fly open**	To open suddenly	अचानक खुल जाना	**E.g** The doors flew open when the storm came.
111.	**Follow up**	To pursue	करना (किसी कोर्स/मकसद को पूरा करने हेतु)	**E.g** You must follow up this routine for better result.
112.	**Gain on**	To come close to someone or something that you are chasing	नजदीक आना (उसके, जिसे पाने के प्रयासरत हो)	**E.g** I am gaining on them in my business. Soon I will leave them behind.
113.	**Get about / around**	Spread, move around or be socially active	फैल जाना, इधर उधर घूमना या सामाजिक रूप से सजग होना	**E.g** Good news are getting about KD Campus in market.
114.	**Get at**	to understand, to reach successfully	समझ जाना, तक पहुँचना	**E.g** I am doing my best to get at the truth.
115.	**Get away with**	To do something wrong or illegal without getting caught or punished	कोई गलत काम करना और पकड़े जाने या सजा से बच जाना	**E.g** The thieves got away with all my belongings.
116.	**Get back**	To return	लौटना	**E.g** I will get back to you soon.
117.	**Get along**	have smooth relations	अच्छा संबंध होना	**E.g** He and his wife are not getting along well these days.
118.	**Get down**	To direct attention towards something	किसी कार्य के तरफ ध्यान लगाना	**E.g** Please get down to your work.
119.	**Get off**	To leave work with permission	काम से अधिकारिक अवकाश मिलना	**E.g** You can get an off tomorrow.
120.	**Get on**	To make progress, to be on harmonious terms	प्रगति करना, अच्छा संबंध होना	**E.g** He gets on well with all his neighbours.
121.	**Get over**	To overcome	पार पाना	**E.g** Finally I got over the difficulties and court cases.
122.	**Get rid of**	To dispose of/to leave	छुटकारा पाना	**E.g** I want to get rid of my bad habits.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
123.	**Get round (a problem)**	To evade or avoid a problem	किसी समस्या से बचने के लिए रास्ता ढूंढ लेना	**E.g** He will get round your problems as he hardly cares.
124.	**Get round (someone)**	To persuade someone to do what you want	किसी को कुछ करने के लिए मना लेना	**E.g** You will have to get them round to join your team.
125.	**Get through**	To finish or assist in finishing	कोई कार्य पूरा करना या पूरा कराने में सहायता करना	**E.g** If you work hard, you will get through this task in a week.
126.	**Get up**	To rise from bed	जागना	**E.g** I get up at 6 am everyday.
127.	**Give away**	To distribute, to reveal , to betray	बाँटना, उजागर करना, धोखा देना	**E.g** The Chief guest gave away the prizes.
128.	**Give in**	To agree, to surrender, to submit	मान जाना, समर्पण कर देना, सौंपना	**E.g** The daughter-in-law gave in to her in-laws' demands.
129.	**Give up**	To leave, to stop doing something/to yield	छोड़ देना, त्याग देना, हार मान जाना	**E.g** She has given up smoking.
130	**Go ahead**	To start or continue to do something	किसी कार्य को शुरू करना या जारी रखना	**E.g** Go ahead if you are willing to get success in your business.
131.	**Go along**	To cooperate	सहयोग देना	**E.g** I will go along with them on this issue.
132.	**Go at**	to attack especially with energy	हमला करना (पूरे उर्जा के साथ)	**E.g** The bull went at the audience and this led to stampede.
133.	**Go back on**	To break a promise	वादे से मुकर जाना	**E.g** Why did you go back on your promise?
134.	**Go by**	To work accordingly, to elapse	नियमानुसार कार्य करना, गुजरना(समय इत्यादि का)	**E.g** We should go by the traffic rules.
135.	**Go down**	To be accepted	विश्वास करना स्वीकार करना	**E.g** The theory of evolution did not go down well initially.
136.	**Go down in history**	To get admitted in history	इतिहास में नाम दर्ज कराना	**E.g** If you work for the welfare of others, your name will go down in history.
137.	**Go for**	To attack, to try to attain	आक्रमण करना, पाने की कोशिश करना, या चुनना	**E.g** It was he who went for name and fame and left his family.
138.	**Go off**	explode	फटना (बम का)/बन्दूक से गोली छूटना	**E.g** The bomb went off and people ran helter-skelter.
139.	**Go on**	To continue doing something	जारी रखना	**E.g** She went on reading the book while we waited for him to join the party.
140.	**Go over**	To gain acceptance	स्वीकार होना	**E.g** The film went over well.
141.	**Go through**	To pass through a time, to read	किसी दौर से गुजरना,पढ़ना	**E.g** Let me go through this book.
142.	**Go up**	Increase	बढ़ना	**E.g** Price of foodgrains went up due to famine.
143.	**Go with**	To select or choose	चुनना	**E.g** I cannot go with this brand: It is out of fashion now.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
144.	**Hear of**	To get the news about	समाचार मिलना	**E.g** Hearing of her husband's death, she fainted.
145.	**Hit on/upon**	To come to mind suddenly	सूझ पड़ना	**E.g** An idea hit upon me when I was reading the Tempest, a play by Shakespeare.
146.	**Hold back**	To retain in one's possession, to restrain oneself	(व्यक्त करने) से रोकना, खुद को रोकना किसी कार्य से	**E.g** Please hold back your emotions when you are talking to strangers.
147.	**Hold down**	To prevent, to limit	रोकना, नियंत्रित करना	**E.g** The militants were held down by the Indian army.
148.	**Hold on**	To maintain one's grip, to continue to do something despite difficulties, to wait for something wanted or requested.	पकड़कर रखना, जारी रखना (कठिनाई के बावजूद, इंतजार करना)	**E.g** Please hold on while we transfer your call to the executive.
149.	**Hold with**	Approve of/agree with	सहमत होना	**E.g** I cannot hold with them on this matter.
150.	**Hunt down**	To pussue successfully by diligent searching and chasing.	खोजना, निकालना	**E.g** The militants were hunted down at the border.
151.	**Hush up**	To hide	छिपाना	**E.g** They hushed up this matter and the truth never came to limelight.
152.	**Impress (idea) on**	To convince someone or impart a strong impression in the mind of someone	मन में बैठाना (कोई बात किसी व्यक्ति के)	**E.g** She can impress upon them easily and we will be left in the lurch.
153.	**Iron out**	To ease a problem	समस्या की गंभीरता कम करना	**E.g** We need to iron out our differences.
154.	**Jump at (conclusion)**	To draw conclusion in a hurry	जल्दबाजी में निष्कर्ष निकालना	**E.g** You should not jump at any conclusion without due deliberation.
155.	**Keep on**	Continue	जारी रखना	**E.g** He kept on talking though none of us was interested in his stories.
156.	**Keep up**	to maintain	कायम रखना	**E.g** Keep up your demeanor in every situation.
157.	**Kick against**	To fight against people in authority	विरोध करना	**E.g** We cannot kick against the authority as we may be booked for sedition.
158.	**Knock about/ around**	To wander about aimlessly	इधर-उधर घूमना	**E.g** Please give me some time to knock about.
159.	**Knock someone about /around**	To behave violently towards someone	किसी के साथ उग्र तरीके से व्यवहार करना	**E.g** He cannot knock him about without any rhyme or reason.
160.	**Knock down**	To bring to the ground with a blow	कुचल देना, धक्का मार कर गिरा देना	**E.g** Three people were knocked down by a speeding car.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
161.	**Lap up**	To receive very eagerly	अत्यंत उत्सुकता के साथ प्राप्त करना	**E.g** Let us lap up the victory.
162.	**Laugh at**	To make fun of	मजाक उड़ाना	**E.g** we should not laugh at others.
163.	**Laugh off**	To make something seem less important or serious	हँसी में किसी गंभीर बात को उड़ा देना	**E.g** He laughed off his troubles.
164.	**Lay aside/by**	To make savings for future use.	बचत करना	**E.g** Please lay some money aside for the rainy days.
165.	**Lay down**	To give up for future use or surrender	हथियार डाल देना या समर्पण कर देना	**E.g** There is no alternative but to lay down your weapons.
166.	**Lay in**	To store for future use	जमा करना (भविष्य के लिए)	**E.g** The ants lay in food for the winter.
167.	**Lay off**	To terminate the service of	काम से निकाल देना	**E.g** The company is going to lay off some workers.
168.	**Lay out**	To arrange according to plans	व्यवस्थित करना	**E.g** Lay out your plans before investing money.
169.	**Leave off**	To stop, cease	बंद करना	**E.g** We leave off working as soon as the clock strikes five.
170.	**Leave/let alone**	to refrain from disturbing or interfering	दखल देने से बचना	**E.g** Leave me alone. I am sick of your interference.
171.	**Let someone down**	To disappoint someone	निराश करना	**E.g** Trust me, I will not let you down.
172.	**Let on**	Share a secret	गुप्त बात साझा करना	**E.g** No one let on about the surprise party.
173.	**Let in**	Allow to enter	प्रवेश करने देना	**E.g** We cannot let those people in.
174.	**Let something off**	To make something such a bomb explode or fire a gun	किसी बम को फोड़ना या गोली चलाना	**E.g** The police cannot let the bomb off, as the place is heavily crowded.
175.	**Let someone off**	To allow to get away without the expected punishment	गलती के लिए दंड दिए बिना छोड़ देना	**E.g** The court cannot let them off as the crime is serious.
176.	**Let out**	To allow someone or something to leave a place	बाहर निकालने देना	**E.g** Who has let the dogs out?
177.	**Let up**	To slow down, to become less severe	कम होना/ तीव्रता कम करना	**E.g** The rain let up as soon as we reached office.
178.	**Lie behind**	To be the hidden cause	छिपा हुआ कारण होना	**E.g** Every one knows what lies behind this cold-blooded murder.
179.	**Lie in**	Exist in something	किसी चीज में होना	**E.g** Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder.
180.	**Light on**	To think/find something unexpectedly	अचानक सूझना	**E.g** She lighted upon a new way of solving the problem.
181.	**Light up**	To brighten/to become cheerful	चमकना/ खुश हो जाना	**E.g** The good news will light up her face.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
182.	**Live by**	Follow manners/means in life	मान्यताओं/सिद्धान्तों को मानना	**E.g** Man should live by principles.
183.	**Live upto**	To live or act in accordance with	उम्मीदों पर खरा उतरना	**E.g** I couldn't live upto my parents' expectations.
184.	**Live with**	To put up with, resign oneself	सहन करना	**E.g** She cannot live with this tension for a long time.
185.	**Live through**	To endure, survive	बर्दाश्त करना	**E.g** He lived through the rainy days and this made him strong.
186.	**Look after**	Take care of	ध्यान रखना	**E.g** She has five children to to look after.
187.	**Look back on**	To think of	बीते समय के किसी अनुभव या बात के बारे में सोचना	**E.g** I keep looking back on those happy days.
188.	**Look down on/ upon**	To regard as inferior	नीची निगाह से देखना	**E.g** We should not look down upon the poor.
189.	**Look for**	To try to find	खोजना	**E.g** I am looking for my lost book.
190.	**Look forward to**	Expect with pleasure	खुशी के साथ इन्तजार करना	**E.g** I am looking forward to meeting you soon.
191.	**Look in on**	To visit	किसी से मिलने जाना	**E.g** Please look in on your grandfather, when you go to market.
192.	**Look into**	investigate	जाँच पड़ताल करना	**E.g** Please look into this matter as soon as possible.
193.	**Look on/upon**	To consider	मानना	**E.g** She looked on this serious matter as a joke.
194.	**Look out**	beware/ watch out	सावधान होना	**E.g** Look out, the train is coming.
195.	**Look something/ someone up**	To seek information about	कोई जानकारी खोजना	**E.g** Please do look this word up in the dictionary.
196.	**Look to**	To expect	कोई आशा करना	**E.g** I look to hear from her within a week.
197.	**Look up for**	search for	ढूँढ़ना	**E.g** I am looking up for a job.
198.	**Look up to**	To admire	पसंद करना	**E.g** I look up to my teachers.
199.	**Look up**	To improve	बेहतर होना	**E.g** Even after the government has changed, things are not looking up.
200.	**Make do**	To manage with limited means.	काम चलाना/(जितना हो उसी से)	**E.g** They had to make do with limited resources.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
201.	**Make for**	To make possible	किसी बात में सहायक होना	**E.g** Internet makes for better communication.
202.	**Make of**	To understand, to produce or construct from	अभिप्राय को समझना, से बना होना	**E.g** What do you make of this news? **E.g** Houses are made of brick.
203.	**Make off**	To run away with	किसी चीज को लेकर भाग निकलना	**E.g** He made off with all my money.
204.	**Make out**	To understand	समझना	**E.g** I cannot make out the head or tail of your statement.
205.	**Make over**	convert, redo, renovate	परिवर्तित / स्थानान्तरित करना	**E.g** This place needs a complete makeover.
206.	**Make the most of**	To use to the greatest advantage	पूरा-पूरा लाभ उठाना	**E.g** We will make the most of this opportunity.
207.	**Make up**	Invent something like excuse or story/ to compensate for	बनाना/रचना (कहानी/बहाने इत्यादि) क्षतिपूर्ति करना	**E.g** He made up an excuse for coming late.
208.	**Make up one's mind**	Determine	निर्णय कर लेना	**E.g** You will have to make up your mind whether you want to accept the offer or not.
209.	**Meet with**	To experience or undergo	अनुभव करना	**E.g** He met with an accident.
210.	**On the make**	In the process of forming	बनने की क्रिया में	**E.g** Seeing this child artist, I can say that a very good actor is on the make.
211.	**Mess about**	To spend time without any purpose on plan.	समय बिताना (बिना किसी विशेष उद्देश्य के)	**E.g** They mess about at the park annoying the elderly people.
212.	**Mess (someone) up**	to beat/ rough someone	पीटना	**E.g** They messed up the tourists and robbed them off their money.
	Mess (something) up	To make something disorderly	अस्त-व्यस्त करना	**E.g** They messed up all my belongings while I was away.
213.	**Mess up**	To make an error	गलती करना	**E.g** I messed up a question and hence scored fewer marks
214.	**Mess with**	To alter something improperly, to deceive or confuse someone		**E.g** Don't mess with the sitting arrangement. **E.g** Don't try to mess with me
215.	**Move in**	To enter a new house/ place business	नये घर/ ऑफिस में प्रवेश करना	**E.g** I moved in but found the house not safe.
216.	**Move on**	To concentrate one's emotions or attention on other matter in recovering from a setback or difficulty.	आगे बढ़ना	**E.g** Control your emotions and move on in life.
217.	**Move out**	To leave a house	रहने का स्थान छोड़ देना	**E.g** I moved out of the government allotted flat.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
218.	**Nose out**	To defeat by a narrow margin, to move cautiously out of the same place	बहुत कम अंतर से हराना, सावधानी से निकलना	**E.g** She nosed out her competitor. **E.g** She nosed out of her room hoping she hadn't been watched.
219.	**Note down**	To write something so that you don't forget it	लिखना (याद रखने हेतु)	**E.g** Please note down the important points.
220.	**Occur to**	To come to mind	ध्यान में आना	**E.g** It suddenly occurred to me that my purse was missing.
221.	**Part from**	To leave or renounce someone.	छोड़ देना (व्यक्ति को)	**E.g** I cannot part from my son.
222.	**Part with**	To leave or renounce something.	छोड़ देना (वस्तु को)	**E.g** I cannot part with my books.
223.	**Pass away**	To die	मर जाना	**E.g** He passed away in sleep.
224.	**Pay for**	To suffer for doing some mistake.	गलती का हर्जाना भरना	**E.g** We have to pay for our sins.
225.	**Play at**	To do without interest or half-heartedly.	बिना रूचि के कोई काम करना	**E.g** She is just playing at running a business.
226.	**Play down**	To make something appear less important.	किसी बात के महत्व को कम करके आंकना	**E.g** He played down my efforts.
227.	**Play on**	To take advantage of	का लाभ उठाना	**E.g** He played on her emotions.
228.	**Put aside**	To stop using until later/ to disregard.	भविष्य के लिए बचाकर रखना/ उपेक्षा करना	**E.g** Put aside some money for the rains days.
229.	**Put down**	To suppress/to criticize	दमन करना	**E.g** Never put down your friends in public.
230.	**Put off**	To postpone/ to repel (as from bad manners).	स्थगित करना	**E.g** The meeting was put off due to heavy rains. **E.g** The smell of tobacco put her off.
231.	**Put on**	Assume/ to clothe oneself	ग्रहण करना/पहनना	**E.g** Put on your sweater.
232.	**Put out**	To extinguish	बुझा देना	**E.g** Put out the fire.
233.	**Put through**	To make someone experience something unpleasant	किसी को मुसीबत में डालना	**E.g** He put me through ordeal and left me in the lurch.
234.	**Put up**	To provide lodging for	ठहरना	**E.g** Where are you putting up in Delhi?
235.	**Put up**	To erect or built	निर्माण करना	**E.g** We will put up a tent at night.
236.	**Put together**	To construct or create	बनाना	**E.g** We need to put together the models for our physics assignments.
237.	**Pay off**	to be successful	फलदायक होना	**E.g** Hard work pays off.
238.	**Play on /upon**	To take advantage of (another's attitudes or feelings)	भावनाओं का नाजायज फायदा उठाना	**E.g** He played on her emotions and then left her.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
239.	**Run down**	become weak/disparage/to criticise/to crush	कमजोर होना/हरा देना/ आलोचना करना/ कुचलना	**E.g** Do not run down your spouse in public.
240.	**Run into**	Transform into/amount upto/to face/to meet by chance	बनना/समस्या में पड़ जाना/ अचानक मुलाकात करना	**E.g** I ran into my childhood friend in the market.
241.	**Run off**	To run away	लेकर भाग जाना	**E.g** He ran off with his master's money.
242.	**Run out**	To become used up, be exhausted	खत्म होना	**E.g** He ran out of money while he was in the U.S.
243.	**Run over**	to be crushed beneath	कुचला जाना	**E.g** The old man was run over by a speeding bus.
244.	**Run short of**	exhaust	कम पड़ जाना	**E.g** We ran short of money at the theatre.
245.	**Run through**	To pierce, to rehearse quickly	भेद देना, सरसरी निगाह डालना	**E.g** Please run through the whole chapter before the exam.
246.	**See through**	To realise the truth	सच्चाई भांप जाना	**E.g** I saw through his evil intention.
247.	**See to**	To attend to	निपटाना	**E.g** The work has to be completed on time. Please see to it.
248.	**See off**	To take leave of	बिदा लेना	**E.g** I went to the station to see off my friends.
249.	**Send for**	To call, summon	बुलावा भेजना	**E.g** Please, send for a doctor.
250.	**Set about**	To initiate	प्रयास प्रारंभ करना (किसी कार्य को करने का)	**E.g** He set about solving the problems one by one.
251.	**Set apart**	To reserve for a specific use	आरक्षित करना	**E.g** Some fund was set apart for public welfare.
252.	**Set aside**	To reject or discard	रद्द करना	**E.g** The order of the lower court was set aside by the High Court.
253.	**Set forth**	To present for consideration, to express in words	विचार हेतु रखना, शब्दों में बताना	**E.g** Set forth your proposal before the committee.
254.	**Set in**	To begin to happen	स्थापित हो जाना	**E.g** Problems soon set in and all felt uneasy.
255.	**Set off**	To occur, to explode	शुरू करना	**E.g** The bombs set off ripping apart the bus.
256.	**Set up**	To establish	स्थापित करना	**E.g** He set up a new business.
257.	**Set upon**	To attack violently	अचानक आक्रमण कर देना	**E.g** He set upon his opponents.
258.	**Shoot down**	To defeat, disappoint	हरा देना, निराश करना	**E.g** He shot down his rival.
259.	**Shoot up**	To grow rapidly	तेजी से बढ़ना	**E.g** Prices shoot up during drought.
260.	**Sit on**	To suppress or postpone	दबा देना	**E.g** The committee sat on the case for months.
261.	**Smart under**	To be afflicted with	पीड़ित होना	**E.g** He smarted under the blow of the lash.
262.	**Smile on**	To bless	प्रसन्न होना	**E.g** Fate smiled on him.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
263.	**Sort out**	To find a solution	समस्या को सुलझाना	**E.g** Please sort out my problems.
264.	**Stand by**	To remain loyal/to be ready	वफादार रहना/के लिए तैयार करना	**E.g** I will stand by you through thick and thin.
265.	**Stand for**	To represent or mean/to support	अर्थ होना/किसी विचार को समर्थन देना	**E.g** I stand for truth in all circumstances.
266.	**Stand out**	To be noticeable or distinct	तुलनात्मक रूप से विशिष्ट होना	**E.g** Owing to her efficiency, she stands out among all the employees.
267.	**Stand up to**	To defend or challenge, confront fearlessly	से मुकाबला करना	**E.g** You will have to stand up to your tough clients.
268.	**Stand down**	To resign, to withdraw as from a political contest	पद त्याग करना	**E.g** He stood down and withdraw his candidature.
269.	**Stand up**	To remain valid, sound or durable	टिकाऊ रहना	**E.g** His defence will not stand up in the court.
270.	**Step aside**	To resign from a post	पद से इस्तीफा देना	**E.g** He stepped aside giving way to his subordinate.
271.	**Step down**	To resign from a high post	उच्च पद से नीचे उतरना	**E.g** He stepped down after being alleged of corruption.
272.	**Step in**	To intervene	दखल देना	**E.g** The boss stepped in when the fight turned ugly.
273.	**Step out**	To quit	छोड़ देना	**E.g** Step out of my way.
274.	**Step up**	To increase	बढ़ाना	**E.g** We need to step up the production of our goods.
275.	**Stick out**	To be prominent	दिखना,ध्यान आकर्षित करना	**E.g** His funny dress made him stick out of the crowd.
276.	**Strike down**	To nullify	निरस्त करना	**E.g** The Supreme Court struck down sec 303 of IPC.
277.	**Taken aback (passive)**	To be surprised	अचंभित हो जाना	**E.g** I was taken aback by his audacity.
278.	**Take after**	To resemble a close, older relative	(घर के बड़ो की तरह) दिखना या करना	**E.g** He has taken after his father.
279.	**Take down**	To write down	लिख लेना	**E.g** Please take down the important points.
280.	**Take in (in passive)**	To deceive	धोखा देना	**E.g** He was taken in by the crook.
281.	**Take off**	To remove, to leave the ground (plane)/depart	निकाल लेना/उड़ना/प्रस्थान करना	**E.g** Take off your shoes. **E.g** The plane took off.
282.	**Take over**	To take responsibility for or control of	पदभार संभालना	**E.g** A new secretary has taken over the key post.
283.	**Take someone for**	Think one to be someone else	किसी को कोई और मान लेना	**E.g** I took him for my nephew as the room was poorly lit.
284.	**Taken to**	To become addicted	लत लगना	**E.g** He has taken to drinking.
285.	**Take up**	To begin to pursue	किसी काम को शुरू करना	**E.g** He has taken up MBA course after graduation.
286.	**Tone down**	To lessen the intensity	तीव्रता में कमी करना	**E.g** Tone down your voice. I am not your servant.

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi	Examples
287.	**Touch upon/on**	To deal with (a topic) in passing	व्याख्या करना (संक्षिप्त)	**E.g** He did not touch upon the important aspects of socialism in his speech.
288	**Touch up**	To improve by making minor correction	तेजी से बढ़ना	**E.g** The artists touch up their makeup before the camera is switched on.
289.	**Toy with**	To play with	किसी योजना पर अनमने ढंग से विचार करना	**E.g** You ar toying with my dream project.
290.	**Try on**	To wear something briefly (to check its fit)	पहनकर देखना	**E.g** I tried on this new dress but it didn't fit me.
291.	**Turn down**	To refuse or reject	अस्वीकार कर देना (अनुरोध आदि)	**E.g** He turned down my offer.
292.	**Turn out (to be)**	To prove to be	साबित होना	**E.g** He turned out to be a crook.
293.	**Turn out**	To come to a meeting or to form a crowd	किसी कार्यक्रम में शामिल होना	**E.g** Many party workers turned out for the rally.
294.	**Turn up**	To arrive	कहीं पहुँचना	**E.g** Students turned up for the test.
295.	**Wait on**	To serve the needs of, visit	सेवा करना	**E.g** The hosts waited on the guests.
296.	**Wear off**	To lose effect	हल्का या कमजोर पड़ जाना	**E.g** Soon the polish started wearing off.
297.	**Wear out**	To tire greatly/to get damaged	बहुत थका देना, घिस जाना	**E.g** The labourers started wearing out.
298.	**Weigh down**	To make anxious, to burden	किसी बोझ या निराशा से दब जाना	**E.g** Men were weighed down with added responsibilities.
299.	**While away**	To spend time leisurely	बेफिक्री से समय बिताना	**E.g** Don't while away your time.
300.	**Work up**	To intensify gradually	धीरे-धीरे तीव्रता बढ़ाना	**E.g** I am slowly working up to 50 sit-ups every day.
301.	**Write off**	To disregard as inconsequential	महत्वहीन करार देना	**E.g** The critics wrote off the author soon after the release of his first novel.

19 Fill in the blanks

CHAPTER

In this section, we have to look for the most suitable word, that when placed in the blank, gives a correct and most appropriate meaning to the sentence. When there are two blanks, we sometimes are lured by a very suitable word given in one of the options though the other word doesn't fit in the sentence. We must select that option which gives the best sense to the sentence. For easy understanding, the meanings of the difficult words have been given after the exercise.

1. The agenda for the meeting is _____ the notice.
   (A) Forwarded in
   (B) Subscribed to
   (C) Enclosed with
   (D) Delivered as
2. One of the players forgot to _____.
   (A) Turn up for practice
   (B) Run away from school
   (C) Buy shoes for the exam
   (D) Bring his books for the match
3. Today students should reconcile themselves _____ the way things are changing.
   (A) With (B) To
   (C) For (D) At
4. The country's economic growth was adversely _____ by political instability.
   (A) Reflected (B) Effected
   (C) Affected (D) expected
5. He was accused of bringing money into the country in _____ of foreign exchanges rules.
   (A) Anticipation (B) Compensation
   (C) Perpetration (D) Violation
6. He knows French and German _____ Russian.
   (A) Beside (B) Besides
   (C) Aside (D) Except
7. His reputation has been _____ by his foolish acts.
   (A) Increased (B) Decreased
   (C) Retrieved (D) Tainted
8. Meditation is _____ way to calm your nerves.
   (A) A best (B) One of the best
   (C) The best (D) An best
9. The Prime Minister of England called _____ the President of America.
   (A) In (B) Out
   (C) On (D) At
10. The work was _____ by the rains.
    (A) Restricted (B) Prevented
    (C) Hampered (D) Obstructed
11. The explosion that _____ the bus killed twelve people.
    (A) Wrecked (B) Deflated
    (C) Stalled (D) Hindered
12. There was some ____ between the member's version and the committee's version.
    (A) Discourse (B) Discrepancy
    (C) Certainty (D) Recurrence
13. We have talked a lot; now let us __ to work.
    (A) Get down (B) Set off
    (C) Take off (D) Sit up

14. The life-guard would not let the children _____ at the deep end of the pool.
(A) Swims (B) Swim
(C) Swam (D) To swim

15. The audience watched the clowns _____ their act.
(A) Performs (B) Perform
(C) Performed (D) Are performing

16. I have brought some books _____ you to examine.
(A) To (B) For
(C) With (D) Over

17. The speaker did not properly space out his speech, but went on ___ one point only.
(A) stressing (B) avoiding
(C) devoting (D) decrying

18. The usher showed us
(A) how to take photographs
(B) where to sit
(C) when to comb our hair
(D) how to dance

19. You may bring your dog where _____.
(A) you have to pay
(B) there is no water
(C) pets are allowed
(D) pets can sleep

20. The chef was wondering
(A) when to brush his teeth
(B) what to prepare for the important dinner
(C) how to wash the dishes
(D) when to take the dog for a walk

21. I have given her _____.
(A) a piece of work
(B) many works
(C) a work
(D) some works

22. We must _____ help to the people hit by the cyclone.
(A) contribute (B) summon
(C) impart (D) render

23. It was said of Akbar that he rarely ___ more than three hours a day.
(A) sleeps (B) is sleeping
(C) had slept (D) slept

24. As the bare mountains turned green, the people found _____ looking forward to spring.
(A) they (B) them
(C) their (D) themselves

25. The metal and mineral sector _____ currently highly volatile.
(A) are (B) is
(C) was (D) were

26. I just _____ that Peter is in Australia.
(A) am hearing (B) hearing
(C) have heard (D) heard

27. To write regularly ___ is what she wants to do now.
(A) in pleasure
(B) for the pleasure
(C) with the pleasure
(D) for pleasure

28. This is a good ___ for the school.
(A) sight (B) cite
(C) site (D) spot

29. I _____ rather die than join the gang of terrorists.
(A) could (B) should
(C) would (D) can

30. That week the dollar dropped _____ its lowest levels.
(A) to (B) at
(C) towards (D) by

31. The court has absolved him _____ all the charges leveled against him.
(A) off (B) with
(C) in (D) from

32. All civilised nations now believe in _____ treatment of prisoners.
(A) human (B) humane
(C) humanitarian
(D) humiliating

33. Irregular supply of electricity can _____in wastage of electricity.
(A) cause (B) result
(C) affect (D) effect

34. His father introduced him at an _____age to the game of cricket.
(A) inquisitive
(B) insensible
(C) impressionable
(D) impressive

35. You are welcome to partake _____ light refreshment.
(A) in (B) for
(C) at (D) of

36. The food that an average Indian eats has been found to be deficient____vitamins and proteins.
(A) of (B) from
(C) with (D) in

37. The patient is _____ of stomach ache.
(A) suffering (B) experiencing
(C) complaining (D) afflicting

38. A good teacher should _____ responses from the students.
(A) elicit (B) provoke
(C) command (D) infer

39. Had he taken his degree five years ago he _____ got a promotion by now.
(A) might (B) would have
(C) will be (D) was

40. There will be a rush for seats when the train _____.
(A) will arrive (B) arrived
(C) is arriving (D) arrives

41. He drove the car very fast ____.
(A) Did he ? (B) Does he ?
(C) Didn't he ? (D) Was he ?

42. He _____ wants to succeed in life must be prepared to work hard.
(A) whoever (B) whom
(C) who (D) whose

43. It is time you _____ home.
(A) go (B) went
(C) come (D) reach

44. _____ a walk in the morning will improve your health.
(A) Going to (B) Go to
(C) Go for (D) Going for

45. Government must _____ the rise in prices
(A) cheque (B) check
(C) cease (D) seize

46. He is always angry____ his children.
(A) with (B) on
(C) over (D) at

47. I have_____ Lakshmi for the past twelve years.
(A) know (B) knew
(C) known (D) knows

48. He did not qualify _____ the job.
(A) for (B) to
(C) against (D) with

49. _____ the last ten years we have been victims of abuse.
(A) From (B) For
(C) Before (D) Since

50. The strike has been called _____.
(A) of (B) at
(C) off (D) up

51. The sparrows took no _____ the bread.
(A) notice of (B) notice about
(C) notice from (D) notice to

52. He shows great ability___ Mathematics.
(A) at (B) for
(C) about (D) in

53. There _____ any message from my teacher since she moved to London.
(A) isn't (B) wasn't
(C) hasn't been (D) hadn't been

54. May I give you _____ advice ?
(A) an (B) some
(C) little (D) one

55. She has been supporting her family _____ her husband's death.
(A) on (B) at
(C) from (D) since

56. My friends fail to see why I should ride the _____ horse just because I have won a prize.

(A) great (B) good
(C) big (D) high

57. By _____ united struggle, we may achieve success.
(A) a (B) an
(C) the
(D) None of the above

58. She feared that she____
(A) will fail (B) may fail
(C) might have fail
(D) would fail

59. The streets are lighted_____ electricity.
(A) with (B) by
(C) on (D) in

60. Homoeopathic treatment, they say, cuts ___ the need for operation and risk from surgery.
(A) off (B) out
(C) down (D) away

61. We warned her____the danger.
(A) from (B) about
(C) against (D) of

62. We all laughed ___ the affair
(A) over (B) about
(C) for (D) on

63. The chairman as well as the members, _____ to blame for this misfortune.
(A) are (B) were
(C) is (D) has

64. He is the most generous man, I _____ him for a long time.
(A) Knew (B) have known
(C) know (D) had known

65. The sudden change in his behaviour came as a surprise to me, I began _____
(A) to cut a sorry figure
(B) to smell a rat
(C) to turn a new leaf
(D) to blow hot and cold

66. He works hard by day and sleeps soundly at night with _____ clear conscience.
(A) a (B) an
(C) the
(D) None of the above

67. The lights went out while we ____ the examination.
(A) were taken (B) are taken
(C) were taking (D) are taking

68. The exact reasons for their disagreement _____ yet to be made public.
(A) are (B) is
(C) had (D) was

69. The firm has been dealing _____ luxury goods for more than two decades.
(A) in (B) with
(C) out (D) on

70. She _____ in Delhi for two years but has not seen the India Gate.
(A) is lived (B) had lived
(C) has been living
(D) has lived

71. I am sorry _____ the mistake.
(A) for (B) at
(C) from (D) with

72. The Union Budget is likely to be presented on February 26, two days ahead of the ____ date.
(A) suitable (B) convenient
(C) critical (D) conventional

73. The _____ chosen for construction of the building is in the heart of the city.
(A) sight (B) site
(C) cite (D) slight

74. He _____ ____ her that she would pass.
(A) assumed (B) assured
(C) insured (D) ensured

75. Your father _____ worry. I'm a very careful driver.
(A) can't (B) doesn't
(C) needn't (D) none

76. We didn't_____ the programme to be such a huge success.
(A) accent (B) except
(C) expect (D) access

77. I suffer from no _____ about my capabilities.
(A) ill feelings
(B) doubts
(C) hallucinations
(D) imaginations

78. The government, in a bid to make Bihar, a preferred investment destination, has ____ major schemes to create infrastructure at different stages.
(A) launched (B) opposed
(C) opened (D) pushed

79. The students aren't prepared _____the examination.
(A) to give (B) to listen
(C) to work (D) to take

80. We should _____ opportunities as they arise.
(A) seize (B) cease
(C) size (D) sneeze

81. I don't think I can ____ with him any longer.
(A) put up (B) put out
(C) put on (D) put off

82. The ____ of many temples in South and Central India surpasses even that of the Taj Mahal.
(A) appearance (B) goodness
(C) magnificence
(D) look

83. C.V. Raman was an _____ scientist
(A) itinerant (B) immanent
(C) eminent (D) imminent

84. He never drinks and drives. He is too _____ to do something silly like that.
(A) sensual (B) sensible
(C) sensuous (D) sensitive

85. On account of an accident, the traffic on the G.T. Road was ____
(A) dislocated (B) distorted
(C) disturbed (D) disrupted

86. As you sow _____ shall you reap.
(A) so (B) when
(C) as (D) like

87. It took him a long time _____ the candidate's application
(A) to consider and to weigh
(B) to considering
(C) to consider and weigh
(D) considering weighing

88. Who is the person you _____ at the cinema last night ?
(A) had recognised
(B) were recognising
(C) recognised
(D) have recognised

89. The ladies black purse, which is on sale has a beautiful _____ carved on it.
(A) schematic (B) motif
(C) patch (D) layout

90. He complimented her ___ new dress.
(A) about (B) for
(C) of (D) on

91. The cart was driven _____bullocks.
(A) with (B) off
(C) to (D) by

92. Let me give you_____.
(A) an advise (B) any advice
(C) some advice (D) some advises

93. Our teacher_____several points before the exams.
(A) cleared off (B) cleared away
(C) cleared up (D) cleared out

94. Simon_____very polite at the moment, because he wants to make a good impression.
(A) was being (B) has been
(C) is behaving (D) is being

95. If I don't_____advantage of this platform, then how dare I be a film maker ?
(A) make (B) bring
(C) bring (D) take

96. The aim of education is to _____ the best in students.
(A) bring on (B) bring in
(C) bring about (D) bring out

97. I have known him _____ a long time
(A) since (B) for
(C) before (D) from

98. I wish I _____ her to clean the room.
(A) have asking (B) have asked
(C) asked (D) had asked

99. He always takes full _____ of the mistakes made by his friends.
(A) benefit (B) advantage
(C) profit (D) use

100. He drained what was left ____ his drink.
(A) from (B) in
(C) of (D) off

101. He will dispense_____ your services.
(A) on (B) with
(C) of (D) off

102. He was _____ pertaining his innocence.
(A) confidently (B) quickly
(C) stridently (D) harshly

103. If you were found guilty of exceeding the speed limit, you _____ to pay a fine.
(A) will have (B) have
(C) would have (D) would had

104. He is a popular teacher. He seems to be_____ for that profession.
(A) cut in (B) cut out
(C) cut down (D) cut off

105. A rare audio tape released by the court at the end of the hearing showed many judges asking _____ they should intervene at all.
(A) weather (B) whether
(C) if only (D) only if

106. Rita _____ her home work yet.
(A) does not do (B) did not do
(C) has not done (D) will not do

107. Many modern methods of agriculture _____ thousands of years ago.
(A) began (B) originated
(C) sprang (D) started

108. He is utterly _____ at the end of the day.
(A) worn through (B) worn out
(C) worn away (D) worn on

109. People should refrain ___ evil deeds.
(A) to do (B) in doing
(C) from doing (D) doing

110. He felt _____ making so many mistakes.
(A) worthy of (B) aware of
(C) ashamed of (D) fond of

111. The chief guest _____ the prizes.
(A) gave up (B) gave in
(C) gave away (D) gave way

112. This problem _____ a lot of thought.
(A) calls for (B) comes across
(C) calls on (D) comes into

113. Which is___ longest river in India ?
(A) a (B) an
(C) the (D) No article

114. I promise to _____ you in all circumstances.
(A) stand up to (B) stand with
(C) stand off (D) stand by

115. I can't make ends ____ on my small salary.
(A) meet (B) unite
(C) join (D) touch

116. A thorough search of the aircraft was carried _____ in the airport.
(A) out (B) off
(C) on (D) along

117. Discrimination _____ any form should be avoided.
(A) of (B) by
(C) from (D) in

118. My friend's father died _____ cancer.
(A) by (B) of
(C) from (D) with

119. The headmaster congratulated Rajan __ getting the merit scholarship.
(A) for (B) about
(C) with (D) on

120. Small pox has been eradicated _____India.
(A) in (B) from
(C) within (D) out of

121. The police offered a _____ for information about the stolen money.
(A) reward (B) award
(C) profit (D) prize

122. There is no possibility of _____ coming late.
(A) they (B) their
(C) them (D) theirs

123. His friend unexpectedly.
(A) returned to (B) come back
(C) turned up (D) get down

124. There is a bridge _____ the river.
(A) over (B) on
(C) down (D) across

125. All of a sudden fire broke _____ in my room.
(A) away (B) in
(C) down (D) out

126. The meeting ___ with the National Anthem.
(A) wound up (B) rounded off
(C) took off (D) caught up

127. A new Minister has taken _____ after the election.
(A) to (B) over
(C) off (D) down

128. He has not yet got _____ the death of his dear child.
(A) over (B) out of
(C) back (D) away

129 _____ of defence personnel would be given transfers to their place of choice.
(A) friends (B) wives
(C) husbands (D) spouses

130. Sachin was standing_____ me.
(A) aside (B) next
(C) beside (D) besides

131. My sister and _____ are pleased to accept your invitation.
(A) I (B) me
(C) myself (D) I myself

132. Have you got any idea as to what has happened to Akila ? I haven't seen her _____.
(A) lately (B) later on
(C) late (D) later

133. I _____ hard to establish the validity of the theory from morning.
(A) have been trying
(B) had tried
(C) tried (D) am trying

134. The Principal called _____ an explanation from the clerks.
(A) on (B) out
(C) for (D) in

135. The _____ crowd gave the victorious team a tumultuous welcome.
(A) jubilant (B) troublesome
(C) noisy (D) arrogant

136. It is our duty to get _____ the truth.
(A) to (B) over
(C) into (D) at

137. For a child, a blow _____ self-esteem is a terrible thing.
(A) of (B) with
(C) to (D) on

138. The Greenland ice sheet is _____ at the rate of about 12 cubic miles a year.
(A) smelting (B) condensing
(C) melting (D) freezing

139. My windows look_____the garden.
(A) up on (B) out on
(C) in (D) at

140. I have made a rough_____of the report.
(A) drapht (B) draught
(C) drought (D) draft

141. The reward was not commensurate _____the work done by us.
(A) for (B) on
(C) with (D) upon

142. I don't care _____ the expense; I want the party to be a real success.
(A) of (B) with
(C) about (D) at

143. Vinay does not play cricket, and___does Yeshwant.
(A) so (B) also
(C) either (D) neither

144. The delegates listened to the speaker __
(A) attend (B) attentively
(C) attention (D) attentive

145. The prices of foodgrains have gone up
(A) consider (B) considerate
(C) consideration
(D) considerably

146. The officer___leave to his secrtary.
(A) offered (B) granted
(C) allowed (D) awarded

147. Nothing _____like success
(A) success (B) succeed
(C) succeeds (D) successful

148. Whenever I look at Mohan I am __of my brother.
(A) recalled (B) recollected
(C) reminded (D) remembered

149. His manners _____ him.
(A) speak of (B) speak out
(C) speak up (D) speak for

150. You will have to comply _____ the norms.
(A) of (B) with
(C) up (D) for

151. He tends to _____ to any suggestion I make in meetings.
(1) differ (2) agree
(3) accept (4) act
(5) cooperate

152. We were shocked by the young man's _____ for money.
(1) greed (2) acumen
(3) versatility (4) projection
(5) indifference

153. Let us cultivate a strong will, a ___ mental desire and determination to achieve our ideals.
(1) tall (2) sure
(3) sardonic (4) keen
(5) cutting

154. He _____ children to open their eyes and ears to the beauty of life.
(1) admonished (2) promised
(3) exhorted
(4) complemented
(5) reprimanded

155. We must work hard towards _____ of the underprivileged people of our country.
(1) proliferation
(2) emancipation
(3) contribution
(4) association
(5) unification

156. If we wish to ____ democracy, we must ____ fast to our constitutional norms.
(1) engage, stick
(2) rule, access
(3) absorb, work
(4) maintain, hold
(5) govern, cling

157. Mass education system _____ lot of _____ on teaching and very little on learning.
(1) claims, regard
(2) teaches, elements
(3) lays , stress
(4) finds, shortcomings
(5) holds, power

158. When they ___ that the commodities were very _____, they gave up the idea to buy them for want of adequate money.

(1) saw, good
(2) realized, cheap
(3) noticed, attractive
(4) heard, novel
(5) found, expensive

159. Two _____ guide the judge's _____ : justice and fairness.
(1) advocates, court
(2) principles, decision
(3) members, sentences
(4) officials, cases
(5) sentences, role

160. Hardly _____ he reached the jetty _____ the boat sank.
(1) did, than (2) as, when
(3) had, when (4) when, than
(5) while, when

161. It is certain that human beings _____ latent power of which they are only _____ aware.
(1) possess, vaguely
(2) exhibit, little
(3) impose, clearly
(4) inherit, consciously
(5) owns, surely

162. His _____ to speak an Indian language hadn't _____ to be a handicap.
(1) eagerness, stopped
(2) desire, made
(3) inability, proved
(4) promise, halted
(5) knowledge, showed

163. The airline industry is _____ out its survival kit to deal with _____ losses.
(1) spreading, raising
(2) pulling, mounting
(3) handing, abating
(4) pushing, increasing
(5) floating, diminishing

164. Akbar, one of the _____ and _____ emperors of India who made a name for himself, is acknowledged even today.
(1) desirous, indolent
(2) aspiring, sluggard
(3) slothful, active
(4) simple, bold
(5) ambitious, energetic

165. Trained employees increase _____ and _____ of their industry and take it to a higher position.
(1) wisdom, development
(2) accomplishment, dignity
(3) motivation, upgradation
(4) performance, productivity
(5) achievement, presentation

166. Research shows that an organisation's _____ to cater to the customers changing needs will _____ its success.
(1) intent, realise
(2) ability, determine
(3) capacity, lead
(4) desire, insure
(5) flexibility, acquire

167. In many rural areas hospitals are _____ equipped because of the _____ of funds from the government.
(1) well, dearth
(2) faulty, lacking
(3) optimally, disparity
(4) inadequately, scarcity
(5) ill, surplus

168. A company can _____ the potential of its employees _____ various training programmes.
(1) emphasise, for
(2) exploit, from
(3) enhance, through
(4) appraise, by
(5) identify, under

169. The objective of the survey is to _____ the impact of the rising rupee on a _____ engineering sector.
(1) attribute, profitable
(2) establish, tensed
(3) intensity, volatile
(4) substantiate, reinforced
(5) ascertain, thriving

170. The country's economic growth has been achieved ____ exports and by____ large amounts of foreign direct investment.
(1) on, boosting
(2) despite, estimating
(3) mostly, soliciting
(4) via, attracting
(5) substantial, opposing

171. The ____ business trips though at times gave the executive a unique chance to meet interesting people.
(1) demanding, memorable
(2) frequent, monotonous
(3) crucial, regular
(4) prolonged, exhausted
(5) significant, influential

172. In order to put an end to the _____ that exist regarding the implementation of the policy the company should issue _____ guidelines.
(1) ambiguities, clear-cut
(2) differences, cautious
(3) burden, stringent
(4) inhibition, appropriate
(5) reservations, fundamental

173. The government has _____ that the infrastructure for the new project must be completed _____ the next six months.
(1) stipulated, for
(2) sanction, by
(3) assurance, in
(4) mandated, within
(5) envisage, during

174. The official not only ____ the renewal of the contract but also ____ the information about its status.
(1) revealed, classified
(2) withdrawn, leaked
(3) delayed, withheld
(4) interfere, refused
(5) impeded , excluding

175. To _____ any tensions in the minds of the employees and investors alike the company has promised to consider job cuts as a last_____.
(1) erase, effort
(2) rid, hurdle
(3) overcome, decision
(4) address, phase
(5) ease, resort

176. With the merger, the newly formed company has come to _____ the country's __ into a modern economy.
(1) lead — acceptance
(2) exemplify — transformation
(3) promote — development
(4) reflect — transfer
(5) stall — exchange

177. _____ governance does not encourage respect for authority and _____ the condition of the exploited.
(1) Frail — enhance
(2) Lack — recognises
(3) Inadequate — heeds
(4) Weak — accentuates
(5) Effectual — alleviate

178. Although businesses are less _____ than they were before liberalization some parts of the economy remain _____ to restrictions.
(1) fettered — subject
(2) shunned — accessible
(3) ignored — vulnerable
(4) restrict — expose
(5) defunct — resistant

179. Today the city ____ free housing and hospitals and clean streets has become the ____ of the entire country.
(1) offers — example
(2) known — pride
(3) with — envy
(4) providing — challenge
(5) supplies—dream

180. Since its launch, the computer programme has _____ for two-thirds of all software sales_____.
(1) allowed — legally
(2) plans — globally
(3) provided — finally
(4) competed — demand
(5) accounted — domestically

181. To avoid _____, there is a need for _____ planning of the project.
(1) cancellation, broad
(2) problem, deliberate
(3) pitfalls, systematic
(4) inconvenience, convenient
(5) losses, temporary

182. A good management will decide not only the _____ for equipment but also its _____ for deciding priorities.
(1) need, urgency
(2) usefulness, utility
(3) cost, value
(4) requirement, necessities
(5) technology, methodology

183. _____ appears to be a small error in the beginning may turn out to be a _____ in the long run.
(1) It, disaster
(2) What, blunder
(3) That, debacle
(4) It, slip
(5) What, incident

184. Being very _____ in nature, he always uses his _____ skills.
(1) adamant, soft
(2) polite, basic
(3) humble, experimental
(4) pushy, persuasive
(5) mild, aggressive

185. Demand and supply do not _____ the same relationship as the one that _____ between height and weight.
(1) possess, has
(2) incur, is
(3) defend, volunteers
(4) bear, borne
(5) have, exists

186. If the system _____ to yield the desired result, try to _____ the whole procedure in the given sequence.
(1) entitles, dump
(2) ignores, reproduce
(3) fails, reoperate
(4) imitates, generate
(5) equips, encompass

187. He is so _____ in his approach that not a single point ever _____ his attention.
(1) meticulous, escapes
(2) casual, erodes
(3) fanatic, brings
(4) deliberate, attracts
(5) nasty, coincides

188. Generally, _____ students _____ those who are mediocre.
(1) humble, surmount
(2) meritorious, surpass
(3) bright, overestimate
(4) intelligent, surrender
(5) studious, respect

189. _____ and _____ should not be tolerated in our country which boasts of 'Ahimsa' as its way of life.
(1) Politicking, elections
(2) Dishonour, efficiency
(3) Lethargy, procrastination
(4) Nepotism, selfishness
(5) Hatred, violence

190. He _____ a wrong act because it was _____ for him to do so due to circumstantial forces.
(1) compelled, necessary
(2) refused, dangerous
(3) did, avoidable
(4) committed, inevitable
(5) simplified, harmful

191. The report _____ that the Indian IT industry will earn over one hundred billion dollars in _____ in the next decade.

(1) revealed, volume
(2) states, services
(3) predicts, future
(4) estimated, capital
(5) forecasts, revenue

192. The government should appoint a panel of experts and____ their advice on how to _____ technical education in India.
(1) interpret, reform
(2) seek, better
(3) solicit, mitigate
(4) heed, uplifted
(5) implement, renew

193. The company along with its foreign partners needs to work ____ to determine the financial ____ of the joint venture.
(1) diligently, nature
(2) cohesively, compliance
(3) concretely, feasible
(4) together, viability
(5) jointly, incentive

194. His speech _____ the need for the media to play an important role to bring _____ on social evils.
(1) reflected, pressure
(2) communicating, attention
(3) stressed, focus
(4) addressing, emphasis
(5) convinced, light

195. They have finally succeeded in ____ the management to hold _____ discussions on issues pertaining to employee benefits.
(1) compelling, intensive
(2) recommending, committed
(3) imposing, competitive
(4) entrusting, intricate
(5) threatening, lately

196. The Chairman in his speech stated the _____ in company profits was _____ to team building.
(1) incline, owing
(2) rise, liable
(3) slump, accountable
(4) surge, due
(5) plunge, response

197. The main _____ of healthcare reforms is _____ medical care to every citizen.
(1) purpose, available
(2) cause, providing
(3) challenge, accessing
(4) assurance, qualified
(5) focus, extending

198. Being _____ of how he wanted his career to progress, he began discussing his _____with senior colleagues.
(1) convinced, misconduct
(2) unsure, options
(3) unresolved, aspirations
(4) practical, intentions
(5) spontaneous, future

199. Experts feel that the amendment to the Act will adversely _____ private sector _____ in infrastructure development.
(1) effect, participation
(2) facilitate, claim
(3) influence, involvement
(4) measure, investment
(5) expedite, stake

200. His absence at the crucial meeting cannot be ___as he___ the country at important international fora.
(1) helped, represents
(2) condoned, participates
(3) permitted, engages
(4) sanctioned, governs
(5) forgiven, promote

201. Professionals focus their _____ on fulfilling their responsibilities and achieving results, not on _____ a particular image.
(1) planning, devising
(2) leadership, attributing
(3) abilities, contributing
(4) energies, portraying
(5) skills, obtaining

202. "Patriotism is the last refuge of scoundrel", says Johnson. In the modern world where the cunning selfish people _____ and the hard working conscientious people _____ the quotation holds good.
(1) dominate, suppress
(2) thrive, suffer
(3) enjoy, mutilate
(4) empower, subjected
(5) harass, abdicate

203. We must be rest assured that our sorrows, if any, are short-lived and a period of joy _____ us. Such thinking will always maintain our _____ and peace of mind.
(1) begets, dream
(2) befits, body
(3) bemoans, skills
(4) merits, life
(5) awaits, equipoise

204. When you are living with your _____ values and principles, you can be straightforward, honest and _____.
(1) core, up-front
(2) inherited, distinct
(3) innate, durable
(4) cultural, perceptive
(5) inborn, vehement

205. In the role of a counsellor, you are an authority figure whose objective is to _____ attentively and sensitively to employees who _____ you with their feelings.
(1) project, focus
(2) manage, direct
(3) listen, trust
(4) concentrate, believe
(5) consider, explain

206. If a junior executive neglects his professional development and _____ education, he can easily and quickly become obsolete in a world changing at _____ rates.
(1) management, voluminous
(2) higher, vulnerable
(3) better, supreme
(4) continuing, dizzying
(5) value, profound

207. Harassment is just plain _____. There is never a valid reason or a good for it.
(1) wrong, excuse
(2) murder, command
(3) falsehood, remedy
(4) killing, magic
(5) offence, strategy,

208. Man is _____. He likes to know how things work. The search for understanding is _____ in its own right.
(1) evolving, prophetic
(2) inquisitive, legitimate
(3) appreciative, fundamental
(4) curious, philosophical
(5) social, judgemental

209. Leadership is one of the world's oldest _____. The understanding of leadership has figured strongly in the _____ for knowledge.
(1) cultures, desire
(2) institutions, passion
(3) pre-occupations, quest
(4) subjects, preference
(5)undertakings, conviction

210. Our _____ to understand the process of learning underlying behaviour change are _____ by the facts that any given behaviour is determined jointly by many processes.
(1) nature, determined
(2) scope, preceded
(3) implications, followed
(4) limitation, moderated
(5) attempt, complicated

211. Efforts to _____ the issue will not be successful _____ both sides continue to blame each other.

(1) Resolve, if
(2) Discuss, unless
(3) Address, whether
(4) Settled, because
(5) Close, although

212. The economy has managed to retain its _____ edge despite _____ demand for its exports.
(1) Leading, healthy
(2) Competitive, shrinking
(3) Sharp, favourable
(4) Predominant, average
(5) Worthwhile, durable

213. It will be _____ for the management to implement the policy because of the employees _____ to change.
(1) Inconvenient, willing
(2) Complicated, concern
(3) Burden, decision
(4) Impossible, resistance
(5) Critical, character

214. Analysis are looking ___ to more mergers in the banking _____ which will boost the economy.
(1) Around, arena
(2) Ahead, rivals
(3) Forward, sector
(4) Perhaps, partners
(5) Doubtfully, investment

215. After the devastating fire, the, Board has no _____except _____ of their textile factory.
(1) Idea, inauguration
(2) Estimate, running
(3) Power, modernising
(4) Condition, improving
(5) Option, closure

216. A committee has been_____ to ___ the transformation of the city into an international finance centre.
(1) constituted, convert
(2) appointed, oversee
(3) converged, evaluate
(4) inducted, change
(5) inaugurated, determine

217. Keeping in mind the _____ to develop the sector the government has _____ solicited foreign investment.
(1) importance, never
(2) proposal, forcibly
(3) objective, wanted
(4) view, discretely
(5) need, actively

218. In his speech he vowed to _____ the four billion unbanked individuals across the world into the _____ of financial inclusion.
(1) represent, sphere
(2) target, area
(3) bring, realm
(4) engage, achievement
(5) convince, era

219. Although he puts in ___ of overtime and takes few holidays, he _____ can not support his family.
(1) sufficient, however
(2) lot, besides
(3) much, thus
(4) plenty, still
(5) frequency, yet

220. They have been _____ on incentives to _____ these practices are implemented at grassroot level.
(1) relying, ensure
(2) improving, secure
(3) advocating, confirm
(4) debating, necessitate
(5) focusing, display

221. After having been friends for more than a decade, they had a _____ last year and have not _____ each other ever since.
(1) fight, talked
(2) argument, met
(3) dispute, seen
(4) quarrel, admired
(5) difference, introduced

222. The workers, several of _____ had complained about their low wages earlier, have now _____ to move the court for the labour rights.
(1) who, indicated
(2) whom, decided
(3) which, threatened
(4) them, resolved
(5) number, warned

223. The hutment dwellers were jubilant when the government _____ an apartment to each of them at _____ rates.
(1) demolished, fast
(2) announced, less
(3) provided, high
(4) acquired, low
(5) promised, subsidised

224. The organisation was deeply _____ by difficulties a decade ago but the new CEO brought many_____ changes in it and took it to a new high.
(1) indebted, necessary
(2) plagued, vital
(3) coping, more
(4) hurt, critical
(5) shaken, inevitable

225. The prime minister, who is ___ in his holiday home at the moment, said that he was very ___ by the news of India winning the World Cup.
(1) visiting, happy
(2) residing, obliged
(3) intruding, dejected
(4) staying, pleased
(5) resting, cheerful

226. The organization _____ to popularize Indian classical music among the youth which has lost _____ with its cultural roots.
(1) endeavours, touch
(2) wishes, interest
(3) efforts, experience
(4) exerts, intrigue
(5) need, relation

227. One of the major critiques of the examination system is that it _____ to a spirit of _____ competition among the students.
(1) results, defective
(2) accompanies, adequate
(3) develops, intense
(4) takes, severe
(5) leads, unhealthy

228. Auroras are natural light displays in the sky, usually _____ at night, _____ in the Polar regions.
(1) watch, upward
(2) noticed, peculiar
(3) observed, only
(4) found, most
(5) follows, mainly

229. After the board examinations, students are _____ up for the various entrance examinations _____ for next month.
(1) ready, timed
(2) gearing, scheduled
(3) prepared, programmed
(4) set, duration
(5) geared, kept

230. The governmental _____ spurred dramatic improvements in the way waste management is _____ out in many hospitals.
(1) rule, thrown
(2) plans, conduct
(3) crusade, one
(4) efforts, carried
(5) venture, disposed

231. One of the TV cameramen was _____ in the leg by a bullet when he was_____ in the middle of a gun fight between two gangs.
(1) hurt, entered
(2) shot, caught
(3) injured, came
(4) stabbed, trapped
(5) beaten, engulfed

232. Although the fire was very small, everyone _____ and rushed out of the cinema hall _____ complete chaos.
(1) shouted, leading
(2) died, producing
(3) injured, resulting
(4) scared, making
(5) panicked, causing

233. The ___ of pesticides and fertilizers while growing the vegetables and fruits is one of the greatest _____ to the health these days.
(1) production, dangers
(2) consumption, problem
(3) overuse, threats
(4) application, rewards
(5) amount, injury

234. The group's mission is to_____ peace between the nations and help different people___ each other better.
(1) maintain, understand
(2) remain, address
(3) keep, interact
(4) advise, find
(5) communicate, friendly

235. History _____ the kings and influential leaders whereas the real battle was _____ by the soldiers who remain little known and celebrated in the texts.
(1) remembers, played
(2) highlights, underwent
(3) biased, lead
(4) glorifies, fought
(5) writes, done

236. As the boat _____, all those on board fortunately managed to reach the bank of the river _____, with the help of the life boats.
(1) capsized, drowned
(2) fell, harmlessly
(3) dropped, uninjured
(4) deceased, unhurt
(5) sank, safely

237. Ashima _____ her team with a lot of skill and the _____, increase in the sales by the team is a measure of her success.
(1) dominates, poor
(2) condemns, sudden
(3) manages, significant
(4) directs, worthless
(5) overpowers, exceptional

238. On being asked for the passport, he _____, to his dismay, that he had _____ to bring it along with him to the airport.
(1) shocked, failed
(2) realized, forgotten
(3) pleaded, neglected
(4) understood, lost
(5) recognized, missed

239. Helen quickly ___ the career ladder and is now the __ managing director, the company has ever appointed.
(1) jumped, shortest
(2) entered, oldest
(3) started, juniormost
(4) climbed, youngest
(5) ascended, inexperienced

240. A famous economist says that the government should do more to _____ jobs in the area in order to curb the ___ rate of unemployment.
(1) create, rising
(2) need, increasing
(3) employ, high
(4) invent, growing
(5) generate, slowing

241. Drawing attention to the pitfalls of ___ solely on Uranium as a fuel for nuclear reactors, Indian scientists warned that Uranium will not last for long and thus research on Thorium as its ___ must be revived.

(1) using, substitute
(2) believing, replacement
(3) depending, reserve
(4) reckoning, option
(5) relying, alternative

242. In an effort to provide ____ for higher education to all, most of the universities have been providing education without adequate infrastructure, thus churning out ____ graduates every year.
(1) chances, fresh
(2) platform, capable
(3) opportunities, unemployable
(4) prospects, eligible
(5) policy, incompetent

243. The move to allow dumping of mercury _____ an outcry from residents of the area who _____ that high levels of mercury will affect their health and destroy ecologically sensitive forest area.
(1) resulted, insist
(2) provoked, fear
(3) incited, determined
(4) activated, accept
(5) angered, believe

244. _____ has been taken against some wholesale drug dealers for dealing in surgical items without a valid licence and maintaining a stock of _____ drugs.
(1) Note, overwhelming
(2) Step, impressive
(3) Execution, outdated
(4) Action, expired
(5) Lawsuit, invalid

245. Even as the _____ elsewhere in the world are struggling to come out of recession, Indian consumers are splurging on consumer goods and to _____ this growth, companies are investing heavily in various sectors.
(1) economies, meet
(2) countries, inhibit
(3) governments, measure
(4) nations, inflict
(5) companies, counter

Directions (Q. 246-252): Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below each statement should be placed in the blank space provided so as to make a meaningful and grammatically correct sentence? If none of the sentences is appropriate, mark (5) as the answer.

246. When we reached the crash site, we were delighted _____.
(1) on seeing no survivor
(2) we saw everyone living
(3) to seeing no one breathing
(4) to see everyone alive
(5) None of these

247. Even though the school premises had a lot of space, _____.
(1) there were plenty of play areas for the children
(2) there was no playground for the children
(3) yet it remained underutilised
(4) there was no shortage of classrooms
(5) None of these

248. _____ but today, his performance was fairly interesting and riveted everyone to their seats.
(1) He is a brilliant performer
(2) He tried his best to entertain everyone
(3) His performances are generally boring
(4) Although he performed after a very long time
(5) None of these

249. In order to help the organization come out of the huge losses, the employees _____.

(1) demanded a compensatory package
(2) started an agitation against the management
(3) decided to join the rival organization
(4) decided to file a case against the organization
(5) None of these

250. ____ before being packaged for distribution in the market.
(1) The milk is pasteurized
(2) After the milk is pasteurized
(3) Until the milk is pasteurized
(4) Firstly the pasteurization of milk
(5) None of these

251. ____ to control industrial pollution, the pollution from small scale industries has eluded solutions.
(1) Instead of doing good job
(2) While a commendable job has been done
(3) Despite being succeeding
(4) Even after failing
(5) None of these

252. Owing to the scare of the highly contagious disease widespread in the town, _____.
(1) many people thronged to the multiplexes and malls during the long weekend
(2) people have been advised to gather at the town square
(3) government has failed to make any arrangement for vaccination
(4) most of the people decided to stay indoors during the weekend
(5) None of these

Answer-key

1.	(C)	2.	(A)	3.	(B)	4.	(C)	5.	(D)	6.	(B)	7.	(D)	8.	(C)
9.	(C)	10.	(D)	11.	(A)	12.	(B)	13.	(A)	14.	(B)	15.	(B)	16.	(B)
17.	(A)	18.	(B)	19.	(C)	20.	(B)	21.	(A)	22.	(D)	23.	(D)	24.	(D)
25.	(B)	26.	(D)	27.	(D)	28.	(C)	29.	(C)	30.	(A)	31.	(D)	32.	(B)
33.	(B)	34.	(A)	35.	(D)	36.	(D)	37.	(C)	38.	(A)	39.	(B)	40.	(D)
41.	(C)	42.	(C)	43.	(B)	44.	(D)	45.	(B)	46.	(A)	47.	(C)	48.	(A)
49.	(B)	50.	(C)	51.	(A)	52.	(D)	53.	(C)	54.	(B)	55.	(D)	56.	(D)
57.	(A)	58.	(D)	59.	(A)	60.	(C)	61.	(D)	62.	(A)	63.	(C)	64.	(B)
65.	(B)	66.	(A)	67.	(C)	68.	(A)	69.	(A)	70.	(C)	71.	(A)	72.	(D)
73.	(B)	74.	(B)	75.	(C)	76.	(C)	77.	(C)	78.	(A)	79.	(D)	80.	(A)
81.	(A)	82.	(C)	83.	(C)	84.	(B)	85.	(D)	86.	(A)	87.	(C)	88.	(C)
89.	(B)	90.	(B)	91.	(D)	92.	(C)	93.	(C)	94.	(D)	95.	(D)	96.	(D)
97.	(B)	98.	(D)	99.	(B)	100.	(C)	101.	(B)	102.	(A)	103.	(C)	104.	(B)
105.	(B)	106.	(C)	107.	(B)	108.	(B)	109.	(C)	110.	(C)	111.	(C)	112.	(A)
113.	(C)	114.	(D)	115.	(A)	116.	(A)	117.	(D)	118.	(B)	119.	(D)	120.	(B)
121.	(A)	122.	(B)	123.	(C)	124.	(A)	125.	(D)	126.	(B)	127.	(B)	128.	(A)
129.	(D)	130.	(C)	131.	(A)	132.	(A)	133.	(A)	134.	(C)	135.	(A)	136.	(D)

137. (C)	138. (C)	139. (B)	140. (D)	141. (C)	142. (C)	143. (D)	144. (B)
145. (D)	146. (B)	147. (C)	148. (C)	149. (D)	150. (B)	151. (2)	152. (1)
153. (4)	154. (3)	155. (2)	156. (4)	157. (3)	158. (5)	159. (2)	160. (3)
161. (1)	162. (3)	163. (2)	164. (5)	165. (4)	166. (2)	167. (4)	168. (3)
169. (5)	170. (4)	171. (2)	172. (1)	173. (4)	174. (3)	175. (5)	176. (2)
177. (4)	178. (1)	179. (3)	180. (5)	181. (3)	182. (1)	183. (2)	184. (4)
185. (5)	186. (3)	187. (1)	188. (2)	189. (5)	190. (4)	191. (5)	192. (2)
193. (4)	194. (3)	195. (1)	196. (4)	197. (5)	198. (2)	199. (3)	200. (1)
201. (5)	202. (2)	203. (2)	204. (1)	205. (4)	206. (3)	207. (2)	208. (5)
209. (3)	210. (1)	211. (1)	212. (2)	213. (4)	214. (3)	215. (5)	216. (2)
217. (5)	218. (3)	219. (4)	220. (1)	221. (3)	222. (2)	223. (5)	224. (2)
225. (4)	226. (1)	227. (5)	228. (2)	229. (2)	230. (4)	231. (2)	232. (5)
233. (3)	234. (4)	235. (3)	236. (5)	237. (3)	238. (2)	239. (4)	240. (1)
241. (5)	242. (3)	243. (2)	244. (4)	245. (1)	246. (4)	247. (2)	248. (3)
249. (5)	250. (1)	251. (2)	252. (4)				

Vocabularies

S.No.	Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	**Reconcile**	Bring into coherence	सामंजस्य स्थापित करना
2.	**Anticipation**	The fact of seeing that something might happen in the future.	पूर्वज्ञान
3.	**Perpetration**	Act of committing a crime	अपराध करना
4.	**Retrieve**	To get and bring something back from a place	पुनः प्राप्त करना
5.	**Restricted**	Having a set limit	सीमित, प्रतिबंधित
6.	**Hamper**	To slow the movement, progress, or action	बाधा डालना
	Obstruct	Hinder or prevent the progress or accomplishment of	रोकना, बाधा डालना
7.	**Wreck**	Smash or break forcefully	तबाह करना
8.	**Deflate**	Collapse by releasing contained air or gas	हवा निकाल देना
9.	**Hinder**	To make the progress slow	रूकावट डालना
10.	**Discrepancy**	State of disagreeing	असहमति
11.	**Decry**	To say publicly and forcefully that you regard (something) as bad, wrong etc.	निंदा करना
12.	**Usher**	A person who leads people to their seats in theater, at a wedding etc	द्वारपाल, प्रवेशक
13.	**Summon**	Ask to come	बुलावा भेजना
14.	**Impart**	To give (something such as education) to a thing	प्रदान करना, देना
15.	**Render**	To give (something such as help) to someone	देना
16.	**Volatile**	Tending to vary often or widely	अस्थिर, परिवर्तनशील
17.	**Absolve**	To make (someone) free from guilt, responsibility etc.	बरी करना, मुक्त करना
18.	**Humanitarian**	Marked by huumanistic values and devotion to human welfare.	मानवीय, लोकोपकारी
19.	**Inquisitive**	Showing curiosity	जिज्ञासु, कौतूहलपूर्ण
20.	**Impressionable**	Easy to influence	अति संवेदनशील
21.	**Impressive**	Deserving attention, admiration, or respect	प्रभावशाली
22.	**Partake of**	To have a share or part of something along with others. (**Note:** Partake in events)	सम्मिलित होना, भाग लेना
23.	**Deficient**	Inadequate in amount or degree	अपूर्ण, त्रुटिपूर्ण
24.	**Afflict**	Cause physical pain or suffering	पीड़ा देना
25.	**Elicit**	To bring out	निकालना
26.	**Conventional**	Following accepted customs and proprieties	पारंपरिक, व्यवहारिक
27.	**Hallucination**	Illusory perception; a common symptom of severe mental disorder	मतिभ्रम, माया
28.	**Launch**	Set up or found	आरंभ करना

S.No.	Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
29.	**Seize**	To use legal or official power to take possession of (something)	जब्त करना
30.	**Cease**	To stop an activity	रूकना, बंद होना
31.	**Magnificence**	The quality of being extremely attractive and impressive.	वैभव, तेज
32.	**Itinerant**	One who travels from place to place	भ्रमणकारी
33.	**Immanent**	Present every where	सर्वव्यापी
34.	**Eminent**	Famous and respected	प्रतिष्ठित, विशिष्ट
35.	**Imminent**	Happening very soon	बहुत जल्द होने वाला, निकटस्थ
36.	**Sensible**	Having or showing good sense or judgment	विवेकपूर्ण, तर्कसंगत
37.	**Sensuous**	Affecting the senses in a pleasant way, arousing	भावमय
38.	**Sensitive**	Aware of and understanding the feelings of other people	संवेदनशील
39.	**Dislocate**	To force (someone or something) to move from a place or position	अव्यवस्थित करना, हटाना
40.	**Distort**	To change the natural or original shape or appearance that is usually not attractive or pleasing.	विकृत करना, रूप बिगाड़ना
41.	**Disrupt**	To interrupt the normal progress or activity of something the normal way.	अस्त-व्यस्त करना, भंग करना
42.	**Schematic**	Showing main features of something in the form of a simple diagram.	योजनाबद्ध आरेख
43.	**Motif**	A single repeated design or pattern	नमूना, रूपांकन
44.	**Dispense (with something)**	To stop using something because you no longer need it.	के बिना काम चलाना
45.	**Pertain**	Be a part or related to	संबंध होना
46.	**Stridently**	Loud and harsh	कर्कशतापूर्वक
47.	**Cut in**	To interrupt	दखल देना
48.	**Cut out**	To suit or fit by nature	के लिए उपयुक्त होना
49.	**Cut down**	To reduce the amount taken or used	कम करना (इस्तेमाल किसी चीज का)
50.	**Cut off**	To separate from, to discontinue, to disinherit	से अलग करना, छोड़ देना, बेदखल करना देना
51.	**Utterly**	Absolutely	बिल्कुल
52.	**Worn out**	Feeling or looking tired	थका हुआ
53.	**Give up**	To stop trying to do something	त्यागना, छोड़ देना
54.	**Give in**	To yield under insistence/ surrender	हार मान लेना
55.	**Give away**	To give something as a gift	भेंट देना
56.	**Call for**	To make somebody explain for something	मांग करना, अपील करना

S.No.	Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
57.	**Call on (someone)**	To visit	से मिलने जाना
58.	**Stand by**	Be available or ready for some service etc.	तैयार रहना
59.	**Eradicate**	Destroy completely	जड़ से उखाड़ना, उन्मूलन करना
60.	**Tumultuous**	Unrest or disorder	उग्र, उपद्रवी
61.	**Smelt**	Extract (metals) by heating	पिघलाना, गलाना
62.	**Condense**	Become more compact or concentrated	द्रवीकरण होना
63.	**Drought**	A long period of time during which there is very little or no rain.	सूखा
64.	**Commensurate**	Corresponding in size or degree	समरूप
65.	**Comply with**	Act in accordance with rules	पालन करना
66.	**Acumen**	Ability to understand and decide things quickly.	सूक्ष्म बुद्धि
67.	**Versatility**	Ability to do many different things	प्रतिभा
68.	**Sardonic**	Showing disrespect or scorn for someone or something.	तिरस्कारपूर्ण
69.	**Admonish**	To speak to someone in a way that expresses disapproval or criticism.	चेतावनी देना
70.	**Exhort**	Try hard to persuade somebody to do something.	प्रेरित करना
71.	**Reprimand**	Act of telling somebody officially that you do not approve of them or their actions.	निंदा करना
72.	**Proliferate**	To increase rapidly in number or amount	प्रचुर मात्रा में उत्पन्न करना
73.	**Emancipation**	Act of freeing somebody	मुक्त करना
74.	**Indolent**	Not wanting to work	आलसी
75.	**Sluggard**	Lazy person	आलसी, कामचोर
76.	**Slothful**	Lazy	आलसी
77.	**Attribute**	To explain by indicating a cause	श्रेय देना, उत्तरदायी ठहराना
78.	**Solicit**	To ask somebody for something such as support, money etc.	किसी वस्तु के लिए याचना करना
79.	**Via**	By going through	के माध्यम से
80.	**Substantial**	Large in amount, size, or number	अच्छी मात्रा में
81.	**Monotonous**	Uttered or sounded in one unvarying tone	एक ही स्वर में, एकलय
82.	**Ambiguities**	Something that does not have a single clear meaning	अस्पष्ट
83.	**Cautious**	Careful about avoiding danger or risk	सावधान, सजग
84.	**Stringent**	Very strict or severe	कठोर, दृढ़
85.	**Inhibition**	The act of preventing or slowing the activity or occurrence of something	अवरोधन, निषेध

S.No.	Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
86.	**Stipulate**	To demand or require (something) as part of an agreement.	शर्त लगाना, नियम करना
87.	**Mandate**	To give somebody the authority to do something.	आदेश देना
88.	**Envisage**	To picture (something) in your mind	विचार करना, ध्यान करना
89.	**Impede**	To slow the movement, progress, or action	बाधा डालना
90.	**Exemplify**	Clarify by giving a good example of (something)	उदाहरण होना
91.	**Frail**	Very weak	निर्बलता, कमजोर
92.	**Accentuates**	To make (something) more noticeable	जोर देना
93.	**Effectual**	Producing a desired result	वाँछित, फलदायक
94.	**Alleviate**	To reduce the pain or trouble of (something)	कम करना, घटाना
95.	**Fetter**	Something that confines.	रोकटोक, बंधन
96.	**Shun**	To avoid (someone or something)	से बचना, टाल जाना
97.	**Vulnerable**	Easily hurt or harmed physically, mentally, or emotionally	अतिसंवेदनशील, जिसे नुकसान पहुँचाना असान हो
98.	**Defunct**	No longer existing or being used	अप्रचलित, पुराना
99.	**Envy**	Spite and resentment at seeing the success of another	ईर्ष्या
100.	**Deliberate**	Done on purpose rather than by accident	सुविचारित
101.	**Pitfall**	A danger or problem that is hidden or not obvious at first.	छिपा हुआ खतरा
102.	**Debacle**	A complete failure	असफलता
103.	**Adamant**	Determined not to change a decision or to be persuaded about something.	अटल, जिद्दी
104.	**Persuasive**	Able to cause people to do or believe something	प्रेरक, समझाने बुझानेवाला
105.	**Incur**	To become liable	उत्तरदायी होना
106.	**Entitle**	Give the right to	अधिकार देना
107.	**Imitate**	To make or do something the same way	अनुकरण करना/नकल करना
108.	**Equip**	To prepare (someone) for a particular activity	तैयार करना, समर्थ बनाना
109.	**Encompass**	To include (something) as a part	सम्मिलित करना
110.	**Meticulous**	Very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way	सतर्क, अतिसावधान
111.	**Erode**	To gradually destroy (something)	धीरे धीरे नष्ट करना
112.	**Fanatic**	Marked by excessive enthusiasm and often intense uncritical devotion	कट्टरपंथी
113.	**Nasty**	Very unpleasant to see, smell, taste, etc.	घृणास्पद
114.	**Surmount**	To deal with (a problem or a difficult situation) successfully.	विजय पाना, ऊपर जाना
115.	**Meritorious**	Deserving honour or praise	सराहनीय
116.	**Overestimate**	Make too high an estimate of	अभिमूल्यांकन करना
117.	**Politicking**	Engaging in often partisan political discussion or activity.	राजनीतिक क्रिया-कलाप

S.No.	• Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
118.	**Procrastination**	The act of being/causing slow or late about doing something that should be done.	विलंब, स्थगन
119.	**Nepotism**	The unfair practice by a powerful person of giving jobs and other favours to relatives.	भाई-भतीजावाद
120.	**Inevitable**	Incapable of being avoided or evaded	अश्यंभावी, निश्चित
121.	**Solicit**	To ask (a person or group) for money, help, etc.	मांगना, याचना करना
122.	**Diligently**	In a way that shows care and effort in your work or duties.	कर्मठतापूर्वक
123.	**Cohesively**	In a way closely united	सशक्त रूप से
124.	**Compliance**	The act or process of complying to a desire, demand, proposal etc.	आज्ञापालन
125.	**Viability**	Capable of being done	व्यावहारिकता
126.	**Incentive**	Something that encourages a person to do something or to work harder	प्रोत्साहन
127.	**Imposing**	Very large or impressive	भव्य/शानदार
128.	**Entrusting**	To give someone the responsibility of doing something	सौंपना
129.	**Intricate**	Having many complex arranged elements	जटिल
130.	**Liable**	Legally responsible for something	जिम्मेदार/ उत्तरदायी
131.	**Slump**	To decrease suddenly and by a large amount	भारी गिरावट आना
132.	**Surge**	To move very quickly and suddenly	तेजी से चढ़ना
133.	**Plunge**	To fall or jump suddenly	उछाल आना, कूदना
134.	**Misconduct**	Wrong behaviour	दुर्व्यवहार
135.	**Spontaneous**	Done or said in a natural and often sudden way and without a lot of thought or planning	स्वतः स्वाभाविक
136.	**Expedite**	To cause (something) to happen faster	शीघ्र निबटाना
137.	**Stake**	Something (such as money) that you could win or lose in a game, contest etc	दांव, बाजी
138.	**Condone**	To forgive or approve	क्षमा करना
139.	**Attribute**	A usuall good quality or feature that someone or something has	विशेषता, गुण
140.	**Scoundrel**	A wicked or evil person; someone who does evil deliberately.	बदमाश
141.	**Thrive**	To grow or develop successfully	उन्नति करना, फलना-फूलना
142.	**Mutilate**	To cause severe damage to the body of person or animal	अंग भंग करना, विकृत करना
143.	**Abdicate**	To renounce a throne, or high office,	पद त्याग करना
144.	**Begets**	To cause (something) to happen or exist	कारण होना
145.	**Equipoise**	Equality of distribution	संतुलन

S.No.	Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
146.	Up-front	frank and honest	निष्कपट
147.	Innate	Existing as part of the basic nature of something	स्वाभाविक
148.	Perceptive	Having or showing the ability to see or understand things quickly.	अनुभव करने में सक्षम
149.	Inborn	Existing from the time someone is born	जन्मजात
150.	Vehement	Characterized by great force or energy	जोशीला, प्रचण्ड
151.	Voluminous	Large in volume or bulk	बहुत बड़ा
152.	Dizzying	having or causing a whirling sensation; liable to falling.	चक्कर दिलाने वाला
153.	Profound	Of the greatest intensity; complete	गहन, गंभीर
154.	Prophetic	Foretelling events as if by supernatural intervention.	पूर्वकथित
155.	Inquisitive	Tending to ask questions, having a desire to know or learn more.	जिज्ञासु
156.	Quest	A journey made in search of something	खोज
157.	Undertaking	A task or project	उपक्रम
158.	Conviction	An unshakable belief in something without need for proof or evidence.	आस्था
159.	Precede	To happen, go, or come before	पहले आना या पहले घटित होना
160.	Implication	A meaning that is not expressly stated but can be inferred	अनुमान, आशय
161.	Moderated	Being within reasonable or average limits, not excessive or extreme.	सीमित, नियंत्रित
162.	Shrinking	Becoming smaller in size	सिकुड़न
163.	Predominant	Having superior strength, influence	प्रमुख, श्रेष्ठ, प्रधान
164.	Inconvenient	Causing trouble or problems	असुविधाजनक
165.	Resistance	Refusal to accept something new or different	विरोध
166.	Critical	Disapproving	आलोचनात्मक
167.	Merger	The act or process of combining two or more businesses into one business.	विलय
168.	Arena	An area of activity, interest, or competition	अखाड़ा/ कार्यक्षेत्र
169.	Devastating	Destructive	विनाशकारी
170.	Textile	Of or relating to fabrics or fabric making	कपड़ा-संबंधी
171.	Inauguration	A ceremonial induction into office	उद्घाटन
172.	Modernize	To begin using the newest information, methods, or technology.	नवीनीकरण करना
173.	Closure	A situation or occurrence in which something (such as a business or factory) closes forever.	समापन

S.No.	Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
174.	**Transformation**	Modification or a complete or major change in someone's or something's appearance, form, etc.	कायापलट, रूप-परिवर्तन
175.	**Constitute**	To make up or form something	निर्माण करना
176.	**Converge**	To move toward one point and join together	एक बिंदु की ओर जाना
177.	**Evaluate**	To judge the value or condition of (someone or something) in a careful and thoughtful way.	आंकना, मूल्यांकन करना
178.	**Induct**	To have (someone) officially begin a new job, position, or government office.	नियुक्त करना
179.	**Discrete**	Separate and different from each other.	भिन्न, पृथक
180.	**Realm**	An area of activity, interest, or knowledge	अधिकार क्षेत्र
181.	**Convince**	To cause (someone) to believe that something is true.	विश्वास दिलाना
182.	**Incentive**	Something that encourages a person to do something or to work harder.	प्रोत्साहन
183.	**Implement**	To execute.	कार्यान्वित करना
184.	**Grassroots**	The most basic level of an activity or organization.	जमीनी स्तर पर
185.	**Rely on**	Depend on with full trust or confidence	भरोसा करना
186.	**Ensure**	To make (something) sure, certain, or safe	सुनिश्चित करना
187.	**Advocating**	Publicly recommend or support	समर्थन करना
188.	**Resolve**	To reach a conclusion after a discussion or deliberation	संकल्प करना, ठान लेना
189.	**Hutment**	In encampment of huts	अस्थायी मकान
190.	**Jubilant**	Feeling or expressing great joy	प्रफुल्लित
191.	**Demolish**	To damage (something) so that it cannot be repaired.	ध्वस्त करना
192.	**Subsidize**	To help someone or something pay for the costs of (something).	आर्थिक सहायता देना
193.	**Indebted**	Owing gratitude or recognition to another for help or favours	ऋणी
194.	**Plagued**	Smitten, infested or afflicted with	से ग्रस्त
195.	**Inevitable**	Sure to happen	अवश्यंभावी
196.	**Oblige**	To force or require (someone or something) to do something because of a law or rule or because it is necessary.	आभारी होना
197.	**Intrude**	To go into a place where you are not wanted or welcome.	दखल देना, हस्तक्षेप करना
198.	**Dejected**	Downhearted	उदास, खिन्न
199.	**Popularize**	To cause (something) to be liked	लोकप्रिय बनाना

S.No.	Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
200.	**Endeavour**	Earnest and conscientious activity intended to do or accomplish something.	प्रयत्न करना
201.	**Intrigue**	Coues to be interested or curious	कौतूहल उत्पन्न करना
202.	**Critique**	A serious examination and judgment of something.	समीक्षा
203.	**Adequate**	Enough for some need or requirement	पर्याप्त
204.	**Intense**	Very great in degree, very strong	तीव्र
205.	**Severe**	Very harsh	गंभीर, कड़ा
206.	**Aurora**	An atmospheric phenomenon consisting of bands of light cause by charged solar particles	वायुमंडल में आवेशित सौर अणुओं द्वारा प्रकाश-पट्टी का निर्माण
207.	**Peculiar**	Not usual or normal	अनोखा
208.	**Dramatic**	Of a change, event, etc) sudden, very great and often surprising.	नाटकीय
209.	**Crusade**	A long and determined effort to achieve something desirable	दृढ़ निश्चय
210.	**Venture**	To start to do something new or different	जोखिम उठाना, साहस करना
211.	**Dispose**	Discard or get rid of	निपटाना, छुटकारा पाना
212.	**Stab**	To push a sharp, pointed object such as a knife into a somebody killing or injuring them	छुरी मारना, घायल करना
213.	**Trap**	A position or situation from which it is difficult or impossible to escape	फँस जाना
214.	**Engulf**	To flow over and cover (someone or something)	निगल जाना, ढँक देना
215.	**Panicked**	Frightened	भयभीत
216.	**Pesticide**	A chemical that is used to kill animals or insects that damage plants or crops	कीटनाशक
217.	**Fertilizer**	A substance (such as manure or a special chemical) that is added to soil to help the growth of plants.	उर्वरक
218.	**Consumption**	The act of consuming something	खपत, उपभोग
219.	**Communicate**	To give information	सूचित देना, सम्पर्क बनाना
220.	**Influential**	Having the power to cause changes	प्रभावपूर्ण
221.	**Biased**	Favouring one person or side over another	पक्षपातपूर्ण
222.	**Glorify**	Cause to seem more splendid	प्रशंसा करना, गुणगान करना
223.	**Capsize**	Turn upside down	उलट-पुलट जाना
224.	**Decease**	Pass away	मृत्यु पाना
225.	**Condemn**	To say in a strong and definite way that someone or something is bad or wrong	दोषी ठहराना, निंदा करना
226.	**Overpower**	To defeat or gain control of (someone or something) by using force	पराजित करना

S.No.	Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
227.	**Dismay**	To cause (someone) to feel very worried, disappointed, or upset.	निराश करना
228.	**Plead**	To ask for something in a serious and emotional way.	निवेदन करना
229.	**Ascend**	To rise, to go up	उन्नति करना
230.	**Pitfalls**	An unforeseen or unexpected or surprising difficulty.	खतरा
231.	**Reckoning**	The act of calculating that involves numbers or quantities.	अनुमान, गणना
232.	**Adequate**	Enough for some need or requirement	पर्याप्त
233.	**Churn out**	To produce something quickly and in large amounts.	पैदा करना, उत्पन्न करना
234.	**Incompetent**	Lacking necessary ability or skills	अक्षम, अयोग्य
235.	**Eligible**	Able to be chosen for something	उपयुक्त
236.	**Dumping**	The act of getting rid of waste or garbage especially in an illegal way.	कूड़ा फेंकना
237.	**Provoke**	To cause the occurrence of (a feeling or action)	उकसाना
238.	**Incite**	To cause (someone) to act in an angry, harmful, or violent way.	उत्तेजित करना, भड़काना
239.	**Surgical**	Relating to or involving surgery	शल्य चिकित्सा संबंधी
240.	**Overwhelming**	Very great in number, effect, or force	अत्यधिक तीव्र
241.	**Execution**	The act of accomplishing some aim or executing some order.	कार्यान्वयन, अमल
242.	**Splurge on (something)**	To spend a lot of money on something that you do not really need	पैसे उड़ाना
243.	**Underutilize**	To utilize less than fully or below the potential use.	क्षमता से कम उपयोग होना
244.	**Agitate**	To disturb, excite, or anger (someone)	उत्तेजित करना, भड़कना
245.	**Pasteurize**	To heat something, especially milk, at a controlled temperature for a fixed period of time in order to kill bacteria.	पाश्चचुरीकृत कराना
246.	**Commendable**	Praiseworthy	प्रशंसायोग्य
247.	**Contagious**	Able to be passed from one person or animal to another by touching	संक्रामक
248.	**Widespread**	Common over a wide area or among many people	दूर-दूर तक फैला हुआ
249.	**Throng**	Fill or be present in a place or area (a large group of people)	जमघट, भीड़ लगना

20 Preposition

(Exercise - 1)

CHAPTER

Please go through the chapter Preposition given in Volume – 1 and then attempt the questions given below.

1. Cheese is made _____ milk.
2. The table is made _____ wood.
3. He deals _____ garments.
4. I cannot deal ____ you.
5. Amphibians differ _____ reptiles.
6. I differ ____the authority on this point.
7. You can depend _____ me.
8. You cannot depend solely ____ this book.
9. My coming depends _____ whether I get a ticket to Calcutta or not.
10. He is the best student _____ my class.
11. Delhi is the best city _____ India.
12. The exam will start _____ Monday.
13. Smoking is injurious _____ health.
14. Open your book _____ page 40.
15. He died _____ cancer.
16. He died _____ hunger,
17. He died _____ harness.
18. He was killed _____ an accident.
19. He could not succeed despite __ working hard.
20. In spite_____ working hard, he failed.
21. We are waiting _____ the result.
22. The result is being awaited _____.
23. I cannot part ____ my parents.
24. The miserly merchant could not part _____ his money.
25. He sat _____ me as the seat next to mine was vacant.
26. _____being a coward, he is fickle-minded too.
27. I can cope _____ with any problem.
28. There is no co-operation _____ the students of our class.
29. Bi-lateral talks will surely improve the relation _____ India and Pakistan.
30. The boy fell _____ the well.
31. We were sitting _____ the classroom when the boys came _____ the room.
32. All the students stood _____ respectfully when the principal entered the classroom.
33. The architect entered _____ an agreement with the contractor.
34. The bill was passed _____ pandemonium.
35. The lion jumped _____ the deer.

Answer Key

1.	from	2.	of	3.	in	4.	with	5.	from	6.	with
7.	on	8.	on	9.	upon	10.	of	11.	in	12.	on
13.	to	14.	at	15.	of	16.	from	17.	in	18.	in
19.	no preposition required			20.	of	21.	for	22.	no preposition required		
23.	from	24.	with	25.	beside	26.	Besides	27.	no preposition required		
28.	among	29.	between	30.	into	31.	in, into	32.	up, no preposition required		
33.	into	34.	amid	35.	upon						

S.No.	Word with suitable preposition	Explanation in English	Explanation in Hindi	Examples
1.	**Made from**	When the form changes.	जब रूप बदल जाए	**Ex.** Bread is made from flour.
2.	**Made of**	When the form does not change.	किसी चीज का बना होना/ जब रूप न बदले	**Ex.** Shoes are made of leather.
3.	**Deal in**	To buy and sell particular goods as a business.	व्यापार करना	**Ex.** He deals in books.
4.	**Deal with**	To manage with someone or something/ to handle.	किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु से निपटना	**Ex.** The court will deal with the culprit.
5.	**Differ from**	To be different from.	भिन्न होना	**Ex.** His brother differs from her in habits.
6.	**Differ with**	to disagree with someone.	किसी (व्यक्ति से) अलग मत होना	**Ex.** He differed with his employees regarding the consequences of GST.
7.	**Depend on**	Put trust in some person with confidence.	किसी व्यक्ति पर निर्भर करना	**Ex.** His parents depend on him.
8.	**Depend on**	Put trust in a thing with confidence	किसी वस्तु पर निर्भर होना	**Ex.** I depend on this book for English.
9.	**Depend upon**	When an action depends on some condition.	जब कोई कार्य दूसरी स्थिति पर निर्भर करें	**Ex.** I can go to the movie but it depends upon whether my parents will let me go or not.
12.	**On Monday/ Tuesday etc.**	we use 'on' with days.	'Days के साथ 'on' का प्रयोग होता है।	**Ex.** He reached Mumbai on Saturday.
13.	**Injurious to**	to have bad effect.	के लिए हानिकारक	**Ex.** Drinking is injurious to health.
15.	**Died of**	When a disease is the cause.	किसी बिमारी से मरना जो प्रत्यक्ष कारण है।	**Ex.** He died of brain tumour.
16.	**Died from**	when some reason is the cause or indirect effect.	किसी कारण से मृत्यु होना	**Ex.** He died from thirst.

S.No.	Word with suitable preposition	Explanation in English	Explanation in Hindi	Examples
17.	**Die in harness**	A phrase that means 'to die while in service'.	कार्यकाल के दौरान मृत्यु होना	**Ex.** Indira Gandhi died in harness.
18.	**Killed in an accident**	Note: In an accident, a person is killed. 'Died' is a wrong word here	नोट: Accident में 'Killed' शब्द का प्रयोग होता है ना कि 'died' का।	**Ex.** Ramesh was killed in a plane crash.
19.	**Despite does not take 'of.**	'Inspite of' means 'despite'. Since both mean the same, we sometimes wrongly use 'of' with 'despite'. Synonyms: Nevertheless, Notwithstanding	'Inspite of' एवं 'despite' का अर्थ है 'के बावजूद'। कई बार हम 'Despite' के बाद 'of' का प्रयोग कर लेते है जो गलत है।	**Ex.** Despite being late, he was allowed to take the exam.
21.	**Wait for**	Wait for someone	की प्रतीक्षा करना	**Ex.** He is waiting for his reply.
22.	**Waited for = awaited**	'Awaited' does not take for because waited for = awaited.	'Awaited' के बाद 'for' का प्रयोग नहीं होता।	**Ex.** The latest news is being awaited.
23.	**Part from**	to go away from someone.	किसी व्यक्ति से अलग होना	**Ex.** You should not part from him in anger.
24.	**Part with**	to seperate from something.	किसी वस्तु से अलग होना	**Ex.** I don't want to part with any of my books.
25.	**Beside**	by the side of	के बगल में	**Ex.** He sat beside me.
26.	**Besides**	Apart from	के अलावा	**Ex.** Besides being intelligent, he is laborious too.
27.	**Cope with**	to handle **Note:** 'Cope up with' is wrong.	निपटना	**Ex.** She can cope with the present situation.
28.	**Among**	refers to the association or in company of more than two.	दो से अधिक के बीच में	**Ex.** He distributed the sweets among the students of the school.

S.No.	Word with suitable preposition	Explanation in English	Explanation in Hindi	Examples
29.	**Between**	refers to the association of two.	दो के बीच में	**Ex.** There is no love lost between Rahul and Ramesh.
30.	**Fall into**	'into' shows motion	'into' किसी वस्तु/पानी इत्यादि के अंदर जाता हुआ दर्शाता है।	**Ex.** He fell into the pit.
31.	Sit **in** the Came **into**	in → into		**Ex.** Rajni was sitting in the the room.
32.	Enter does not take preposition 'into' if it means to 'come into'.	to go or come in.	अंदर जाना	**Ex.** The goons entered the bedroom and shot the politician dead.
33.	**Enter into**	to make oneself a party to an agreement.	किसी समझौते का हिस्सा होना	**Ex.** He refused to enter into an agreement with his tenant.
34.	'Amid' can come with both countable and uncountable nouns.	Amid means 'during' in case of uncountable noun and 'among' in case of countable noun.	के बीच/के दौरान	**Ex.** -1) His cry for help drowned amid the noise. 2) My wallet fell amid the fighting.
35.	**upon**	When something/ someone strikes the surface of the other while in motion.	के ऊपर (गिरना/कूदना)	**Ex.** The robber jumped upon the running train.

Exercise - 2

36. Put all the books _____ the table.
37. I told the truth _____ his face.
38. I was filled _____ wonder.
39. You should learn it word _____ word.
40. It is half past eight _____ my watch.
41. The king deprived the merchant __ his belongings.
42. China is _____ the north of India.
43. I sat_the tree __ a cemented platform.
44. I sat _____ the shade of the tree.
45. My watch is superior _____ yours.
46. His dress is different _____ mine.
47. The matter will be looked _____ by the committee.
48. I will talk _____ you later.
49. We had a talk _____ them.
50. Please listen _____ me.
51. I provided money _____ him.
52. I provided him _____ money.
53. I suggested ___him to take the exam.
54. My teacher told _____ me to solve the easy questions first.
55. He proposed _____ me to take my children for a walk.
56. He said _____ me to be upfront in my attitude.
57. We reached _____ Delhi last night at 9 p.m.
58. Both the parties reached _____an agreement.
59. We go _____ home at 8 p.m.
60. I left _____ college at 10 a.m.
61. I agree _____ you.
62. I agree _____ your opinion
63. I am annoyed _____ him.
64. I am annoyed___the mismanagement.
65. We must avail ourselves_____the opportunity.
66. She was angry _____ her children.
67. She was angry _____ his callousness.
68. Fishes are adapted _____ life in water.
69. His bungalow is adjacent _____ mine.
70. This serum is an antidote ____snake's poison.
71. I apologize___you ___my mistake.
72. I have no appetite _____ sweets.
73. We were not apprised _____ his demise.
74. We were astonished ___his audacity.
75. I am averse _____ smoking.
76. The management did not accede _____ the workers' demand.
77. I am acquainted _____ all the places of Delhi.
78. We must abide____the rules of the college.
79. We must comply _____ the rules of the college.
80. We are answerable ___God ___all our deeds.
81. He was bereft _____ all possession.
82. The queen bestowed the title of Knighthood _____ him.
83. The queen bestowed him _____ the title of Knighthood.
84. Hearing the news, he became red _____ anger.
85. It is ten minutes _____ five _____ my watch. I will reach there _____ 5 p.m.
86. I will stand __you ___thick and thin.
87. The cliff hangs _____ the sea.
88. This bus plies _____ Delhi and Noida.
89. The money lender charges interest _____ 9 percent per annum.
90. Cloth is sold _____ yard.
91. The man injured in the accident succumbed _____ his injuries.
92. We must immediately dispense _____ the service of the dishonest clerk.
93. Ram married _____ Sita.
94. Ram was married _____ Sita.
95. This climate is conducive _____ health.
96. He is entitled _____ a suitable reward.
97. I prefer tea _____ coffee.
98. There is no exception _____ this rule.
99. I will be obliged _____ you ___ your help.
100. I inquired _____ him about the progress.

Answer Key

36. on	53. to	67. at	84. with
37. to	54. no preposition required	68. to	85. to, by
38. with	55. to	69. to	86. by, through
39. for	56. to	70. to	87. over
40. by	57. no preposition required	71. to, for	88. between
41. of	58. at	72. for	89. at
42. to	59. no preposition required	73. of	90. by
43. under, on	60. for	74. at	91. to
44. in	61. with	75. to	92. with
45. to	62. to	76. to	93. no preposition required
46. from	63. with	77. with	94. to
47. into	64. at	78. by	95. to
48. to	65. of	79. with	96. to
49. with	66. with	80. to, for	97. to
50. to		81. of	98. to
51. to		82. upon	99. to, for
52. with		83. with	100. of

Explanation

S.No.	Word with suitable preposition	Explanation in English	Explanation in Hindi	Examples
36.	on	Touching the surface of someone/something.	'पर'	**Eg.** He sat on the bench.
37.	To someone's face.	Directly/openly	सीधे-सीधे मुँह पर	**Eg.** He told the truth to his face.
38.	Fill with (something)	When filled with something.	भरना (किसी वस्तु से)	**Eg.** He is filled with grief.
39.	Word for word	Exact repetition of the same words/verbatim	शब्दश:	**Ex.** He translated the whole matter word for word .
40.	in my watch/ on my watch is wrong.	Note: 'by' one's watch/ clock is correct.		**Eg.** It is half past five by my watch.
41.	Deprived takes fixed preposition 'of'.		'Deprived' (से वंचित होना) के बाद 'of का प्रयोग होता है।	**Eg.** He was deprived of even the basic necessities of life.

S.No.	Word with suitable preposition	Explanation in English	Explanation in Hindi	Examples
42.	'to' the north/ south etc (to show direction:).			**Eg.** Sri Lanka is to the south of India.
43.	• under the tree on the cemented platform.			**Eg.** After getting tired, he sat under the tree on the ground.
44.	in the shade Note: 'Under the shade' is wrong.			**Eg.** He sat in the shade of the tree.
45.	Adjectives ending in 'ior' take preposition 'to'.		जो adjectives 'ior' में खत्म होते है, उनके बाद 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।	**Eg.** Superior, inferior, prior, senior, junior etc. take 'to'.
46.	Different from	Be unlike	भिन्न होना	**Eg.** His nature is different from that of his brother.
47.	Look into (a matter)	To investigate	जाँच करना	**Eg.** The police will look into the matter.
48.	Talk (Verb) to (a person)	Having a conversation	बात करना	**Eg.** I talked to him.
49.	Talk (Noun) with (someone)	Having a conversation	बातचीत का होना	**Eg.** I had a talk with him on this issue.
50.	Listen to	Give someone's attention to a sound.	सुनना (ध्यान से)	**Eg.** He is listening to the sermon of the priest.
51.	Provide $\underbrace{\text{money}}_{\text{direct obj.}}$ to $\underbrace{\textit{him}}_{\textit{indirect obj.}}$			**Eg.** She has always provided help to her children.
52.	Provide $\underbrace{\textit{him}}_{\textit{indirect obj.}}$ with $\underbrace{\textit{money}}_{\textit{direct obj}}$			**Eg.** We cannot provide you with any information.

S.No.	Word with suitable preposition	Explanation in English	Explanation in Hindi	Examples
53.	Provide and suggest take 'to' after them if an object follows.	Other verbs that take 'to' after them when an object follows are– **say, suggest, propose, speak, reply, explain, complain, talk, listen, write, report, pray** and **describe.**		**Eg.** I suggested to him to take medicine on time.
54.	'Told' does not take 'to' if followed by an object	Verbs that do not take 'to' when followed by an object are– **advise, tell, ask, beg, command, encourage, request, inform, thank, welcome, warn, forbid, order, compliment, congratulate, remind.**		**Eg.** I warned him to stay alert.
57.	'Reach' does not take any preposition if followed by the name of the destination.			**Eg.**- 1) I reached Delhi. 2) I reached home late.
58.	Reach at an agreement Reach at a conclusion		किसी समझोते/निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचना	**Eg.** The committee reached at a conclusion.
59.	'Go' /'come'/ 'arrive'/ 'reach' does not take any preposition if followed by 'home'.			**Eg.** I come home at 7 p.m.
60.	'Leave for' some destination	To depart for	के लिए रवाना होना	**Eg.** He left for Delhi at 9 p.m.
61.	Agree with (someone)	To have the same Opinion (with a person)	सहमत होना (किसी व्यक्ति से)	**Eg.** I agree with my friend.
62.	Agree to (a matter)	To have the same opinion.	सहमत होना (किसी मुद्दे पर)	**Eg.** He agreed to my suggestion
63.	Annoyed with (a person)	To disturb or irritate someone	नाराज होना	**Eg.** We were annoyed with him.
64.	Annoyed at (something)	To get angry	नाराज होना	**Eg.** I was annoyed at his behaviour.

S.No.	Word with suitable preposition	Explanation in English	Explanation in Hindi	Examples
65.	Avail (verb) of	To be of use or advantage.	लाभ उठाना	**Eg.** I availed myself of the facilities provided for the students.
66.	Angry with (someone)		क्रोधित होना (किसी व्यक्ति से)	**Eg.** Are you angry with me ?
67.	Angry at (something)		क्रोधित होना (किसी वस्तु पर)	**Eg.** She was angry at your behaviour.
68.	Adapted to (circumstances)	To make suitable to or fit for a specific use.	परिस्थिति के अनुकूल होना	**Eg.** They adapted themselves to the changes quickly.
69.	Adjacent to	Lying near, close	समीप	**Eg.** The temple is adjacent to my house.
70.	Antidote to (some poison)	To lessen the effect of poison.	विषनाशक	**Eg.** There is no antidote to this poison.
71.	Apologize to (someone)	To regret for doing wrong.	क्षमा मांगना (व्यक्ति से)	**Eg.** He apologized to me.
	Apologize for (something)	To regret for something	क्षमा मांगना (कोई कार्य के लिए)	**Eg.** He apologized for his mistake.
72.	Appetite for (something)	A strong wish or urge	इच्छा/भूख	**Eg.** I have no appetite for food.
73.	Apprised of	To inform about something	सूचित करना	**Eg.** The reporter was apprised of the new developments.
74.	Astonish at (one's misconduct)	To fill with wonder	अचंभित होना	**Eg.** We were astonished at his behaviour.
75.	Averse to	Having a feeling of opposition or dislike	प्रतिकूल होना	**Eg.** Javed is averse to drinking.
76.	Accede to	Agree to a demand or request	को स्वीकार करना/ मान जाना	**Eg.** He graciously acceded to our request.
77.	Acquainted	To make familiar	से वाकिफ होना	**Eg.** Please acquaint us with with your plan.

S.No.	Word with suitable preposition	Explanation in English	Explanation in Hindi	Examples
78.	Abide by	To follow a rule	पालन करना	**Eg.** They promised to abide by the rules of the contest.
79.	Comply with	To act in accordance with rules, wishes etc	के अनुसर चलना/का अनुसरण करना	**Eg.** You are obliged to comply with the order of the court.
80.	Answerable to (somebody)	To explain one's actions	को जवाबदेह होना	**Eg.** The Delhi Police is answerable to the Central Government.
	Answerable for	To be responsible for something	का जवाबदेह होना	**Eg.** Customers are answerable for the damage they cause.
81.	Bereft of	Deprived of something	से वंचित होना	**Eg.** They are bereft of their life with dignity.
82.	Bestow (something) upon (a person)	To present as a gift	प्रदान करना /नवाजना	**Eg.** The trophy was bestowed upon the winner.
83.	Bestow (someone) with (something)			**Eg.** He was bestowed with the trophy.
84.	Red with anger	A feeling of great annoyance.	बहुत गुस्से में होना/ गुस्से से लाल होना	**Eg.** He became red with anger at her attitude.
85.	Ten minutes **to** five - 4:55 Ten minutes **past** five -5:05	'At' is used to express exact time.		**Eg.** It is 5pm **by** my watch. **Eg.** I will reach **at** 5pm.
86.	Standby	Support or remain loyal to someone.	समर्थन करना	**Eg.** Her relatives always standby her.
87.	Over ⬚ Higher in position but not in touch			**Eg.** The helicopter hovered over my house.
88.	Ply between	To go or travel regularly.	नियमित यात्रा करना	**Eg.** This train plies between Delhi and Panipat.
90.	Sold by yard/ dozen etc.			**Eg.** Oranges are sold by dozen.

S.No.	Word with suitable preposition	Explanation in English	Explanation in Hindi	Examples
91.	Succumb to	To give up	झुक जाना/दम तोड़ देना	**Eg.**He succumbed to his injuries.
92.	Dispense with	To get rid of	से छुटकारा पाना	**Eg.** Let's dispense with the formalities.
95.	Married (Passive voice) is followed by 'to'.			**Eg.** He married her. **Eg.** He was married to her.
96.	Conducive to	Making a certain situation likely.	लाभकारी होना	**Eg.** A positive attitude is conducive to good health.
97.	Entitled to	To give (a person) a title, right or claim to something	का अधिकार प्राप्त होना/के लायक होना	**Eg.** He is entitled to a suitable reward.
98.	Prefer to	Like one thing more than other.	से श्रेयस्कर	**Eg.** I prefer diamond to gold.
99.	Exception to	A case where a rule does not apply.	से छूट प्राप्त होना	**Eg.** I take strong exception to your assessment of his singing ability.
100.	Inquired' is followed by 'of			**Eg.** I inquired of the clerk about the departure time of the train.

Exercise - 3

101. He insisted _____ going abroad.
102. He was born _____ a poor family.
103. He was born _____ poor parents.
104. Great men are indifferent _____ pleasure or pain.
105. I am suspicious _____some illegal activities.
106. Junk food is deficient _____ vitamins and minerals.
107. He is not ashamed _____ his misconduct.
108. I could not assent _____ his proposal.
109. We must aim __ excellence in whatever we do.
110. Wrongdoings beset our path _____ difficulties.
111. Tea is preferable _____ coffee.
112. He invited me _____ tea.
113. He is addicted _____ drinking.
114. A well balanced diet is beneficial _____ health.
115. The example given by you is not relevant _____ the topic of discussion.
116. He is endowed _____ great humour.
117. Working in a carpet factory is detrimental _____ health.
118. You are not eligible _____ this post.
119. He scoffed _____ the idea of indefinite strike.
120. They jeered _____ him and his idea.
121. Your agreement is tantamount _____ your confession to the conspiracy.
122. I cannot confide _____ you.
123. The atmosphere comprises _____ many gases.
124. Ignorance _____ law is no excuse.
125. This place is infested _____ pests.
126. I am sick _____ the whole matter.
127. Akbar became an heir _____ the throne at a very early age.
128. I am indebted _____ you _____your generous act.
129. I have no liking _____ such novels.
130. He succeeded _____ the throne.
131. He succeeded _____ his motive.
132. Do you have a pen to write _____?
133. They have no chair to sit _____.
134. He passed the exam with flying colours by _____ hard work.
135. Where had you been _____ ?
136. We must desist ___doing anything wrong.
137. I am tired _____ waiting .
138. I intend _____ visit my uncle's house.
139. I prevented him _____ choosing difficult subjects.
140. If you persist _____ disobeying my orders, you will be punished.
141. He is fond _____ rice.
142. She excels _____ painting.
143. He has a knack _____painting.
144. I admitted him _____ a reputed school.
145. He cannot distinguish good _____ evil as he is very innocent.
146. Death does not distinguish _____ the rich and the poor.
147. He is blind _____ one eye.
148. The train arrived _____ the station.
149. We arrived _____ India after our summer.
vacation.
150. Only the results will tell us who is going to succeed _____ the current Prime Minister.

Answer Key

101. on	102. in	103. of /to	104. to	105. of
106. in	107. of	108. to	109. at	110. with
111. to	112. to	113. to	114. to	115. to
116. with	117. to	118. for	119. at	120. at
121. to	122. in	123. No preposition needed	124. of	125. with
			126. of	127. to
128. to, for	129. for	130. to	131. in	132. with
133. on.	134. the dint of	135. to	136. from	137. of
138. to	139. from	140. in	141. of	142. in
143. for	144. to	145. from	146. between	147. in
148. at	149. in	150. No preposition needed		

Explanation

S.No.	Word with suitable preposition	Explanation in English	Explanation in Hindi	Examples
101.	Insist on	to say something in a way that is very forceful Insist is followed by 'of	पर जोर देना	**Eg.** I don't know why you insist on talking about it.
102.	Born in (a family place)		पैदा होना	**Eg.** (1) He was born in India. **Eg.** (2) He was born in a rich family.
103.	Born of /to (parents)	brought into life by birth	पैदा होना	**Eg.** He was born to German parents.
104.	Indifferent to	not interested in or concerned about something	उदासीन होना	**Eg.** He was indifferent to my problems.
105.	Suspicious of	causing a feeling that something is wrong	का संदेही होना	**Eg.** People are often suspicious of strangers.
106.	Deficient in	not enough	अपूर्ण/कमी होना	**Eg.** A diet deficient in calcium can lead to weak bones.
107.	Ashamed of	feeling of shame or guilt	के लिए लज्जित होना	**Eg.** You should be ashamed of yourself.
108.	Assent to	to agree to or approve of something	की स्वीकृति देना	**Eg.** He assented to the proposal.
109.	'Aim' is followed by 'at'	to target some goal etc.	के लिए प्रत्यन करना	**Eg.** You must aim at giving your best performance.

S.No.	Word with suitable preposition	Explanation in English	Explanation in Hindi	Examples
110.	Beset with	to cause problems or difficulties for someone	से ग्रस्त होना	**Eg.** Her marital life was beset with difficulties.
112.	Invited to	to ask someone to go somewhere	आमंत्रित करना	**Eg.** Employees are invited to apply for the new position.
113.	Addicted to	devoted to something obsessively	की लत होना	**Eg.** He is addicted to gambling.
114.	Beneficial to	producing good or helpful results	के लिए लाभकारी होना	**Eg.** The new drug will be beneficial to many people.
115.	Relevant to	relating to some subject in an appropriate way	के लिए प्रासंगिक	**Eg.** This topic is relevant to my subject.
116.	Endowed with	to freely provide some-one with something.	संपन्न होना/लैस होना	**Eg.** Some people are endowed with both brain and beauty.
117.	Detrimental to	causing damage or injury.	हानिकारक होना	**Eg.** Hot and humid weather is detrimental to health.
118.	Eligible for (appointment/ election etc)	able to be chosen for something.	के योग्य होना	**Eg.** She is not eligible for this competition.
119.	Scoffed at	an expression of scorn, derision or contempt.	ताना मारना/उपहास या	**Eg.** The critics scoffed at his painting.
120.	Jeered at	to laugh at or criticize someone.	उपहास या मजाक उड़ाना, ताना मारना	**Eg.** The people at the back of the hall jeered at the speaker.
121.	Tantamount to	equal to something in value, meaning or effect.	के समान होना	**Eg.** His angry speech was tantamount to a declaration of revolt.
122.	Confide in (a person)	to tell something to someone you trust.	को राज बताना	**Eg.** I only confide in my closest friends.
123.	'Comprise' is not followed by any preposition in Active voice but by 'of' in Passive voice	to be made up of	से बना होना	**Eg.** This chapter comprises many questions. **Eg.** The atmosphere is comprised of many gases.

S.No.	Word with suitable preposition	Explanation in English	Explanation in Hindi	Examples
124.	Ignorance of	lack of knowledge	अनभिज्ञता होना	**Eg.** My ignorance of their native language caused problems in our communication.
125.	Infested with	to be in or over something in large number	से ग्रस्त (काफी संख्या में)	**Eg.** The house is infested with cockroaches.
126.	Sick of	having a strong dislike	से ग्रस्त होना	**Eg.** His soul is sick of solitude.
127.	Heir to (throne/ property etc.)	one who inherits	का उत्तराधिकारी होना	**Eg.** He is the only heir to his father's property.
128.	Indebted to	owing gratitude to another	के प्रति कृतज्ञ	**Eg.** He was indebted to him for his kindness.
129.	Liking for	Fondess	के पसंद का	**Eg.** He has no liking for chocolates.
130.	Succeeded	to come after (something) in a series	के अनुक्रम में होना	**Eg.** Akbar succeeded Humayun.
131.	Succeeded in	to achieve the desired result	कामयाब होना	**Eg.** He succeeded in his endeavour.
132.	A pen to write with	when a noun (for eg.-pen) is followed by (an infintive (to+ v_1), a suitable prepostion follows		**Eg.** The poor have no bed to sleep in.
133.	Chair to sit on	Same as above		
134.	By dint of	by force of		**Eg.** Sandeep passed the exam by the dint of hard work.
136.	Desist from	to stop doing something	परहेज करना	**Eg.** He advised me to desist from trusting flatterers.
137.	Tired of		से थक जाना	**Eg.** I am tired of his allegations.
138.	Intend to	to plan or want to do something	इरादा करना	**Eg.** Harshit is intending to visit Paris.
139.	Prevented from	to stop something from happening	रोक लगाना	**Eg.** The vaccine prevented the disease from spreading.
140.	Persist in	to continue to do something even though when other people want to stop.	कायम रहना	**Eg.** Praveen persisted in continuing his studies.

S.No.	Word with suitable preposition	Explanation in English	Explanation in Hindi	Examples
141.	Fond of	a strong liking	पसंद होना	**Eg.** Mansi is fond of playing Chess.
142.	Excels in	to be better than other	श्रेष्ठ होना	**Eg.** She excels in Mathematics.
143.	Knack for	an ability, talent needed to do something	दक्षता	**Eg.** He has a knack for playing football.
144.	Admitted to	to allow entry	दाखिल होना	After getting injured, he was admitted to hospital.
145.	Distinguish x from y	to differentiate one from another	फर्क बताना	**Eg.** I could not distinguish pure silk from mixed silk.
146.	Distinguish between x any y	to make someone different in some way	फर्क बताना	**Eg.** Rama does not distinguish between the good and bad.
147.	Blind in (an eye)	unable to see	आँख से अंधा होना	**Eg.** He is blind in one eye.
148.	Arrived at	to reach a place	पहुँचना (जगह पर)	**Eg.** Passengers arrived at the station on time.
149.	Arrived in (a country)	to reach a country after travelling	किसी देश में पहुँचना	**Eg.** Suresh had already arrived in London by that time.
150.	Succeed (to come after/as an heir) is not followed by any preposition		जब 'Succed' का अर्थ उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में विराजमान होना हो, तो कोई Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।	**Eg.** He succeeded his father and inherited fortune worth millions.

Exercise - 4

151. Can you please___ my website before I publish it?
(A) find out (B) go through
(C) set out (D) look up

152. His service has been dispensed ___.
(A) with (B) of
(C) for (D) in

153. Jane is annoyed ___ me.
(A) with (B) on
(C) against (D) over

154. I am not angry ___ you, Paul.
(A) with (B) on
(C) at (D) over

155. The youth should believe ___ God.
(A) upon (B) in
(C) on (D) of

156. He was born _____India.
(A) off (B) in
(C) of (D) through

157. The convict tried his level best to justify himself but the judge looked ___ him and found him guilty.
(A) around (B) at
(C) through (D) to

158. There is nobody ___ home.
(A) at (B) in
(C) on (D) inside

159. I do not agree ___ you.
(A) for (B) with
(C) against (D) in

160. He switched the lights ___ and we could see much better.
(A) off (B) on
(C) out (D) above

161. Though she is very much interested ___ singing, she is not good ___ it.
(A) in, at (B) about, in
(C) on, in (D) of, about

162. We have decided ___ moving to London.
(A) to (B) against
(C) towards (D) from

163. My father lives ___ Kondapur, a small village ___ Andhra Pradesh.
(A) in, in (B) at, in
(C) at, at (D) in, at

164. The mother was anxious ___ the safety of her son.
(A) on (B) about
(C) at (D) upon

165. Have you ever dressed ___ black ?
(A) up (B) in
(C) on (D) with

166. Our ancestors had immense difficulty ___ procuring books.
(A) for (B) of
(C) in (D) on

167. Why do we always have to submit his authority?
(A) under (B) with
(C) for (D) to

168. The master assured her ___ success in the examination.
(A) of (B) in
(C) for (D) with

169. There is still a need ___ further discussion.
(A) of (B) in
(C) for (D) with

170. I was surprised ___ his result and it came as a pleasant surprise for the whole family.
(A) by (B) at
(C) for (D) with

Answer Key

151. (B) go through	152. (A) with	153. (A) with	154. (A) with
155. (B) in	156. (B) in	157. (C) through	158. (A) at
159. (B) with	160. (B) on	161. (A) in, at	162. (B) against
163. (B) at, in	164. (B) about	165. (B) in	166. (C) in
167. (D) to	168. (A) of	169. (C) for	170. (A) by

Explanation

S.No.	Word with suitable preposition	Explanation in English	Explanation in Hindi	Examples
151.	Go through	to examine methodically	सिलसिलेवार तरीके से जाँच करना	**E.g:** Please go through this book.
152.	Dispensed with	to go rid of	से छुटकारा पाना	**E.g:** Let us dispense with the formalities.
153.	Annoyed with someone		किसी व्यक्ति से चिढ़ जाना	**E.g:** I am annoyed with him.
	Annoyed at something		किसी बात/ घटना से चिढ़ जाना	**E.g:** I am annoyed at the mismanagement.
154.	Angry with someone		किसी व्यक्ति से गुस्सा होना,	**E.g:** I am angry with my cousin.
	Angry at something		किसी बात पर गुस्सा होना	**E.g:** I am angry at the unpleasant development.
157.	Look through	to examine	जाँच करना	**E.g:** He looked through my notes and appreciated my efforts.
159.	Agree with someone		किसी से सहमत होना	**E.g:** I agree with my cousin.
	Agree to something		किसी बात से सहमत होना	**E.g:** I agree to the new proposal.

S.No.	Word with suitable preposition	Explanation in English	Explanation in Hindi	Examples
161.	Interested in something Good at something		में दिलचस्पी होना में अच्छा होना	**E.g:** I am interested in music. **E.g:** He is good at singing.
162.	Decide to move to some place		कहीं Shift करने का निर्णय लेना	**E.g:** I decided to move to Mumbai as the climate of Delhi didn't suit me.
	Decide against moving to some place		कहीं Shift न करने का निर्णय लेना	**E.g:** I decided against moving to Mumbai as it is a congested city.
163.	When two places are mentioned, 'at' is used with relatively small place and 'in' with relatively big place.		अगर दो स्थानों का उल्लेख हो तो सापेक्ष रूप से छोटे स्थान के साथ 'at' का प्रयोग होगा और सापेक्ष रूप से बड़े स्थान के साथ 'in' का प्रयोग होगा।	**E.g:** I live at Mukherjee Nagar in Delhi.
169.	Need of	Lacking	की कमी होना	**E.g :** He is in need of some warm clothes.
	Need for	Requirement of more	कुछ ज्यादा की जरूरत होना	**E.g:** There is need for further explanations.
170.	Surprised by someone/ something Surprised at someone/ something (when opposite was expected)			**E.g:** I am surprised by your result. **E.g:** I am surprised at his brazenness.

Exercise - 5

DETECTING ERROR

1. (A) The teacher /(B)said the class to open/(C)their books at page 40./(D)no error.
2. (A) Mother Teresa asked a building/(B)where she and her workers /(C)could care for the poor people./(D)no error.
3. (A) "Can you cope up/(B)with all this work?"/(C)he asked./(D)no error.
4. (A) Shelley is/(B)superior than Byron/(C)in his vision of Democracy./(D)no error.
5. (A) Several prominent figures/(B)involved in the scandal are required to /(C)appear to the investigation committee./(D) no error.
6. (A) Due to heavy work /(B)in the office,/(C) I was unable to catch the five-thirty train./(D) no error.
7. (A) (A)The board will /(B)appoint her as /(C) additional directior./(D)no error.
8. (A) The child /(B)was run over/(C) with a private bus./(D)no error.
9. (A) The heavy rains/(B)prevented us/(C) against going out./(D)no error.
10. (A) I/(B)met Jane /(C) in the way./(D) no error.
11. (A) The children were quarrelling between themselves /(B)when all of a sudden it occured to them that their teacher/(C)was watching them./(D)no error.
12. (A)The teacher told to/(B)the students that/(C)they must attend school regularly./(D) no error.
13. (A) I am extremely surprised /(B)and pleased with/(C)his result./(D)no error.
14. (A) By whom/(B)is he /(C)known?/(D)no error.
15. (A) These tribesmen live within/(B)the customs of /(C)their tribe./(D)no error.

Explanations

1. (B); Add 'to' after' 'said' or change 'said' into 'asked'. 'Say' is followed by 'to' if an object (me, him etc) follows.
2. (A); Change 'asked' (पूछना, बताना) into 'asked for' [माँग करना (to demand)].
3. (A); Change 'Cope up with' into 'cope with'. 'Cope with' means 'to handle'.

4. (B); Change 'than' into to. Adjectives that end in 'or' take 'to' and not 'than'.
5. (C); Change 'to' into 'before'. Also change ' investigation' into 'investigating'. We need an adjective to qualify noun 'Committee'.
6. (A); Change 'Due to heavy work' into 'Owing to heavy workload'. A sentence starts with 'Owing to' and not 'due to' though in modern English 'due to' is also acceptable.
7. (B); Remove 'as'. 'Appoint' is not followed by 'as'.
8. (C); Change 'with' into 'by'.
9. (C); Change 'against' into 'from'.
10. (C); Change 'in' into 'on'.
11. (A); Change 'between' into 'among'. For 'more than two' 'among' is used.
12. (A); Remove 'to'. 'Tell' is not followed by 'to'.
13. (A); Add 'by' after 'surprised'. When two prepositions are needed with two different words, both prepositions must be used.
14. (A); Change 'by' into 'to'. 'Known' takes preposition 'to' in passive voice.
15. (A); Change 'within' into 'by'. 'Live by something' means 'to behave according to a particular set of beliefs or principles'.

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21 Some Grammar for Practice

BASIC CONCEPT-1

CHAPTER

1. What is acid in 'acid test' or 'acid attack'?
   (A) Noun
   (B) Adjective
   (C) Adverb
   (D) None of the above
2. Which part of speech is 'distinctly'?
   (A) Noun
   (B) Adjective
   (C) Adverb
   (D) None of the above
3. Which part of speech is 'approximately'?
   (A) Noun (B) Adjective
   (C) Adverb
   (D) None of the above
4. Small strokes fell great oaks.
   (A) fallen (B) fall
   (C) fells
   (D) No improvement
5. The reporter(A)/ was unable(B)/ to illicit information from the police (C)/ No error(D)
6. The receptionist asked the patient," Who recommended you to Dr. Paulson"?
   (A) introduced (B) referred
   (C) alluded
   (D) No improvement

7-8. Whenever I —— at the moon, my heart — with pleasure.

7. (A) looked (B) saw
   (C) viewed (D) gaze
8. (A) fills (B) filled
   (C) field (D) feels
9. —— from blame, he was released to live the life of a free man.
   (A) Evaporated (B) Exempted
   (C) Exonerated (D) Excused
10. According to me, She is sick.
    (A) According to my opinion
    (B) In my opinion
    (C) According to my view
    (D) No improvement
11. It brings two to make a quarrel.
    (A) wants (B) needs
    (C) takes
    (D) No improvement
12. Our knowledge of history does not come to (A)/our help and sometimes we even fail to (B)/remember who invented America. (C)No error.(D)
13. My grandfather owns (A)/ fifty acre (B)/ of wet land. (C)/ No error.(D)
14. We didn't _____the programme to be such a huge success.
    (A) except (B) expect
    (C) access (D) accept
15. We should _____opportunities as they arise.
    (A) cease (B) size
    (C) sneeze (D) seize
16. The student's aren't prepared ___the examination
    (A) to listen (B) to work
    (C) to take (D) to give
17. The government, in a bid to make Bihar, a preferred investment destination, has____ major schemes to create infrastructure at different stages.

(A) opposed (B) opened
(C) pushed (D) launched

18. I suffer from no ____ about my capabilities.
(A) doubts (B) hallucinations
(C) imaginations
(D) Wonder

19. C.V. Raman was an ____ scientist.
(A) eminent (B) imminent
(C) itinerant (D) sensible

20. Please wear your jacket as it is getting very cold.
(A) take on (B) get on
(C) put on (D) No improvement

21. The host offered me tea but I denied it.
(A) refused
(B) said no
(C) rejected
(D) No improvement

22. The ____ chosen for construction of the building is in the heart of the city.
(A) sight (B) site
(C) cite (D) slight

23. He ____ her that she would pass.
(A) assumed (B) assured
(C) insured (D) ensured

24. Sordid and sensational books tend to vitiate the public taste.
(A) distort
(B) divide
(C) distract
(D) No improvement

25. The two parties have to ____ each other's sensibilities and ____ towards a win-win merger.
(A) seek, move (B) develop, look
(C) respect, work (D) accept, develop

Answer

1. (B)	2. (C)	3. (C)	4. (D)	5. (C)	6. (B)	7. (D)	8. (A)
9. (C)	10. (B)	11. (C)	12. (C)	13. (B)	14. (B)	15. (D)	16. (C)
17. (D)	18. (B)	19. (A)	20. (C)	21. (A)	22. (B)	23. (B)	24. (D)
25. (C)							

Explanation of Some answers

1. (B); Here 'acid' qualifies 'test' (a noun). It works as an adjective here.
4. (D); Fell – गिराना
fell felled felled
Fall – गिरना
fall fell fallen
5. (C); Change 'illicit' (Not accepted by the society) into 'elicit' (to draw out).
6. (B); The patients are 'referred' while the doctors are 'recommended'.
9. (C); 'Exonerate' means 'to free from blame'.
10. (B); 'According to me' is wrong English.
11. (C); Phrases and idioms are used in their original forms.

12.(C); Discover - to become aware of something for the first time (खोज करना)
Invent - to create or produce something for the first time (अविष्कार करना)

13.(B); Change 'acre' into 'acres'.
Eg.-(1) one acre
(2) fifty acre

14.(B); Expect - to hope (उम्मीद करना)
Accept - (स्वीकार करना)
Access - reach (पहुँच)

15.(A); Cease - to stop (रोकना)
Seize - to grab (पकड़ना)

18.(B); Hallucination means' to see What doesn't exist'.

19.(A); 'Eminent' means 'known and respected' – (सम्मानीय) 'Imminent' means 'bound to happen soon'. 'Itinerant' means 'wanderer' (घुमक्कड़).

20.(C); 'Put on' – पहनना, wear – पहने हुए होना

21.(A); Deny' means 'to reject the truth of '.

22.(B); Site – निर्माण स्थल, Cite – उल्लेख करना

23.(B); assure – तसल्ली देना, Ensure – सुनिश्चित करना
Insure – बीमा करना, Assume – मान लेना

24.(D); Vitiate– भ्रष्ट करना

BASIC CONCEPT-2

1. Making pies and cakes_____ Mrs. Reddy's speciality.
   (A) Are (B) is
   (C) Were (D) Has
2. You must _____ your career with all seriousness.
   (A) complete (B) follow
   (C) pursue (D) direct
3. The deserted garden was _____ with weeds.
   (A) infested (B) full
   (C) abounds (D) growing
4. We will provide you with loan (A)/ provided you have sufficiently(B)/ collateral to pay it back.(C)/ No error(D)
5. Krishna's stories ____ me very strangely.
   (A) effected (B) affected
   (C) changed (D) afflicted
6. Ships are _____ by giant engines.
   (A) sailed (B) driven
   (C) pulled (D) dragged
7. The glass figurine <u>that was being shown</u> in the store window appealed to me.
   (A) No improvement
   (B) that was on display
   (C) that was exhibited
   (D) that was advertised
8. By morning the fury of the flood _____
   (A) ebbed (B) receded
   (C) retired (D) abated
9. The sum and substance(A)/ of this poem (B)/ is as follows. (C)/ No error (D)
10. He does not laugh, <u>nor he smiles.</u>
    (A) No improvement
    (B) nor does he smile
    (C) nor do he smile
    (D) neither he does smile
11. You must <u>endure</u> what you cannot cure.
    (A) No improvement
    (B) suffer
    (C) accept
    (D) prevail
12. The others <u>shook</u> their heads and made vague noises of approval.
    (A) No improvement
    (B) hung
    (C) turned around
    (D) nodded
13. River Damodar in West Bengal <u>carry the effluents</u> from the Durgapur Industrial complex for miles.
    (A) carries the effluence
    (B) carried the effluents
    (C) No improvement
    (D) carries the effluents
14. He <u>could not be able</u> to think logically because of his illness.
    (A) was not able
    (B) No improvement
    (C) cannot be able
    (D) can be unable
15. The origin of Saraswati (A)/ and their disappearance (B)/ have always been a matter of debate. (C)/No error (D)
16. Jim suffered a _____ of fortune.
    (A) reverse (B) reversal
    (C) regress (D) revert
17. Sudha is an extremely (A)/ bad mannered girl (B)/ and avoids socializing. (C)/ No error (D)

18. She is an expert painter (A)/ and can draw any figure (B)/ with just a stroke of her practiced hand. (C)/ No error (D)
19. She is a real eager beaver (A)/ and can go up to any limit (B)/ to give the best to their client. (C)/ No error (D)
20. Such losses of life (A)/are irrepaired (B)/and cannot be compensated. (C)/ No error (D)
21. He is ___ drunk and his driving the car can be _____ for all of us.
(A) dead, deadly (B) dead, dead
(C) deadly, deadly (D) deadly, dead
22. I bought this shirt _____ as things are not ___ in this market.
(A) cheap, dear
(B) cheaply, dearly
(C) cheaply, dear
(D) cheap, dearly
23. I wasn't (A)/ all together happy(B)/ with my performance. (C)/ No error (D)
24. My every day dress is (A)/simple, easy to maintain (B)/ and that gives me an elegant appearance.(C)/ No error (D)
25. Apart of this movie (A)/ is full of violence (B)/and gruesome scenes. (C)/ No error (D)

Answer

1. (B)	2. (C)	3. (A)	4. (B)	5. (B)	6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (D)
9. (D)	10. (B)	11. (A)	12. (D)	13. (D)	14. (A)	15. (B)	16. (B)
17. (B)	18. (C)	19. (C)	20. (B)	21. (A)	22. (A)	23. (B)	24. (A)
25. (A)							

Explanation of Some answers

1. (B); Here we are talking about just one action 'making'. Hence singular verb will come.
2. (C); We pursue certain courses, graduation etc. 'Pursue' means 'to follow up' or 'to find or employee measures to obtain or accomplish'.
3. (A); 'infested with' means 'to be in or over' (a place, an animal etc.) in large number.
4. (B); We need an adjective here to qualify noun 'collateral'. Hence use adjective form 'Sufficient'.
5. (B); 'affect' means 'to influence' (असर करना)
9. (D); Here 'sum and substance' denotes 'gyst' i.e. a singular subject.
10. (B); Negative Introductory takes inversion. Hence the part starting with 'nor' will take 'inversion'.
11. (A); It is a famous saying.
12. (D); 'Not' means to move your head up and down as a way of answering 'yes' or 'approval'.

13.(D); 'Effluents' means 'liquid waste'.

14.(A); Both 'Could' and 'able to' express ability. Both when used together make the sentence superfluous.

15.(B); Change 'their' into 'its'. Saraswati' a singular noun will take singular adjective 'its'.

16. (B); 'Reversal of fortune' means 'a change of the fortune for the worse'.

17.(B); Change 'bad' into 'ill'. Here we need an adverb to qualify adjective 'mannered'.

18.(C); Here V_3 (Participle) will qualify Noun 'hand'. Change 'Practiced' into practised.

19.(C); Change 'their' into 'her'. 'She' a singular pronoun will take 'her' a singular adjective.

20.(B); Change 'repaired' into 'irreparable'

21.(A); 'Dead drink' means 'extremely drunk'. 'Deadly' means 'Fatal'.

23.(B); Change 'all together' into 'altogether'. 'Altogether' means 'completely'

24.(A); Here we need an adjective. 'Everyday' i.e. no space between 'every' and 'day' is needed.

25.(A); Change 'Apart' into 'A part'.

VERB-1

1. He _____ not have spoken the truth.
   (A) did (B) will
   (C) shall (D) may
2. The boat _____
   (A) was drown (B) had drowned
   (C) sank (D) drowned
3. Human beings ____ make a pretty good claim to be the masters of the planet Earth.
   (A) will (B) should
   (C) could (D) can

4-5. We, as foreign learners of English, ____ have to find out the ways to ____ the weakness and drawback of poor spellings.

4. (A) would (B) might
   (C) will (D) should
5. (A) simplify (B) modify
   (C) overcome (D) rectify
6. No sooner (A)/did he sat for dinner(B)/than the door bell rang.(C)/ No error (D).
7. As women constitute half of the total population (A)/ it is high time we give (B)/ top priority to female child education. (C)/ No error (D).
8. If I was he (A) I wouldn't accept (B)/ this project. (C)/No error(D).
9. The new dish (A)/that I ordered (B)/ is tasting good. (C)/No error(D).
10. I wish I _____ a pen.
    (A) were (B) am
    (C) was (D) be
11. Look after your health____ you should repent later on.
    (A) as (B) because
    (C) till (D) lest
12. The criminal was ordered to be hanged to death.
    (A) hung to death
    (B) hanged till death
    (C) hung till death
    (D) no improvement
13. Come what ____, I shall adhere to my principles.
    (A) can (B) may
    (C) might (D) will
14. As you sow , so ____ you reap.
    (A) will (B) shall
    (C) would (D) can
15. I will go out (A)/ when you (B)/ will come (C)/No error (D).
16. The ancient Olympic Games was (A)/ a series of athletic competitions among representatives (B) / of various city states of ancient Greece. (C)/No error(D).
17. The streets (A)/are so wet. (B) It should have rained last night (C)/ No error(D).
18. The train will not start (A)/ until the guard(B)/ will blow the whistle. (C)/ No error(D).
19. If I ___ her address, I would have called on her.
    (A) will have (B) had known
    (C) can have (D) shall have
20. The measles are (A) a disease that causes(B) fever and a red rash. (C)/ No error(D).

21. 'A tale of two cities' (A)/ have been written (B)/ by Charles Dickens. (C)/No error(D).
22. 'Gulliver's travels' (A)/ were written (B)/ by Swift.(C)/No error(D).
23. An imminent surgeon (A)/ is visiting the hospital (B)/ to attend the surgeons' conference.(C)/ No error (D).
24. Most countries in the world (A)/ is for (B)/ peace./ No error (D).
25. A technical view of new gadgets (A)/ sometimes differ (B) from an economic perspective. (C)/ No error (D).
26. The principle import (A)/ from Brazil (B)/ is coffee. (C)/No error (D).
27. I _____ rather die than join the gang of terrorists.
(A) could (B) should
(C) would (D) can
28. If I was you, I would not sign the document.
(A) If I have been you
(B) If I were you
(C) If I had been yo
(D) no improvement
29. The carpenter did not keep his promise that the work will be finished before the end of the week.
(A) can finish (B) could finish
(C) would finish (D) no improvement
30. She is loving chocolate ice cream.
(A) has loving (B) has been loved
(C) loves (D) no improvement
31. I am having (A)/ no information (B)/ about his sudden demise.(C)/No error (D).

Answer

1. (D)	2. (C)	3. (D)	4. (C)	5. (C)	6. (B)	7. (B)	8. (A)
9. (C)	10. (A)	11. (D)	12. (B)	13. (B)	14. (B)	15. (C)	16. (A)
17. (C)	18. (C)	19. (B)	20. (A)	21. (B)	22. (B)	23. (A)	24. (B)
25. (B)	26. (A)	27. (C)	28. (B)	29. (C)	30. (C)	31. (A)	

Explanation of answers

1.(D); 'May' is the correct option as it is used to denote 'Possibility'.
2.(C); 'Sank' is the correct option as 'sink' is used for non living things.
3.(D); 'Can' is used to express ability.
4.(C);
5.(C);
6.(B); 'Sit' will be used. Did takes 'V_1' form of the verb.
7.(B); 'Gave' will be used. 'It is high time' is followed by 'V_2' form of the verb.
8.(A); 'Were' will be used. If the sentence expresses imaginary position, all subjects are followed by 'were'.

9.(C); 'Is tasting' should be replaced by 'tasted' as the first clause is in Past tense. Moreover 'taste' is not used in 'ing' form.

10.(A); 'Were' will be used. Explanation same as 8.

11.(D); 'Lest' will be used. As 'Lest....should' is a correlative.

12.(B); 'Hanged till death' is correct legally and makes more sense.

13.(B); 'May' will be used. 'Come what may' means 'no matter what happens'.

14.(B); 'Shall' will be used. It is a saying.

15.(C); 'Will' is not needed here. (When two actions take place in future, the 2nd action is in future Indefinite Tense whereas the 1st action is in Present Indefinite Tense)

16.(A); 'Were' will be used as 'The ancient Olympic Games' requires a plural verb.

17.(C); 'Should have rained' must be replaced with 'must have rained' because the sentence is of strong possibility.

18.(C); 'Will' must be omitted. When two actions take place in future one after the other, the 2nd action is in Future indefinite tense while the 1st action is must be in present Indefinite tense.

19.(B); 'Had known' will be used. The formule of past conditional sentence is - sub+ had + V_3, sub+ would have + V_3

20.(A); 'Is' should replace 'are'. 'Measles' the name of a disease takes singular verb with it.

21.(B); 'Has' must replace 'have' 'A tale of two cities' is the name of a book and it must be followed by a singular verb.

22.(B); 'Was' must replace 'Were'. 'Gulliver's Travels' is the name of a book, so singular verb must be used.

23.(A); Change 'imminent' into 'eminent'. Here we are talking about 'a known and respectable' scientist.

24.(B); 'Are' must replace 'is'. Plural verb should be used with 'Countries'.

25.(B); 'Differs' must replace 'Differ'. 'A technical view' is a singular subject.

26.(A); 'Principal' must replace 'principle', as it means 'chief' or 'main' 'Principle' means 'rule or law'.

27.(C) 'Would' will be used.

28.(B) 'If I were you' is the correct option as love is generally not used in 'ing' form.

29.(C) 'Would finish' must be used, as principal clause is in past tense.

30.(C) 'Loves' is the correct option as 'love' is generally not used in 'ing' form.

31.(A) 'Have' must replace 'am having'. When 'have' means 'to possess'. It doesn't take 'ing' form.

VERB-2

1. Don't lean against the wall. It would collapse.
   (A) must (B) shall
   (C) might (D) No improvement
2. It is said that Oscar wilde was most sincere artistically when he depicts insincere characters.
   (A) were (B) have been
   (C) is (D) No improvement
3. Will you please ____ me a book ?
   (A) borrow (B) lend
   (C) owe (D) have to lend
4. Smoke from diesel engines (A)/ become visible (B)/ as the carbon content increases. (C)/ No error (D).
5. Krupa and Kavya studied (A) in the Delhi Public School (B)/and so does Kamya. (C)/No error(D).
6. We kept all the old paintings in a place where they would remain safe from harm or danger.
   (A) will remain safe
   (B) are safe
   (C) may remain safe
   (D) No improvement
7. I am having more than 100 books.
   (A) had (B) have
   (C) have had (D) No improvement
8. We ____ the picture on the wall.
   (A) hung (B) hanged
   (C) hang (D) hanging
9. Prices____ during the war.
   (A) raise (B) risen
   (C) rise (D) raising
10. I shall go and ____ down.
    (A) lied (B) lie
    (C) was (D) be
11. This box of chocolates is belonging to me.
    (A) belong (B) are belonging
    (C) belongs (D) No improvement
12. Mary would not go to the market unless I go with her.
    (A) shall go (B) went
    (C) would go (D) No improvement
13. If I was he (A)/ I wouldn't accept (B)/ this project./ No error (D)
14. There are so many filths (A)/ all around (B)/ the place./ No error (D).
15. The building is not safe and must be ____ down.
    (A) pull (B) pulling
    (C) pulled (D) pulls
16. The doctor ___ the patient from taking certain medicines.
    (A) proscribed
    (B) prohibited
    (C) prescribed
    (D) banned
17. I do not know (A)/ to drive a car (B) / nor do I intend to learn this skill. (C)/ No error(D).
18. I wondered (A)/to write well (B) and score good marks. (C)/ No error(D).
19. Can you teach me (A)/ to speak as clearly(B)/ and effectively as you do. (C)/No error(D).
20. The teacher told the students that the Sun ___ a star.
    (A) is (B) was
    (C) had been (D) were
21. He ____ the movie yesterday.
    (A) saw (B) has seen
    (C) had seen (D) would have seen
22. If I ____ in his shoes, I would die with shame.
    (A) am (B) was
    (C) were (D) have been
23. It is time we ____ something to stop road accidents.
    (A) do (B) did
    (C) does (D) had done better

24. When the thief entered the house, the watchman on duty was fast ___ .
(A) asleep (B) aslept
(C) sleeping (D) sleep

25. Half of the movie____ over.
(A) is (B) has
(C) are (D) were

Directions (Q. 26-30): In each of these questions, two sentences (I) and (II) are given. Each sentence has a blank in it. Four words (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given below the two sentences. Out of these, only one fits at both the places in the context of of each sentence. Find the correct answer.

26. **(I)** The pet shop had a ____ dog for sale.
(II) I plan to use the ____ money to pay for my education.
(A) pet (B) earned
(C) prize (D) borrowed

27. **(I)** A ____ keeps track of a patient's heartbeats in the ICU.
(II) This year I have been made the ___ of my class.
(A) leader
(B) machine
(C) instrument
(D) monitor

28. **(I)** I am yet to receive the latest ____ of this journal.
(II) We should talk about this ___ as early as possible to avoid conflict.
(A) issue (B) edition
(C) aspect (D) findings

29. **(I)** During that period,I had a ____ of work that was to be done.
(II) The salesman told us that the appliance we bought was the best of the ____ .
(A) heap (B) season
(C) lot (D) plenty

30. **(I)** He will ____ the boards to make a boat.
(II) I ___ him in the theatre yesterday.
(A) saw (B) tore
(C) broke (D) sawed

Answer

1. (C)	2. (C)	3. (B)	4. (B)	5. (C)	6. (D)	7. (B)	8. (A)
9. (C)	10. (B)	11. (C)	12. (B)	13. (A)	14. (A)	15. (C)	16. (B)
17. (B)	18. (B)	19. (B)	20. (A)	21. (A)	22. (C)	23. (B)	24. (A)
25. (A)	26. (C)	27. (D)	28. (A)	29. (C)	30. (A)		

Explanation of answers

1.(C) 'Might' is the correct option as it denotes a bit of possibility.
2.(C) 'Is' is the correct option as the verb 'depicts' is in present tense.
3.(B) 'lend' is the correct answer.
'Borrow' means to 'get temporarily'.
'Lend' means to 'give temporarily'.
4.(B) 'Becomes' must replace 'become'. 'smoke' being an uncountable noun takes a singular verb.
5.(C) 'did' must replace 'does' as the action is of past.
6.(D) No improvement.
7.(B) 'Have' must replace 'am having'. When 'have' means 'to possess' it does not take 'ing' form.
8.(A) 'Hung' must replace 'hanged'.
9.(C) 'Rise' is the correct option.
'Raise' means 'to lift'. 'Rise' means 'to increase' or 'to grow up'.
10.(B) 'Lie' must be used. 'shall' takes 'V_1' form.
11.(C) 'Belongs' must be used as 'box' is the main subject here and 'belong' generally does not take 'ing' form.
12.(B) 'Went' is the correct option as the action is of past.
13.(A) 'Were' must replace 'was'. 'Were' comes with all subjects in imaginary sentences.
14.(A) 'There is so much filth' must be used as 'filth' is an uncountable noun and hence will take singular form, singular verb and adjective 'much'.
15.(C) 'Pulled' is the correct form. Must + be + V_3
16.(B)
17.(B) 'How' will come before 'to drive'. It Verbs like 'know', 'wonder', 'learn' and 'teach' are followed by infinitive (to+V_1), a 'wh' family will precede the 'infinitive'.
18.(B) See explanation of 17.
19.(B) See explanation of 17.
20.(A) 'Is' must be used as it is a universal truth.
21.(A) 'Saw' is the correct option as the sentence has a past time given in it.
22.(C) 'Were' is the correct option.
23.(B) 'Did' must be used. ('It is time + sub' takes V_2)
24.(A) 'Asleep' is the correct option.
25.(A) 'Is' is the correct option as half of a singular noun (movie) will take singular verb.
26.(C); Prize means 'a reward' as well as 'something desired'.
30.(A); Saw (V_1) means to cut with a saw (a tool used to cut wood etc.)

VERB & TENSE-1

1. Choose the correct sentence-
(A) How dare you touch me ?
(B) How do you dare touch me ?
(C) How dare you to touch me ?
(D) How dared you touch me ?

2. If you heat ice, it ____.
(A) will melt (B) melts
(C) would melt (D) could melt

3. It's time the children ____ in bed.
(A) are (B) will be
(C) were (D) could be

4. Neurotoxin attacks (A)/ the nervous system (B)/ and damage it. (C)/ No error (D).

5. All his children (A)are knowing(B)/ at least one foreign language. (C)/ No error(D).

6. He has gone to Kolkata last week .
(A) went to Kolkata last week
(B) has left for Kolkata last week
(C) has proceeded to to Kolkata last week
(D) No improvement

7. I have been ringing the doorbell five times but no one has answered.
(A) I had been ringing the doorbell
(B) I am ringing the doorbell
(C) I have rung the doorbell
(D) No improvement

8. I am looking forward to _____ you.
(A) receive
(B) receiving
(C) have received
(D) be receiving

9. Measles_____ a relatively harmless disease.
(A) are (B) have
(C) had (D) is

10. I am not used to _____ on the left.
(A) driving (B) drive
(C) having driven (D) driven

11. Raman is having a good ear for music.
(A) Raman has a good ear
(B) Raman is owning a good ear
(C) Raman is possessing a good ear
(D) No improvement

12. When he will arrive, the band will play the National Anthem.
(A) After he will arrive
(B) If he would arrive
(C) When he arrives
(D) No improvement

13. He didn't know (A)/ whether he will enjoy (B)/ himself./ No error (D)

14. Let you and I (A)/ press our minds (B)/ into thinking out./ the best solution (D).

15. The soldiers were instructed to ___ restraint and handle the situation peacefully.
(A) control (B) remain
(C) enforce (D) exercise

16. A large sum of money (A)/ was kept aside (B) / for the education of the child by me. (C)/No error(D).

17. None of my friends (A)/ are applying (B) / for this job. (C)/No error(D).

18. Lack of winter rains (A)/have delayed the sowing of (B) / wheat crop in the area. (C)/No error(D).

19. If you will come tomorrow (A)/ we can go to the market (B)/ and do our own shopping together. (C)/No error(D).

20. News travel (A)/ very fast today (B)/ due to advancement in technology. (C)/No error(D).

21. The Chairman made it clear at the meeting (A)/ that he will not step down (B)/from his position as chairman.(C)/No error(D).

22. Just as he was driving along the road, (A)/ a bus pulled up and the driver asked him (B)/if he has seen a briefcase on the road.(C)/No error(D).

23. The train should arrive (A)/ at 7.30 in the morning (B)/but it was almost an hour late.(C)/No error(D).

24. Unless he does not leave this house, I will not say anything .
(A) left (B) leaves
(C) has left
(D) No improvement

25. The price of cars (A)/ have been reduced (B)/recently.(C)/No error(D)

26. The baby usually doesn't cry but__ .
(A) he is crying a lot today
(B) he cries a lot today
(C) he is not crying a lot today
(D) he has been crying a lot today

27. It is ten years since I have begun living here.
(A) begun (B) had begun
(C) began (D) No improvement

28. I have been staying here ____ last week.
(A) since (B) for
(C) from
(D) None of the above

29. **Identify the correct tense which has been used in the sentence-**
By the end of this year he will have saved a lot of money.
(A) Future perfect continuous tense
(B) Simple future tense
(C) Future continuous tense
(D) Future perfect tense

30. The meeting ____ at 4pm sharp.
(A) starting (B) starts
(C) start
(D) would start

Answer

1. (A)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (C)	5. (B)	6. (A)	7. (C)	8. (B)
9. (D)	10. (A)	11. (A)	12. (C)	13. (B)	14. (A)	15. (D)	16. (C)
17. (B)	18. (B)	19. (A)	20. (A)	21. (B)	22. (C)	23. (A)	24. (B)
25. (B)	26. (A)	27. (C)	28. (A)	29. (D)	30. (B)		

Explanation of answers

1.(A); If 'dare' as a modal is used in an interrogative sentence, it is followed by 'V_1' (bare infinitive).

2.(B); The sentence is a universal truth.

3.(C); 'Were' will be used .'It is time' is followed by V_2 if a 'sub' follows 'It is time'.

4.(C); 'Damages' must replace 'damage' 'Neurotoxin' is a singular subject.

5.(B); 'Know' will replace 'are knowing'. 'Know' usually comes without 'ing'.

6.(A); 'Last week' refers to past time. Hence the sentence should be in past tense.

7.(C); Present perfect tense is used in the latter part of the sentence hence the first part too should be in present perfect tense.

8. (B); 'Receiving' will be used. 'Looking forward to' is following by a 'Gerund'.

9. (D); 'Is' will be used. 'Measles' is the name of a disease and hence takes singular verb with it.

10.(A); 'Driving' will be used. 'Used to' is followed by a Gerund if 'used to' is preceded by a 'verb'.

11.(A); If 'Have' shows possession, it is not used in 'V_1 + ing' form.

12.(C); 'When he arrives' is the correct option.

13.(B); 'Would' must replace 'will' as the sentence is in past.

14.(A); 'Me' must replace 'I'. 'Let' is followed by the object form of pronoun.

15.(D);

16.(C); 'by me' must follow 'was kept aside' to give the most appropriate meaning to the sentence.

17.(B); 'Is' must replace 'are'. 'None' takes a singular verb.

18.(B); 'Has' must replace 'have'. 'Lack' is the subject here which takes a singular verb.

19.(A); 'Will' must be omitted. 'Will' is not used in 'If clause'.

20.(A); 'Travels' must replace 'Travel'. News is a singular subject and takes singular verb.

21.(B); 'Would' must replace 'will'. Sentence is in Past tense.

22.(C); 'Had' must replace 'has'. All other verbs of the sentence are in Past Tense.

23.(A); Change 'should arrive' into 'should have arrived'. The action is of past.

24.(B); 'Leaves' is the correct option. 'Unless' is not followed by 'not'.

25.(B); Change 'have' into 'has'. 'Price' a singular subject takes singular verb.

27.(C); The action of living there already started.

28.(A); 'Since' is used for 'point of time'.

29.(D);

30.(B); The action is planned future action hence simple present tense is the best option.

VERB & TENSE-2

1. He asked me if I had ever dressed in black.
   (A) He said to me,"Have you ever dressed in black ?"
   (B) He said to me,"Had you ever dressed in black ?"
   (C) He said to me,"Did you ever dress in black ?"
   (D) He said to me,"You have ever dressed in black ?"
2. He asked me if I had seen the Taj Mahal .
   (A) He said to me,"Have you seen the Taj Mahal ?"
   (B) He said to me,"Had you seen the Taj Mahal ?"
   (C) He said to me,"Did you ever see the Taj Mahal ?"
   (D) He said to me,"You have seen the Taj Mahal ?"
3. He told me that he had not visited that place the previous night
   (A) He said to me,"I have not visited this place last night" .
   (B) He said to me, "I had not visited this place last night" .
   (C) He said to me, "I did not visit this place last night" .
   (D) He said to me, "I did not visited this place last night" .
4. The poor woman (A)/ grinded the spices (B)/ and sold them in the market. (C)/ No error (D).
5. She said to me,"Who is the woman in the red dress ?"
   (A) She asked me who the woman in the red dress could be.
   (B) She asked me who is the woman in the red dress.
   (C) She asked me who the woman in the red dress was.
   (D) She asked me who was the woman in red dress.
6. A drive has been launched to fight Dengue in Kolkata
   (A) campaign (B) revolution
   (C) camp (D) No improvement
7. Maggie took a hot bath because she was working in the garden all afternoon.
   (A) is (B) has
   (C) had been (D) No improvement
8. He who will bid the highest will get the product.
   (A) who bids the highest
   (B) who the highest bids
   (C) who would bid the highest
   (D) No improvement
9. If strict security measures were taken, the tragedy might have been ____ .
   (A) averted (B) removed
   (C) controlled (D) restrained
10. Night came on and the room ____ dark.
    (A) is growing (B) has grown
    (C) grew (D) will grow
11. They could not tell me why did he not eat his lunch.
    (A) why not had he eaten
    (B) why he did not eat
    (C) why had he not eaten
    (D) No improvement

12. They had reached the station before the train _____
(A) left
(B) was leaving
(C) had left
(D) had been left

13. Rohan had been playing(A)/ for his club for fifteen years (B)/ when his elbow got injured./ No error (D)

14. If he had time he will call you.
(A) would have (B) would have had
(C) has (D)No improvement

15. The soldiers were instructed to _____ restraint and handle the situation peacefully.
(A) control (B) remain
(C) enforce (D) exercise

16. The U.S (A)/ don't want(B) / India in the Security Council. (C)/No error(D).

17. The clients are waiting outside since morning and will continue to wait until you meet them.
(A) have waited
(B) have been waiting
(C) were waiting
(D) No improvement

18. I have got your letter yesterday (A)/ and felt happy to learn (B) / of your recovery. (C)/No error(D).

19. Sam is working (A)/ in a bank in Chennai (B)/ for the past five years. (C)/No error(D).

20. My mother (A)/just has arrived (B) at the station. (C)/No error(D).

21. We have been knowing (A)/ each other (B)/since we were children. (C)/No error(D).

22. Increasing racism and hate crimes (A)/ casted a shadow(B)/over elections.(C)/No error(D).

23. At some seasons (A)/ some areas on Mars (B)/is subject to strong wind.(C)/No error(D).

24. Slow and steady____ the race .
(A) is winning (B) wins
(C) will win (D) win

25. I whistled thrice (A)/ with full might and raise my arms (B)/towards the sky.(C)/No error(D)

26. The thief escaped (A)/before (B)/I opened the door.(C)/No error(D)

27. She asked me ____ .
(A) what was the time
(B) what is the time
(C) what was time
(D) what the time was

28. Each of the students (A)/ stand up and say 'Yes' (B)/when his or her name is called by the teacher.(C)/ No error(D)t

29. It ____ very hot tomorrow.
(A) is (B) will be
(C) is being (D) has been

30. I am ____ a movie
(A) noticing (B) looking
(C) watching (D) seeing

Answer

1. (A)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (B)	5. (C)	6. (A)	7. (C)	8. (A)
9. (A)	10. (C)	11. (B)	12. (A)	13. (D)	14. (C)	15. (D)	16. (B)
17. (B)	18. (A)	19. (A)	20. (B)	21. (A)	22. (B)	23. (C)	24. (B)
25. (B)	26. (A)	27. (D)	28. (B)	29. (B)	30. (C)		

Explanation of Some answers

1.(A); Here action is important. Hence 'Present perfect tense' is the best option.
2.(A); Explanation same as 1.
3.(C); Past time is given. It means the action is of past and hence 'simple past tense' is best suited.
4.(B); Change 'grinded' into 'ground'. V_3 of 'grind' (पीसना) is 'ground'.
5.(C); Where the sentence is assertive, the verb follows the subject. Here 'the woman in the red dress' is the subject.
6.(A); 'Drive' and 'Campaign' mean the same. 'To launch a scheme or campaign' is more in use.
7.(C); ; 'All afternoon' denotes a period of time hence perfect continuous is the best option.
8.(A); 'Double future' doesn't come in a sentence. The first action must be in simple present tense.
9.(A); Tragedy and accidents are averted (to prevent from happening).
10.(C); The action is of past.
11.(B); Sentence is not interrogative. Assertive form will follow 'why'.
12.(A); When two actions took place in past one after the other, the 1st action is in past perfect tense and the 2nd in simple past tense.
14.(C); When two actions is to take place in future, the 1st action is in simple present tense (change 'had' into 'has') and the 2nd action is in 'simple future tense'. ('He will call you' is given in the sentence.)
15.(D); You exercise restraint, your rights, (to vote etc.)
16.(B); Change 'don't' into 'doesn't'. U.S is a singular noun.
18.(A); Change 'have got' into 'got'. The action is of past.
19.(A); Change 'is' into 'has been'. 'For the past five years' makes it clear that the action is of perfect continuous tense.
20.(B); Change 'Just has arrived' into 'has just arrived'. Just comes after the 'helping verb' but before the main verb.
21.(A); Change 'have knowing' into 'have known' as 'know' is generally not used in 'ing' form.
22.(B); V_1, V_2 and V_3 of 'cast' are same.
23.(C); Change 'is' into 'are' because 'areas' will take plural verb. Also change 'subject' (V1) (to force to undergo into 'subject' (V_3) as the sentence is in passive voice.)
24.(B) 'Slow' and 'steady' denote the same idea and hence will take singular verb.
25.(B); Change 'raise' into 'raised'. The sentence is in past.
26.(A); See explanation of question 12.
27.(D); See explanation of question 5.
28.(B); Change 'stand' into 'stands' and 'say' into 'says'. The sentence is in Simple Present Tense.
29.(B); Tomorrow' will take 'simple future tense'.

VERB & TENSE-3

1. Until you do not go to the station(A)/ to receive him (B)/ I can hardly feel at ease.(C)/ No error. (D)
2. I did not know where they were going (A)/ nor could I understand (B) /why had they left so soon. (C) /No error (D)
3. The call of the seas (A) /have always (B)/ found an echo in me. (C)/No error (D)
4. It is difficult to explain (A)/why did Rajgopalachari resigned (B)/from the Congress in 1940. (C) /No error.(D)
5. The boss reminded them of the old saying(A)/that honesty was the best policy,(B)/ and told them that they had better be honest in their work.(C)/ No error.(D)
6. 'Guliver's Travels' are (A)/ the most fascinating adventure story (B)/that I have ever read.(C) No error. (D)
7. The way he's behaving,(A)/ he'll soon spill the beans, (B)/ I'm afraid. (C)/ No error. (D)
8. We swam up to the drowning man, caught hold of his clothes (A)/ before he could go down (B)/again and pulled him, out safe to the shore.(C)/ No error. (D)
9. Meena was so tired (A)/ that she could not hardly (B) /talk to the guests for a few minutes.(C)/ No error.(D)
10. If I was knowing (A)/why he was absent,(B)/ I would have informed you.(C)/ No Error.(D)
11. There <u>is</u> no rain in our village for the last six months.
    (A) has been (B) was
    (C) had been (D) No improvement
12. Ramachandra Murthy and his family have been in Guyana <u>from</u> 1985.
    (A) since (B) about
    (C) on (D) No improvement
13. I <u>am living</u> in this town since 1980.
    (A) was living (B) shall live
    (C) have been living
    (D) No improvement
14. If I <u>was you</u> I should tell him the truth.
    (A) am you (B) were you
    (C) had been you (D) No improvement
15. Anil ought not <u>to tell</u> me your secret, but he did.
    (A) to be telling (B) tell
    (C) to have told (D) No improvement
16. <u>If I were him</u> I would not accept the offer.
    (A) If I was him (B) If I were he
    (C) If I had he
    (D) No improvement
17. What the nation needs <u>is people of character</u>.
    (A) are the people of character
    (B) are people of character
    (C) is a people of character
    (D) No improvement
18. We now come to the important question of where this great swarm of galaxies <u>have come from</u>.

(A) have come
(B) has come from
(C) are coming from
(D) No improvement

19. I never saw you at the party yesterday.
(A) have not seen
(B) did not see
(C) had never seen
(D) No improvement

20. I did not wait for him because he went out before I arrived.
(A) has gone out
(B) had gone out
(C) had been out
(D) No improvement

21. Whenever I saw him he has been reading the same novel.
(A) had been reading
(B) read
(C) was reading
(D) No improvement

22. Since the beginning of the term, we are spending a lot of time on poetry,
(A) spent (B) will spend
(C) have spent (D) No improvement

23. Never I have seen such breathtaking scenery !
(A) Never have I (B) Ever I have
(C) I cannot ever
(D) No improvement

24. Dickens' novels, like many writers, are largely autobiographical.
(a) like those of many other writers
(B) like so many others
(c) like many other novelists
(D) No improvement

25. It is necessary to _____ that adequate standards are maintained
(A) insure (B) influence
(C) ensure (D) control

Answer

1. (A)	2. (C)	3. (B)	4. (B)	5. (B)	6. (A)	7. (A)	8. (B)
9. (B)	10. (A)	11. (A)	12. (A)	13. (C)	14. (B)	15. (D)	16. (B)
17. (D)	18. (B)	19. (B)	20. (B)	21. (A)	22. (C)	23. (A)	24. (A)
25. (C)							

Explanation of answers

1 (A); 'Not' must be omitted. 'Until' does not take 'not'.
2 (C); 'They had' must replace 'had they' as it is not a question.
3 (B); 'Have' must replace 'has'. Verb will agree with 'Call'.
4 (B); 'Did' should be omitted, as it is not a question.
5 (B); 'Is' must replace 'was'. 'Honesty is the best policy' is a maxim.
6 (A); 'Are' must be replaced with 'is'. " Gulliver's Travels" is a singular subject.
7 (A); 'Behave' normally doesn't take 'ing' form. Change 'is behaving' into behaves'.
8 (B); 'Would' will replace 'Could', as here we are not talking about his ability to go down.
9 (B); 'Hardly' and 'not' can't be used together.
10(A); 'Had known' must replace 'was knowing'. Sub + had + V_3, sub would have + V_3 is the formula of past conditional sentences.
11(A); Since 'for + time' is given, use perfect tense.
12(A); 'Since' must replace 'from'. 'Since' is used with 'Point of time' when denoting past.
13(C); 'Have been living' should be used as the sentence is in Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
14(B); 'Were you' should be used. In conditional sentence, when an imaginary post is expressed, 'were' follows all the subject.
15(C); The sentence is of past.
16(B); Here 'him' cannot be used as it is not an object here. For imaginary posts, we use, 'were' with all the subjects.
17(D); Here 'verb' according to 'what' must be used.
18(B); 'Has come from' should be used. 'Swarm' is a collective noun and it takes singular verb.
19(B); 'Did not see' must be used as 'yesterday' i.e a past time is given.
20(B); The action of going out took place first and then 'my arriving'. Use past perfect tense.
21(A); It is not just once (see word 'whenever'). For a period of time, we use perfect continuous tense'.
22(C);
23(A); 'Never have I' should be used. Inversion form is required here as negative introductory sentences take inversion.
24(A); 'Like those of many other writers' should be used, as we are talking about novels by other writers in comparison to those of Dickens.
25(C); 'Ensure' must be used as it means 'to make sure'.
Ensure- To make sure
Insure-To protect against risk.

VERB, TENSE, SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT & CONDITIONAL SENTENCES -1

1. He had not even seen her presence in the same room.
   (A) rejected (B) registered
   (C) regretted (D) No improvement
2. He is on the brink of financial ruin.
   (A) periphery of
   (B) boundary of
   (C) side of
   (D) No improvement
3. Prohibition is better than cure.
   (A) Prevention (B) Preparedness
   (C) Preventive (D) No improvement
4. Being very late, Manoj (A)/ could not return back (B)/ from Meerut last night. (C)/ No error.(D)
5. Nothing has (A)/ or will be (B)/ more tragic than his demise (C)/ No error. (D)
6. The exam_____at 10 a.m. tomorrow.
   (A) begins (B) is beginning
   (C) would begin (D) begin
7. If I had known it was your birthday, I _____baked a cake.
   (A) would have (B) will have
   (C) have
   (D) would not have
8. My sister along with her two children _____arrived.
   (A) is (B) are
   (C) has (D) have
9. You have no_____to order me.
   (A) authority (B) author
   (C) permission (D) audacity
10. The Manager gave his _____to the proposal.
    (A) consent (B) accent
    (C) ascent (D) soothe
11. The biggest(1) / health burden that India (2) / is set to face in the coming years (3) /is tackle obesity (4)/ No error (5)
12. The policemen, who (1) / was deployed heavily (2) / in the area, did nothing to (3)/dissuade the protesters.(4)/ No error (5)
13. Festivals are prime occasions (1) / for splurging on presents and owing to improved economic situation (2) / the youths is gung-ho (3) /about breaking all previous records.(4)/ No error (4)
14. Not only has the commerce ministry fixed (1)/extraordinarily high minimum prices for onion exports (2)/but also made licences mandatory(3)/for every consignment.(4)/ No error (5)
15. With a view to avoid another caste conflict (1)/the police department has deployed additional police forces (2)/ in the village, while the administration as well as police officials(3)/is monitoring the situation.(4)/No error (5)
16. The pick-pocket was arrested (A)/ and his pockets (B)/searched.(C)/ No error. (D)
17. Many robbers were killed (A)/ and one taken (B)/ prisoner.(C)/ Noerror. (D)
18. Hinduism (A)/ is in existence (B)/ from time immemorial.(C)/No error. (D)
19. Every pen and every pencil (A)/ in the room (B)/ were in order.(C)/No error. (D)
20. You mistake in thinking (A)/ that I am (B)/ planning against moving to London.No error. (D)
21. Diligence and perseverence (A)/ are needed (B)/to succeed in life (C)/No error. (D)

22. All but one was spared.
(A) All, but one, was spared.
(B) All, but one, was spared.
(C) All ,but one, were spared.
(D) No improvement

23. Never I knew that the pleasant ride would turn into a nightmare.
(A) Never did I knew
(B) Never did I know
(C) Never I know
(D) No improvement

24. Many of the city's narrow streets have been _____.
(A) distinguished
(B) widened
(C) doubled
(D) rehabilitated

25. Only the Chairman_____ to the proposal to build more houses.
(A) avoided
(B) admitted
(C) prevented
(D) objected

Answer

1. (D)	2. (D)	3. (A)	4. (B)	5. (A)	6. (B)	7. (A)	8. (C)
9. (A)	10. (A)	11. (D)	12. (B)	13. (C)	14. (C)	15. ( )	16. (C)
17. (B)	18. (B)	19. (C)	20. (A)	21. (B)	22. (C)	23. (B)	24. (B)
25. (D)							

Explanation of Some answers

1. (D); You register your own presence. You notice others' presence.
2. (D); 'On the brink of' means 'about to happen'.
4. (B); 'Return back' is a superfluous expression Remove 'back'.
5. (A); Add 'been' after has. 'Has' takes V_3 While will takes 'V_1'. Use both forms.
6. (A); For future planned action, we use simple present tense for official purpose.
7. (A); Conditional Sentence → sub+had+V_3, Sub + would + have + V_3.
8. (C); If two subjects are joined by 'along with', the verb agrees with the 1st subject.
11.(4); Change 'tackle' into 'tackling' or 'how to tackle'.
12.(2); Change 'was' into 'were'. 'Policeman' will take plural verb.
13.(3); 'Youths' being plural will take plural verb 'are'.
14.(3); Change 'made' into 'has made' as the sentence has started with present perfect tense.
15.(1); Change 'avoid' into 'avoiding'. 'with a view to' is followed by 'V_1+ing'.
16.(C); Change 'searched' into 'were searched' as the 1st part of the sentence is in passive voice.
17.(B); Change 'taken' into 'was taken' as the 1st part of the sentence is in passive voice.
18.(B); Change 'is' into 'has been' as 'from/since + time' is used in perfect tense or perfact continuous tense.
19.(C); 'Every' takes singular verb. Hence Change 'were' into 'was'.
20.(A); Change 'mistake' into 'have mistaken' or 'have made a mistake'.
21.(B); Change 'are' into 'is' . Here 'diligence and perseverance' mean the same hence singular verb will be used.
23.(B); Negative introductory sentences take inversion form.

VERB, TENSE, SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT & CONDITIONAL SENTENCES -2

1. She_____ college late that day.
   (A) was reaching (B) reaching
   (C) is reached (D) reached
2. The Sun_____brightly.
   (A) shone (B) shining
   (C) shine (D) is shine
3. Lokesh was busy when we____ to see him.
   (A) go (B) went
   (C) gone (D) goes
4. The date of the function_____ not been decided yet.
   (A) have (B) has
   (C) was (D) is
5. Our geography teacher told (A)/ to study the map of India (B)/ for a test.(C)/ No error. (D)
6. My brother-in-law (A)/ who lives in Mumbai (B)/have come to stay with us. (C) No error.(D)
7. Neither Ted nor John are going.
   (A) have been going(B)were going
   (C) is going
   (D) No improvement
8. You have played instead of worked
   (A) working
   (B) having worked
   (C) being worked
   (D) No improvement
9. An instant later pandemonium was broken out.
   (A) had broken
   (B) was breaking
   (C) broke
   (D) No improvement
10. The Supreme Court has _____ tourism in the core area of the forest.
    (A) propagated
    (B) encapsulated
    (C) forced (D) prohibited
11. The Indian team should fare well, shouldn't they ?
    (A) oughtn't they (B) shouldn't it
    (C) should it (D) No improvement
12. The performance of the maestro left the audience entranced.
    (A) attentive (B) enamoured
    (C) attracted
    (D) No improvement
13. An increase in crimes against women have been reported in the newspapers recently.
    (A) are being reported
    (B) has been reported
    (C) has been written
    (D) No improvement
14. Arun has_____ his work.
    (A) completely (B) completing
    (C) complete (D) completed

15. Rather than ____ others, why don't you look for your own mistakes ?
(A) helping (B) pointing
(C) blaming (D) watching

16. We have been living in this house _____1965.
(A) when (B) for
(C) before (D) since

17. Since Amit was an _____ photographer, he did not charge any money for taking our picture.
(A) amateur
(B) professional
(C) useless (D) unknown

18. The director along with his assistants /(A) have thoroughly examined (B)/ the new proposals. (C)/No error.(D)

19. You are a very lovable person (A)/but I (B)/ am not loving you. (C)/ No error. (D)

20. The bunch of keys (A) /have been lost (B)/ by my mother early in the morning. (C)/ No Error. (D)

21. We ought serve(A)/our elders(B)/in the family. (C)/ No Error. (D)

22. Wear something warm (A) /lest you should not (B)/ catch a cold. (C)/No Error. (D)

23. I found (A)/that all my money(B)/ have gone. (C)/No error. (D)

24. Hurry up lest(A)/you should not (B)/ miss the train. (C)/ No Error. (D)

25. Akbar was (A) / one of the finest king (B)/ that India ever had. (C)/No Error. (D)

26. Someone knock (A)/at the door (B) / when I was having bath. (C)/ No Error. (D)

27. He jumped (A) /in the river (B)/to save the drowning child. (C)/ No Error.(D)

28. Each of us(A) /have done(B)/the assignment. (C)/No Error. (D)

29. Nobody will ___the fact that she is honest.
(A) defy (B) deify
(C) dignify (D) deny

30. Silkworms like____ on the leaves of the mulberry tree.
(A) feeding (B) fed
(C) feed (D) food

Answer

1. (D)	2. (A)	3. (B)	4. (B)	5. (A)	6. (C)	7. (C)	8. (A)
9. (C)	10. (D)	11. (B)	12. (B)	13. (B)	14. (D)	15. (C)	16. (D)
17. (A)	18. (B)	19. (C)	20. (B)	21. (A)	22. (A)	23. (C)	24. (B)
25. (B)	26. (A)	27. (B)	28. (B)	29. (D)	30. (A)		

Explanation of Some answers

1.(D); Action is of past. Use V_2.
2.(A); None other option is appropriate.
3.(B); Action is of past.
4.(B); Sentences that has 'yet' are in present perfect negative tense.
5.(A); Add 'object' after 'told'. Verb 'tell' takes an object after it.
6.(C); Change 'have' into 'has' as subject 'brother-in-law' is a singular subject.
7.(C); When two subject are joined by neither...nor' the verb agrees with the nearest subject. 'John' will take singular verb.
8.(A); Prepositions takes 'gerund' after them.
10.(D); To protect ecosystem 'tourism' is generally 'prohibited' in forests.
11.(B); Here team is a collective noun and hence will take singular pronoun.
12.(B); 'Enamored' means 'attracted'.
13.(B); Singular verb 'has' will follow 'increase' (singular noun).
17.(A); 'Amateur' does something as hobby and not for money.
18.(B); When two subjects are joined by 'along with' the verb agrees with the 1st subject. 'Director' will take singular verb 'has'.
19.(C); Change 'I am loving' into 'love'. 'Love' usually doesn't take 'ing' form.
20.(B); 'Bunch' a singular subject will take singular verb 'has'.
22.(A); Change 'wear' into 'put on'. wear – पहने हुए होना, put on– पहनना
23.(C); Change 'have' into 'has'. Money takes singular verb unless we use monies (amount of money)
24.(B); Remove 'not'. 'Lest... should' doesn't take 'not'.
25.(B); Change 'king' into 'kings'. We talk about 'One of the + Plural Noun'.
26.(A); Change 'Knock' into 'knocked'. The action is of past.
27.(B); Change 'in' into 'into'. To show motion inside something, we use 'into'.
28.(B); Change 'have' into 'has'.
29.(D); 'Deny' means 'to refuse to accept on admit'.
30.(A); 'Like' is followed by a 'gerund'.

He, She, Baby, Abode and Groups

S.No.	Animal	Male	Female	Offspring	Home	Groups
1.	Ant	Drone	Queen	Larva, Pupa	Formicary/ Ant nest	Colony, Army, Swarm
2.	Ass	Jack	Jenny	Foal	Barn, Shed	Drove, Pace, Herd
3.	Bee	Drone	Queen	Larva, Pupa	Hive, Apiary	Swarm, Erst, Hive
4.	Bear	Boar she-bear	Sow,	Cub	Den	Sloth, Sleuth
5.	Cattle	Bull	Cow	Calf	Cow shed, byre	Herd, drove
6.	Cat	Tom cat	Queen	Kitten	Cattery	Clowder
7.	Camel	Bull	Cow	Calf	-	Caravan, Train Flock
8.	Chicken	Rooster	Hen	Chicken	Coop	Brood
9.	Dog	Dog	Bitch	Puppy	Kennel Litter (Puppies)	Pack (dogs)
10.	Deer	Buck, Stag	Doe	Fawn	Home Range	Herd
11.	Duck	Drake	Duck	Duckling	Nest, pen	Flock, Brace, Paddling
12.	Frog	-	-	Tadpole, Froglet,	Froggery,	Army, Colony Knot (group of toads)
13.	Fox	Fox	Vixen	Cub	Den	Skulk
14.	Fish	-	-	Alevin, fry Fingerling	Aquarium, Pond	School, Shoal
15.	Goose	Gander	Goose	Gosling	-	Gaggle, Skein
16.	Goat	Billy, buck	Nanny, Doe	Kid	Pen	Tribe, Drove, Herd, Flock
17.	Horse	Stallion Gelding	Mare	Colt (male), Filly (female), Foal	Stable	Herd
18.	Hare	Buck, Jack		Doe	Leveret	Burrow

22 CHAPTER

Model Paper for SSC Tier-I

Practice Set-1

Directions: In question numbers 1 to 5, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is no error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (D) .

1. Radha asked Mohan(A)/how could he(B)/ kill the tiger without weapon. (C)/ No error (D).
2. India is the (A)/ most vibrant democracies (B)/ of the world. (C)/ No error (D).
3. Can you think about (A)/ anything which is (B)/ to be done. (C)/ No error (D).
4. Most of the students, (A)/ especially who have not done (B)/ his homework, are absent. (C)/ No error (D).
5. She is stronger (A)/ enough to do it (B)/ whenever she wants. (C)/ No error (D).

Directions: In question numbers 6 to 10, sentences are given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Choose the correct alternative out of the four .

6. The economics of industrial development _____ complex.
   (A) has (B) is
   (C) are (D) have
7. This forceps _____ broken.
   (A) is (B) are
   (C) have (D) could
8. You can take of these shirts.
   (A) any one (B) anyone
   (C) everyone (D) no one
9. The family, _____ is the basic unit of society, is losing its appeal.
   (A) which (B) that
   (C) who (D) whom
10. What is needed here ____ spotlights.
    (A) are (B) is
    (C) were (D) was

Directions : In question numbers 11 to 15, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase and bold in the sentence. Choose the best alternative.

11. Bolt from the blue
    (A) unexpected rain
    (B) Heaven's blessing
    (C) Unexpected calamity
    (D) God's will
12. To flow with the tide
    (A) To follow the nature
    (B) To do as others do
    (C) To Enjoy the tide
    (D) To swim against the current
13. To carry coal to New castle
    (A) To do something that is unnecessary
    (B) To make coal reach at castle
    (C) To overdo something
    (D) To extend the duration
14. Know how many beans make five
    (A) To know counting
    (B) To know how to cook beans
    (C) to creat history
    (D) to be well informed
15. On the cards
    (A) Likely to happen
    (B) Put money on cards
    (C) Likely to hit
    (D) Likely to travel

Directions : In question numbers 16 to 19, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

16. Amateur
    (A) Professional (B) Lazy
    (C) Agile
    (D) Non-professional
17. Anomalous
    (A) Abnormal (B) Usual
    (C) Indifferent (D) Quick
18. Munificent
    (A) Cruel (B) Happy
    (C) Asinine (D) Cranky
19. Spineless
    (A) Honest (B) Rowdy
    (C) Couragcous (D) Unseen

Directions : In question numbers 20 to 23, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

20. Sycophant
    (A) Brave (B) Coward
    (C) Hard working (D) Lick-spittle
21. Voodoo
    (A) Vision (B) Black magic
    (C) Clear Vision (D) Suspicion
22. Ridicule
    (A) Deride (B) Obstruct
    (C) Enjoy (D) Derail
23. Indignation
    (A) Happiness (B) Shyness
    (C) Provocation (D) Anger

Directions : In question numbers 24 to 28, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below given are alternatives of the underlined part as (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (D).

24. The person, **whom we thought** was guilty, proved to be innocent.
    (A) that we thought
    (B) which we that
    (C) who we thought
    (D) No Improvement
25. The men and women avoided **each other.**
    (A) one another
    (B) both another
    (C) more another
    (D) No improvement
26. A treaty has been signed **between the three** nations.
    (A) of the three
    (B) among the three
    (C) all the three
    (D) No improvement
27. Which is the horse **which won last** time?
    (A) that won last
    (B) whom won last
    (C) who won last
    (D) No improvement
28. He is working hard **to success for** the examination.
    (A) for succeeding
    (B) for success off
    (C) to succeed in
    (D) No improvement

Directions: In question numbers 29 to 31, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet

29. (A) Sachet (B) Scahet
    (C) Shachet (D) Sahcet
30. (A) Gorumet (B) Gourmet
    (C) Gurmet (D) Guromet
31. (A) Obedient (B) Obident
    (C) Obidient (D) Obeidient

Directions: In question numbers 32 to 36, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

32. System for catching criminals
    (A) Dragnet (B) Hyperbole
    (C) Embrocation (D) Liniment
33. Any of the cross-bar of a ladder
    (A) Dulcet (B) Rung
    (C) Tenebrous (D) Merger

34. Using bombastic language
(A) Prognostication
(B) Exaggeration
(C) abused
(D) Magniloquent

35. Abnormal desire to murder
(A) Homicidomania
(B) Callomania
(C) Ablutomania
(D) Dipsomania

36. Government by saints
(A) Xenocracy (B) Hoplarchy
(C) Hagiarchy (D) Albocracy

Directions (37 to 96) : In the following passages some of the words have been left out. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Qua__ This Latin word in English is used as a preposition and means 'considered as' or 'in the role of'. Qua does not mean 'as regards', as it is often **37** to mean. So the following sentence is wrong.

The situation qua agriculture is better than the situation qua industry. More **38,** qua has a narrower **39** than as. What is missing **40** is the necessary **41** of an aspect of the subjects, or a point **42** view. Note that qua is not **43** by a or an. **44,** remember that qua is a rather formal **45.** Although qua cannot always replace 'as', 'as' can **46** replace qua.

37. (A) taken (B) took
(C) taking (D) take

38. (A) Honestly (B) Subtly
(C) Quickly (D) Entirely

39. (A) Mean (B) Meaning
(C) Text (D) Texting

40. (A) now (B) then
(C) than (D) here

41. (A) view (B) idea
(C) tool (D) kit

42. (A) for (B) with
(C) of (D) at

43 (A) followed (B) taken
(C) replaced (D) preceeded

44. (A) Totally (B) Honestly
(C) Exceedingly (D) Finally

45. (A) Word (B) Wording
(C) Lid (D) Cap

46. (A) usually (B) never
(C) finally (D) truly

Directions (47 to 50) : In these questions you have a brief passage with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and blacken the appropriate rectangles in the Answer Sheet.

I was amazed that P. Lambert ('Sydney Observer', 26.11.03) could defend the Tanzebian Government's decision to ban the meat exports on the grounds of minute traces of insecticide in one sample out of the 500 tested.

It is well known that the Tanzebians have been using huge quantities of highly toxic insecticides for the past two decades to control their mosquito infestations, and in fact, the average Tanzebian has far more insecticide residue in his own body than any Australian meat product. I believe that if I were to become a cannibal and actually eat a Tanzebian citizen, I would probably die of insecticide poisoning myself! It seems very hypocritical of the Tanzebians to be snubbing their noses at our meat product when they have such a record of insecticide abuse themselves.

47. Tanzebians use toxic insecticides to
(A) to ban meat export
(B) to overcome mosquitoes problem
(C) to breed mosquitoes
(D) to enjoy insecticide life

48. The average Tanzebian has
(A) More insecticide residue in his own body.
(B) Less insecticide residue in his own body than an Australian.

(C) More insecticide residue in his own body than an insect.
(D) Less insecticide residue in his own body than an insect.

49. What would happen, if the writer of this passage became a cannibal and eat a Tanzebian
(A) He would become an insect
(B) He would enjoy insecticide
(C) He would complain of insecticide
(D) He would die of insecticide poisoning

50. The writer of his passage seems to be:
(A) Elated as he would become cannibal
(B) Jeering at the Tanazebian Govt. to ban the meat product from Australia
(C) Mocking at the thought that the Tanazebians have a record of insecticide abuse.
(D) To be snubbing their noses at meat.

Answer-key

1. (B)	2. (A)	3. (A)	4. (C)	5. (A)	6. (B)	7. (C)	8. (A)	9. (A)	10. (B)
11. (A)	12. (B)	13.(D)	14. (D)	15. (A)	16. (A)	17. (B)	18. (A)	19.(C)	20. (D)
21. (B)	22. (A)	23.(D)	24. (C)	25. (A)	26. (D)	27. (A)	28. (C)	29.(A)	30. (B)
31. (A)	32. (A)	33.(B)	34. (D)	35. (A)	36. (A)	37. (A)	38. (B)	39.(B)	40. (D)
41. (B)	42. (C)	43.(D)	44. (D)	45. (A)	46. (A)	47. (B)	48. (A)	49.(D)	50. (B)

Explanations

1. (B); Change 'could he' into 'he could'. The sentence is not a question. Hence helping verb will come after the subject.
2. (A); Add 'one of ' before 'the'. India is 'one of the most vibrant democracies'.
3. (A); Change 'about' into 'of'. 'Think' is followed by preposition 'of '.
4. (C); Change 'his' into 'their'. Here the subject 'Most of the students' is plural. Hence the adjective used will be plural 'their' not singular 'his'
5. (A); 'Enough' is preceded by 'positive degree' of adjective and not by a 'comparative degree'.
6. (B); 'Economics' though plural in form is singular in meaning. If will take singular verb 'is'.
7.(C); 'Forceps' is an instrument with two handles. It will take plural verb 'have'.
8.(A); Any one is the correct answer. Here it means any shirt. 'Anyone' means any person.
10.(B); Here verb will be used that agrees with 'what'. Hence singular verb must be used.
11. Bolt from the blue – आकस्मिक घटना
12. To flow with the tide – समय/हालात के साथ चलना
13. To carry coal to New castle – गैरजरूरी कार्य करना
14. Know how many beans make five – अनुभव होना, समझदार होना

15. On the cards – सम्भावित

24.(C); Here due to 'we thought' we tend to use 'whom' because we assume that an object is needed but if here 'we thought' is irrelavant. 'The person' is the subject here hence 'who' will follow.

25.(A); When there are 'more than two', 'one another' is used.

26.(D); When the number is mentioned, 'between' can be used.

27.(A); 'Who' & 'Whom' are used for persons.

28.(C); We need a verb after 'to'. 'Success' is a noun while 'succeed' is a verb.

Meanings in alphabetical order

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Ablutomania	An abnormal desire to wash, especially the hands.	नहाने-धोने की अस्वाभाविक इच्छा विशेषत: हाथों को
Abuse	Misuse of power/to speak foul language	दुरुपयोग करना/गाली देना
Albocracy	Rule by Caucasians, especially Europeans.	सफेद नस्ल के लोगों द्वारा शासन विशेषत: यूरोपियन लोगों द्वारा
Amateur	non-professional	अव्यवसायी
Anomalous	not expected or usual	अनियमित
Asinine	very stupid and silly	मूर्ख
Callomania	A fondness or prejudice for French life manners etc.	फ्रॉसीसी जीवनशैली के प्रति लगाव या उसकी तरफदारी करना
Cannibal	that eats one's own species	स्वयं की प्रजाति खाने वाला
Cranky	eccentric	विचित्र
Derail	to leave its tracks	पटरी से उतरना
Deride	to make fun of someone	मजाक उड़ाना
Dipsomania	An insatiable craving for alcohol	शराब की लत
Dragnet	a series of actions that are done by the police in order to catch criminals	किसी मुजरिम को पड़कने का जाल
Dulcet	pleasant to hear	सुरीला, मधुर
Elate	very happy and excited	प्रफुल्लित
Embrocation	a liquid that is rubbed onto the body to reduce pain or stiffness in muscles	लोशन
Exaggerate	overstatement	बढ़ाकर कहना
Guilty	responsible for committing a crime or doing something bad or wrong	दोषी
Hagiarchy	Government by saints, holy men, or men in holy orders	धार्मिक लोगों की सरकार
Holarchy	a system composed of interacting holons.	होलोन को मिलाते हुए रची गई एक प्रणाली

Homicidomania	A mania for killing	हत्या करने का पागलपन
Hyperbole	language that describes something as better or worse than actual	किसी बात को घटा-बढ़ा कर कहना
Indignation	distress	नाराजगी
Liniment	a liquid that is rubbed on your skin to relieve pain or stiffness in your muscles	मरहम
Lunacy	madness	पागलपन
Magniloquent	using high-flown or bombastic language	आडंबरपूर्ण
Merger	the act or process of combining two or more businesses etc together	मेल
Munificent	very generous	उदारतापूर्ण
Prognostication	a statement about what is going to happen in the future	भविष्यवाणी
Provocation	an action or occurrence that causes someone to become angry	उकसाना
Ridicule	the act of making fun of someone in a cruel or harsh way	मजाक उड़ाना
Rung	any of the short bars that form the steps of a ladder	सीढ़ी का डंडा
Snub	to ignore in a deliberate and insulting way	अनादर करना
Spineless	lacking courage or strength	कायर
Spotlight	bright beam of light on a small area	प्रकाश बिन्दु
Sycophant	a person who praises others in order to get their approval	चमचा/चापलूस
Tenebrous	shut off from the light	अंधेरा
Toxic	containing poisonous substances	जहरीला
Vibrant	loud and powerful	चमकीला/आकर्षक
Voodoo	a type of religion involving magic and the worship of spirits	जादू-टोना
Xerocracy	Political influence achieved by copying and distributing leaflets and similar material	पेपरों एवं पत्रिकाओं को बाटतें हुए राजनीतिक सनप्रभुता हासिल करना

SSC Tier-I
Practice Set- 2

Directions: In question numbers 1 to 5, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is no error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (D) .

1. Be careful (A)/lest your pocket (B)/ should pick. (C)/ No error (D).
2. By whom (A)/ you were (B)/ taught grammar ? (C)/ No error (D).
3. The dog was killed (A)/ by him (B)/ by an iron rod. (C)/ No error (D).
4. Please convey (A)/ my best wishes (B)/ back to your parents. (C)/ No error (D).
5. Either he (A)/ or I (B)/ are wrong. (C)/ No error (D).

Directions: In question numbers 6 to 10, sentences are given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Choose the correct alternative out of the four .

6. As a result of _____ many unsuitable candidates were selected for the post.
   (A) tolerence (B) favouritism
   (C) humility (D) weakness
7. The problem of proliferation of nuclear arms is never going to be solved unless the two super powers agree to _____ .
   (A) a solution
   (B) understand each other
   (C) sit together
   (D) meet halfway
8. On second reading his poems strike us as singularly _____ of sublime emotions.
   (A) attributive
   (B) significative
   (C) symptomatic
   (D) evocative
9. His _____ directions misled us; we did not know which road to take.
   (A) Vague (B) complex
   (C) false (D) imaginary
10. There has been a _____ lack of efficiency in all the crucial areas of the working of Public Sector Undertakings.
    (A) positive (B) surprising
    (C) conspicuous (D) stimulating

Directions : In question numbers 11 to 15, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase and bold in the sentence. Choose the best alternative.

11. **Under someone's thumb**
    (A) beyond the control of
    (B) under the nose of
    (C) active
    (D) under the control of
12. **For better or worse**
    (A) sometimes
    (B) No matter the situation is good or bad
    (C) in good times (D) in bad times
13. The officer **kicked up a row** over the issue.
    (A) gave a kick in the air
    (B) made a great fuss
    (C) avoided the issue
    (D) gave strict orders
14. **To fall back on**
    (A) to oppose some
    (B) to suffer an injury on the back in an accident
    (C) to fail to do something inportant in time
    (D) to seek support out of necessity
15. She denied **point-blank** her involvement in the crime
    (A) directly (B) desperately
    (C) stubbornly (D) rudely

Directions : In question numbers 16 to 18, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

16. Augment
    (A) increase (B) defend
    (C) supplement (D) decrease
17. Ignominious
    (A) valuable (B) desirable
    (C) honourable (D) clever
18. Garrulous
    (A) quiet (B) exaggerated
    (C) gruesome (D) creative

Directions : In question numbers 19 to 21, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

19. Adhere
    (A) act reluctantly
    (B) give allegiance
    (C) waver frequently
    (D) read promptly
20. Repress
    (A) express (B) impress
    (C) curb (D) confuse
21. Vindictive
    (A) cruel (B) harsh
    (C) revengeful (D) rude

Directions: In question numbers 22 to 25, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet

22. (A) Pussant (B) Puiscent
    (C) Pussent (D) Puissant
23. (A) Playrite (B) Playright
    (C) Playwrite (D) Playwright
24. (A) Milionaire (B) Millionaire
    (C) Millionair
    (D) Millionnaire
25 (A) Entrepreneur
    (B) Enterprenure
    (C) Enterpreneur
    (D) Entreprenure

Directions : In question numbers 26 to 30, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below given are alternatives of the underlined part as (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (D).

26. He succeeded **by dint of** hard work.
    (A) by means of
    (B) by doing
    (C) by virtue of
    (D) No Improvement
27. My neighbour **is having** two cars.
    (A) is owning
    (B) has
    (C) is possessing
    (D) No improvement
28. He told **to us everything he knew**.
    (A) us everything he knew
    (B) us everything he is knowing
    (C) us everything he was knowing
    (D) No improvement
29. As I am tired, I **cannot be able** to climb this hill now.
    (A) can be able
    (B) will not be able
    (C) will not be possible
    (D) No improvement
30. In some cases, factors like low salary, lack of growth prospects and lack of motivation **compel all employee** to look for a change.
    (A) compel those employees
    (B) compelling all employees
    (C) compelling the employee
    (D) compel employees

Directions: In question numbers 31 to 35, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

31. Partly melted snow
    (A) Sludge (B) Slush
    (C) Slosh (D) Slash
32. Violation of the sanctity of the Church.

(A) Infringement (B) Irreverence
(C) Sacrilege
(D) Transgression

33. A strong dislike
(A) Reciprocity (B) Entreaty
(C) Animosity (D) Malice

34. Science regarding principles of classification.
(A) Taxidermy (B) Taxonomy
(C) Toxicology (D) Classicology

35. Soldiers who fight on horseback.
(A) Infantry (B) Artillery
(C) Cavalry (D) Armoured

Directions (36 to 45) : In the following passages some of the words have been left out. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

India and 25 other countries agreed to the Copenhagen accord even as other developing countries accepted it as an irreversible decision later. The accord came out of **36** bargaining lasting almost 20 hours among **37**, of governments of some of the most **38** countries of the world.

At the **39** of the day on Saturday, India **40** to have given ground on some **41** but blocked intrusion on other red lines. It had become **42** within the first week of the **43**, that the best ever the four emerging and **44** economies of the developing world were going to do was to defend the **45** economic resource sharing regimes.

36. (A) difficult (B) hard
(C) easy (D) early

37. (A) rulers (B) kings
(C) heads (D) chiefs

38. (A) influential (B) corrupted
(C) useless (D) beautiful

39. (A) middle (B) evening
(C) night (D) end

40. (A) proved (B) appeared
(C) viewed (D) cleared

41. (A) materials (B) thoughts
(C) issues (D) discussions

42 (A) evident (B) ambiguous
(C) vague (D) indecisive

43. (A) accord (B) talks
(C) issues (D) thought

44. (A) economic (B) political
(C) powerful
(D) praiseworthy

45. (A) expected
(B) existing
(C) resultant
(D) consequential

Directions (Q.196 to 200) : In these questions you have a brief passage with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and blacken the appropriate rectangles in the Answer Sheet.

Story telling is not in our genes. Neither it is an evolutionary history. It is the essence of what makes us human. Human beings progress by telling stories. One event can result in a great variety of stories being told about it. Sometimes, those stories are picked up and repeated and which ones are dropped and forgotten often determines how we progress. Our history, knowledge and understanding are all the collections of the few stories that survive. This includes the stories that we tell each other about the future, and how the future will turn out depends partly, possibly largely, on which stories we collectively choose to believe.

Some stories are designed to spread fear and concern. This is because some story-tellers feel that there is a need to raise some tensions. Some stories are frightening, they are like totemic warnings: "Fail to act now and we are doomed". Then, there are stories that indicate that all will be fine so long as we leave everything up to a few especially able adults. Currently, this trend is being led by those who call themselves 'rational optimists'.

They tend to claim that it is human nature to compete and also to succeed and to profit at the expense of other. The rational optimists however, do not realize how humanity has progressed over time through amiable social network and how large groups work in less selfishness and in the process accommodate rich and poor, high and low alike. This aspect in story-telling is considered by the ' practical possible' who sit between those who say all is fine and cheerful and be individualistic in your approach to a successful future, and those who ordain pessimism and fear that we are doomed. What the future holds for us is which stories we hold on to and how we act on them.

46. Our knowledge is a collection of
    (A) All stories that we have heard during our life-time.
    (B) Some stories that we remember.
    (C) A few stories that survive.
    (D) Some important stories.

47. Story-telling is
    (A) an art
    (B) a science
    (C) in our genes
    (D) the essence of what makes us human

48. How the future will turn out to be, depends upon the stories?
    (A) We collectively choose to believe in
    (B) Which are repeatedly narrated
    (C) Designed to spread fear and tension
    (D) Designed to make prophecy

49. Humans become less selfish when
    (A) they work in large groups
    (B) they listen to frightening stories
    (C) they listen to cheerful stories
    (D) they work in solitude

50. "Practical Possible' are the ones who
    (A) follow midway path
    (B) are doom-mongers
    (C) are self-centered
    (D) are cheerful and carefree

Answer-key

1. (C)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (C)	5. (C)	6. (B)	7. (D)	8. (D)	9. (A)	10. (C)
11. (D)	12. (B)	13.(B)	14. (D)	15. (A)	16. (D)	17. (C)	18. (A)	19.(B)	20. (C)
21. (C)	22. (D)	23.(D)	24. (B)	25. (A)	26. (D)	27. (B)	28. (A)	29.(B)	30. (D)
31. (B)	32. (C)	33.(C)	34. (B)	35. (C)	36. (B)	37. (C)	38. (A)	39.(D)	40. (B)
41. (C)	42. (A)	43.(B)	44. (C)	45. (B)	46. (C)	47. (D)	48. (A)	49.(A)	50. (A)

Explanations

1. (C); Change 'pick' into 'be picked'. The sentence must be in passive voice.
2. (B); Put 'were' before 'you'. The sentence is interrogative. Helping verb must come before the subject.
3. (C); Change 'by' into 'with'.
   By someone, with something
   Eg:- He was beaten by his teacher with a stick.
4. (C); Remove 'back'.

5. (C); Change 'are' into 'am'. 'I' takes verb 'am' and when two subjects are joined by 'either ..... or', the verb agrees with the nearest subject.
6. (B); 'favouritism' means 'partiality'. Unsuitable Candidates are selected when the selection becomes biased.
7. (D); 'To meet halfway' means 'to compromise'.
8. (D); 'Evocative' means 'bringing memories or feelings into the mind'.
9. (A); When vague (not clear) directions are given, we are misled.
10. (C); Conspicuous means 'very easy to see or notice' and that which is 'obvious'.
11 Under someone's thumb – के प्रधान में
12. For better or worse – हर हालात में
13. Kicked up a row – झगड़ा करना
14. To fall back on – पर निर्भर होना
15. Point-blank – सीधे-सीधे
26. (D); 'By dint of' means 'by the help of' (के बल पर)
27. (B); Change 'is having' into 'has'. If 'have' means possession, it does not take 'ing' form.
28. (A); 'Tell' is not followed by 'to'.
29. (B); 'Can' indicates 'ability'. 'Able to' means the same. Together they make the sentence superfluous.

Meanings in alphabetical order

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Adhere	to stick firmly to something.	पालन
Ambiguous	Not clearly stated or defined	अस्पष्ट, संदिग्ध
Animosity	A strong feeling of opposition, anger or hatred	कटुता, दुश्मनी
Armoured	(especially of a military vehicle) protected by metal covers	बख्तरबंद, कवचधारी
Artillery	The section of an army trained to use large, heavy guns which are often moved on wheels	तोपखाना, तोपची सैनिक
Attributive	(of adjectives or nouns) used before a noun to describe it.	किसी संज्ञा की विशेषता बताने वाला
Augment	to increase the amount, value, size, etc. of something	बढ़ाना
Cavalry	The part of the army that fought on horses; the part of the modern army that uses armoured vehicles	अश्वारोही सेना, घुड़सवार फौज
Consequential	Happening as a result or an effect of something	परिणामी
Conspicuous	easy to see or notice, likely to attract attention	विशिष्ट/सुस्पष्ट

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Doom	Death or destruction; any terrible event that you cannot avoid	कयामत, दुर्भाग्य
Entreaty	A serious and often emotional request	निवेदन, प्रार्थना
Entrepreneur	a person who starts a business and is willing to risk loss in order to make money.	व्यवसायी/उद्यमी
Evocative	making you think of or remember a strong image or feeling, in a pleasant way.	विचारोत्तेजक
Garrulous	talking a lot, especially about unimportant things.	बातूनी
Ignominious	that makes you feel ashamed of something.	घृणित
Indecisive	Not providing a clear and definite answer or result	अनिर्णायक
Infantry	Soldiers who fight on foot	पैदल सेना
Infringement	An act of breaking a law or rule	अतिक्रमण, उल्लंघन
Intrusion	The act of entering a place which is private or where you may not be wanted	अनाधिकार प्रवेश
Irreverence	Disrespect/disregard	अनादर, अपमान
Malice	a feeling of hatred for somebody that causes a desire to harm them	ईर्ष्या, कपट
Playwright	a person who writes plays.	नाटककार
Proliferation	the sudden increase in the number or amount of something; a large number of a particular thing	संख्या में बढ़ना
Puissant	powerful, having strength.	शक्तिशाली
Reciprocity	A situation in which two people, countries, etc provide the same help or advantages to each other	पारस्परिकता,आदान-प्रदान
Repress	to try not to have or show an emotion, a feeling, etc.	रोकना, दबाना
Sacrilege	An act of treating a holy thing or place without respect	किसी पवित्र वस्तु का अपवित्रीकरण
Slash	To reduce something by a large amount	कटौती करना, कम करना
Slosh	(of liquid in a contains) move irregularly with a splashing sound	छप छप की आवाज
Sludge	Thick, soft, wet mud of a substance	कीचड़
Slush	Partly melted snow	गली हुई बर्फ
Sublime	of very high quality and causing great admiration	उत्कृष्ट

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Taxidermy	The art of stuffing dead animals, birds and fish with a special material so that they look like living ones and can be displayed	मृत जानवरों के खाल से जीवित सा दिखने वाले सज्जा हेतु जानवर बनाने की कला
Taxonomy	The scientific process of classifying things (arranging them into groups).	वर्गीकरण
Totemic	Of tribes, family etc	वंश, प्रजाति से संबंधित
Toxicology	The scientific study of poisons	विष विद्या
Transgression	An act that goes beyond the limits of what is morally or legally acceptable	उल्लंघन, अतिक्रमण
Vindictive	trying to harm or upset somebody, or showing that you want to, because you think that they have harmed you.	प्रतिशोधी

Model Paper for SSC Tier-II
(Model Paper- 1) CPO -SI

Directions: In question nos. 1 to 20, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle [●] corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If there is no error, blacken the rectangle [●] corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.

1. He behaves (A)/ as if (B)/ he was the chief of the organisation. (C)/ No error (D)
2. You will not (A)/ be successful (B)/ until you will not give up this bad habit. (C)/ No error (D)
3. Both India (A)/ as well as Russia (B)/ are participating in the games. (C)/ No error (D)
4. The child (A)/ as well as his parents (B)/ were killed in the accident.(C)/ No error (D)
5. No sooner (A)/ did the dog (B)/ see the lion when it jumped and retreated. (C)/ No error (D)
6. Students as well as (A)/ the teacher (B)/ were present for the show. (C)/ No error (D)
7. India broke (A)/ all previous records (B)/ during this year's cricket match. (C)/ No error (D)
8. It is a known fact (A)/ that the English (B)/ is an international language. (C)/ No error (D)
9. These facilities (A)/ are meant for (B)/ a M.P. or a minister of this country. (C)/ No error (D)
10. Being a philanthropic (A)/people of his town (B)/ love him a lot. (C)/ No error (D)
11. Her tooth (A)/ has been (B)/ paining for the last two days. (C)/ No error (D)
12. The child (A)/was walking (B)/ in the centre of the road.(C)/ No error (D)
13. The property (A)/ of the father (B)/ should be divided equally between all the children. (C)/ No error (D)
14. Our teacher says(A)/that(B)/one must do his duty honestly. (C)/ No error (D)
15. You must praise (A)/ the work (B)/ when your little sister has done it. (C)/ No error. (D)
16. Had you (A)/ played well (B)/ you would win the match.(C)/No error (D)
17. Women have been (A)/ an oppressed lot (B)/ from time immemorial. (C)/ No error (D)
18. The news were (A)/ read out (B)/ by a very smart and fluent newsreader. (C)/ No error (D)
19. It is useful (A)/ to keep oneself (B)/ abreast with all the happenings. (C)/ No error (D)
20. Adjust your rate (A)/ in reading (B)/ to different kinds of material. (C)/ No error (D)

Directions : In question nos. 21 to 30, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle [●] in the Answer Sheet.

21. After detailed discussions, we came ____the conclusion that there was no necessity ___ fencing the garden.
(A) for, to (B) to, of
(C) at, to (D) on, for

22. Instead of firing _____ the goons, the police fired _____ the mob.
(A) on, on (B) on, at
(C) at, upon (D) upon, at

23. Both her mother-in-laws are suffering, one _____ fever and the other _____ her follies.
(A) with, for (B) with, from
(C) of, for (D) from, for

24. A light breeze _____ the forest fire and made it more dangerous.
(A) blew (B) ignited
(C) fanned (D) lit

25. Authority _____ when it is not supported by the moral purity of its user.
(A) waits (B) crumbles
(C) empowers (D) prevails

26. When Satish _____ that he was guilty, he was pardoned.
(A) claimed (B) boasted
(C) confessed (D) confided

27. Although the Rajput army was out numbered, the brave general refused to _____
(A) give away (B) give over
(C) give in (D) give out

28. This book is a useful _____ to our library.
(A) arrival (B) discovery
(C) asset (D) addition

29. The price of gold as well as silver _____ risen.
(A) are (B) have
(C) has (D) is

30. Owing to their unruly behaviour, some members of the cricket team were _____
(A) rusticated (B) ignited
(C) fanned (D) suspended

Directions : In question nos. 31 to 35, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

31. Chaste
(A) unadorned (B) virtuous
(C) elegant (D) immoral

32. Steadfast
(A) capricious (B) satisfied
(C) scattered (D) insured

33. Cow
(A) intimidate (B) frighten
(C) litter (D) present

34. Upbraid
(A) chide (B) fret
(C) disapprove (D) praise

35. even-keeled
(A) consistent (B) vague
(C) inspired (D) granted

Directions: In question nos. 36 to 40, out of four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

36. Ameliorate
(A) enhance (B) improve
(C) heighten (D) remedy

37. Drench
(A) wet (B) rain
(C) soak (D) dry

38. Amenable
(A) tractable (B) deserving
(C) importable (D) mystify

39. Implore
(A) quit (B) try
(C) harass (D) supplicate

40. Munificent
(A) stingy (B) generous
(C) minute (D) confined

Directions: In questions 41 to 45, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

41. (A) conivance (B) connivance
(C) connivanse (D) conivence
42. (A) konnoisseur (B) concisseur
(C) connoisseur (D) konoisseur
43. (A) depreciate (B) depriciate
(C) depresiate (D) depreceate
44. (A) perjery (B) perjury
(C) parjury (D) perjary
45. (A) munifisent
(B) muneficent
(C) munificent
(D) munificient

Directions: In question nos. 46 to 55, four alternatives are given for the idiom/ phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

46. To cast aspersions
(A) to express doubt
(B) to express false and malicious accusation
(C) to suspect
(D) to restore
47. To burn the midnight oil
(A) to remain awake
(B) to use too much oil
(C) to work hard till late in the night
(D) to create a lot of light
48. Hook, line and sinker
(A) completely
(B) through forests
(C) fishy (D) partially
49. In tow
(A) to dig in
(B) under guidance
(C) to yield
(D) to change tune
50. Call a spade a spade
(A) call things by their right name
(B) to hint
(C) to come to the point straightaway
(D) to circumvent
51. Tip of the iceberg
(A) too cold
(B) starting point
(C) the outline of something
(D) only the beginning of a much larger dimension
52. To have the cake and eat it too
(A) have two things
(B) have the entire thing
(C) take double advantage
(D) push something
53. Serpent under the flower
(A) a hidden snake
(B) an enemy posing as friend
(C) attractive
(D) dubious
54. Poetic justice
(A) justice meted out by natural process
(B) justice done by poets
(C) true justice
(D) fair play
55. Pass away
(A) complete (B) die
(C) succeed (D) cross

Directions: In question nos. 56 to 70, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P. Q R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it in the Answer-Sheet.

56. 1. After an entire generation of parents and teachers
P. the level of depression
Q. children's self-esteem, an indicator of good mental health,
R. has worked hard to improve its
S. in young people has skyrocketed.
6. It is how we feel about ourselves.

(A) PQRS (B) QSRP
(C) RQSP (D) SPRQ

57. 1. The Bermuda Triangle is an area
P. of many unexplained disappearances,
Q. the three points of the triangle being Miami,
R. is famous for being the supposed site
S. of the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Florida and
6. Bermuda, and San Juan in Puerto Rico.
(A) PQRS (B) SRPQ
(C) QSRP (D) RPQS

58. 1. Most of the people acquire
P. which makes them hesitant
Q. their ancestral culture and
R. to accept new ideas and theories of
S. tradition without questioning them.
6. the changing world.
(A) SPRQ (B) QRSP
(C) QSPR (D) PQRS

59. 1. Local industries often
P. protest the high salaries
Q. that this will unreasonably raise
R. arguing vehemently
S. offered by multinational firms
6. all wages to an excessive level.
(A) RQPS (B) PSRQ
(C) SRQP (D) PRSQ

60. 1. Although fruits can no longer grow once picked
P. taking in oxygen and
Q. they continue to respire for sometime
R. giving off carbon dioxide,
S. just as human beings do
6. when they breathe.
(A) QPRS (B) SQPR
(C) RPQS (D) PRSQ

61. 1. The multi sourcing of
P. financial mess with
Q. coins led to a
R. using their own mix of
S. different mints
6. metals and alloys,
(A) QPSR (B) PSRQ
(C) RPQS (D) SQRP

62. 1. It may seem odd
P. one should only read
Q. but people read for such a
R. to have to insist that
S. because one liked it
6. variety of reasons.
(A) QPSR (B) RSPQ
(C) SPRQ (D) RPSQ

63. 1. While teaching in the class-room, our teacher suddenly fainted.
P. The headmaster soon joined us and spoke to them in a soft voice.
Q. He was told that the patient needed complete rest for a month,
R. He was at once takes to the hospital,
S. The doctors examined him with serious
6. The headmaster at once sanctioned his leave.
(A) PQRS (B) S PQR
(C) QPSR (D) RSPQ

64. 1. The colonial power's had a very simple technique to rule the world.
P. They lumped tribes and people together, played one against the other,
Q. India's provinces were more elaborately designed to play the game of divide and Rile.
R. Africa was divided, believe it or not, on the basis of the lines of longitude and latitude.

S. They also purchased the loyalties of those locals who were needed as supports for the colonial presence.

6. Partition was the culmination.

(A) PRSQ (B) PSRQ
(C) SPQR (D) RPSQ

65. 1. The bank opened at 10.00 a.m.

P. The peon opened the safe and returned the keys to the manager.

Q. The manager and the peon went to the safe in the vault.

R. The manager and the peon looked into the safe.

S. They were shocked at what they saw there.

6. The safe was empty.

(A) QRPS (B) QPRS
(C) SQRP (D) QRSP

66. 1. The crowd swelled round the thief.

P. Suddenly he whipped out a knife from under his shirt,

Q. The thief stood quiet, his head hung in shame.

R. The two young men holding him were scared by the sight of the shining knife.

S. They took to their heels.

6. They were followed by the crowd which left the thief alone.

(A) QPRS (B) SQPR
(C) SPQR (D) RQSP

67. 1. The old man wanted to cross the road.

P. The driver got off and came to him.

Q. He was fed up and was about to return.

R. Then a car stopped in front of him,

S. He waited for a long time.

6. Holding him by hand the driver helped him to cross the road.

(A) SQRP (B) SPRQ
(C) QRSP (D) PSRQ

68. 1. The first thing you have to do is to speak with a strong foreign accent and speak broken English.

P. He will be interested in you because you are a foreigner and he will be pleased that he could figure out what you said.

Q. He will not expect you to be polite and use elaborate grammatical phrases.

R. Then every English person to whom you speak will at once know that you are a foreigner and try to understand you and be ready to help you.

S. If you shout, "Please! Charing Cross! Which way?" you will have difficulty.

6. Half a dozen people will immediately overwhelm you with directions.

(A) SRQP (B) SRPQ
(C) RQPS (D) RSPQ

69. 1. When a lamb is born its mother may die.

P. Thus there will nearly always be both motherless lambs and sheep without lambs.

Q. However a sheep which has lost its own lamb will not feed or look after a mother less lamb.

R. At the same time some new born lambs are too weak to live.

S. This happens in large flocks where many sheep give birth to lambs at the same time.

6. If a means of overcoming this natural tendency is found, the lives of millions of lambs can be saved,

(A) PQSR (B) RPQS
(C) SRQP (D) SRPQ

70. 1. People very seldom have everything they want,
P. Usually we have to decide carefully how to spend 'our income.
Q. They may all seem important, but their true importance can be measured by deciding which we are prepared, to live without,
R. When we exercise our choice, we do so according to our personal scale of preferences.
S. In this scale of preferences essential commodities come first., then the kind of luxuries which help us to be comfortable, and Finally those non-essentials which give us personal pleasure.
6. Our decisions indicate our scale of preferences and therefore our priorities.
(A) PSQR (B) PRSQ
(C) QPSR (D) RPSQ

Directions: In question nos. 71 to 80, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle [●] in the Answer-sheet.

71. Cinema show which is held in the afternoon
(A) Matinee (B) Afternoon show
(C) Retriever (D) Noon show
72. One who copies from other writers' works
(A) Novice (B) Bilingual
(C) Plagiarist (D) Imitator
73. A short, personal account of an interesting event
(A) Incident (B) Prologue
(C) Parable (D) Anecdote
74. A person, who believes that pleasure is the most important thing is life
(A) Materialist (B) Stoic
(C) Hedonist (D) Foodie
75. That induces sleep
(A) Soporific (B) Drug
(C) Sleeping pills
(D) Sleep inducer
76. A person of middle class
(A) Bourgeois (B) Common man
(C) Commoner (D) Layman
77. Place where weapons are stored
(A) Arsenal (B) Godown
(C) Weapon house (D) Weaponry
78. Pertaining to an individual by birth
(A) Natal (B) Congenital
(C) Pre natal (D) Post natal
79. One who always thinks to be ill
(A) feign (B) Valetudinarian
(C) sickening (D) Drowsy
80. One who damages public property
(A) Goon (B) Anti social
(C) Vandal (D) Miscreant

Directions: In question nos. 81 to 100, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

81. You are giving your brother some advice about using a computer.
(A) Your brother is being given some advice about using a computer.
(B) Some advice is been given to your brother about using a computer.
(C) About using a computer your brother is given some advice by you.
(D) Given some advice about using a computer is necessary.
82. Do not inform the police about the robbery.
(A) The police do not be informed about the robbery.

(B) Let not the police be informed about the robbery.
(C) Let the police be informed about the robbery.
(D) The police need to be informed by the robbery.

83. They have spotted me in the crowd.
(A) I am spotted by them in the crowd.
(B) I will have been spotted by them in crowd.
(C) I would have been spotted them in the crowd.
(D) I have been spotted by them in the crowd.

84. Leo Tolstoy wrote 'War and Peace'.
(A) 'War and Peace' was written by Leo Tolstoy.
(B) 'War and Peace' is written by Leo Tolstoy.
(C) 'War and Peace' will be written by Leo Tolstoy.
(D) 'War and Peace' was being written by Leo Tolstoy.

85. He was driving the car so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
(A) The car had been driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
(B) The car has been driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
(C) The car was driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
(D) The car was being driven by him so fast that if skidded on the snowy road.

86. He arranged the furniture in the house according to the decorator's plans.
(A) The furniture have been arranged in the house according to the decorator's plans.
(B) The furniture was arranged in the house according to the decorator's plans.
(C) The furniture was being arranged in the house according to the decorator's plans.
(D) The furniture had been arranged in the house according to the decorator's plans.

87. The washerman will return the clothes in the evening.
(A) The clothes will have to be returned by the washerman in the evening.
(B) The clothes will be returned by the washerman in the evening.
(C) The clothes will return by the washerman in the evening.
(D) In the evening the clothes will have been returned by the washerman

88. He picked up the telephone and dialled the police number.
(A) The telephone was being picked up and the police number dialled.
(B) The telephone was picked up and the police number was dialled.
(C) The telephone had been picked up and the police number dialled.
(D) The telephone has been picked up and the police number dialled.

89. Some girls were cleaning their dormitories.
(A) The dormitories were cleaned by some girls.
(B) The dormitories will have been cleaned by some girls.
(C) The dormitories were being cleaned by some girls.
(D) The dormitories are being cleaned by some girls.

90. Have you been shown what to do?
(A) Have anybody been shown by you what to do?
(B) Have anybody been showing you what to do?
(C) Has you been shown what to do?
(D) Has anybody shown you what to do?

91. Aditya saw Dinesh shopping at the mall.
(A) Dinesh is seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.
(B) Dinesh was seen shopping at the mall by Aditya
(C) Dinesh is being seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.
(D) Dinesh is being seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.

92. He wasn't given the information he needed.
(A) Somebody was not give the information he needed.
(B) The information he needed wasn't given to him.
(C) He needed the information he wasn't given.
(D) They didn't give him the information he needed.

93. The walls had not been decorated by us.
(A) We had not decorated the walls.
(B) We have not been decorating the walls.
(C) We had not been decorating the walls.
(D) We have not decorated the walls.

94. We must look into the matter.
(A) The matter must be looked by us.
(B) The matter must be looked into by us.
(C) The matter must be looked at by us.
(D) The matter must looked into by us.

95. Many cities had been destroyed by the invaders in those days.
(A) Many invaders destroyed cities in those days.
(B) In those days the invaders had destroyed many cities.
(C) The invaders destroy many cities in these days.
(D) Many cities were destroyed in those days by invaders.

96. People believed that witches communicated with the devil.
(A) Witches communicated with the devil in front of people.
(B) Witches and the devil communicated.
(C) Devils widely believe in communication with people.
(D) It was believed that witches communicated with the devil.

97. The police victimize the innocent commoners.
(A) The innocent commoners are victimized by the police.
(B) No victimization of the innocent commoners.
(C) The police are victimized by the innocent commoners.
(D) The innocent commoners victimized the police.

98. This suggestion was receive by me with disdain.
(A) Disdainful suggestion was received by me from him.
(B) I received his suggestion with disdain.
(C) I disdainly received the suggestion.
(D) I was received with suggested disdain.

99. He offered me all the money at his command.
(A) I was offered all the money at his command.
(B) I took, all his money at his command,
(C) He commanded all the money at his hand to me.

(D) All money at his command was given to me.

100. Bad companions tempted him to drink heavily.
(A) He drunk heavily in the bad company of his friends.
(B) He succumbed to the temptation of heavy drinking due to bad companions.
(C) He was tempted to drink heavily by bad companions
(D) He has to drink heavily because of his bad companions.

Directions: In question nos. 101 to 115, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B), (C) and (D) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

101. She reminded where to leave the papers.
(A) me where I had to leave
(B) where I had to leave
(C) me where to leave
(D) No improvement

102. How many ten rupees notes have you got ?
(A) tens-rupee notes
(B) tens-rupees notes
(C) ten-rupee notes
(D) No improvement

103. Soldiers are trained to behave without question,
(A) act (B) obey
(C) observe
(D) No improvement

104. We need honest workers, not people of doubtful integrity.
(A) disagreed (B) denied
(C) declaimed
(D) No improvement

105. I expect every player here to be conversant at the rules of game.
(A) on (B) about
(C) with
(D) No improvement

106. There is no alternate, so we must leave now.
(A) altering (B) alternative
(C) alternation
(D) No improvement

107. If I were you, I would do it at once.
(A) was (B) am
(C) would be
(D) No improvement

108. They set a strong guard, lest any one could escape.
(A) would (B) might
(C) should
(D) No improvement

109. The matter called up an explanation of his conduct.
(A) out (B) in
(C) for
(D) No improvement

110. The accused refused having murdered anybody.
(A) decline (B) denied
(C) doubtless
(D) No improvement

111. We cannot trust a man who plays false and loose with others.
(A) false or loose (B) fast or loose
(C) fast and loose
(D) No improvement

112. He is still in vigorous health although he is on the right side of sixty.
(A) wrong (B) left
(C) negative
(D) No improvement

113. Any English are known for their practical instincts.
(A) Some (B) Many
(C) The
(D) No improvement

114. Fifty miles are a long distance to walk.
(A) is (B) become
(C) be
(D) No improvement

115. Economics today were not what it was a century ago.
(A) are (B) was
(C) is
(D) No improvement

Directions: In question nos. 116 to 140, a sentence has been given in Direct/ Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best express the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.

116. He said, "Nonsense" !
(A) He exclaimed with surprise nonsense.
(B) He exclaimed nonsense.
(C) He exclaimed that it was nonsense.
(D) He exclaimed about nonsense.

117. He said, "One must not cross the road against red light".
(A) He told that one must not cross the road against red light.
(B) He said that one must not cross the road against red light.
(C) He proclaimed that one must not cross the road against red light.
(D) He announced that one had not crossed the road against red light.

118. He said, "To think that you will come in this dress" !
(A) He said that to think you will come in this dress.
(B) He remarked that it was surprising that I should come in that dress.
(C) He determined that I should come in that dress.
(D) He determined that I should have come in that dress.

119. He said to us, "Welcome" !
(A) He told us that welcome.
(B) He welcomed us.
(C) He informed us that welcome.
(D) He greeted us that welcome.

120. She said, "Ugh ! I have hated him like anything".
(A) She exclaimed with disgust that she had hated him like anything.
(B) She said that Ugh hated him like anything.
(C) She said Ugh she hated him like anything.
(D) She said that she hated him like anything.

121. They said, "The house is on fire" !
(A) They cried that the house is on fire.
(B) They shouted that the house was on fire.
(C) They shout that the house was on fire.
(D) They told that the house is on fire.

122. He said, "For goodness sake ! stop that horrible noise."
(A) He exclaimed in anger and asked him to stop that horrible noise.
(B) He exclaimed that to stop that horrible noise.
(C) He shouted that to stop that horrible noise.
(D) He exclaimed and said to stop that horrible noise.

123. Binay says to me, "I am your friend".
(A) Binay informs me that he is my friend.
(B) Binay informed me that he was my friend.
(C) Binay tells me that he is my friend.
(D) Binay told that he was my friend.

124. He said, " Hello ! where are you going".
(A) He greeted to me and asked where I was going.
(B) He greeted me and asked where I was going.

(C) He greeted to me and asked to me that where I was going.
(D) He greeted and asked me that where I was going.

125. He said, "Well done" !
(A) He remarked that well done.
(B) He remarked that was well done.
(C) He said well done.
(D) He remarked that it is well done.

126. He said to me, "Let me go home".
(A) He requested me to let him go home.
(B) He requested to me let him go home.
(C) He suggested me to let him go home.
(D) He suggested to me to let him go home.

127. He said, "Help ! Help !"
(A) He screamed that help.
(B) He screamed that help help.
(C) He shouted for help.
(D) He asked for help.

128. He said, "Be quiet".
(A) He warned to then to be quiet.
(B) He warned then to be quiet.
(C) He begged them to be quiet.
(D) He begged to them to be quiet.

129. He said to me, "Will you keep quiet"?
(A) He commanded me to keep quiet.
(B) He commanded to me keep quiet.
(C) He commanded to me to keep quiet.
(D) He commanded that to be keep quiet.

130. She said to her father, "Where shall we hold the picnic" ?
(A) She asked her father where they would hold the picnic.
(B) She asked to hold the picnic to her father.
(C) She asked for holding the picnic.
(D) She asked that where to hold the picnic from her father.

131. My friend said, "Could you attend my marriage" ?
(A) My friend proposed me to attend his marriage.
(B) My friend suggested to me to attend his marriage.
(C) My friend invited me to attend his marriage.
(D) My friend invited to me to attend his marriage.

132. He said, "I must not go there".
(A) He said that he was not to go there.
(B) He said he was not to go there.
(C) He said he was not go there.
(D) He told that he was not to go there.

133. He said, "I need not go there in a month".
(A) He said that he would not have to go there in a month.
(B) He said that he need not go there in a month.
(C) He informed that he need not go there in a month.
(D) He told that he need not go there in a month.

134. She said to me, "I have no time for you".
(A) She told me she had no time.
(B) She informed that she had no time.
(C) She told me that she had no time for me.
(D) She pleaded that she had no time.

135. She said to me, "You know me, don't you" ?
(A) She asked me whether I knew her or not.
(B) She asked me if I know her didn't I ?
(C) She asked me that if I know her.
(D) She told me that she know me!

136. He said to me, "You are poor, aren't you" ?
(A) He told me if I was poor.
(B) He asked me if I was poor.
(C) He told me that if I was poor.
(D) He informed me that if I was poor.

137. He said to me, "Shall I pass the examination" ?
(A) He asked me if he will pass the examination.
(B) He asked to me if he would pass examination.
(C) He asked me if he would pass examination.
(D) He enquired me if he would pass examination.

138. My classmate said to me, "Good morning, have you finished your home work ?"
(A) My class mate said to me that I had finished my home work.
(B) My classmate wished me good morning and asked that I had finished my home work.
(C) My classmate wished to me good morning and asked if I had finished my home work.
(D) My classmate wished and said that I had finished my home work.

139. "I shall write a letter tomorrow" said Vivek.
(A) I shall write a letter the next day said Vivek.
(B) Vivek said that he would write a letter on the morrow.
(C) Vivek said that he would write a letter tomorrow.
(D) Vivek said that he would write a letter on the following day.

140. He said that
(A) the English do drink from the glass of others.
(B) the English drank from the glass of others.
(C) the English did drink from the glass of others.
(D) the English drink in the glass of others.

Directions: In the following three passages from question nos. 141 to 170 some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer sheet.

CLOZE TEST-1

A step-by-**(141)** approach involving a measurable achievement each day is the **(142)** effective method to get results. Each little success gives you a shot of confidence and a **(143)** of accomplishment that will **(144)** sustain you in sticking to your programme. It also **(145)** the final goal seem more **(146)** since all you have to do is put **(147)** the same amount of effort each day. For example, if you were asked to **(148)** a book of two hundred and fifty pages without having written anything significant before, this task probably would seem **(149)**. However, if you were asked to write two pages of text each day, you would aver to agree that this request would be both reasonable and **(150)**.

141. (A) leap (B) jump (C) run (D) step
142. (A) probable (B) only (C) likely (D) various
143. (A) sensation (B) satisfaction (C) sense (D) savour
144. (A) help (B) ensure (C) enable (D) allow
145. (A) mars (B) makes (C) appears (D) provides
146. (A) dependable (B) alluring (C) attractive (D) achievable
147. (A) out (B) forward (C) forth (D) up

148. (A) read (B) write
(C) recite (D) memorize
149. (A) insurmountable
(B) inescapable
(C) intrinsic (D) impersonal
150. (A) rational (B) remote
(C) realistic (D) impeding

CLOZE TEST-2

We all like listening to **(151)** and the person who is good **(152)** telling stories will always be a **(153)** member of any company. The art of good story telling covers much more than **(154)** up fabulous adventures; it includes telling about the doings of living people or **(155)** men and women of the past, about your own travels and adventures and **(156)**, about the books you have read and the films you have seen. Practicing the art of story telling can be very **(157)** too. It will help you to **(158)** clearly and logically, to sort out yours ideas to express, yourself clearly and **(159)**, to gain and hold the attention of others. It will help you to shake off shyness and self-consciousness and give you that feeling of freedom which is so important to **(160)** in life.

151. (A) lectures (B) theories
(C) stories (D) advice
152. (A) on (B) at
(C) by (D) in
153. (A) popular (B) good
(C) necessary (D) uninvited
154. (A) describing (B) making
(C) showing (D) planning
155. (A) insignificant (B) dead
(C) famous (D) notorious
156. (A) experiences (B) desire
(C) worries (D) problems
157. (A) useful (B) dangerous
(C) contagious
(D) problematic
158. (A) listen (B) remember
(C) think (D) conceive
158. (A) timidly (B) effectively
(C) bluntly (D) vaguely
160. (A) success (B) victory
(C) gain (D) succeed

CLOZE TEST-3

We **(161)** in a lonely and anxious world. The pressure of anxiety builds up and we seek **(162)**. You can **(163)** the tension of everyday life in a constructive way through books. There is a book for every **(164)** and mood. It is only a matter of taking time to find it.

Love of good solid reading is a great **(165)** to happiness to beat boredom, to defeat loneliness, to resume daily work with new vigour and **(166)** a mind which is educated, calm and clear.

Many people **(167)** aloud and are rather slow. A normal educated person is able to read 200 words a minute. It seems such a **(168)** of time when compared to those who can read about 1000 words in the same time with equal or even **(169)** comprehension. The only way to **(170)** your reading speed is to try to read faster.

161. (A) enjoy (B) live
(C) die (D) survive
162. (A) happiness (B) salvation
(C) release (D) succour
163. (A) quit (B) remove
(C) get rid (D) escape
164. (A) occasion (B) place
(C) one (D) body
165. (A) value (B) asset
(C) boost (D) help
166. (A) make (B) inform
(C) form (D) derive
167. (A) write (B) recite
(C) talk (D) read
168. (A) use (B) waste
(C) utility (D) value
169. (A) unequal (B) much
(C) more (D) many
170. (A) make (B) increase
(C) expand (D) enhance

Directions: In question nos. 171 to 200 you have four brief passages with questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

PASSAGE 1

There are basically three choices available to you when trying to influence people. The first is to ignore people and simply hope they will act in your best interest. You probably will agree that this is not a very practical option, since the results can be neither effective nor predictable. By ignoring other people, you are giving up any hope of influencing them and thus are surrendering yourself to the whims of fate. In effect, you are saying to the world, "I will leave you alone and, in return, I want you to do what I want", a naive and unrealistic expectation.

The second option is to use coercion and force to compel others to act in the specific way you desire. The use of threats and intimidation may produce results, at least in the short term. Fear-inducing tactics, however, never bring out the best in the people, since people themselves must be the driving force behind their motivation if they are to put their hearts and souls into what they are doing. Fear forces people to operate in a survival mode. They may follow your instructions and orders to the letter, but seldom will they contribute any real energy or enthusiasm to their efforts.

The third option is to persuade people to do what you want them to do simply because *they really want to*. People will do what you want them to do willingly in direct proportion to how they see their self-interest being served. In other words, you must convince people that they will receive real benefits and rewards if they follow the path you are suggesting. These benefits must be something the other party understands and inherently wants, for whatever reason. In effect, you are offering a reward that is valued by others in exchange for a reward that is valued by you. The highest reward you can offer people is to provide them with opportunities to maximize their full potential.

171. By ignoring people and hoping they will act in our best interest, we are
   (A) adopting a practical and fruitful approach
   (B) harming our self-interest
   (C) stifling our personality
   (D) being unrealistic and simple
172. The use of compulsion and intimidation in our dealings with others produces
   (A) far reaching results
   (B) entirely satisfactory results
   (C) only limited and short-term results
   (D) a lot of goodwill
173. Work done under compulsion or coercion tend to be marked by
   (A) utmost sincerity and devotion
   (B) devoid of zeal or fervour
   (C) abundance of spirit
   (D) high rate of efficiency
174. The best way to get things done by people is to
   (A) force them to do it
   (B) tell them to do it
   (C) make them socially conscious
   (D) convince them that they stand to gain by doing it
175. The highest reward we can offer people for the work they do for us is
   (A) to pay them handsomely
   (B) to praise them lavishly
   (C) to provide them with opportunity to bring out the best in themselves

(D) show utmost concern for their well-being

176. The best mode of influencing people according to the passage, is
(A) to use coercion and compulsion
(B) to use persuasion
(C) to be always polite
(D) to be undemanding

177. The phrase 'fear-inducing tactics', in the passage means
(A) steps aimed at arousing fear
(B) steps aimed at allaying fear
(C) spreading fear
(D) none of the above

PASSAGE 2

Just as there are basic laws and principles that control your physical world, there are basic laws and principles that control your mental world as well. Before you can hope to operate your human success system properly, you need to know the basic laws that determine your behaviour and affect your very being.

In this regard, you have no choice. You cannot decide to bypass these laws in an attempt to negate their application. They are present in all mental working and will always operate successfully to bring about the results you keep telling your mind you want.

The human mind is very much like a sophisticated electronic computer. When you acquire any new piece of advanced equipment, you normally take some time to carefully read the manual and basic operating instructions before turning it on to make it work. Operating instructions are important. They tell you how to get maximum performance out of the device, taking into account the specific tasks it was designed to perform. It should be the same with operating your own miraculous built-in machine.

You were born as the most advanced living organism in the world, yet you lack the precise knowledge to get the most out of your internal success system. Of course, your automatic goal-stirring mechanism is always successful. But it is probably more successful at getting you what you don't want in life rather than what you do want. Understanding the mental laws will help you get what you do want, more often.

178. We need to know the basic laws that govern our behaviour patterns in order to
(A) be efficient in all we undertake
(B) manage our human success system properly
(C) know right from wrong
(D) emerge triumphant in all situations

179. These basic laws influence all mental workings and always operate successfully to achieve
(A) what we cherish most
(B) what we attempt to do
(C) what we tell our minds we want
(D) what we want in our subconscious

180. For all machines, operating instructions are important because
(A) they teach us the basics about the machine
(B) they tell us the machine's value
(C) they familiarise us with it
(D) they teach us how to use the machine in a manner as to get the best possible results out of it

181. According to the passage, the most advanced living organism in the world is
(A) an electronic computer
(B) only the reader of the passage
(C) the writer himself
(D) mankind

182. The automatic goal stirring mechanism of our body is successful mostly

(A) in keeping us happy
(B) in achieving what we don't want in life
(C) in keeping alive the competitive spirit in us
(D) in always encouraging us

183. In order to get what we do want, it is helpful to
(A) discipline ourselves
(B) understand our mental laws
(C) cultivate good habits
(D) study more

184. The Subject under discussion in the passage is
(A) an advanced computer
(B) all complicated machines
(C) human mind
(D) none of the above

185. The objective of the passage is to
(A) help the reader in being successful
(B) entertain the reader
(C) familiarise the reader with computers
(D) discuss all complicated machines

186. The word 'negate' in the passage means
(A) refuse to accept
(B) deny (the existence of)
(C) hamper
(D) obviate

PASSAGE 3

The Supreme Court judgement which abolishes punishment for attempted suicide will prove to be a milestone in India's judicial history. This is so because the judgement will benefit tens of thousands of miserable souls who are prosecuted for failing to kill themselves. Around 50,000 suicides are reported in India every year. Considering that three suicide bids take place for every successful one, we can safely assume that the failed suicides amount to 1,50,000 a year in India.

These 1,50,000 individuals could be sentenced to one year in jail under Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code which the Supreme Court judgement has effaced as being unconstitutional. Quite rightly, the judgement said that Section 309 was cruel and irrational because it provided double punishment for a troubled individual whose deep unhappiness had caused him to try and end his life.

Yet, time and again, the Indian police had launched these prosecutions. The Supreme Court judgement has overturned a 1987 decision by a division bench which had upheld the constitutional validity of the Indian law against suicide. The judgement had ruled that the right to life implied in the Indian Constitution does not include the right to die.

187. Which judgement of the Supreme Court will be a milestone in India's judicial history ?
(A) the one abolishing suicide
(B) the one abetting suicide
(C) the one doing away with punishment for attempted suicide
(D) the one condoning suicide

188. Why is the judgement hailed as a milestone?
(A) because it will bring relief all around
(B) because it will lessen the work of the police
(C) because it is very balanced
(D) because it will bring relief to all those being punished for attempting suicide

189. What punishment according to the passage was envisaged for unsuccessful suicide attempts, under the Indian law?
(A) a fine of thousand rupees
(B) death sentence
(C) one year in jail
(D) extreme torture

190. The judgement has termed Section 309 as cruel and irrational because
(A) it takes away the right to life
(B) it doubles the punishment of a tortured soul
(C) it is very lenient
(D) it provides for false accusations

191. What has the Indian police done time and again?
(A) it has attempted to punish those guilty of trying to end their life
(B) it has punished those who have committed suicide
(C) it has imposed hardships on citizens
(D) it has violated the Constitution

192. The Supreme Court judgement
(A) has come up with the decision on its own
(B) has reversed an earlier judgement dealing with suicide
(C) is a continuation of the 1987 decision
(D) is a unique one

193. In 1987, a division bench had
(A) rejected the Indian law against suicide
(B) changed the Indian law against suicide
(C) supported the Indian law against suicide
(D) given a new meaning to the suicide law

194. The 1987 judgement had reasoned that
(A) a man was free to die
(B) the Constitution did not provide for suicide
(C) right to die in Indian Constitution was upheld
(D) the right to life in Indian Constitution had no implication of right to die

195. The word 'effaced' in the passage means
(A) included (B) deleted
(C) devised (D) dismissed

PASSAGE 4

The overwhelming vote given by the greater part of the public has so far been in favour of films which pass the time easily and satisfy that part of our imagination which depends on the more obvious kind of daydreams. We make up for what we secretly regard as our deficiencies by watching the stimulating adventures of the other people who are stronger, more effective, or more beautiful than we are. The conventional stars act out our daydreams for us in a constant succession of exciting situations set in the open spaces, in the jungles or in the underworld of great cities which abounds in crime and violence. We would not dare to be in such situations but the situations are very exciting to watch since our youth is being spent in day-to-day routine of school office or home.

196. According to the passage, most of us prefer films which
(A) overwhelm our imagination
(B) depict our times
(C) fulfil our secret wishes
(D) appeal to our reason

197. By watching thrilling adventures in films we make up for
(A) the effectiveness of our desires
(B) the shortcomings in our life
(C) the stimulation of our everyday life
(D) the influence which we don't have

198. Film stars present situations
(A) which are familiar to us, the city dwellers
(B) which we have seen, only in jungles
(C) which we meet everyday at work
(D) which excite us

199. Whether we admit it to ourselves or not, we are aware that
(A) we are weak and plain
(B) we are both powerful and handsome
(C) we are as strong as film heroes
(D) we are more beautiful than film stars

200. The daily life of Students, office-goers and housewives is
(A) full of new adventures
(B) the same dull repetition
(C) stimulating to their imagination
(D) very exciting to them

CPO (SI) MAINS Answer-key

1. (C)	26. (C)	51. (D)	76. (A)	101. (C)	126. (A)	151. (C)	176. (B)
2. (C)	27. (C)	52. (C)	77. (A)	102. (C)	127. (C)	152. (B)	177. (A)
3. (B)	28. (D)	53. (B)	78. (B)	103. (B)	128. (B)	153. (A)	178. (B)
4. (C)	29. (C)	54. (C)	79. (B)	104. (D)	129. (A)	154. (B)	179. (C)
5. (C)	30. (D)	55. (B)	80. (C)	105. (C)	130. (A)	155. (C)	180. (D)
6. (D)	31. (D)	56. (C)	81. (A)	106. (B)	131. (C)	156. (A)	181. (D)
7. (B)	32. (A)	57. (D)	82. (B)	107. (D)	132. (A)	157. (A)	182. (B)
8. (B)	33. (A)	58. (C)	83. (D)	108. (C)	133. (A)	158. (C)	183. (B)
9. (C)	34. (D)	59. (B)	84. (A)	109. (C)	134. (C)	159. (B)	184. (C)
10. (C)	35. (A)	60. (A)	85. (D)	110. (B)	135. (A)	160. (D)	185. (A)
11. (C)	36. (B)	61. (A)	86. (B)	111. (C)	136. (B)	161. (B)	186. (D)
12. (C)	37. (C)	62. (D)	87. (B)	112. (A)	137. (C)	162. (A)	187. (C)
13. (C)	38. (A)	63. (D)	88. (B)	113. (C)	138. (C)	163. (D)	188. (D)
14. (C)	39. (D)	64. (A)	89. (C)	114. (A)	139. (D)	164. (A)	189. (C)
15. (C)	40. (B)	65. (B)	90. (D)	115. (C)	140. (A)	165. (B)	190. (B)
16. (C)	41. (B)	66. (A)	91. (B)	116. (C)	141. (D)	166. (C)	191. (A)
17. (B)	42. (C)	67. (A)	92. (D)	117. (B)	142. (B)	167. (D)	192. (B)
18. (A)	43. (A)	68. (C)	93. (A)	118. (B)	143. (C)	168. (B)	193. (C)
19. (B)	44. (B)	69. (B)	94. (B)	119. (B)	144. (A)	169. (C)	194. (D)
20. (B)	45. (C)	70. (A)	95. (B)	120. (A)	145. (B)	170. (B)	195. (B)
21. (B)	46. (B)	71. (A)	96. (D)	121. (B)	146. (D)	171. (D)	196. (A)
22. (C)	47. (C)	72. (C)	97. (A)	122. (A)	147. (C)	172. (C)	197. (B)
23. (D)	48. (A)	73. (D)	98. (B)	123. (C)	148. (B)	173. (B)	198. (D)
24. (C)	49. (B)	74. (C)	99. (A)	124. (B)	149. (A)	174. (D)	199. (A)
25. (B)	50. (C)	75. (A)	100. (C)	125. (B)	150. (C)	175. (C)	200. (D)

Explanation

1. (C) Change 'was' into 'were'. 'Were' is used for imaginary position, with all subjects.
2. (C) Remove 'not'. 'Until' is not followed by 'not'. Remove 'will'. The 1st action in future conditional sentence is in simple present tense.
3. (B) Change 'as well as' into 'and'. The correct co-relative is 'both....and'.
4. (C) Change 'were' into 'was'. If the subject is joined by 'as well as', the verb will agree with the first subject.
5. (C) Change 'when' into 'than'. The correct co-relative is 'no sooner...than'.

6. (D) No error.
7. (B) Add 'the' before 'previous records'. Here 'previous records' is a specific noun, so use 'the' before it. All is followed by 'the'.
8. (B) Remove 'the'. Here we are talking about 'English language'. 'The' comes before 'nationality', but not with the name of any 'language'.
9. (C) Change 'a' into 'an'. 'M.P.' starts with a vowel sound. So use 'an' before it.
10. (C) Add 'he' before 'being'. Here if we do not add 'he', people will become the subject of 'being a philanthropic' and the meaning of the sentence will be wrong.
11. (C) Change 'paining' into 'aching'.
12. (C) Change 'centre' into 'middle'. Here 'middle' is an appropriate word. 'Centre' is used for the mid point of any circular thing.
13. (C) Change 'between' into 'among'. 'Between' is used in reference to the association of 'two' and for 'more than two', use among.
14. (C) Change 'his' into 'one's'. If 'one' is used as the subject, 'one's' is used in possessive case.
15. (C) Change 'little' into 'younger'. Here 'younger' is an appropriate word. We use 'little' for 'quantity'.
16. (C) Change 'would win' into 'would have won'. Past conditional sentence has the following sentence formation.
Had + Sub + V_3 + Object, Sub + would + have + V_3.
17. (D)
18. (A) Change 'were' into 'was'. 'News' is a singular noun. Hence it will take singular verb.
19. (B) Remove 'oneself'. 'Keep' does not take a reflexive pronoun after it.
20. (B) Change 'in reading' into 'of reading'
24.(C) 'To fan' means to increase the strength of (a fire) by blowing on it.
25.(B) 'To crumble' means 'to break or fall apart into fragments' or 'to break down completely'
26.(C) 'To confess' means 'to admit that one has committed a crime or done something wrong.'
27.(C) 'Give in' means to 'yield or surrender'. 'Give away' means to 'distribute'.
28.(D) 'Asset' means 'something valuable'. Hence with 'useful' it become superfluous.
29.(C) 'Price' being the subject will take singular verb 'has'. 'Has' is followed by V_3 'risen'.
30.(D) 'To rusticate' means to suspend (a student) from a school or a University. Hence for the members of a team 'suspended' is the best suited word.
46. To cast aspersions – शंका करना
47. To burn the midnight oil – देर रात तक काम करना
48. Hook, line and sinker – पूर्ण रूप से
49. In tow – खींचना
50. Call a spade a spade – मुँहफट होना
51. Tip of the iceberg – सिर्फ ऊपरी भाग
52. To have the cake and eat it too – दोनों हाथों में लड्डू

53. Serpent under the flower – आस्तीन का साँप
54. Poetic justice – प्राकृतिक न्याय
55. Pass away – मृत्यु होना
102.(C) 'Hyphenated noun' is always used in singular form.
103.(B) Soldiers obey the orders of their officers.
105.(C) 'Conversant' is followed by preposition 'with'.
106.(B) Alternative means 'substitute' (विकल्प) 'Alternate' means 'every second' (दूसरा, एक छोड़कर एक)
107.(D) In imaginary sentences, all subjects take 'were' for imaginary position.
108.(C) 'Lest ..... should' is a correlative.
109.(C) 'Call for' means 'demand'. 'Call up' means 'to make a telephone call'.
110.(B) 'Deny' is to 'refuse to admit the truth of something'.
111.(C) 'To play fast and loose' means 'to behave irresponsibly or immorally'.
112.(A) 'On the wrong side of sixty' means 'approaching seventy'.
113.(C) 'The English' means 'English people'.
114.(A) When a plural number is used as a singular unit, singular verb is used.
115.(C) 'Economics' is plural in form but singular in meaning. Hence it will take singular verb.

Vocabularies in Alphabetical order

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Accusation	A charge that someone has committed a fault or crime	इल्जाम
Ameliorate	To improve something or less painful	सुधरना या कम कष्टप्रद करना
Amenable	Willing to agree or to accept something that is wanted or asked for	आज्ञाकारी
Anecdote	Short amusing story about some real person or event	किस्सा
Arsenal	Place where weapons or stored	शस्त्रागार
Bilingual	One who can speak two language	द्विभाषिया
Bluntly	Saying or expressing something in a very direct way that may upset some people	रूखा व्यवहार करना
Bourgeois	A person of middle class	मध्यवर्गीय
Capricious	Changing often or quickly	अस्थिर
Chaste	Morally pure or decent	पवित्र
Chide	To scold someone	डाँटना
Coercion	To make someone to do something by using force or threats	दबाव

Congenital	Existing since birth	पैदाइशी
Conventional	Usual or traditional	पारम्परिक
Cow	To make someone too afraid to do something	भयभीत करना
Drench	To make something completely wet	भिंगोना/गीला करना
Drowsy	Tired and ready to fall asleep	निद्रालु
Effaced	To cause something to fade or disappear	मिटाना
Elegant	graceful	भव्य
Enhance	To increase or improve something	बेहतर करना/सुधारना
Even-kneeled	stable or consistent	स्थिर/ अपरिवर्तनीय
Feign	To pretend to feel or be affected by something	ढोंग करना
Fret	To care about something	चिंता करना
Goon	A person who is hired to threaten, beat up or kill something	बदमाश
Hamper	To slow the progress of something	बाधा डालना
Hedonist	One who believes that the most important thing in the world is pleasure	सुखवादी
Imitator	One who copies something	नकल करने वाला
Impeding	To slow the progress, movement or action of something	अवरोधक पैदा करना
Implore	To make a very serious or emotional request to someone	प्रार्थना करना
Insure	To make something sure, certain or safe/to provide insurance	निश्चित कर लेना/बीमा करना
Insurmountable	Impossible to overcome	अजेय
Intimidate	To make someone afraid	भयभीत करना
Intrinsic	Occurring as a natural part of something	स्वाभाविक
Litter	A messy group of thing/ to make dirty	गंदगी/गंदगी करना
Materialist	The belief that only material things exist	भौतिकवादी
Matinee	Cinema show which is held in the afternoon	दोपहर के समय का फिल्म
Miraculous	Very wonderful or amazing like a miracle	अद्भुत
Miscreant	A person who does something that is illegal or morally wrong	कुकर्मी
Munificent	Very generous	उदारतापूर्ण
Natal	Related to birth	जन्म-संबंधी
Negate	To cause something not to be effective	निष्फल करना/बेअसर करना

Notorious	Well known or famous especially for something bad	कुख्यात
Novice	A person who has just started learning or doing something	नौसिखिया
Obviate	To avoid something/ to make no longer necessary.	अन्देखा करना/अब जरूरी न हो ऐसा करना
Overwhelming	Very great in number	भारी संख्या में
Parable	A moral story	नैतिक कहानियाँ
Plagiarist	One who borrows words and ideas from other authors and uses them as one's own	साहित्यिक चोरी करने वाला
Prologue	A speech or a poem recited at the beginning of a play	मंगलाचरण
Prosecuted	to punish (by legal process)	दंडित करना (कानूनी प्रक्रिया से)
Recite	To say or describe something	वर्णन करना
Salvation	The act of saving someone from sin or evil	बुरा काम करने से बचाने वाल
Savour	The quality that makes something interesting or enjoyable	आनंद लेना
Sophisticated	Highly developed and complex	प्रभावशाली
Soporific	That induces sleep	निद्राजनक
Steadfast	Not changing	स्थिर
Stingy	Not liking or wanting to give or spend money	कंजूस
Stoic	A person who is indifferent to pleasure and pain	तटस्थ;
Supplicate	To pray to God	प्रार्थना करना
Tractable	Easily managed or controlled	सुविधाजनक
Triumphant	Resulting in victory or success	विजयी
Unadorned	not decorated	सजा हुआ नहीं
Upbraid	To speak in an angry or critical way to someone who has done something wrong	फटकारना
Vague	Not clear	अस्पष्ट
Valetudinarian	One who always thinks to be ill	हमेशा बीमार महसूस करने वाला
Vandal	A person who destroys or damages property	बदमाश
Virtuous	Morally good	सदाचारी
Weaponry	Weapons	हथियार
Whims	A sudden wish desire, decision etc.	सनक

Tier-II
(Model paper- 2)

Directions: In question nos. 1 to 20, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle [●] corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If there is no error, blacken the rectangle [●] corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.

1. Even after sixty years of (A)/ Independence lakhs of people(B)/ don't have bed to sleep. (C)/ No error (D).
2. It is never my business(A)/ to give an advice to those who are not sensible enough (B)/ to deal with their own problems.(C)/ No error (D).
3. I have never looked (A)/ forward to be the (B)/ president of the club (C)/ No error (D).
4. The moral of the army was (A)/ high because the news coming (B)/ from front were very encouraging. (C)/ No error (D).
5. Before translating the sentence (A)/ word for word, it is worth first asking whether (B)/ It can be literally translated or not. (C)/ No error (D).
6. My friend is the most intelligent (A)/ and also the very (B)/ talented student of his college. (C)/ No error (D).
7. Even the most perfect person (A)/ in the world is said to have (B)/erred, when there was time to act. (C)/ No error (D).
8. Another baffling changes (A)/ that I noticed in him now a days (B)/ he avoids speaking me (C)/ No error (D).
9. We generally select one (A)/ of the most intelligent student (B)/ of the school for this award. (C)/ No error (D).
10. He can't (A)/ tolerate me (B)/ talking nonsense. (C)/ No error (D).
11. The teacher asked them (A)/ to stop write (B)/ as soon as the bell rang. (C)/ No error (D).
12. A few cabinet ministers were (A)/ debarred to attend the (B)/ monsoon session of the parliament. (C). No error (D).
13. Now-a-days (A)/ the weather (B)/ is getting cold and colder. (C)/ No error (D).
14. I rarely find (A)/ something in his character (B)/ that I can admire. (C)/ No error (D).
15. The meeting was postponed (A)/ because the five members (B)/ were present today. (C)/ No error (D).
16. He would not have (A)/ died when you had (B)/ helped him in time. (C)/ No error (D).
17. The new taxation rates announced (A)/ by the Government are (B)/ bound to effect the export sector. (C)/ No error (D).
18. These days, job opportunities (A)/ are not as better as (B)/ they used to be in the early 70s. (C)/ No error (D).
19. A.I.R will air (A)/PM's 'Man Ki Baat' at 6 P.M. (B)/in the evening. (C)/No error (D).

20. The teacher (A)/ has took (B)/ the responsibility though it was the students' mistake. (C) / No error (D)

Directions : In question nos. 21 to 30, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle [●] in the Answer Sheet.

21. My mother upset the kettle of boiling water and ..... her right hand badly.
    (A) wounded (B) sizzled
    (C) scorched (D) scalded
22. Please do not ..... an offer made by the Chairman.
    (A) refrain (B) refute
    (C) refuse (D) refuge
23. The government is confident that the standard of living will begin to ..... again soon.
    (A) revive (B) lift
    (C) flourish (D) rise
24. Sharing heavy responsibilities with colleagues does not involve loss of prestige, or ..... of the authority of an institute's Head.
    (A) deterioration (B) decrease
    (C) diminution (D) loss
25. The problem of proliferation of nuclear arms is never going to be solved unless the two super powers agree to .....
    (A) a solution
    (B) understand one other
    (C) sit together
    (D) meet half-way
26. Your case is so unique that I am not getting any..... to support it.
    (A) reason (B) help
    (C) happening (D) precedent
27. Take possession of the records immediately lest they should be ..... with.
    (A) tampered (B) destroyed
    (C) manhandled
    (D) mishandled
28. Let us take him upon his word. I see no room for any ..... in the matter.
    (A) duplicity (B) deviation
    (C) cynicism (D) difference
29. The ..... arguments put forth for not disclosing the facts did not impress anybody.
    (A) intemperate (B) spurious
    (C) specious (D) convincing
30. Director, he said, would ..... the matter at once.
    (A) invigilate (B) explore
    (C) investigate (D) survey

Directions : In question nos. 31 to 35, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

31. BASE
    (A) Roof (B) Height
    (C) Top (D) Climax
32. DISSUADE
    (A) Incite (B) Persuade
    (C) Advise (D) Instigate
33. NAIVE
    (A) Cunning (B) Wealthy
    (C) Sophisticated (D) Complicated
34. MOIST
    (A) Parched (B) Dry
    (C) Hard (D) Crisp
35. ANATHEMATISE
    (A) Radiate (B) Regulate
    (C) Deceive (D) Bless

Directions: In question nos. 36 to 40, out of four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

36. SOLICIT
    (A) Beseech (B) Demand
    (C) Claim (D) Require

37. RADIANT
(A) Bright (B) Beautiful
(C) Light (D) Influential

38. PRUNE
(A) Lend (B) Reduce
(C) Expand (D) Prolong

39. DILETTANTE
(A) Opponent (B) Specialist
(C) Amateur (D) Expert

40. FLAK
(A) Adventure (B) Advice
(C) Criticism (D) Praise

Directions: In question nos. 41 to 50, four alternatives are given for the idiom/ phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

41. Some people do not grease anybody's palm on any account.
(A) bribe (B) flatter
(C) cheat (D) fight

42. I was so disappointed when my close friend left me in the lurch.
(A) went away without waiting for me
(B) helped me in difficult times
(C) abandoned me when I needed help
(D) stopped helping me in emergency

43. His position in the company was on the brink of disaster.
(A) at the top of
(B) at the point of
(C) on the side of
(D) on the back of

44. The car broke down just as it reached the edge of a cliff. It was indeed a close shave.
(A) to share one's brand
(B) very risky
(C) narrow escape from danger
(D) to be happy

45. You have been cheating- now you must face the music.
(A) face the unpleasant consequences
(B) stand upto unpleasant consequences
(C) be debarred
(D) be insulted publicly

46. The parents are in high spirits as their son has got a decent job.
(A) in good position (B) drunk
(C) cheerful (D) shocked

47. When she realised that she had bought a fake product, she knew that her money had gone down the drain.
(A) was lost forever
(B) dropped in the drain
(C) got washed away
(D) her money was safe

48. Even though the new clerk was given a difficult task, he remained cool as a cucumber.
(A) not nervous or emotional
(B) caught cold
(C) was happy
(D) was scared

49. George Bernard Shaw was blessed with the gift of the gab.
(A) enormous wealthy
(B) ability to work hard
(C) ability to speak impressively
(D) luck on one's side

50. The police caught the thief red-handed.
(A) in a red uniform
(B) with blood in hands
(C) at the time of committing the crime
(D) after reading the rules

Directions: In question nos. 51 to 70, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P. Q R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read

the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it in the Answer-Sheet.

51. 1. So, now India can
P. lose out at first base because it's too busy chasing an ephemeral dream
Q. either put aside its hopes of getting the veto power and
R. first concentrate on ensuring that
S. the Security Council is enlarged, or
(A) QPSR (B) SRQP
(C) QRSP (D) SPQR

52. 1. But Nelson Mandela
P. modern country in a modern way
Q. and could run a new.
R. shifted the beliefs of the people
S. so they could heal the racial conflict
(A) RSQP (B) QPRS
(C) RSPQ (D) QSRP

53. 1. But, Kuala Lumpur
P. where modern Malay executives
Q. but will never miss Friday prayers
R. might have a cellular phone in hand
S. is a city firmly rooted in tradition.
(A) RQSP (B) SPRQ
(C) RPSQ (D) SQRP

54. 1. If farming
P. life is not to collapse, there is need for
Q. as a profession and as a way of
R. attention today to farmers' needs in the areas
S. of water, credit, technology, market and land and agrarian reforms
(A) QPRS (B) RSQP
(C) QSRP (D) RPQS

55. 1. The Union Cabinet's
P. recent approval of the Bill against
Q. assaults on women's most basic fundamental right.
R. Domestic Violence is a step against
S. that is the right to life
(A) PSQR (B) QRPS
(C) PRQS (D) QSPR

56. 1. The President
P. hard-won freedom and become a front-rank nation
Q. self-reliant and self-dependent
R. called upon the people to be
S. if they want to preserve their
(A) RQSP (B) SPRQ
(C) RPSQ (D) SQRP

57. 1. No amount
P. poor countries if they do
Q. of direct aid will help
R. not develop the capacity
S. to generate wealth for themselves
(A) QPRS (B) RSQP
(C) QSRP (D) RPQS

58. 1. Having achieved success
P. to ride the next big outsourcing wave
Q. in software exports and information technology areas.
R. this time in manufacturing from the U.S.
S. Indian manufacturers-exporters are well equipped.
(A) PSQR (B) QRPS
(C) PRQS (D) QSPR

59. 1. The majority of
P. Britons believe that there
Q. if the increasing problem
R. must be restrictions on cheap air travel
S. of global warming is going to be tackled
(A) SRQP (B) PQRS
(C) SQRP (D) PRQS

60. 1. Various
P. leading a productive
Q. disabilities stand in
R. and personally satisfying life
S. the way of millions of Indians.
(A) QRPS (B) PSQR
(C) QSPR (D) PRQS

61. 1. Farmers
P. whether or not water will be available
Q. land use plans only
R. can prepare alternative
S. if they know in advance.
(A) RSQP (B) PQSR
(C) RQSP (D) PSQR

62. 1. It shows
P. it is also conscious of its
Q. India means business:
R. sovereignty and elements that threaten it
S. while it is for transparent and open ties.
(A) QSPR (B) PRQS
(C) QRPS (D) PSQR

63. 1. Hidden
P. is an important cause for
Q. hunger in the soil
R. caused by micro-nutrient deficiencies
S. the rapid decline in factor productivity.
(A) PSQR (B) QRPS
(C) PRQS (D) QSPR

64. 1. Travel to
P. where you don't know the local language
Q. and see how your
R. a foreign country, even a region of India
S. hands and expressions do the talking
(A) SQPR (B) RPQS
(C) SPQR (D) RQPS

65. 1. The delay
P. led to a rapid escalation
Q. in the onset of the monsoon
R. over Kerala and its subsequent weakness
S. of the national rainfall deficit
(A) SRPQ (B) QPRS
(C) SPRQ (D) QRPS

66. 1. If fair play
P. fair trade and the protection of the planet
Q. is going to encompass
R. in sport's many codes of conduct
S. these should be enshrined.
(A) QSPR (B) RPSQ
(C) QPSR (D) RSPQ

67. 1. While the recent
P. century show that the June rainfall is
Q. of a drought. India's rainfall data for over a
R. rain may have soothed concerns
S. no predictor of the monsoon's outcome
(A) PSRQ (B) RQPS
(C) PQRS (D) RSPQ

68. 1. On the contrary
P. in countries like China and the other Pacific countries.
Q. permission for shooting but also
R. film-makers not only obtain quick
S. get subsidies to undertake the job.
(A) PRQS (B) QSPR
(C) PSQR (D) QRPS

69. 1. There are
P. from different walks of life as human rights
Q. so much is written by so many persons
R. very few subjects in
S. contemporary times on which
(A) QSRP (B) RPQS
(C) QPRS (D) RSQP

70. 1. No international
P. albeit at times, for wrong reasons

Q. institution has indeed
R. engaged the attention of the people
S. across the globe the way WTO has done.

(A) QRSP (B) PSRQ
(C) QSRP (D) PRSQ

Directions: In question nos. 71 to 80, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle [●] in the Answer-sheet.

71. To surround with armed forces
(A) Seize (B) Attack
(C) Cease (D) Besiege

72. A person who wishes to throw over all establishments
(A) Rebel (B) Anarchist
(C) Terrorist (D) Hooligan

73. A dramatic performance
(A) Mask (B) Mosque
(C) Masque (D) Mascot

74. Seat on elephant's back
(A) Saddle (B) Howdah
(C) Lounge (D) Hoof

75. Forcing out (blood, etc.) from its vessel
(A) Extrapolate (B) Extravasate
(C) Exuberate (D) Extricate

76. A common place remark.
(A) platitude (B) remark
(C) statement (D) epigram

77. One who speaks or understands many languages
(A) Scholar (B) Grammarian
(C) Linguist (D) Polyglot

78. To talk without respect of something sacred or holy
(A) Blasphemy (B) Obscenity
(C) Rudeness (D) Vulgarity

79. A person who lives alone and avoids other people
(A) Ascetic (B) Recluse
(C) Unsocial (D) Agnostic

80. Too much offical formality.
(A) delayed
(B) officiousness
(C) formally (D) red tapism

Directions: In question nos. 81 to 100, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

81. He is said to be very rich.
(A) He said he is very rich.
(B) People say that he is very rich.
(C) He said it is very rich.
(D) People say it is very rich.

82. Do you imitate others?
(A) Are others being imitated by you?
(B) Are other imitated by you?
(C) Have others being imitated by you?
(D) Were others being imitated by you?

83. She makes Maggi everyday.
(A) Maggi is made by her everyday.
(B) Maggi was made by her everyday.
(C) Maggi has made by her everyday.
(D) Maggi is make by her everyday.

84. They will inform the police.
(A) The police will be informed by them.
(B) The police will informed by them.
(C) The police are informed by them.
(D) The police is be informed by them.

85. I can accept your offer.
(A) Your offer could be accepted by me.
(B) Your offer can be accepted by me.
(C) Your offer cannot be accepted by me.
(D) Your offer is be accepted by me.

86. You need to clean your teeth.
(A) Your teeth need to be cleaned.
(B) Your teeth needed to be cleaned.
(C) Your teeth need to be clean.
(D) Your teeth need to clean.

87. A meeting was convened by the Principal.
(A) The Principal convened a meeting.
(B) The Principal was convening a meeting.
(C) The President appointed the Chief Justice of India.
(D) The Principal is convening a meeting.

88. The children could use the place.
(A) The place can always be used by children.
(B) The place is always used by children.
(C) The place could always be used by children.
(D) The place has always been used by children.

89. Who painted my car?
(A) My car was painted?
(B) Was my car painted?
(C) Had my car been painted by?
(D) By whom was my car painted?

90. This unexpected news surprised me a great deal.
(A) I was surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.
(B) I am surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.
(C) I have been surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.
(D) I had been surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.

91. The students are decorating the stage for the annual day celebrations.
(A) The stage had been decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.
(B) The stage is being decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.
(C) The stage was decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.
(D) The stage has been decorated by the students for the annual day celebration.

92. The traitors should be shot dead.
(A) They should have shot the traitors dead.
(B) They shall shoot the traitors dead.
(C) They should shoot the traitors dead.
(D) They shot the traitors dead.

93. One cannot expect children to understand these problems.
(A) Children cannot be expected to understand these problems.
(B) Children to understand these problems cannot be expected.
(C) Children cannot be expected to the understood these problems.
(D) To understand these problems cannot be expected from children by one.

94. The boys saved many elders from drowning.
(A) Many elders are saved from drowning by the boys.
(B) Many elders are being saved from drowning by the boys.
(C) Many elders were saved from drowning by the boys.
(D) Many elders have been saved from drowning by the boys.

95. He is writing a letter.
(A) A letter is being written by him.
(B) A letter is written by him.
(C) A letter has been written by him.
(D) Let a letter be written by him.

96. The man cut down the tree.
(A) The tree was cut down by the man.
(B) The tree cut itself by the man.
(C) The tree is cut down by the man.
(D) The tree can be cut by the man.

97. My father gave me a hundred rupee note yesterday.
(A) A hundred rupee note was given to me by my father yesterday.
(B) A hundred rupee note was being given to me by my father.
(C) A hundred rupee note had been given to me by my father.
(D) Yesterday, my father was given a hundred rupee note by me.

98. The pilot landed the plane safely.
(A) The plane had been landed safely by the pilot.
(B) The plane was landed safely by the pilot.
(C) The plane has been landed safely by the pilot.
(D) The plane was to be landed safely by the pilot.

99. Advertisements on TV increase the sale of any commodity.
(A) The sale of any commodity is being increased by advertisements on TV.
(B) The sale of any commodity are increased by advertisements on TV.
(C) The sale of any commodity are being in increased by advertisements on TV.
(D) The sale of any commodity is increased by advertisements on TV.

100. He will never forget it.
(A) It will never be forgotten by him.
(B) It can never be forgotten by him.
(C) It should never be forgotten by him.
(D) It may never be forgotten by him.

Directions: In question nos. 101 to 120, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B), (C) and (D) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

101. The boss said, "I shall look <u>at</u> the matter".
(A) about (B) in
(C) into
(D) no improvement

102. I did nothing but <u>laughed</u>.
(A) laughing (B) laugh
(C) laughed aloud
(D) no improvement

103. My friend and <u>me</u> study together during holidays.
(A) I (B) myself
(C) I myself
(D) No improvement

104. There were many petty Rajput Kingdoms in India <u>prior than</u> the coming of the Mohammadans.
(A) prior from (B) prior up to
(C) prior to
(D) no improvement

105. <u>Until</u> the last twenty eight years he has been working in various units of this plant.
(A) for (B) since
(C) during
(D) no improvement

106. I hope you will be able to <u>steer ahead</u> of the anti-social elements.
(A) steer out (B) steer free
(C) steer clear
(D) no improvement

107. Had Alizee been well, she <u>could participate</u> in the competition.
(A) would participate
(B) would have participated
(C) will have participated
(D) no improvement

108. If you have <u>some</u> doubts, please let me know.

(A) a few (B) few
(C) any
(D) no improvement

109. Leave my arm, please.
(A) give up (B) let go
(C) release
(D) no improvement

110. May I request you to see my testimonials?
(A) go through (B) see through
(C) attend to
(D) no improvement

111. His brother never has and never will be dependable.
(A) never had
(B) never has been
(C) was never being
(D) no improvement

112. If you would have remembered to bring the map, we would not have lost our way.
(A) had remembered
(B) were remembering
(C) remembered
(D) no improvement

113. You must carry on my order.
(A) carry out my order.
(B) carry away my order
(C) carry of
(D) no improvement

114. The boat was drowned.
(A) was drown
(B) was drowned
(C) sank
(D) no improvement

115. Now I must beg leave of you.
(A) beg your leave
(B) beg of your leave
(C) beg off your leave
(D) no improvement

116. When describing the accident, he was in tears.
(A) in describing
(B) when he was describing
(C) as describing
(D) no improvement

117. The two thieves distributed the loot between themselves.
(A) among themselves
(B) amongst themselves
(C) with themselves
(D) no improvement

118. The preservation of peace is necessary.
(A) maintenance of peace
(B) establishment of peace
(C) persuasion of peace
(D) no improvement

119. The spirit of democracy has sped into our way of thinking.
(A) leaked into (B) permeated
(C) soaked into
(D) no improvement

120. The decent from the mountain peak was slow and painful.
(A) descent (B) decline
(C) decrease
(D) no improvement

Directions: In question nos. 121 to 140, a sentence has been given in Direct/ Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best express the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.

121. He said, "India will win the World Cup".
(A) He said that India would win the world Cup.
(B) He said India should win the World Cup.
(C) He said that India would won the World Cup.
(D) He said that India shall won the World Cup.

122. The man said, "No, I refused to plead guilty."
(A) The man refused to his guilt
(B) The man emphatically refused to plead guilt.
(C) The man told that he did not guilt.

(D) The man was stubborn enough to guilt.

123. She said to her friend, "I know where is everyone".
(A) She told that she knew where was everyone.
(B) She told her friend that she knew where was everyone.
(C) She told her friend that she knew where is everyone.
(D) She told her friend that she knew where everyone was.

124. She said , "Ugh ! I have always hated him".
(A) She exclaimed with disgust that she had been hated always him.
(B) She exclaimed with disgust that she had always hated him.
(C) She exclaimed with disgust that she had always hated them.
(D) She exclaimed with disgust that I had hated always him.

125. Ravi said to me, "Do you have an LED TV ?".
(A) Ravi asked me if I have an LED TV.
(B) Ravi asked me if have you an LED TV.
(C) Ravi told me if I have an LED TV.
(D) Ravi asked me if I had an LED TV.

126. Nita ordered her servant to bring her cup of tea.
(A) Nita told her servant, "Bring a cup of tea".
(B) Nita said, "Bring me a cup of tea".
(C) Nita said, to her servant, "Bring me a cup of tea."
(D) Nita told her servant, "Bring her that cup of tea."

127. "What kind of scheme do you have?" Amit asked the insurance agent.
(A) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she had.
(B) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she has.
(C) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she is having.
(D) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she was having.

128. The kids yelled in a loud voice, "We love our family."
(A) The kids yelled loudly that they love our family
(B) The kids yelled in a loud voice that they loved their family
(C) The kids yelled in a loud voice that they loved our family
(D) The kids were shouting loudly that they loved their family

129. The teacher said to the students, "Why are you talking in the class ? "
(A) The teacher asked to the student why they were talking in the class.
(B) The teacher told the student why were they talking in the class.
(C) The teacher asked the student why they were talking in the class.
(D) The teacher questioned the students that why were you talking in the class.

130. Mother said, "Do not open the door, Reena."
(A) Mother told Reena that door should not be opened.
(B) Mother told Reena not to open the door.
(C) Mother forbade Reena not to open the door.
(D) Mother told to Reena that she did not open.

131. He said that he had been waiting there for a long time.
(A) He said, "I have been waiting here for a long time."

(B) He said, "You have been waiting here for a long time."
(C) He said, "She has been waiting there for a long time."
(D) He said, "I am waiting here for a long time."

132. My friend said to me, "Why are you sitting alone here ?"
(A) My friend told me that why were you sitting.
(B) My friend asked me why were I sitting alone there.
(C) My friend asked me why I were sitting
(D) My friend asked me why I was sitting alone there.

133. He said to me, "What time do the offices close?"
(A) He wanted to know what time the offices close.
(B) He asked me what time did the offices close.
(C) He asked me what time the offices closed.
(D) He asked me what time the offices did close.

134. The lady said to the servant, "If you don't wash the clothes properly, I will dismiss you."
(A) The lady warned the servant that she would dismiss him if he didn't wash the clothes properly
(B) The lady told the servant that she would dismiss him on the event of bad work
(C) The lady cautioned the servant that he must wash the clothes properly
(D) The lady advised the servant to wash the clothes properly

135. My Daddy always says, "Getting up early in the morning is a good habit."
(A) My Daddy always says that to get up early in the morning is a good habit
(B) My Daddy always says that getting up early in the morning is a good habit
(C) My Daddy always advises that getting up early in the morning was a good habit
(D) My Daddy always warns that to get up early in the morning was a good habit

136. "What did you see at the South Pole?" Ashok asked Anil.
(A) Ashok asked Anil if he saw anything at the South Pole.
(B) Ashok asked Anil what he had seen at the South Pole.
(C) Ashok asked Anil what did he see at the South Pole.
(D) Ashok asked Anil that he saw anything at the South pole.

137. He said to me, "I have often told you not to play with fire."
(A) He said that he has often been telling me not to play with fire
(B) He told me that he had often told me not to play with fire
(C) He reminded me that he often said to me not to play with fire
(D) He said to me that he often told me not to play with fire

138. Pawan said to me, "If I hear any news, I'll phone you."
(A) Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he will phone me
(B) Pawan told me that if he will hear any news, he will phone me
(C) Pawan told me if he had heard any news, he would phone me
(D) Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he would phone me

139. The teacher said to Mahesh, "Congratulations! Wish you success in life."
(A) The teacher congratulated Mahesh and said wish you success in life.

(B) The teacher wished congratulations and success in life to Mahesh.
(C) The teacher said congratulations to Mahesh and wished him success in life.
(D) The teacher Mahesh and wished him success in life congratulated.

140. He said, "The mice will play, when the cat is away'.
(A) He said that the mice would play, when the cat is away.
(B) He said that the mice would play, when the cat was away.
(C) He said that the mice would play, when the cat would be away.
(D) He said that the mice shall play, when the cat is away.

Directions: In the following three passages from question nos. 141 to 170 some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer sheet.

CLOZE TEST-1

Democracy has its dangers, the greatest of which is that it may be the rule of ignorance. Citizens who are not **...141...** intelligent and educated are **...142...** to commit errors of judgement in the casting of votes. The best men may thus **...143...** to get elected. Elections are usually a **...144...** of propaganda. Another criticism of democracy is that it is wanting. **...145...** efficiency. For prompt and effective action, unity of action is **...146...** In a multitude of minds, much **...147...** discussion takes place, whereas unity of control is needed for vigorous national life. This criticism, however, is not very **...148...** because in times of war the British Prime Minister usually **...149...** the power of a dictator. Another criticism of democracy in times of war is that secrecy in military affairs becomes difficult, if not **...150...**, and that the opposition usually lowers the morale of the people by its condemnation of the actions of the cabinet.

141. (A) barely (B) sufficiently (C) highly (D) perfectly
142. (A) sure (B) deliberately (C) unlikely (D) likely
143. (A) fail (B) succeed (C) try (D) desire
144. (A) kind (B) process (C) matter (D) result
145. (A) of (B) for (C) at (D) in
146. (A) enough (B) dispensable (C) essential (D) superfluous
147. (A) profitable (B) unprofitable (C) detailed (D) exhaustive
148. (A) unfair (B) absurd (C) strong (D) convincing
149. (A) gains (B) wields (C) demands (D) misuses
150. (A) easy (B) probable (C) impossible (D) obscure

CLOZE TEST-2

The human mind seems to have built in **...151...** against original thought; for instance, we **...152...** equipped with a wonderful **...153...** for accepting evidence which agrees with our **...154...** Almost unconsciously we allow our thinking to be **...155...** on what we first thought, or were **...156...** when we approached the subject. If **...157...** man could be freed from the yoke **...158...** his age-old assumptions, prejudices, traditional imagery and **...159...** about what is right and what is wrong **...160...** might wake up one day to find that even the greatest and gentlest

of his aspirations was possible.

151. (A) interests (B) safeguards
(C) prejudices (D) ideas
152. (A) have (B) had
(C) may have (D) have been
153. (A) capacity (B) sense
(C) sensibility (D) capability
154. (A) views (B) thoughts
(C) conceptions
(D) preconceptions
155. (A) based (B) biased
(C) rooted (D) fixed
156. (A) spoke (B) told
(C) expressed (D) said
157. (A) sometimes (B) only
(C) frequently (D) when
158. (A) on (B) in
(C) under (D) of
159. (A) negation (B) certainly
(C) doubt (D) positively
160. (A) he (B) man
(C) men (D) they

CLOZE TEST-3

For generations, man has **...161...** against the wilds to create a world where only he **...162...** whether animals and plants survive or are **...163...** out. Earlier we accepted as self-evident that any **...164...** in our environment brought about by science and technology must be improvements **...165...** the world of our **...166...** However, many people all over the world have begun to feel that **...167...** are going too far, and that we should try to **...168...** some of the world's original life before we find it **...169...** too late. The same science which had led us away from nature is now **...170...** the miracle of creation.

161. (A) faced (B) stood
(C) struggled (D) challenged
162. (A) decides (B) thinks
(C) advises (D) observes
163. (A) taken (B) wiped
(C) put (D) thrown
164. (A) differences
(B) increments
(C) changes
(D) replacements
165. (A) in (B) at
(C) over (D) for
166. (A) aborigins (B) ancients
(C) successors (D) ancestors
167. (A) ourselves (B) we
(C) us (D) some
168. (A) demolish (B) cherish
(C) save (D) renovate
169. (A) occurs (B) sounds
(C) seems (D) gets
170. (A) unfolding (B) discussing
(C) arguing (D) narrating

Directions: In question nos. 171 to 200 you have six brief passages with 6 questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

PASSAGE 1

A recent report in News Week says that in American colleges, students of Asian origin outperform not only the minority group students but the majority whites as well. Many of these students must be of Indian origin, and their achievement is something we can be proud of. It is unlikely that these talented youngsters will come back to India, and that is the familiar brain drain problem. However recent statements by the nation's policy-makers indicate that the perception of this issue is changing. 'Brain bank and not 'brain drain' is the more appropriate idea, they suggest since the expertise of Indians abroad is only deposited in other places and not lost.

This may be so, but this brain bank, like most other banks, is one that primarily serves customers in its neighbourhood. The skills of the Asians

now excelling in America's colleges will mainly help the U.S.A.. No matter how significant, what non-resident Indians do for India and what their counterparts do for other Asian lands is only a by-product.

But it is also necessary to ask, or be reminded, why Indians study fruitfully when abroad. The Asians whose accomplishments News Week records would have probably had a very different tale if they had studied in India. In America they found elbow room, books and facilities not available and not likely to be available here. The need to prove themselves in their new country and the competition of an international standard they faced there, must have cured mental and physical laziness. But other things helping them in America can be obtained here if we achieve a change in social attitudes, specially towards youth.

We need to learn to value individuals and their unique qualities more than conformity and respectability. We need to learn the language of encouragement to add to our skill in flattery. We might also learn to be less liberal with blame and less tightfisted with appreciation, especially.

171. Among the many groups of students in American colleges, Asian students :
   (A) are often written about in magazines like News Week.
   (B) are most successful academically.
   (C) have proved that they are as good as the whites.
   (D) have only a minority status like the blacks.

172. The student of Asian origin in America include :
   (A) a fair number from India.
   (B) a small group from India.
   (C) persons from India who are very proud.
   (D) Indians who are the most hard working of all.

173. In general, the talented young Indians studying in America :
   (A) have a reputation for being hard working.
   (B) have the opportunity to contribute to India's development.
   (C) can solve the brain drain problem because of recent changes in policy.
   (D) will not return to pursue their careers in India.

174. There is talk now of the 'brain bank'. This idea :
   (A) is a solution to the brain drain problem.
   (B) is a new problem caused partly by the brain drain.
   (C) is a new way of looking at the role of qualified Indians living abroad.
   (D) is based on a plan to utilize foreign exchange remittances to stimulate research and development.

175. The brain bank has limitations like all banks in the sense that :
   (A) a bank's services go mainly to those near it.
   (B) small neighbourhood banks are not visible in this age of multinationals.
   (C) only what is deposited can be withdrawn and utilized.
   (D) no one can be forced to put his assets in a bank.

176. The author feels that what non-resident Indians do for India :
   (A) will have many useful side effects.
   (B) will not be their main interest and concern.
   (C) can benefit other Asian countries, as a by-product.

(D) can American colleges be of service to the world community.

177. The performance of Indians when they go to study in the West :
(A) shows the fruits of hard work done by school teachers in India.
(B) should remind us that knowledge and wisdom are not limited by the boundaries of race and nation.
(C) is better than people in the West except non-whites.
(D) is better than what it would have been if they had studied in India.

178. The high level of competition faced by Asian students in America :
(A) helps them overcome their lazy habits.
(B) makes them lazy since the facilities there are good.
(C) makes them worried about failing.
(D) helps them prove that they are as good as whites.

179. The author feels that some of the conditions other than the level of facilities that make the West attractive :
(A) are available in India but young people do not appreciate them.
(B) can never be found here because we believe in conformity.
(C) can be created if our attitudes and values change.
(D) can also give respectability to our traditions and customs.

180. One of the ways of making the situation in India better would be :
(A) to eliminate flattery from public life.
(B) to distinguish between conformity and respectability.
(C) to give appreciation and not be tightfisted.
(D) to encourage people and not merely flatter them.

PASSAGE 2

True, it is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey the laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and the properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obey these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well-being of others. But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his actions. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a State is in the hands of a Minister who is responsible to the State Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police.

181. The expression 'customs and ceremonies' means :
(A) fairs and festivals.
(B) habits and traditions.
(C) usual practices and religious rites.
(D) superstitions and formalities.

182. A suitable title for the passage would be :
(A) the function of the army.
(B) laws and the people's rights.
(C) the fear of the law and citizen's security.
(D) the functions of the police.

183. Which of the following is not implied in the passage?
(A) Law protects those who respect it.
(B) Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.
(C) A criminal is deterred from committing crimes only for fear of the law.
(D) The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones.

184. According to the writer, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police?
(A) To protect the privileges of all citizens.
(B) To check violent activities of citizens.
(C) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.
(D) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.

185. Which of the following reflects the main thrust of the passage?
(A) It deals with the importance of the army in maintaining law and order.
(B) It highlights role of the police as superior to that of the army.
(C) It discusses the roles of the army and the police in different circumstances.
(D) It points to the responsibility of the Minister and the Inspector General of Police.

186. "They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage", means that the law :
(A) helps in recovering the stolen property of the citizens.
(B) assist the citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.
(C) initiate process against offenders of law.
(D) safeguard people's possessions against being stolen or lost.

187. Out of the following which one has the opposite meaning to the word 'restrained' in the passage ?
(A) Promoted (B) Accelerated
(C) Intruded (D) Inhibited

188. Which one of the following statement is implied in the passage?
(A) Peaceful citizens seldom violate the law, but bad citizens have to be restrained by the police.
(B) Criminals, who flout the law, are seldom brought to book.
(C) The police hardly succeed in converting bad citizens into good citizens.
(D) The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, from violating the law.

189. Which of the following statements expresses most accurately the idea contained in the first sentence?
(A) It is the job of the army to ensure internal peace at all times.
(B) It is the police that should always enforce law and order in the country.
(C) Army and the police ensure people's security through combined operations.
(D) It is in exceptional circumstances that the army has to ensure peace in the country.

190. The last sentence of the passage implies that :
(A) The Inspector General of Police is the sole authority in matters of law and order.
(B) In every State maintenance of public peace is under the overall

control of the responsible Minister.

(C) A Minister and a responsible State Assembly exercise direct authority in matters pertaining to law and order.

(D) The Inspector General of Police is responsible to the State Assembly for maintaining law and order.

PASSAGE 3

Though the U.S. prides itself on being a leader in the world community, a recent report shows that it lags far behind other industrialized countries in meeting the needs of its youngest and most vulnerable citizens. The U.S. has a higher infant mortality-rate, a higher proportion of low birth-weight babies, a smaller proportion of babies immunized against childhood diseases and a much higher rate of adolescent pregnancies. These findings, described as a 'quiet crisis' requiring immediate and far-reaching action, appeared in a report prepared by a task force of educators, doctors, politicians and business people. According to the report, a fourth of the nation's 12 million infants and toddlers live in poverty. As many as half confront risk factors that could harm their ability to develop intellectually, physically and socially. Child immunizations are too low, more children are born into poverty, more are in substandard care while their parents work and more are being raised by single parents. When taken together, these and other risk factors can lead to educational and health problems that are much harder and more costly to reverse.

The crisis begins in the womb with unplanned parenthood. Women with unplanned pregnancies are less likely to seek pre-natal care. In the U.S. 80% of tenage pregnancies and 56% of all pregnancies are unplanned. The problems continue after birth where unplanned pregnancies and unstable partnerships often go hand in hand. Since 1950, the number of single parent families has nearly tripled. More than 25 percent of all births today are to unmarried mothers. As the number of single parent families grow and more women enter the work force, infants and toddlers are increasingly in the care of people other than their parents.

Most disturbingly, recent statistics show that American parents are increasingly neglecting or abusing their children. In only four years from 1987-1991, the number of children in foster care increased by over 50 per cent. Babies under the age of one are the fastest growing category of children entering foster care. The crisis affects children under the age of three most severely, the report says. Yet, it is this period-from infancy through pre-school years that sets the stage for a child's future.

191. The main focus of the passage is on the plight of :
   (A) orphaned children.
   (B) teenage mothers.
   (C) low birth weight babies.
   (D) unwed mothers.

192. Children falling in which age-group are most severely affected by the 'quiet crisis ?
   (A) Below one year.
   (B) Below three years.
   (C) Between two and three years.
   (D) Between one and three years.

193. Which of the following does not constitute the 'quiet crisis' in the U.S. as per the task force report ?
   (A) Lower proportion of new born babies with normal weight.
   (B) Higher incidence of adolescent girls becoming mothers.

(C) Lower rate of babies surviving childhood diseases.
(D) Increasing cases of teenage couples getting divorced.

194. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
(A) The number of single parent families today is approximately three times more than four decades ago.
(B) The number of children in the U.S. entering foster care has decreased after 1991.
(C) In the U.S., the number of infants living in poverty is about 3 million.
(D) Only 20 per cent of all the pregnancies in the U.S. are planned.

195. The number of children born to married mothers in the U.S. is approximately how many times the number of children born to unwed mothers?
(A) 1.5 times (B) 2 times
(C) 3 times (D) 3.5 times

196. Children born out of unplanned pregnancies are highly vulnerable because :
(A) they are raised by single parents.
(B) their parents are mostly poor.
(C) they are mostly malnourished.
(D) they are less likely to receive prenatal care.

197. Decide which of the following factors is/are responsible for the physical, intellectual and social under-development of infants in the U.S.?
A. Illiteracy of parents
B. Lack of parental care
C. Poverty
(A) Only A (B) Only B
(C) Only C (D) Both B & C

198. An increasing number of infants in the U.S. are in foster care on account of :
(A) an increasing number of single parent families with the female member working.
(B) an increasing number of women maintaining the status of unwed motherhood and becoming economically independent.
(C) an increasing number of employed couples who are required to stay apart.
(D) an increasing number of women getting divorced and abandoning their babies.

199. The task force report seems to be based on the data pertaining to the period :
(A) 1987-1991.
(B) 1950 onwards till date.
(C) 1987 onwards date.
(D) 1950-1991.

200. Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the given word as used in the passsage.
CONFRONT
(A) Face (B) Tolerate
(C) Succumb (D) Eliminate

Answer-key

1. (C)	26. (D)	51. (C)	76. (A)	101. (C)	126. (C)	151. (C)	176. (B)
2. (B)	27. (A)	52. (A)	77. (D)	102. (B)	127. (A)	152. (D)	177. (D)
3. (B)	28. (A)	53. (B)	78. (A)	103. (A)	128. (B)	153. (A)	178. (D)
4. (C)	29. (C)	54. (A)	79. (B)	104. (C)	129. (C)	154. (D)	179. (C)
5. (B)	30. (C)	55. (C)	80. (D)	105. (A)	130. (B)	155. (A)	180. (C)
6. (B)	31. (C)	56. (A)	81. (B)	106. (C)	131. (A)	156. (B)	181. (C)
7. (A)	32. (B)	57. (A)	82. (B)	107. (B)	132. (D)	157. (B)	182. (B)
8. (B)	33. (C)	58. (D)	83. (A)	108. (C)	133. (C)	158. (D)	183. (B)
9. (B)	34. (B)	59. (D)	84. (A)	109. (B)	134. (A)	159. (C)	184. (D)
10. (B)	35. (D)	60. (C)	85. (B)	110. (A)	135. (B)	160. (A)	185. (C)
11. (B)	36. (A)	61. (C)	86. (A)	111. (B)	136. (B)	161. (C)	186. (D)
12. (B)	37. (A)	62. (A)	87. (A)	112. (A)	137. (B)	162. (A)	187. (B)
13. (C)	38. (B)	63. (B)	88. (C)	113. (A)	138. (D)	163. (B)	188. (D)
14. (B)	39. (C)	64. (B)	89. (D)	114. (C)	139. (C)	164. (C)	189. (D)
15. (B)	40. (C)	65. (D)	90. (A)	115. (D)	140. (D)	165. (A)	190. (B)
16. (B)	41. (A)	66. (C)	91. (B)	116. (B)	141. (B)	166. (D)	191. (C)
17. (C)	42. (C)	67. (B)	92. (C)	117. (D)	142. (D)	167. (B)	192. (B)
18. (B)	43. (B)	68. (A)	93. (A)	118. (A)	143. (A)	168. (C)	193. (D)
19. (C)	44. (C)	69. (D)	94. (C)	119. (B)	144. (A)	169. (D)	194. (B)
20. (B)	45. (A)	70. (A)	95. (A)	120. (A)	145. (D)	170. (A)	195. (C)
21. (D)	46. (C)	71. (D)	96. (A)	121. (A)	146. (C)	171. (C)	196. (D)
22. (C)	47. (A)	72. (B)	97. (A)	122. (B)	147. (D)	172. (A)	197. (D)
23. (D)	48. (A)	73. (C)	98. (B)	123. (D)	148. (A)	173. (D)	198. (A)
24. (C)	49. (C)	74. (B)	99. (D)	124. (B)	149. (B)	174. (C)	199. (D)
25. (D)	50. (C)	75. (B)	100. (A)	125. (D)	150. (C)	175. (A)	200. (A)

Explanation

1. (C) Add 'in' after sleep. If an infinitive follows a noun, the infinitive must be followed by a suitable preposition.

   $\underbrace{\text{Bed}}_{\text{Noun}} + \underbrace{\text{to sleep}}_{\text{infinitive}} + \underbrace{\text{in}}_{\text{Preposition}}$

2. (B) Remove 'an'. Advice is an uncountable noun. It cannot take article 'a/an'.
3. (B) Change 'be' into 'being'. 'Look forward to' is followed by 'V_1 + ing'.
4. (C) Change 'were' into 'was'. News is an uncountable noun; hence singular verb will follow.
5. (B) Remove 'first'. 'Before' with 'first' makes the sentence superfluous.
6. (B) Change 'very' into 'most'. If a conjunction joins two adjectives, both must be in the same degree.
7. (A) Remove 'most'. 'Perfect' is complete in meaning and hence cannot take comparative or superlative degree.

8. (B) Change 'noticed' into 'notice'. 'Now-a-days' shows that the sentence is in present tense.
9. (B) Change 'student' into 'students'. Here we are talking about 'one' of the students (Plural countable noun)
10. (B) Change 'me' into 'my'. Gerund (talking) will be preceded by a possessive adjective.
11. (B) Change 'write' into 'writing'. 'Stop' is followed by a 'gerund'.
12. (B) Change 'to' into 'from'. 'Debarred' is followed by 'from'.
13. (C) Change 'cold' into 'colder'. If a gradual change in expressed in a sentence, two comparative degrees are used and they are joined by a conjunction.
14. (B) Change 'something' into 'anything'. 'Rarely' makes the sentence negative and in negative and interrogative sentences 'any' is used and not 'some' unless the answer expected is in affirmative.
15. (B) Change 'the' into 'only' to give a proper meaning to the sentence.
16. (B) Change 'when' into 'if' to make the sentence meaningful.
17. (C) Change 'effect' into 'affect'. We need a verb here.
18. (B) Change 'better' into 'good'. 'As ....as' takes positive degree of adjective.
19. (C) 'In the evening' is not necessary after 'p.m.'. The sentence is superfluous.
20. (B) Change 'took' into 'taken'. 'Has' is followed by 'V_3'.
25. (D) 'One another' is used for 'more than two'.
Hence option (B) does not fit in this sentence.
For the remaining questions of sentence improvement see the word-meanings. We need to use the best suited words in the sentences to get the best and most appropriate meaning of the sentences in question.

41. grease anybody's palm – रिश्वत देना
42. left me in the lurch – बीच मंझधार में छोड़ देना
43. on the brink of – खत्म होने के कगार पर
44. a close shave – बाल-बाल बचना
45. face the music – प्रतिकूल परिणाम का सामना करना
46. In high spirits – खुश व उत्साहित
47. down the drain – बर्बाद होना
48. as cool as a cucumber – शांत चित
49. gift of the gab – वाक्पटुता
50. red-handeded – रंगे हाथों

101. (C) 'Look into' means 'to investigate'.
102. (B) Here 'but' means 'except' and will take bare infinitive (V_1) after it.
103. (A) As a subject 'I' is used not 'me'.
104. (C) 'Prior' takes preposition 'to' after it.
105. (A) For a period of time 'for' is used.
106. (C) 'Steer clear of' means 'to keep entirely away from'.
107. (B) A conditional sentence of past has the formula-
S + had + V_3, S + would + have + V_3.
108. (C) In positive sentence we use 'some'.
Eg.- I have some doubts.

In negative & interrogative sentences, we use 'any'.

Eg.- (1) I do not have any doubt

(2) Do you have any doubt?

In conditional sentence too 'any' is best suited.

109. (B) 'Let go' means 'to release one's hold' hence best suited here.

110. (A) 'Go through' means 'to examine carefully'.

111. (B) 'Has' is followed by 'V_3' and will by 'V_1'. When two forms of a verb are needed in a sentence, both forms must be used.

112. (A) See explanation of 107.

113. (A) 'Carry on' means 'to continue'. (जारी रखना)

'Carry out' means 'to execute'. (कार्यान्वित करना)

114. (C) For non-living things 'sink' is used.

115. (D) Leave cannot be preceded by possessive adjective (your, his, my etc.)

117. (D) For 'two' we use 'between'.

119. (B) 'Permeated' means 'to diffuse through or penetrate something.'

120. (A) Descent' means 'the act or process of going down.'

Vocabularies in Alphabetical order

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Agnostic	Person who is doubtful about the existence of god	अनीश्वरवादी
Albeit	Even though	हालांकि
Amateur	A person who does something just for his interest	शौकिया तौर पर कुछ करने वाला
Anarchist	A person who believes that government and laws are not necessary	अराजकतावादी
Anathematise	To curse someone	श्राप देना
Ascetic	One who practices self-denial as a spiritual discipline	संन्यासी
Beseech	To ask someone in a serious and emotional way to do something	प्रार्थना करना
Besiege	To surround with armed force	घेर लेना
Blasphemy	Something said or done that is disrespectful to god or something holy	ईश्वर की निन्दा
Cease	To stop	बंद होना/रोकना
Condemnation	A statement or expression of very strong and definite criticism or disapproval	दोषारोपण
Conformity	State of agreeing with something	सहमति
Confront	To oppose someone in a direct way	सामना करना
Counterparts	Something that has same job or purpose as another	प्रतिरूप
Cynicism	an inclination to believe that people are motivated purely by self-interest; skepticism.	सनकनिंदक
Demolish	To destroy	नष्ट करना
Dictator	A person who rules a country with total authority and often in a cruel or brutal way	तानाशाह
Dilettante	A person who does something for pleasure and not as a job	शौकीन
Dispensable	Not necessary or required	अनावश्यक
Dissuade	To convince someone not to do something	कोई काम करने से रोकना
Diminution	a reduction in the size, extent, or importance of something	कम करने की क्रिया

Duplicity	deceitfulness; double-dealing.	कपट, चाल
Elbow-room	Sufficient scope to move or function	काम करने की स्वतंत्रता
Epigram	A short saying	कहावत
Extrapolate	To form an opinion or to make an estimate about something from known facts	ज्ञात तथ्य से अनुमान लगाना
Extravasate	Forcing out (blood etc.) from its vessel	नाड़ी से खून बहना
Extricate	To free someone from something	मुक्त कर देना
Exuberate	To have something in large amount	भरपूर मात्रा में
Flak	Harsh criticism	आलोचना
Flatter	To praise someone in a way that is not serious	चापलूसी
Hooligan	A young man who does noisy and violent things as a part of group	बदमाश
Instigate	To cause something to happen or begin/to cause a person to become angry	प्रारंभ करना/उकसाना
Intrude	To come or go to a place forcefully where one is not wanted	घुसपैठ करना
Intemperate	having or showing a lack of self-control; immoderate.	असंयमी
Linguist	A person who speaks several foreign languages	बहुभाषी (विदेशी भाषाओं का)
Mascot	A person, animal or object used as a symbol to represent a group and to bring good luck	शुभंकर प्रतीक
Masque	A dramatic performance or play	नाटक
Naive	Innocent or simple	भोला-भाला/सीधा
Obscenity	An offensive word	अश्लील भाषा
Obscure	Difficult to understand	अस्पष्ट
Parched	Very dry especially because of hot weather and no rain	शुष्क
Persuade	To cause someone to believe something or do something	विश्वास दिलाना/राजी करना
Platitude	A statement that expresses an idea that is not new	घिसी-पिटी बात
Polyglot	Person having command over many languages	बहुभाषाविद्
Prejudice	A feeling of like or dislike for someone especially when it is not reasonable	पक्षपातपूर्ण
Privilege	A right or benefit that is given to some people and not to others	विशेषाधिकार

Prolong	To make something last or continue for a longer time	दीर्घ करना
Prune	To reduce something by removing parts that are not necessary	कम करना
Precedent	preceding in time, order, or importance.	पूर्वउदाहरण
Radiant	Bright and shinning	चमकदार
Recluse	One who lives alone and avoids company	एकांतवासी
Red tapism	Too much official formality	लाल-फीताशाही
Remittance	An amount of money that is sent as a payment for something	रकम जो किसी काम के लिए हो
Renovate	To make changes and repairs	मरम्मत करना
Restrain	To keep under control	नियंत्रित करना
Refuse	to say that you will not do something that somebody has asked you to do, not to accept	इंकार करना, अस्वीकार करना
Refute	to prove that something is wrong	झुठलाना
Saddle	A leather covered seat that is put on the back of a horse	घोड़े की पीठ पर रखी गई चमड़े की गद्दी
Scorched	burnt the surface of (something) with flame or heat	जला देना
Scald	injure with very hot liquid or steam	जला देना
Seize	To use legal or official power to take something	जब्त करना
Sizzle	to be very exciting, especially in a sexual way	रोमांचित होना
Solicit	To ask a person for money, help etc.	विनती करना
Spurious	not being what it purports to be; false or fake.	नकली
Specious	superficially plausible, but actually wrong.	दिखावटी
Succumb	To stop trying to resist something	दम तोड़ देना/हार मान लेना
Tamper	interfered with (something) in order to cause damage or make unauthorized alterations.	छेड़छाड़ किया हुआ
Toddler	A young child who is just learning to walk	नन्हा बच्चा जो अभी चलना सीखा हो
Vulgarity	Something that is offensive or rude	असभ्यता
Yoke	Something that causes people to be treated cruelly and unfairly by taking away their freedom	अधीन करना

Tier-II
(Model paper- 3)

Directions: In question nos. 1 to 20, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle [●] corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If there is no error, blacken the rectangle [●] corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.

1. His father inquired (A)/ as to whether (B)/ he was joining the army. (C)/ No error (D)
2. It has been proved time and (A)/ again that he is (B)/ incapable to do good work. (C)/ No error (D)
3. One of the important benefits (A)/ of machine age (B)/ is that our standard of life has improved. (C)/ No error (D)
4. Beware of (A)/ a fair weather friend (B)/ who is neither a friend in need nor a friend indeed. (C)/ No error (D)
5. Copernicus proved (A)/ that Earth (B)/ moves round the Sun. (C)/ No error (D)
6. Modern man must pull himself off together (A)/ and act his part in life (B)/ as God's own most favourite creature. (C)/ No error (D)
7. Rather that go (A)/ with Amit, he decided (B)/ to stay at home. (C)/ No error (D)
8. Although (A)/ he achieved great success (B)/ but he could not win fame. (C)/ No error (D)
9. Children visiting the park (A)/ are amused by the monkeys (B)/ play in the cages. (C)/ No error (D)
10. The trial soon ended (A)/ and he was found (B)/ guilty with murder. (C)/ No error (D)
11. Sooner than he had arrived (A)/ his friends arranged a reception in his honour in (B) / the best hotel in the town.(C)/ No error (D)
12. The need to set up a good library (A)/ in the locality has been in the minds of people (B) / for some time now. (C)/ No error (D)
13. The regaining of freedom, as we well know, (A)/ has given rise for many (B)/ dormant issues and conflicts in our society. (C)/ No error (D)
14. It is a fact that most of the people (A)/ desire to work less (B)/ but earn more. (C)/ No error (D)
15. The doctor said that patient (A)/ should not have wasted (B)/ a whole week before coming for help. (C)/ No error (D)
16. Unlike most animals (A)/ the crocodile can live effortlessly (B)/ both in water and land. (C)/ No error (D)
17. Death is (A)/ preferable (B)/ than life. (C)/ No error . (D)
18. When Gayatri said that (A)/ she is coming to see me the next day (B)/ I wondered what problems she would bring. (C)/ No error (D)
19. One of my good friend (A)/ is both an artist (B)/ and physician of repute. (C)/ No error (D)
20. One of every two new (A)/ businesses fail (B)/ within two years. (C)/ No error (D)

Directions : In question nos. 21 to 30, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle [●] in the Answer Sheet.

21. In one election after another, officers have been guilty of serious ..... of duty.
    (A) dereliction
    (B) carelessness
    (C) lapses (D) abandoning
22. Being extremely ..... he examines every detail of the case before forming his opinion.
    (A) cautious (B) meticulous
    (C) eccentric (D) suspicious
23. It is very unfortunate that the two communities which were so friendly till recently are now .....
    (A) unfriendly
    (B) at daggers drawn
    (C) hostility
    (D) unhappy
24. ..... by repeated failures he persisted with his research and finally succeeded in isolating the mosquito responsible for carrying malaria.
    (A) unaffected (B) unmoved
    (C) uninfluenced (D) undaunted
25. Because of the bitter experiences of the past he ..... everywhere.
    (A) disbelieves
    (B) smells a rat
    (C) sees a danger
    (D) suspects foul
26. On seeing the police approach, the miscreants .....
    (A) cooled their heels
    (B) wore at their heels
    (C) took to their heels
    (D) took upon their heels
27. The committee's appeal to the people for money ..... little response.
    (A) evoked (B) provoked
    (C) gained (D) provided
28. I don't care ..... the expense; I want the party to be a real success.
    (A) of (B) with
    (C) about (D) at
29. He is very ..... on meeting foreigners and befriending them.
    (A) anxious (B) find
    (C) insistent (D) keen
30. If a speech is full of pompous words, it is....
    (A) verbose (B) bombastic
    (C) grandiose
    (D) grandiloquent

Directions : In question nos. 31 to 33, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

31. Munificent
    (A) Stingy (B) Generous
    (C) Minute (D) Confined
32. Vacillate
    (A) Hesitate (B) Firm
    (C) Confident (D) Dive in
33. Parochial
    (A) Limited (B) Universal
    (C) Practical (D) Liberal

Directions: In question nos. 34 to 36, out of four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

34. Bourgeoisie
    (A) Brave (B) Bright
    (C) Middle class (D) Valiant
35. Captivate
    (A) Seize (B) Repel
    (C) Subjugate (D) Enthrall
36. Caustic
    (A) Pleasing (B) Harsh
    (C) Ornamental (D) Mordant

Directions: In questions 37 to 40, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

37. (A) Erstwhile (B) Earstwhile
(C) Earstwile (D) Earstwhil

38. (A) Anonymus
(B) Anonymous
(C) Annonimous
(D) Annonymous.

39. (A) Cesation (B) Cissation
(C) Cessation (D) Ceasation

40. (A) Acknowladge
(B) Acknowledge
(C) Acknowlage
(D) Acknowlege

Directions: In question nos. 41 to 50, four alternatives are given for the idiom/ phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

41. The members of the group were at odds over the selection.
(A) in dispute
(B) in opposition
(C) in discomfort
(D) in pleasure

42. India and Pakistan must bury the hatchet to bring about peace to the region.
(A) Bury the dead body.
(B) to make peace
(C) friendly talk
(D) None of these

43. A successful businessman follows the carrot and stick policy towards his employees.
(A) A policy of bribe
(B) A policy of punishment
(C) A policy of reward
(D) Reward and punishment

44. The visit of our foreign minister to China proved a damp squib on border issue.
(A) complete success
(B) complete failure
(C) Friendly gesture
(D) Hostile attitude

45. He visit his parents even and anon.
(A) sometimes
(B) always
(C) seldom
(D) None of these

46. Although he hosted the feast, his brother had to foot the bill.
(A) bear expenses
(B) put the bill beneath the feet
(C) throw the bill
(D) None of these

47. As a result of heavy gambling he had to go broke in the long run.
(A) Break the relation
(B) Become rich
(C) Hot success
(D) Become bankrupt

48. I have come to know of your hole and corner method of dealing with people
(A) Secret (B) Revealing
(C) Open (D) Public

49. You must not evaluate the success of your rivals with a Jaundice eye.
(A) Impartially
(B) Neutrality
(C) Prejudice
(D) None of these

50. His blood ran cold when he heard his uncle was murdered.
(A) He was frightened
(B) He was feeling cold
(C) He was disgusted
(D) He was depressed

Directions: In question nos. 51 to 70, the passage is split into four parts and named A, B, C and D. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it in the Answer-Sheet.

51. A. To dispose of the waste matter
B. The modernisation would reduce
C. Provide better sanitary facilities
D. Marval labour considerably and would also.
(A) ABCD (B) BDCA
(C) CBDA (D) DBAC

52. A. with sole motive
B. are engaged in doing home tuitions
C. of earning more money
D. people cutting across professional lives.
(A) ACDB (B) BDAC
(C) CBAC (D) ACBD

53. A. sustained and patient effort
B. takes months or years of
C. building community
D. participation.
(A) CDBA (B) DCBA
(C) ABCD (D) DCAB

54. A. helped man to rise above
B. the pen is the vehicle of
C. purely savage conditions
D. thought and ideas which has
(A) BDAC (B) DACB
(C) BDCA (D) CBAD

55. A. but it must be realised
B. it is true
C. this is not because all is well with them.
D. many Delhites do not complain about water shortage.
(A) ABDC (B) ADBC
(C) BDAC (D) DCAB

56. A. The Roman empire remained
B. after its downfall
C. a symbolic reminder of the unity of the western world
D. throughout the ages.
(A) BADC (B) DBAC
(C) CBAD (D) DACB

57. A. the most beautiful woman
B. who entered the beauty contest
C. she was declared
D. among all the candidates.
(A) ABDC (B) CADB
(C) CDAB (D) BADC

58. A. as the angelic smile
B. nothing on earth
C. of a baby
D. can be as akin to heaven
(A) ACDB (B) BDAC
(C) DCAB (D) CBDA

59. A. and omnipotence of God almighty
B. the entire universe
C. of the existence
D. is a wonderful reminder.
(A) BDCA (B) DCBA
(C) BCAD (D) ADBC

60. A. that we have become corrupt as a nation.
B. the full force of the realization
C. during the last election
D. dashed on me.
(A) DCBA (B) BADC
(C) BACD (D) DBAC

61. Reading books
A. is a habit
B. but also enlarges the mind
C. because it only increases knowledge
D. Which must be cultivated by everybody.
(A) ABCD (B) DCBA
(C) ACDB (D) ACBD

62. If
A. a foreigner wishes to
B. learn standard English
C. learn English
D. he will of course
(A) ABDC (B) DCBA
(C) ACDB (D) ACBD

63. Without books
A. no cultured society is possible
B. no fresh ideas are possible
C. and
D. without fresh ideas.
(A) BCDA (B) ACDB
(C) CDBA (D) CDAB

64. The captain
A. when engaged against the enemy
B. who was himself a brave man.
C. never to lose heart
D. advised the soldiers.
(A) DBCA (B) BDCA
(C) BADC (D) ABDC

65. He said that those who
A. would miss a very interesting game
B. to be played
C. between two foreign teams
D. would not accompany him.
(A) DBCA (B) DCAB
(C) DABC (D) BCAD

66. A. Is no less than
B. an Hollywood edge-of-the seat
C. thriller with several twists and turns
D. Cricket's biggest event in four years
(A) DABC (B) ABCD
(C) BCDA (D) CBAD

67. A. The win is the right tonic at the start of the tournament.
B. the big match of the ICC world cup 2015
C. India versus Pakistan is out of the way,
D. and what a terrific performance by the Indian team.
(A) ABCD (B) BCDA
(C) ADCB (D) CDBA

68. A. As BJP appeared to be a divided house over
B. being projected as the chief ministerial candidate,
C. an outsider Kiran Bedi
D. Aam Aadmi party and its leader Arvind Kejriwal benefited the most.
(A) CBDA (B) DCBA
(C) ACBD (D) ADBC

69. A. Mahatma Gandhi's vision that
B. India's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru
C. the future of India lay in its village
D. made a grave error by overlooking
(A) DCBA (B) BDAC
(C) ADBC (D) CDBA

70. A. Although there have been major improvements in public health since 1950s,
B. the country is passing through the demographic and environmental transition
C. India is the second most populous country in the world.
D. which is adding to burden of diseases.
(A) CABD (B) ABCD
(C) DBCA (D) DABC

Directions: In question nos. 71 to 80, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle [●] in the Answer-sheet.

71. A person who is first importance, order or position.
(A) Premier (B) Ultimate
(C) last (D) Final

72. Something which is foolishly impractical especially in the pursuit of ideals.
(A) Clear sighted (B) Nixotic
(C) Clear-eyed (D) None

73. Place where wild animals are kept.
(A) Menageric (B) Zoo
(C) Eric (D) Dovecot

74. 'Kid' is the young one of
(A) Stage (B) Beer
(C) Goat (D) Fox

75. Present in all places at all times.
(A) Omniscient
(B) Omnipotent

(C) Omnivorous
(D) Omnipresent

76. One who behaves amorously without serious intent.
(A) courtly (B) flirt
(C) flippant (D) frivolous

77. Devoid of all hope.
(A) Dwindled (B) Desperate
(C) Rose (D) Agony

78. Incapable of being corrected.
(A) Spoilt
(B) Beyond control
(C) underhand
(D) Incorrigible

79. That which is still in existence.
(A) Extinct (B) Extant
(C) survival (D) losting

80. The decision made by a jury in a trial.
(A) Demand (B) Exactitude
(C) Instinct (D) Verdict

Directions: In question nos. 81 to 105, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

81. It has been declared in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution that India is a secular republic.
(A) The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is declaring India to be a secular republic.
(B) The Preamble to the Indian Constitution has been declaring India secular republic.
(C) The Preamble to the Indian Constitution had declared India as a secular republic.
(D) The Preamble to the Indian Constitution has declared India as a secular republic.

82. When I called him, he was reading the newspaper.
(A) When he was called, a newspaper had been read by him.
(B) When I called him, a newspaper was being read by him
(C) When he was called, the newspaper was being read by him.
(D) When I called him, a newspaper had been reading by him.

83. The thief stole my cloak as I was asleep in the waiting room.
(A) I had been sleeping in the waiting room when by cloak was stolen.
(B) My cloak was stolen as I was asleep in the waiting room.
(C) As I was asleep in the waiting room, my cloak stolen.
(D) My clock was being stolen when I was asleep in the waiting room.

84. Coleridge claimed to have conceived 'Kubla Khan' in a dream.
(A) 'Kubla Khan' was being conceived in a dream as claimed by Coleridge.
(B) 'Kubla Khan' was conceived in a dream was claimed by Coleridge.
(C) 'Kubla Khan' had been claimed to be conceived in a dream by Coleridge.
(D) 'Kubla Khan' was claimed to have been conceived in a dream by Coleridge.

85. Do you remember the name of the book written by Emily Bronte?
(A) Do you remember the name of the book Emily Bronte had written?
(B) Was the name of the book written by Emily Bronte remembered by you?
(C) Is the name of the book written by Emily Bronte remembered by you?

(D) Has Emily Bronte written any book that you do remember?

86. The boy answered the question at once.
(A) The question at once answered by the boy.
(B) The question at once was answered by the boy.
(C) The question was at once answered by the boy.
(D) The question was answered once by the boy.

87. The old woman picked up the heavy bag with great difficulty.
(A) The heavy bag picked up by the old woman with great difficulty.
(B) The heavy bag was picked up by the old woman with great difficulty.
(C) The old woman was great difficulty by picked up the have bag.
(D) The heavy bag was great difficulty to picked up by the old woman.

88. The MD told us about the new project.
(A) We were told about the new project by the MD.
(B) We are told about the new project by the MD.
(C) We told by MD about the new project.
(D) We had been told by MD about project.

89. Robin would draw a picture in the competition.
(A) In the competition Robin would have to draw a picture
(B) A Picture in the competition would have been drawn by Robin
(C) In the competition Robin would be drawn a picture.
(D) A picture would be drawn by Robin in the competition.

90. One must keep one's promises.
(A) One's promises are kept.
(B) Promises must be kept.
(C) One's promises were kept.
(D) One's promises must be kept.

91. To make the batter add one tablespoonful of baking powder to the cake mixture.
(A) One tablespoonful of baking powder may be added to the cake mixture to make the batter.
(B) One tablespoonful of baking powder could be added to the cake mixture to make the batter.
(C) Let one tablespoonful of baking powder be added to the cake mixture to make the batter.
(D) Let only one tablespoonful of baking powder be added if the cake mixture to

92. The horse jumped over the fence.
(A) The fence by the horse was jumped over.
(B) The fence was jumped by the horse.
(C) The fence might be jumped over by the horse.
(D) The fence was jumped over by the horse.

93. An i-pod has been bought by Anubhav's mother
(A) Anubhav's mother was engaged in buying an i-pod.
(B) Anubhav's mother has been buying an i-pod.
(C) Anubhav's mother has been buying an i-pod.
(D) Anubhav's mother has bought an i-pod.

94. I don't like people telling me what to do.
(A) I don't like it when people are telling me what to do.

(B) I don't like being told what to do.
(C) Telling me what to do is what I don't like.
(D) I don't like people when they tell me what to do.

95. A massive search operation has been launched to nab the suspects.
(A) The police has been launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects.
(B) The police had launched & massive search operation to nab the suspects.
(C) The police have launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects.
(D) The police launched a massive search

96. They proposed to hold a meeting.
(A) It was proposed to held a meeting.
(B) A meeting had to be proposed to be held by them.
(C) It was proposed by them to hold a meeting
(D) A meeting should be proposed to be held, manners pleased us very much.

97. Her manners pleased us very much.
(A) We were very much pleased with her manners.
(B) We were very much pleased by her manners.
(C) We are very much pleased with her manners.
(D) We pleased her very much with manners.

98. Then her face was bowed.
(A) Then her face has been bowed.
(B) Then she was being bowed her face.
(C) Her face was bowed by them.
(D) Then she bowed her face.

99. Teachers should be respected.
(A) Teachers deserve respect.
(B) Teachers are to be respected.
(C) We shall respect teachers.
(D) We should respect teachers.

100. My neighbour described his history to me.
(A) Description of his history to me was done by my neighbour.
(B) My neighbour's history was described to me by himself.
(C) His history had been described by my neighbour to me.
(D) His history was described to me by my neighbour.

101. Harivansha Rai Bachchan wrote "Madhushala".
(A) "Madhushala" was written by Harivansha Rai Bachchan.
(B) "Madhushala" is written by Harivansha Rai Bachchan.
(C) "Madhushala" will be be written by Harivansha Rai Bachchan.
(D) "Madhushala" was being written by Harivansha Rai Bachchan.

102. Can you see the sun in the sky?
(A) Can the sun in the sky be seen by you.
(B) Can the sun be seen by you?
(C) Can the moon be seen by you?
(D) Can you seen the moon in the sky?

103. Have you ever felt the responsibility of looking after your parents?
(A) Has the responsibility of looking after your parents ever been felt by you?
(B) Has the responsibility of looking after your parents felt by you?
(C) Was the responsibility of looking after your parents felt by you?
(D) Is the responsibility of looking after your parents being felt by you?

104. Did all the candidates complete the paper on time?
(A) Was the paper complete by all the candidates on time?
(B) Could the paper be completed by all the candidates on time?
(C) Had the paper been completed by all candidates on time?
(D) Was the paper completed by all the candidates on time?

105. Christmas is celebrated all over the country.
(A) People celebrated Christmas all over the country.
(B) People celebrate Christmas all over the country.
(C) All over the country people are celebrating Christmas.
(D) People were celebrating Christmas all over the country.

Directions: In question nos. 106 to 125, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B), (C) and (D) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

106. We demonstrated to them how we **were prepared** the exam patterns.
(A) are prepared
(B) Have prepared
(C) had prepared
(D) no improvement

107. In fact, if it hadn't been for his **invaluable advice** on so many occasions, I wouldn't have achieved anything in life.
(A) Remarkable advice
(B) valuable advices
(C) priceless suggestions
(D) no improvement

108. By temperament **'the English'** are reserved so they prefer to live in solitary houses.
(A) English
(B) English people
(C) Some English
(D) no improvement

109. My father agreed **with my going alone** for the Interview.
(A) I go alone
(B) to my going alone
(C) that I go alone
(D) no improvement

110. Dipika **was hurried** to reach the examination centre when she slipped and fell down
(A) Is hurried
(B) was being hurried
(C) was hurrying
(D) no improvement

111. She has passion **of** music.
(A) with (B) for
(C) in
(D) no improvement

112. Will you **lend me few rupees** in this hour of need.
(A) Borrow a few rupees
(B) Lend my any rupees.
(C) Lend me a few rupees.
(D) no improvement

113. I spoke for **an hour**.
(A) one hour
(B) one full hour
(C) an hour fully
(D) no improvement

114. Hold **hands of your child** while crossing the road.
(A) your child's hand.
(B) yours child's hand.
(C) Hand of your child
(D) no improvement

115. I told him that I **waited** for him for an hour the previous day.
(A) had waited
(B) was waiting
(C) had been waiting
(D) no improvement

116. As Suresh spoke about his achievements, his **high** claims amused us

(A) big (B) tall
(C) huge
(D) no improvement

117. We ought to **stand** for what is right.
(A) stand up for (B) stand on for
(C) stand at
(D) no improvement

118. I walked away as calmly as I could, **or else** they would have thought I was the thief
(A) or otherwise
(B) failing which
(C) in case
(D) no improvement

119. A number of steps have been taken with a view to **improving** the condition of the backward classes
(A) to improve
(B) for improving
(C) at improving
(D) no improvement

120. When are you **starting** to write to your friend?
(A) wanting (B) going
(C) thinking
(D) no improvement

121. The sun **set** before we reached the village
(A) would have set (B) would set
(C) had set
(D) no improvement

122. **More he gets, more** he wants
(A) The more he gets, the more
(B) The more he gets, more
(C) More gets, the more
(D) no improvement

123. All this has been done with a view **to improve** the living conditions of the poor.
(A) to improving
(B) of improving
(C) for improving
(D) no improvement

124. Let's go for a picnic, **shouldn't** we ?
(A) won't (B) shan't
(C) shall
(D) no improvement

125. **What did happen** there is not something that agitated me.
(A) What does happen
(B) What would have happened
(C) What happened
(D) no improvement

Directions: In question nos. 126 to 150, a sentence has been given in Direct/ Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best express the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.

126. Samuel said to Remiel, "Where do you usually go swimming?"
(A) Samuel asked Remiel where he usually went swimming.
(B) Samuel said to Remiel that where he usually goes swimming.
(C) Samuel asked if Remiel usually went swimming.
(D) Samuel told Remiel where he usually had been going swimming.

127. The Captain commanded his men to stand at ease.
(A) The Captain commanded, "Men, stand at Ease."
(B) The Captain said, "These men need to stand at ease."
(C) The Captain said, "You can stand at ease."
(D) The Captain said to his men, "Stand at ease."

128. The policeman said to the violent crowd, "Stop all this or you will be arrested."
(A) The policeman said to the violent crowd to stop all this or be arrested.
(B) The policeman said to the violent crowd that they should stop or else be arrested.
(C) The policeman advised the violent crowd to stop all that or they would be arrested.

(D) The policeman ordered the violent crowd to stop all that or they would be arrested.

129. Suma said to him, "Am I to wait for you forever?"
   (A) Suma asked him if she were to wait for him forever.
   (B) Suma said to him if she can wait forever.
   (C) Suma asked him if she was to wait for him forever.
   (D) Suma asked him if she had to wait for him forever.

130. "Don't pull the dog's tail," his father said.
   (A) His father said that he did not pull the dog's tail.
   (B) His father forbade him not to pull the dog's tail.
   (C) His father told him to pull the dog's tail.
   (D) His father told him not to pull the dog's tail.

131. Yolanda said, "I have to leave the class before 12.30 p.m."
   (A) Yolanda said that I have to leave the class before 12.30 p.m.
   (B) Yolanda said that she has to leave the class before 12.30 p.m.
   (C) Yolanda said that she had to leave the class before 12.30 p.m.
   (D) Yolanda said that she has had to leave the class before 12.30 p.m.

132. She said to her brother, "Please don't be late, we'll be waiting for you,".
   (A) She said to her brother not to be late for they would have been waiting for him.
   (B) She requested her brother not to be late for they would be waiting for him.
   (C) She requested her brother not to be late for we would be waiting for him.
   (D) She said to her brother that he should not be late for she would be waiting for him.

133. Wardha said to her sister, "How long do you intend to stay here?"
   (A) Wardha asked her sister that how long she intended to stay there.
   (B) Wardha asked he sister how long she intended to stay there.
   (C) Wardha asked to her sister how long she intended to stay here.
   (D) Wardha asked her sister how long she intended to stay here.

134. Sachin said, "My grandfather recites the Geeta every morning."
   (A) Sachin told that his grandfather has recited the Geeta every morning.
   (B) Sachin told that his grandfather recited the Geeta every morning.
   (C) Sachin said that his grandfather recites the Geeta every morning.
   (D) Sachin said that his grandfather is recited the Geeta every morning.

135. Mr. Gupte said to his son, "Do not take up any responsibility unless you are not confident you can do it."
   (A) Mr. Gupta advised his son not to take up any responsibility unless he is confident of doing it.
   (B) Mr. Gupta advised his son against taking up responsibility without completing it.
   (C) Mr. Gupta advised his son to take up the responsibility of completing the task.
   (D) Mr. Gupta advised his son not to take up any responsibility unless he was confident that he could do it.

136. The man said to the boy, "It seems complicated because you're not used to it."
(A) The man told the boy that it seems complicated because he was not used to it.
(B) The man told the boy that it seemed complicated because he is not used to it.
(C) The man told the boy that it seemed complicated because he was not used to it.
(D) The man told the boy it only seems complicated.

137. "It's not my business," said the postman. "Let the government do whatever it has to."
(A) The postman said that it was the government's and not his business to do that.
(B) The postman said that the government did not do what it was expected to do.
(C) The postman said that it was not his business and that the government should do whatever it had to.
(D) The postman said that it was the business of the government to do whatever it had to.

138. The doctor said to the patient, "How do you feel now ? Has the pain gone down ?"
(A) The doctor asked the patient how he was feeling then and if the pain was down.
(B) The doctor asked the patient how he felt then and if the pain had gone down.
(C) The doctor asked the patient how he had felt when the pain was gone.
(D) The doctor asked the patient how he is feeling now and if the pain has gone down.

139. The teacher said, "Students, we live in deeds, not in years."
(A) The teacher told students we live in deeds, not in years.
(B) The teacher told students we live in deeds, not in years.
(C) The teacher told the students that we live in deeds, not in years.
(D) The teacher told the students that we lived in deeds, not in years.

140. The teacher said, "Rajiv, come to my desk with your exercise book now."
(A) The teacher ordered Rajiv to come to her desk with his exercise book now.
(B) The teacher ordered Rajiv to come to her desk with his exercise book then.
(C) The teacher ordered Rajiv to go to her desk with his exercise book now.
(D) The teacher said to Rajiv come to her desk with his exercise book then.

141. The mother advised her to be careful and not to enter into a quarrel with the goons.
(A) The mother advised her son, "Be careful and not enter into a quarrel with the goon"
(B) The mother said to her son, "Do not enter into a quarrel with the goons."
(C) The mother said to her son, "Be careful, do not enter into a quarrel with the goons."
(D) The mother said to her son to "be care full".

142. The porter respectfully assured the lady that he would take care of her baggage while she bought her ticket.
(A) The porter said, "I would take care of your baggage while you buy your ticket, Madam."

(B) The porter said, "I will take care of your baggage while you buy your ticket, Madam."
(C) The porter said, "I would take care of your ticket, Madam."
(D) The porter said to the lady, "I would take care of your baggage while you bought your ticket."

143. A poet said, "The night is dark and I am far from home."
(A) A poet said that the night was dark and he was far from home.
(B) A poet told his friend that the night is dark and that he is far from home.
(C) The friend was told by the poet that the night was dark and he was far from home.
(D) A poet said that the night is dark and he is far from home.

144. "What's that noise ? It sounds like an aeroplane," said Ravi.
(A) Ravi asked what the noise was, adding that it sounded like an acroplane.
(B) Ravi demanded to know what the noise was, saying that it sounded like an aeroplane.
(C) Ravi asked what the noise could have been saying that it sounded like an acroplane.
(D) Ravi wondered about the noise thinking that it sounded like an aeroplane.

145. "Is that so ?" the Sahib said cheerfully. "Well, I like village folk."
(A) The Sahib cheerfully asked if it was such and said he likes village folk.
(B) The Sahib asked cheerfully whether that was so, adding that he liked village folk.
(C) The Sahib told with cheer that it was so and asked if he liked village folk.
(D) The Sahib was asking cheerfully if it was so and added that he liked village folk.

146. The client told his lawyer, I'm going away for a few days. I'll call you when I get back."
(A) The client told his lawyer that he was going away for a few days and he would call him when got back.
(B) The client promised his lawyer that he was going away for a few days and would call him when he got back.
(C) The client told his lawyer that he is going away for a few days and will call him when he gets back.
(d) The client assured his lawyer that he was going away for a few days and would definitely call him when he got back.

147. " And you believe all this ?" asked Sriram, in surprise.
(A) Sriram asked me in surprise if I believed all this.
(B) Sriram asked me in disbelief if I was believing all this
(C) Surprised, Sriram asked him whether I believed all that.
(D) Sriram was amazed that I believed all that.

148. They said, "It was raining heavily, when they came out of the theatre."
(A) They said that It was raining heavily, when they had come out of the theater.
(B) They said that it had been raining heavily, when they came out of the theatre.
(C) They said that it rained when they had come out of the theatre.
(D) They said that it had been raining heavily, when they had come out of the theatre.

149. Looking at the Taj Mahal the tourist said, "What an exquisitely beautiful creation !"
   (A) Looking Taj Mahal the tourist told that is an exquisitely beautiful creation.
   (B) Looking at the Taj Mahal the tourist exclaimed in wonder that what an exquisitely beautiful creation.
   (C) Looking Taj Mahal the tourist said what an exquisitely beautiful creation it was indeed.
   (D) Looking at the Taj Mahal the tourist exclaimed in wonder that it was indeed an exquisitely beautiful creation.

150. "Tomorrow gives me no time !" said Amrita.
   (A) Amrita exclaimed that tomorrow gives her no time.
   (B) Amrita said that tomorrow gave her no time at all.
   (C) Amrita exclaimed that tomorrow had given her no time.
   (D) Amrita exclaimed that the following day gave her no time.

Directions: In the following three passages from question nos. 151 to 180 some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer sheet.

CLOZE TEST-1

Goal – setting is not a/an **...(151)...** exercise. It requires considerable desire and dedication to sit down and work your way through **...(152)...** step. It also takes a **...(153)...** belief in the value of your goal and in your **...(154)...** to reach it. Goal – setting is a thinking exercise that activates the natural success system **....(155)...** you. It engages your inner power and resourcefulness much like a car's transmission engages the **...(156)...** when it is shifted out of interval. A big, challenging goal causes the creative juices is you to **...(157)...** You'll find renewed energy, dedication and enthusiasm as you head down the path you have **...(158)...** When you think big goals, you automatically expect **...(159)...** results. Remember, the size of your goal is determined by the **...(160)...** of your belief.

151. (A) easy (B) difficult (C) clear (D) worth while
152. (A) entire (B) each (C) the whole (D) absolute
153. (A) sincere (B) half-hearted (C) lukewarm (D) serious
154. (A) willingness (B) ability (C) desire (D) ambition
155. (A) of (B) among (C) inside (D) within
156. (A) engine (B) rear (C) ignition (D) wheels
157. (A) blow (B) emerge (C) flow (D) activates
158. (A) chosen (B) got (C) invented (D) marked
159. (A) large (B) big (C) enormous (D) huge
160. (A) ability (B) size (C) scope (D) limits

CLOZE TEST-2

Man is an intelligent thinking creature who uses his **...(161)...** primarily to calculate exactly how much satisfaction he may **...(162)...** from the smallest amount of effort or when necessary, how much discomfort he can **...(163)...** 'Satisfaction' does not mean **...(164)...** in one s job, the feeling of having **...(165)...** something, or even the regard of others; it refers only to money. Similarly, discomfort refers not to failing

in one's task or losing the **...(166)...** of one's comrades, but solely to the **...(167)...** of starvation. Economic man is naturally**...(168)...** , basically self-interested, and in the battle of life strives hard to **...(169)...** every other man, so far from helping the weak or the underdog, his sole **...(170)...** is with his very own survival.

161. (A) reason (B) attention
(C) memory (D) time
162. (A) retain (B) obtain
(C) arrive (D) evolve
163. (A) develop (B) attribute
(C) visualize (D) avoid
164. (A) trust (B) belief
(C) increase (D) pride
165. (A) nurtured (B) evaluated
(C) accomplished (D) established
166. (A) position (B) respect
(C) status (D) value
167. (A) damage (B) calamity
(C) future (D) fear
168. (A) competitive (B) social
(C) critical (D) supportive
169. (A) outflank (B) outgrow
(C) outwit (D) outpour
170. (A) brooding (B) achievement
(C) power (D) concern

CLOZE TEST-3

The study of accountancy is **...(171)...** in demand in the view of **...(172)...** of greater complexity in our business organisation. Formerly a **...(173)...** of day-to-day income and expenditure was more than **...(174)...** A business organisation today has to**...(175)...** a clear account of the **...(176)...** it uses the amounts that are owing to it, the amount that it owes to others, the profit or loss it has made and the **...(177)...** it employs. Without a scientific **...(178)...** of accounting no businessman can be fully **...(179)...** of his real **...(180)...** position and run his organisation.

171. (A) progressing (B) getting
(C) powering (D) growing
172. (A) demand (B) growth
(C) status (D) position
173. (A) mixture (B) map
(C) measure (D) record
174. (A) sufficient (B) anticipated
(C) expected (D) required
175. (A) gather (B) observe
(C) maintain (D) organize
176. (A) manpower (B) infrastructure
(C) money (D) resources
177. (A) capital (B) strength
(C) authority (D) strategies
178. (A) way (B) plan
(C) system (D) goal
179. (A) ignorant (B) alert
(C) prepared (D) aware
180. (A) administrative (B) financial
(C) capacity (D) business

Directions: In question nos. 181 to 200 you have brief passages with some questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

PASSAGE-1

Monopolies are bad in national politics and worse in international politics. The unipolar world led by the US is an example of political monopoly. In the language of history and politics, monopolies are discussed in terms of balance of power. What we have today is an imbalance of power. The US-led war against Iraq needs to be seen in the context of this imbalance. There has been much talk about the need for a multipolar world as an ideal solution to the existing anarchy in the international arena. The US and UK combine have been considered to be the perpetrators of the war. They disregarded global public opinion and have gone outside the mandate of the United

Nations. This is an indication of US considering itself the only superpower. Its consideration may be justified because it has all the pervading might and also the necessary will. Its might is in two domains: one, military, and the other, economic. On every issue of any importance that confronts foreign policy-making of any country, US interests become vital. This omnipresence of the US makes it different from any other country. Some political observers argue that this is temporary; that the Russians will be back; that the Germans, Japanese, Europeans are coming; that China is not far away. In short, we occupy a period of metamorphosis from a bipolar to a multipolar world, a period that may constitute a unipolar moment but that phase may be over shortly. When will this unipolar moment be over ? None has the answer to this question. Most observers view US as somewhere between primacy and dominance, depending on the issue. The main question is how to deal with hegemony, primacy or dominance. In dealing with a big power, a smaller power must choose either balancing or bandwagoning or hiding. In a unipolar world, the general trend of foreign policy will be to bandwagon. Middle powers will need to bandwagon less than small powers and on particular issues may be able to balance or hide.

181. For initiating the war, the author of the passage
(A) appreciates the joint action of the US and the UK
(B) considers the war as unjustified and blames the US and the UK
(C) thinks that the United Nations should have admired the US and the UK
(D) blames the global public opinion

182. According to the author, in dealing with superpowers, what course do small powers generally adopt ?
(A) They counter effectively
(B) They try to balance
(C) They tactfully avoid confrontation
(D) None of these

183. According to the author, the world is heading towards
(A) multipolarity from unipolarity
(B) unipolarity from bipolarity
(C) multipolarity from bipolarity
(D) bipolarity from multi polarity

184. What, according to the passage, has made US a super power ?
(A) Its "big-brother" attitude towards other countries
(B) Its global reach, ambition and might
(C) Its tactful alignment with UK
(D) Its war against Iraq for a noble cause

185. The author has laid reasonable emphasis on which of the following ?
(i) US-UK combine war against Iraqis
(ii) The global power balancing amongst various nations
(iii) The agonies of war suffered by the common public
(A) Only (i) (B) Only (ii)
(C) Only (iii) (D) (i) and (ii) only

186. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage ?
(A) The world is heading towards unipolarity
(B) The multipolarity to unipolarity transition is certain
(C) The unipolarity phase is likely to be short-lived
(D) Primacy and dominance are seldom exhibited by the US

187. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage ? The author thinks that the US-UK

combine should be blamed because they have

(i) converted the world into a bipolar sphere

(ii) disregarded anti-war global public opinion

(iii) downgraded the esteemed United Nations

(A) All the three (B) Only (i) and (iii)

(C) Only (i) and (ii)

(D) Only (ii) and (iii)

188. "Unipolar world" as used in the passage can be best explained by which of the following ?

(A) The world without any independent country and governed by only one superpower

(B) Existence of only one superpower with all other countries either bandwagoning or hiding

(C) The world without any geographic or political boundaries

(D) The unilateral governance with anarchy

189. Why do US interests assume importance in deciding foreign policies of any other country?

(A) US is strong militarily and economically

(B) It is hegemonistic and confronts all other small powers

(C) It expects others to wag tails before it

(D) Other countries are in a multipolar state

190. What is the author's view about middle powers dealing with big powers ?

(A) They can balance, hide or bandwagon, depending upon the issues

(B) They can't afford to confront big powers as they might perish

(C) They must always shy-away from big powers to protect themselves

(D) They would like neither to bandwagon nor hide

PASSAGE-2

Radically changing monsoon patterns, reduction in the winter rice harvest and a quantum increase in respiratory diseases - all form parts of the environmental doomsday scenario which is reportedly playing out in South Asia. According to a United Nations Environment Programme report, a deadly three-km-deep blanket of pollution comprising a fearsome cocktail of ash, acids, aerosols and other particles has enveloped this region. For India, already struggling to cope with a drought, the implications of this are devastating and further crop failure will amount to a life-and-death question for many Indians. The increase in premature deaths will have adverse social and economic consequences and a rise in morbidities will place an unbearable burden on our crumbling health system. And there is no one to blame but ourselves. Both official and corporate India have always been allergic to any mention of clean technology. Most mechanical two-wheelers roll off the assembly line without proper pollution control system. Little effort is made for R&D on simple technologies, which could make a vital difference to people's lives and the environment.

However, while there is no denying that South Asia must clean up its act, skeptics might question the timing of the haze report. The Johannesburg meet on Rio+ 10 is just two weeks away and the stage is set for the usual battle between the developing world and the West, particularly the US President. Mr. Bush has adamantly refused to sign any protocol which would mean a change in American consumption level. UN environment

report is likely to find a place in the US arsenal as it points an accusing finger towards countries like India and China. Yet the US can hardly deny its own dubious role in the matter of erasing trading quotas. Richer countries can simply buy up excess credits from poorer countries and continue to pollute. Rather than try to get the better of developing countries, who undoubtedly have taken up environmental shortcuts in their bid to catch up with the West, the US should take a look at the environmental profligacy, which is going on within. From opening up virgin territories for oil exploration to relaxing the standards for drinking water, Mr. Bush's policies are not exactly beneficial - not even to American interests. We realise that we are all in this together and that pollution anywhere should be a global concern. Otherwise there will only be more tunnels at the end of the tunnel.

191. Both official and corporate India are allergic to
(A) failure of monsoon
(B) poverty and inequality
(C) slowdown in industrial production
(D) mention of clean technology

192. Which, according to the passage, is a life-and-death question, for many Indians ?
(A) Increase in respiratory diseases
(B) Use of clean technology
(C) Thick blanket of pollution over the region
(D) Failure in crops

193. If the rate of premature deaths increases it will
(A) exert an added burden on our crumbling economy
(B) have adverse social and economic consequences
(C) make a positive effect on our efforts to control population
(D) have less job aspirants in the society

194. According to the passage, India cannot tolerate any further
(A) crop failure
(B) deterioration of health care system
(C) increase in respiratory diseases
(D) proliferation of nuclear devices
(D) social and economic consequences

195. According to the passage, the two-wheeler industry is not adequately concerned about
(A) passenger safety on the roads
(B) life cover insurance of the vehicle owners
(C) pollution control system in the vehicles
(D) rising cost of the two-wheeler

196. Which of the following is the indication of environmental degradation in South Asia ?
(A) Social and economic inequality
(B) Crumbling health care system
(C) Inadequate pollution control system
(D) Radically changing monsoon pattern

197. What must we realise, according to the passage ?
(A) No country should show superiority over other countries
(B) The UN is putting in hard efforts in the direction of pollution control
(C) All countries must join hands in fighting pollution
(D) Nobody should travel through a tunnel to avoid health hazards

198. Which of the following finds place in the United Nations Environment Programme Report ?
(A) Changing monsoon patterns
(B) Substantial increase in respiratory diseases

(C) A serious cover of pollution over the region

(D) Reduction in winter rice harvest

199. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage ?

(A) UN environment report blames countries like India and China

(B) Developing countries have taken environment shortcuts in their bid to catch up with the West

(C) US is also to be blamed for environmental degradation and pollution

(D) US has tightened safety standards for drinking water

200. According to the passage, Johannesburg meet is going to witness

(A) calm and dispassionate thinking on the issue of pollution control

(B) a blame game between developed and developing countries

(C) refusal of UN to work as the arbitrator

(D) the US agreeing to look at the issue of lowering its consumption

Anwser-key

1. (B)	26. (C)	51. (B)	76. (B)	101. (A)	126. (A)	151. (A)	176. (C)
2. (C)	27. (C)	52. (A)	77. (B)	102. (A)	127. (D)	152. (B)	177. (A)
3. (C)	28. (C)	53. (A)	78. (D)	103. (A)	128. (D)	153. (A)	178. (A)
4. (D)	29. (D)	54. (A)	79. (B)	104. (D)	129. (C)	154. (B)	179. (D)
5. (B)	30. (B)	55. (C)	80. (D)	105. (B)	130. (D)	155. (D)	180. (B)
6. (A)	31. (A)	56. (A)	81. (D)	106. (C)	131. (C)	156. (A)	181. (B)
7. (A)	32. (B)	57. (B)	82. (C)	107. (D)	132. (B)	157. (C)	182. (B)
8. (C)	33. (B)	58. (B)	83. (B)	108. (D)	133. (B)	158. (A)	183. (C)
9. (C)	34. (C)	59. (A)	84. (D)	109. (B)	134. (C)	159. (B)	184. (B)
10. (C)	35. (D)	60. (B)	85. (C)	110. (C)	135. (D)	160. (B)	185. (D)
11. (A)	36. (B)	61. (D)	86. (C)	111. (B)	136. (C)	161. (A)	186. (C)
12. (D)	37. (A)	62. (C)	87. (B)	112. (C)	137. (C)	162. (B)	187. (A)
13. (B)	38. (B)	63. (A)	88. (A)	113. (D)	138. (B)	163. (D)	188. (D)
14. (D)	39. (C)	64. (B)	89. (D)	114. (A)	139. (C)	164. (D)	189. (B)
15. (A)	40. (B)	65. (C)	90. (B)	115. (A)	140. (B)	165. (C)	190. (A)
16. (C)	41. (A)	66. (A)	91. (C)	116. (B)	141. (C)	166. (B)	191. (D)
17. (C)	42. (B)	67. (B)	92. (D)	117. (A)	142. (B)	167. (D)	192. (D)
18. (B)	43. (D)	68. (C)	93. (D)	118. (D)	143. (A)	168. (A)	193. (B)
19. (A)	44. (B)	69. (B)	94. (B)	119. (D)	144. (A)	169. (B)	194. (A)
20. (B)	45. (A)	70. (A)	95. (C)	120. (B)	145. (B)	170. (D)	195. (C)
21. (A)	46. (A)	71. (A)	96. (C)	121. (C)	146. (A)	171. (D)	196. (D)
22. (B)	47. (D)	72. (D)	97. (A)	122. (A)	147. (A)	172. (B)	197. (C)
23. (B)	48. (A)	73. (A)	98. (D)	123. (A)	148. (D)	173. (D)	198. (C)
24. (D)	49. (C)	74. (C)	99. (D)	124. (C)	149. (D)	174. (D)	199. (D)
25. (B)	50. (A)	75. (D)	100. (D)	125. (C)	150. (D)	175. (C)	200. (B)

Explanation

1. (B) Remove 'as to'. We don't use 'as to' and 'whether' together.
2. (C) Use 'incapable of doing' instead of 'incapable to do'
3. (C) Change 'standard of life' into 'standard of living'.
4. (D)
5. (B) Add 'The' before 'earth'. 'The' comes with 'heavenly objects.'
6. (A) Remove 'off'. 'Pull oneself together' means to regain one's composure (संयम को फिर से प्राप्त करना)
7. (A) It should be 'Rather than going' instead of 'Rather that go'.
8. (C) Remove 'But'. 'Although/though' is either followed by 'yet' or just a comma.
9. (C) Use 'monkeys playing' not 'monkeys play'
10. (C) Use 'guilty of not 'guilty with'.
11. (A) It should be ' No sooner had he arrived than'.
12. (D)
13. (B) It should be 'given rise to'.
14. (D)
15. (A) Add 'The' before 'patient'.
16. (C) Add 'On' before 'land'. If different 'prepositions' are needed,we have to use all the 'prepositions'
17. (C) Use 'to' in place of 'than' 'prefer/preferable' is followed by 'to' and not 'than'.
18. (B) Change 'is' into 'was'. Sentence is in past tense.
19. (A) 'Friends' in place of 'friend'
    Exp-One of + Plural sub + Sing. verb
    <u>One of</u> <u>my good friends</u> <u>is</u>
20. (B) 'Fails' will come in place of 'fail'
    One of + Plural sub. + singular verb
21. (A) Dereliction of duty' means 'Neglect of duty' – कर्तव्यत्याग
22. (B) When you are meticulous, you are 'careful' while performing a task.
23. (C) At daggers drawn' means not friendly' or 'not on talking terms'.
24. (D) 'Undaunted' means not discouraged'.
25. (B) To smell a rat' means 'to be suspicious'.
26. (C) To take to one's heels means 'to run away.
27. (A) 'To evoke' means 'to cause (a particular reaction or response) to happen.
29. (D) 'Keen' is followed by preposition 'on'.
30. 'Grandiloquent' is the best option. 'Grand' means 'large' and 'loqua' means 'speech'.
41. At odds – अनबन
42. Burry the hatches – मिट्टी डालना
43. Carrot and stick policy – सजा व ईनाम रणनीति

44. Damp squib – विफलता

45. Even and anon – कभी -कभी

46. Foot the bill – बिल चुकता करना

47. To go broke – दिवालिया होना

48. Hole and corner – राज

49. Jaundice eye – पक्षपातपूर्ण

50. Blood ran cold – डर जाना

106. (C) The act of preparing' preceded the act of 'demonstrating'. Hence 'Past perfect is the correct option because when two actions take place in the past, the 1st action is in past perfect tense and the 2nd is in simple past tense.

109. (B) Agree 'to' something; Agree 'with' someone. Here we will use 'to'.
A gerund (here 'going') is preceded by a possessive adjective (my, his, her etc)

110. (C) The action that was going on while the other action took place has to be in past continuous tense.

111. (B) 'Passion' is followed by preposition 'for'.

112. (C) 'Few means equivalent to zero or none. 'A few' means 'not many but not equivalent to zero'. Hence option (C) is the most appropriate one.

116. (B) Tall claims' means 'some story or statement made that is difficult to believe.

117. (A) 'To stand up for' means 'to defend against criticism/attack etc'.

118. (B) 'or with else' and 'or' with 'otherwise' become superfluous. Hence 'failing which' is the best option.

119.(D) 'With a view to' is followed by a 'gerund'. See 'Verb Advance in Volume -1' [the second page of the Chapter]

121.(C) 'Before' is followed by 'past perfect tense' if it is preceded by 'Simple past tense'

122.(A) If one action increases on decreases when the other is increased or decreased, the two action will have comparative degrees preceded by 'the'.

123. (A) See explanation of 119.

124. (B) The question tag of sentences starting with 'Let us' is 'shall' we?

Vocabularies in Alphabetical order

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Amorously	Having or showing strong feelings of sexual attraction or love.	कामुकता से
Anarchy	A situation of confusion and wild behaviour in which the people in a country, group, organization etc. are not controlled by rules or laws.	अराजकता
Anonymous	Not named or identified	बेनाम
Arena	An area of activity, interest or competition	अखाड़ा / कार्यक्षेत्र
Arsenal	A place where weapons are made or stored	शस्त्रागार
Bandwagon	A popular activity, effort, cause etc. that attracts growing support	आंदोलन जो प्रचलित हो।
Befriending	To become a friend to (someone)	दोस्ती करना
Bombastic	Speech or writing that is meant to sound important or impresive but is not sincere or meaningful	बड़ी-बड़ी बातों से भरा
Bourgeoisie	People of middle class	मध्यवर्गी
Captivate	To attract and hold the attention by being, interesting etc.	लुभाना/ आकर्षित करना
Caustic	very harsh and critical/able to destroy or burn something by chemical action.	जलानेवाला/ कठोर
Cautions	Careful about avoiding danger or risk	सतर्क, सावधान, चौकन्ना
Cessation	A stop or pause/a stopping of some action	रूकना
Comrade	A close friend you have worked with, been in the military with etc.	साथी
Confronts	To oppose or challenge especially in a direct and forceful way	सामना करना
Demographic	relating to the study of changes that occur in large groups of people over a period of time	जनसांख्यिका संबंधी
Dereliction	The act of no longer caring for, using or doing something	लापरवाही
Domain	The land that a ruler or a govt. controls	कार्यक्षेत्र
Doomsday	The day the world ends or is destroyed	प्रलय का दिन
Eccentric	Tending to act in strange or unusual way	सनकी, विचित्र

Erstwhile	formerly	पहले का
Evoke	To bring (a memory, feeling, image etc.) into the mind	आह्वान करना
Exactitude	The quality or state of being accurate and correct.	सटीकपन
Flippant	lacking proper respect or seriousness	सम्मान या गंभीरता से रहित
Frivolous	silly and not serious	महत्त्वहीन
Grandiose	Seems to be impressive but not practical	भव्य पर व्यवहारिक नहीं
Hatchet	A small axe that has short handle	कुल्हाड़ी
Hegemony	Influence or control over another country, a group of people etc.	नेतृत्व
Liberal	Not opposed to new ideas	उदार
Metamorphosis	A major change in character or appearance of someone or something	बदलाव
Meticulous	Very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way	अतिसावधान
Munificent	very generous	उदार
Omnipotent	Having complete or unlimited power/ All powerful	सर्वशक्तिमान
Omniscient	Knowing everything	अंतर्यामी
Parochial	Limited to only the things that affect your local area	सीमित
Perpetrators	one who does something wrong	अपराध करने वाला
Pervading	To exist in every part of	व्यापक
Prejudice	A feeling of like or dislike for someone or something especially when it is not reasonal or logical	भेदभाव/ पूर्वाग्रह
Profligacy	carelessly and foolishly wasting money, materials etc.	फिजूलखर्ची
Provoke	To make (something) happen; to cause (person or animal) to become angry	उत्तेजित करना
Stingy	Not liking or wanting to give or spend money	कंजूस
Tempestuous	Full of strong emotions (eg.-anger, excitement etc.)	प्रचण्ड भावनाओं से भरा
Undaunted	Not afraid to continue doing something	निडर, अविचलित
Unipolar	controlled/dominated by one	एक ध्रुवीय
Valiant	very brave or courageous	वीर
Verbose	Using more words than are needed	शब्दाडंबरपूर्ण

Essay on.....

Child Labour

If you want to see Godliness[1], watch a child smiling. The innocence[2] of a child reveals[3] the purity of his heart but sadly, this world of cruel human beings and the universal disease called poverty have not left this beautiful and innocent form of life untouched[4]. The existence[5] of child labour is a ground reality[6], a social crime and a crime against humanity[7], which steals[8] away the innocence of a child and leaves him as a machine in this cruel world of human beings, the most savage[9] animal of this world.

A good proportion[10] of children throughout the world, especially in India, form a part of the toiling[11] masses-destitute[12], deprived[13] and disadvantaged[14]. It is a matter of shame that maximum number of child labourers is in India. As per the Government data, the number of child labourers in India is approximately two crores. They work in fields and factories, at street corners and in garbage dumps[15]. With low level of education and no sense of social responsibility, these children can do much harm to the society, if they are not given protection and equal opportunities to develop.

The existence of child labour in India is a complex problem. Poverty is the main and parent cause of the existence of child labour in India. Ineffective[16] laws and more often, lack of political will to implement[17] them and social unawareness contribute to the continuation of this problem. Child labourers are preferred by many employers as they are available at cheap rates, and come without much liability[18]. They are easy to be moulded[19] to different circumstances but lack of education, games and fun make them mechanical and hamper[20] their all round development.

The Constitution has prohibited[21] the employment of children below the age of 14 in any hazardous[22] industry under Article 24. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986 was also a welcome step. Their employment at homes as domestic help and at dhabas has also been banned by an amendment made effective from 10th October, 2006. The amendment included houses, hotels, Dhabas restaurants etc in Part A of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, by recognizing the above mentioned places as places of hazardous occupation. But the reality is far away from what was expected. Inspite of various safeguards[23] provided in the different Acts, the existence of child labour is a shocking reality[24]. Hunger[25] and starvation[26] push the poor children to do odd jobs[27]. More often the parents in greed[28] of some extra income push

their children to do various odd jobs but there is also another stark[29] reality. Abrupt end to child labour without any solution to the, problem of hunger, starvation and poverty may lead to more grim exploitation[30]. The plight[31] of the poor children would be more severe if they are suddenly deprived[32] of their livelihood[33]. Crime, prostitution[34] and destitution[35] can hardly be a better fate[36] than child labour but at the same time, with this huge population of child labourers, the dream of a developed India seems distant[37].

Kaizen in our deeds and
excellence in our goal,
Determination is our trait and
sincere is our role.
Charity first is our policy
in goodness do we trust,
Academics is our priority
result for us a must.
Motivating Teachers and
a family atmosphere,
Passion for success shall,
expand our sphere
Ubiquitous this name will be
shining like the sun,
Sooner than one could think
we became number one!

by
Rajkumar Sir

S.No.	Words	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Godliness	दैवत्व
2.	Innocence	मासूमियत
3.	Reveals	दर्शाना
4.	Untouched	अनछुआ
5.	Existence	मौजूदगी
6.	Ground reality	जमीनी हकीकत
7.	Humanity	मानवता
8.	Steals	चुराना
9.	Savage	बर्बर
10.	Proportion	अनुपात
11.	Toiling	मेहनत करता हुआ
12.	Destitute	निरसाहय
13.	Deprived	विहीन, वंचित
14.	Disadvantaged	सुविधा से रहित
15.	Garbage dumps	कूड़े डालने का स्थान
16.	Ineffective	अक्षम
17.	Implement	लागू करना
18.	Liability	दायित्व
19.	Moulded	ढालना
20.	Hamper	रूकावट पैदा करना
21.	Prohibited	पाबंदी लगाना
22.	Hazardous	खतरनाक
23.	Sefeguards	सुरक्षा
24.	Shocking reality	दहलाने वाली हकीकत
25.	Hunger	भूख
26.	Starvation	भूखमरी
27.	Odd jobs	छोटे-मोटे काम
28.	Greed	लालच
29.	Stark	कठोर
30.	Exploitation	शोषण
31.	Plight	बुरी स्थिति
32.	Deprived	वंचित
33.	Livelihood	आजीविका
34.	Prostitution	वैश्यावृति
35.	Destitution	असहाय हालत
36.	Fate	किस्मत
37.	Distant	दूर

Essay on.....

Women Empowerment

A famous saying[1] goes 'God cannot be everywhere, so he created mother' and another reads 'God dwells[2] where women are worshipped'. It is quite interesting to see that we want either to worship a woman as a Goddess[3] or hate her as a whore[4]. Why doesn't the society let her live as a woman, just a simple living being made of blood and flesh? Why can't she be a normal human being and not a symbol of tolerance and sacrifice[5]? Our patriarchal[6] form of society made the woman believe that she will carve a niche[7] for herself in the heaven, if she remains chaste[8], tolerant, sacrificial, faithful and most important of all if she worships her husband and treats him like a God. She was given a subordinate position[9], in the society and was confined[10] within four walls, to help her remain chaste and pure, which was supposed to help her develop godly powers[11]. Time and again she was narrated the stories of Sati Savitri and Sita. It is rightly said "Women are not born, they are made".

In India, female exploitation is reflected in' sati, wife beating, dowry deaths, eve teasing[12], child prostitution, female foeticide[13] and flesh trade. Besides defective[14] and ineffective[15] legislation[16], it is the traditions attitudes towards women and their role status in the family and the society, which is mainly responsible for the continual[17] suffering of women.

Most of the crimes against women in India are directly traceable[18] to their inferior subservient" position supported by religions and social norms[20]. For women empowerment, the first requirement is educating the women. If we educate a man, we educate an individual, but if we educate a woman, we educate a family. Besides this only an educated mind can think and evaluate[21]. Just as the knowledge of English language helped some revolutionists[22] in gaining information about the French revolution and then raising similar demands in India, the knowledge about right to equality and equal opportunity will help the women to come out of their cocoon[23] and occupy equal status in the society.

Women also need to have adequate representation in the seats of power. Sadly the 50 percent population of women has only 11% percent representatives in the Parliament. The Women Reservation Bill is shamelessly[24] resisted[25] by many parliamentarians on one or other frivolous[26] excuse[27]. Adequate representation in-the Parliament will be helpful for women as, then they would be able to frame and implement[28] laws for the welfare of the women. Some people oppose this citing[29] the example of Panchayats where women sarpanch are puppets[30] in the hands of their male counterparts[31]. We need to understand that, this is the transition[32] stage. Today they have the power, tomorrow they will understand its value and day after tomorrow they will exercise it. We cannot expect changes overnight. Secondly they need to be financially independent[33]. In the absence of financial independence she became a suppressed[34], exploited[35] and impoverished[36] class of the society. As society progressed, division of labour took place. Women took the charge of rearing[37] the children which was not an easy

task at that time, but this led to their financial dependence on men. The earning members of the society became stronger, socially active and all powerful. Women lost their social status. Now the need of financially independence is felt because if the women are financially independent, the chances of tolerating domestic violence decrease. They are then more confident and are aware of their rights and know how and where to go to seek redressal[38] of their grievances[39]. Women must demand their rights and must not just wait for any mercy[40] or miracle[41]. They must not tolerate exploitation in any form. In the name of family and honour many women have sacrificed their lives. This has done nothing but has worsened[42] the condition of women .They must take care of themselves. They shouldn't let others take them for granted[43]. Women should respect themselves. They do not need to be like men to be respected. They are the creator[44] of life on this earth. They command respect not as Goddesses but as women, the most beautiful creation of God.

S.No.	Words	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Saying	कहावत
2.	Dwell	निवास करना
3.	Goddes	देवी
4.	Whore	वैश्या
5.	Sacrifice	सहनशीलता एवं बलिदान
6.	Patriarchal	पितृस्तात्मक
7.	Niche	स्थान
8.	Chaste	पवित्र
9.	Subordinate position	अधिनस्थ दर्जा/ दोयम स्थान
10.	Confine	कैद करना
11.	Godly powers	दैविक शक्ति
12.	Eve teasing	छेड़छाड़
13.	Foeticide	भ्रूणहत्या
14.	Defective	त्रुटिपूर्ण
15.	Ineffective	अक्षम/प्रभावहीन
16.	Legislation	विधान
17.	Continual	लगातार
18.	Traceable	पता लगाना (किसी चीज की उत्पत्ति)
19.	Subservient	दोयम
20.	Norms	नियम
21.	Evaluate	अवलोकन करना
22.	Revolutionists	क्रांतिकारी

S.No.	Words	Meaning in Hindi
23.	Cocoon	सीमित दायरा (जैसे रेशम के कीड़े का होता है)
24.	Shamelessly	बेशर्मी से
25.	Resisted	विरोध करना
26.	Frivolous	हल्का, गंभीरता से विचार न करने वाला
27.	Excuse	बहाने
28.	Implement	लागू करना
29.	Citing	उल्लेख करना
30.	Puppets	पुतला
31.	Counterparts	साथी
32.	Transition	दो अवस्थाओं के बीच
33.	Financially independent	आर्थिक रूप से स्वतंत्र
34.	Suppressed	दबे-कुचले
35.	Exploited	शोषित
36.	Impoverished	गरीब
37.	Rearing	पालना
38.	Redressal	क्षतिपूर्ति
39.	Grievances	शिकायत
40.	Mercy	दया
41.	Worsen	बदतर करना
42.	Miracle	चमत्कार
43.	Take for granted	हल्के तौर पर लेना
44.	Creator	रचनाकार

Essay on.....

Terrorism

Amputated[1] limbs[2], headless[3] torso[4], charred[5] body, heart rending sight[6]. Our present world! We surely didn't struggle to scale the ladder[7] of civilization[8] for this result. Terror had always been in this world. Organized[9] and disorganized[10] wars have always caused several human lives to perish[11]. But the global and extremely organized form to terrorism aided[12] with the lethal[13] and sophisticated[14] weapons[15] of mass destruction[16] had never been there in the past history of human civilization. From being savage[17] to civilized, man adopted certain new values[18]. These values resulted in the development of certain human tendencies[19] which on one hand unite the people irrespective[20] of their race[21], culture, caste, creed[22] and religion, while on the other hand create danger for humanity. The former human tendency helps life blossom[23], on this earth but the latter[24] assisted by the fanatics[25], and extremists[26] equipped[27] with the latest[28] inventions of science and technology is posing a serious threat before the world in the form of global terrorism.

Terrorism is an act of terror which creates fear in the mind of the common people. The path resorted[29] by the terrorists is full of bloodshed[30], massacre[31] and callousness[32]. Today terrorism has become global and its main targets are the democratic countries of the world. Since democracy is the best form of governance[33], so these, attacks are surely deplorable[34]. The situation worsens when some countries join hands to promote terrorism in those countries with which they don't have friendly relation. Sadly these cruel hard hearted[35] criminals are called freedom fighters by the terrorism promoting countries.

When we talk about terrorism, we need to understand the difference between terrorists, separatists[36] and the naxalites[37] as India is facing not only external but also internal terrorism. Although all the three mentioned above can be defined in three separate definitions yet, to keep it simple, separatists are those who wish to get separated from a particulars country, religion or race while Naxalites are those whose main problem is related to their economy especially the land.

The most serious threat is from terrorists aided by international terrorist organization who commit hineous crime in the name of holy war. Though different in their forms and origin, all the three sooner or later[38] resort to grotesque[39] murder, hijacking and serious threats[40] to mankind.

India has been facing the problem of terrorism since 1980s and has tried to raise the issue before all international bodies time and again but the complaints fell on deaf ears[41]. This gigantic[42] problem attracted the attention of the whole world only on 11th September 2001 when America was attacked. Today a huge amount of money is spent in fighting against terrorism and the citizens of every country are living is constant[43] fear of terrorists attacks.

Whether it is India or the world, there are certain reasons behind the problem of terrorism. To deal with this problem, it is extremely essential to know the reasons,

behind it. It is believed that the main reasons are poverty and backwardness. Besides these, ignorance[44] and illiteracy[45] are also the other causes but can poor people afford sophisticated weapons? Can illiterate people use biological[46] weapons and latest technology? Of course not These terrorists are neither poor not backward. Infact, the so called global terrorists are fanatics. They use the unemployed youth to spread terrorism in the world and it is a matter of sorrow that they do so in the name of religion though all of us know that no religion preaches[47] terrorism.

Now the question arises 'what is the solution of this problem?' Firstly the developed countries must understand that terrorism of one country is no less severe[48] than the terrorism of another country. So, all the terrorist organizations should be dealt with[49] strictly[50]. Anyone found guilty of terrorism should be severely punished and adequate[51] security should be provided to the common people. But, terrorism has another aspect also. The policies of developed countries and the inability[52] of the United Nations in restricting them in many matters of international importance have aggravated[53] the already volatile[54] situation and have promoted terrorism. If 'Might is Right' becomes the norm[55] of life, as seen in the matter of Iraq at the hands of the United States, it will surely be adopted by one and all including the terrorist organizations.

Secondly, employment opportunities should be given to the youths[56] of terrorism affected states and rehabilitation[57] opportunities should be provided to those youths who were forced to join terrorist organizations due to poverty and unemployment. Children and youths should be taught that no religion teaches terrorism and education based on modern technique should be promoted all over the world. Children should be taught the importance of tolerance[58] and brotherhood[59]. This problem requires a permanent solution which demands an honest effort and not just lip service[60].

Terrorism recently has taken more ugly turn by the advent[61] of extremely extremist groups such as Boko Haram and Islamic States (IS). In September 2001, al-Qaida gained prominence[62] for the first time. Before 2001, the developed world considered that the problem of terrorism had nothing to do with them but the attack on four important places including World Trade Centre that killed around 3000 Americans made the European countries realize that terrorism is a global problem. Al-Qaida and its leader Osama bin Laden came on the radar of Bush government and later in May 2, 2011, Laden was hunted down in Abbottabad, Pakistan. Al-Qaida is still a very much active terrorist organization. Boko Haram is a militant Islamist movement based in Northeast Nigeria. It was founded in 2002 and in its violent uprising in July 2009, its leader and founder Mohammed Yusuf was executed. Its unexpected resurgence took place in a mass prison break in September 2010. Since then it has been attacking both military and common citizens of Nigeria. The Nigerian military proved ineffective in countering the insurgency.[63] Shamelessly, in the garb of their propaganda 'Western education is a sin' the Boko Haram fighters have repeatedly targeted places of learning and have kidnapped school girls mostly under 12 to perform household chores[64] and sexual services including bearing[65] and rearing[66] their children.

In Iraq the situation had never been stable but after the catastrophe[67] at the hands of America, the political situation of the country has turned from bad to worse. The recent uprising of Islamic States of Iraq & Syria (ISIS) has startled everyone. The group under the leadership of Abu-Bakral-Baghdadi gained notoriety[68] by the internet videos of the

beheading of Europeans and the genocide[69] of the Yajidis. ISIS used to be called 'al Qaida in Iraq' but in February ISIS and al-Qaida got separated. With its severe barbaric acts, ISIS gained the reputation of a more barberous[70] group. It took over Mosul, Tikrit, and three other Iraqi towns by the end of June 2014. It then changed its name to Islamic State (IS). In Syria, ISIS took control of a major Syrian oil field, al-Omar by July 2014. The beheading of US journalist James Foley and Steven Sotloff and the execution of British aid worker David Haines and American hostage Peter Kassing sent shivers down the spine[71] of the civilized world. The massacre of the Yazidis too at the hands of IS attracted the attention of the world.

The Yazidis are inaccurately described as devil worshipper. They kept themselves segregated[72] and exogamy[73] is strictly prohibited in their sect. Today they are facing a possible genocide in Iraq and their already small population of a couple of lakhs is now at the verge of extincion.[74]

The night is dark, it's of no moon,
But the sun will shine, hope shall bloom.
The world will smile, making way through gloom,
Humanity, love and brotherhood shall find some room.

Happy New Year ! REALLY ?

Every year humanity is raped,
And we celebrate a New Year Day.
Every year scoundrels prowl,
And innocent children are mauled.
Everywhere molestation, riots & genocide,
Daughters evading penetrating eyes.
Happy New Year, what a platitude,
The grief and anger has made me mute.
Something died in me, I feel the pain,
Is this man's world? I feel ashamed!

S.No.	Words in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Amputated	कटे
2.	Limbs	हाथ-पैर
3.	Headless	बिना सिर का
4.	Torso	धड़
5.	Charred	जला हुआ
6.	Heart-rending sight	दिल दहला देने वाला दृश्य
7.	Scale the ladder	सिढ़ी चढ़ना
8.	Civilization	सभ्यता
9.	Organized	संगठित
10.	Disorganized	असंगठित
11.	Perish	गायब होना
12.	Aided	सहायता प्राप्त
13.	Lethal	घातक
14.	Sophisticated	विकसित
15.	Weapons	हथियार
16.	Mass destruction	जन-संहारक
17.	Savage	निर्मम
18.	New values	नये मूल्य
19.	Tendencies	प्रवृत्ति
20.	Irrespective	की परवाह किये बिना
21.	Race	नस्ल
22.	Creed	मूल-वंश
23.	Blossom	खिलना
24.	Latter	बाद वाला
25.	Fanatic	कट्टरपंथी
26.	Extremist	चरमपंथी
27.	Equipped	सज्जित

S.No.	Words in English	Meaning in Hindi
28.	Latest	नवीनतम
29.	Path resorted	रास्ता अपनाना
30.	Bloodshed	खूनखराबा
31.	Massacre	मार-काट
32.	Callousness	क्रूरता/संवेदनहीनता
33.	Governance	शासन
34.	Deplorable	निंदनीय
35.	Hard-hearted	पत्थर-दिल
36.	Separatists	अलगाववादी
37.	Naxalites	नक्सलवादी
38.	Sooner or later	जल्दी या देर से
39.	Grotesque	विभत्स
40.	Serious threat	गंभीर खतरा
41.	Deaf ears	बेहरे कान/अनसुना करने वाले
42.	Gigantic	भीमकाय
43.	Constant	लगातार बना हुआ
44.	Ignorance	अनभिज्ञता
45.	Illiteracy	अज्ञानता
46.	Biological	जैविक
47.	Preach	ज्ञान देना
48.	Severe	तीव्र
49.	Dealt with	सख्ती से निपटना
50.	Strictly	
51.	Adequate	पर्याप्त
52.	Inability	अक्षमता

S.No.	Words in English	Meaning in Hindi
53.	Aggravated	बदतर बनाना
54.	Volatile	अस्थिर
55.	Norm	नियम
56.	Youths	नौजवान
57.	Rehabilitation	पूर्णस्थापन
58.	Tolerance	सहनशीलता
59.	Brotherhood	भाईचारा
60.	Lip Service	जुबानी जमाखर्च/ सिर्फ बातों से समर्थन कार्य से नहीं
61.	Advent	आगमन
62.	Prominence	प्रधानता
63.	Insurgency	विद्रोह
64.	Household Chores	घर के काम
65.	Bear	पैदा करना
66.	Rear	पालना-पोसना
67.	Catastrophe	विनाश
68.	Notoriety	कुख्याति
69.	Genocide	नस्लहत्या
70.	Barbarous	क्रूर
71.	Send shivers down the spine	शरीर में कंपन दोड़ जाना
72.	Segregate	अलग-थलग करना
73.	Exogamy	अपने समाज या बिरादरी से बाहर शादी
74.	Verge of extinction	विलुप्त होने के कगार पर

24 Letter Writing

CHAPTER

Rules:

1. Keep left. Now we do not write the Sender's address (the topmost part) or the signature (the last part) on the right.
2. Write the subject before starting a formal letter.
3. Do not write 'from' and 'to'. Simply write the sender's address followed by the receiver's address. Leave one line in between the two.
4. After writing the receiver's address, leave one line and write the date.
5. The subject must be as short as possible. The outline of a formal letter is given below.

1. XYZ
Examination Hall
New Delhi- 110001
1st December, 2015
} **Sender's address with date**

2. The Marketing Manager
M/s ABC Publication
Mukherjee Nagar
New Delhi - 110009
} **Receiver's address**

3. Sub : Order for books } **Subject**

4. Dear Sir } **Salutation/Greeting**

This is to
state .....
} **Body of the letter**

6. Thanking you } **Ending**

7. Yours Sincerely
XYZ.
} **Subscription**

REMEMBER

The format fetches you solid marks if it is correct and in adherence to the modern style.

OPENING OF A LETTER

CASE-1

Letter to the Editor:

- Through this esteemed column of your prestigious newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of the concerned authority towards.....
- I would like to bring to the notice of the civic authorities and public, the sorry state of .....(mention the problem that you want to state) through your prestigious newspaper.

CASE-2

General Complaint:

- I regret to bring to your notice .....
- I would like to draw your attention towards .....
- It's high time you paid attention towards the .....
- I would like to lodge a complaint against .....
- It pains me greatly to write that .....

CASE-3

Letter Containing General Information:

- This is to state that .....
- It is stated that .....
- This is to bring to your notice that.....

CASE 4

If the letter is a reply :

- This is in reference to your letter no. 123/2015 dated 21/12/2015 .....
- I came across the advertisement dated 21/12/2015 published in 'The Times of India' and learnt that the post of Manager has fallen vacant in your company.

Closing of A letter

CASE - 1

Letter to editors regarding a problem that has remained unsolved despite several complaints.

I hope this letter will prove to be an eye opener for the concerned authority and staff that have been sleeping over this matter for months.

CASE- 2

Letters to the concerned authority regarding a problem and its apathetic staff

I hope you will take prompt actions for the redressal of my grievances and will take stern actions against the erring staff.

CASE- 3

Letters including some kind of business proposal.

1. Looking forward to getting a positive response from you.
2. Looking forward to meeting you soon in response to my propsoal.

CASE - 4

General complaint

Please look into the matter and do the needful.

SAMPLES

LETTER- 1

XYZ
Examination Hall
New Delhi- 110001
1st December, 2015

The Editor
Times of India
12 A, KG Marg
New Delhi- I

Sub: Chaotic State of Traffic on Delhi Roads
Sir,

Through this prestigious column of your esteemed daily, I would like to draw the kind attention of the concerned authorities towards the chaotic conditions of traffic on the city roads that has worsened in the recent past and hence it is an obvious cause of concern. This has resulted in total confusion and anarchy on roads. Massive traffic jams and incidents of road rage have become routine affairs. Commuters get hassled due to heavy traffic jams since it takes a lot of time for them to reach their respective destinations. Most of them get late for their work and others miss their trains or flights and some sick and ailing ones fail to reach the hospital in time. Children going to school have their woeful tales to narrate.

Of course, these chaotic conditions are due to the increase in number of vehicles. Some stringent measures have to be adopted by the traffic police and civic authorities to improve the situation on the roads. Constructing more flyovers is only one of the possible steps that can be taken to lessen the pressure of traffic on roads. Efficient policing at the cross-road especially at peak hours has to be observed as well. More of us should use public transport than individual vehicles. Car pools should be encouraged and unnecessary travelling should be avoided during the peak hours.

Commuters as a civic community and the police need to come together to deal with this problem of traffic jams and overcrowding on the roads. Before the situation goes out of control, let's wake up to the need of minimizing jams on the roads and get down to doing something constructive to solve the problem.

Yours truly
XYZ

LETTER- 2

Vikas Kunj
Pragati Colony
New Delhi-11
25th November, 2015

The Editor
Times of India
Kasturba Gandhi Marg
New Delhi- 14

Subject : Suggestions for making school curriculum more flexible and interesting

Sir,

It is through the medium of your newspaper that I wish to bring to your notice, the stagnation and dullness of our educative system that seems to have an adverse effect on the students.

The education system has become totally mechanical and routine and it has robbed the students of the joy of learning. It has only become a memory-game and students are supposed to be just robots and figures to empty out during the 3 hour examination. The curriculum should integrate practical learning that is understood and learnt. A flexible and activity-based curriculum is the need of the present day environment and only this will lead to homogeneous growth of body and mind. There should be equal emphasis on personality development programme and academics. Talk shows, debates, games, quiz programme etc are the need of the hour. The future citizens of our country need to be independent, confident and take the world in their stride. The school is an ideal platform for the training of faculties of mind and body and the child's formative years can be moulded ideally in school.

I am sure my views will be shared by many other students, across the globe. The Education Department should take note of the sentiments of students while framing the curriculum.

Yours faithfully,
Savita

LETTER- 3

A. 8. Kalkaji Extension
New Delhi
5th August, 2015

The Editor,
The Indian Express
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
New Delhi- 110002

Sub : Computers — Wonders and Hazards

Sir,

Through this column of your esteemed daily, I would like to draw the attention of the concerned authorities to the role of 'Computers- wonders and hazards'. Computers are sophisticated electronic devices which can perform many of the functions of the human brain. A computer is a wonderful and unique machine that excites and fascinates children and adult alike . Undoubtedly, the use of computers covers a range of areas. Indeed, advantages of the use of computers are many. They make calculations much faster and more accurately than any human brain would do. If data is correctly fed into a computer, it can even check and evaluate many books at much faster rate. No wonder, the use of computers in the banks and offices assures efficiency, accuracy and rapidity. These awesome electronic devices can predict the weather worldwide. Now, we can see it being used at railway stations, libraries, shops, restaurants, hotels etc apart from various banks and offices. Media for all types of communications are also greatly influenced by the use of computers. Even young boys and girls are found to be computer savvy and computers are a part of Curriculum in many schools. There is, however, a negative side to the computers as well. Workers and their organizations feel that computerization is likely to lead to unemployment as computers, being faster, leave slower humans behind. At a functional day-to-day level, too, computers have proved to be an obsession with our youth who tend to get distracted from their more essential task. What is required of us is to avail ourselves of all the benefits of computers with a sense of discrimination. The excess of it is of course hazardous and so we have to limit its use intelligently.

It is high that the concerned authorities did something to lessen the impact of computerization in the modern world.

Thanking you,

Yours truly
Amitabh.

LETTER- 4

18, Mall Road,
Delhi- 9
30th October, 2015

The Editor
The Hindustan Times
12, KG Marg
New Delhi-1

Sub : Protect Nature, Protect Life

Sir,

Through the columns of your esteemed daily, I would like to create awareness among the general public on the topic 'Protect nature, Protect life'. Nature and human life and connected in more than one way! 'Nature is also the most vivid expression of God.' It was in the lap of nature that life developed; so it's not wrong to address nature as also 'Mother Nature.' But as soon as humans evolved faster than the other forms of life, they declared their supremacy on the earth. In their urge for power, progress and materialism, they tried to exploit nature in many ways. Deforestation led to multiple problems like floods, lack of rainfall, soil erosion etc. It has resulted into over all environmental degradation. Cutting down trees – is it any less than murder? yes, it is a type of murder but which harms the killer himself. Afforestation is the only solution to mend the damage already caused. We should treat plants as our children and each family should plant more and more trees. Trees which have lessened considerably in number are the givers of oxygen and also absorb harmful gases like carbon dioxide.

The consequences are going to be drastic as usual with pollution also on the increase. With the increase in the number of vehicles, gases like carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide have increased. But there are not many trees to absorb such gases. 'Chipko' movement which was started by nature lovers to protect trees should become today's trend setter. By saving our forests and planting more trees, we can solve the problem of pollution. This will also help us in finding a solution for global warming. I hope the general public will take appropriate steps to prevent further erosion of our natural wealth.

Thanking you,

Your truly
Naina

LETTER- 5

Lodhi Road
Delhi-3
10th October, 2015

The Editor
The Hindustan Times
New Delhi

Sub : Tiger in Trouble

Sir,

Through the columns of your esteemed daily, I would like to highlight the plight of one of the most beautiful creations of God, the tiger. India, once upon a time, was a land of tigers. But where are they now? Today there are only about a few hundred tigers alive in our country and the number is dwindling.

'Massive poaching in the past two years has wiped out the entire tiger population at one of the tiger reserves in India,' says one of the investigation reports. Poaching has been in force inspite of laws made to protect tigers. Currently, the demand for tiger parts is centered in several parts of Asia, where there is a strong market for traditional medicines made from items like tiger bones and body parts. There has been little enforcement action against poachers and traders. Even though it is illegal to kill a tiger, wild tigers are still being poached today because their bones, whiskers and other body parts can be sold in the black market for a lot of money. Forestry and wildlife departments are too understaffed and under budgeted to be effective against the onslaught of poachers.

To add to the tiger's troubles, deforestations has also resulted in the acute loss of habitat. Due to conversion of forests into agricultural lands, only small islands of forest are left. As forest space is reduced, the number of animals left in the forest is also reduced and tigers cannot find their space to survive. The situation seems almost helpless.

A U.N. team of wildlife experts said that India is failing to protect its tigers through inefficiency and indifference, allowing well-organised poaching gangs to hunt down the majestic animals. This is definitely a matter of grave concern. If this is allowed to go on, man will have to suffer the effects of ecological imbalance born of non-stop poaching of the tigers.

Yours Sincerely
Kavi

LETTER- 6

18A, East Patel Nagar
New Delhi-8
15th October, 2015

To,
The Editor
The Times of India
New Delhi - 1

Sub : Prevent Road Accidents

Sir,

Serious accidents occurring on road is a matter of great concern for all of us. Not a day passes when we do not read reports about any serious road accidents. Almost everyone has been affected by such accidents at one time or the other,because a relative or friend is somehow connected to such accidents. The number of deaths per year per 10000 motor vehicles in India is 10 to 15 times more than that is developed countries. The number of motor vehicles is increasing day by day. Though it is a sign of improving economy of the country, it is bitter truth that it also adds to accidents on roads. Our inability to provide enough funds to widen the roads or to construct new roads in proportion to rise in vehicle population also results in perpetuating this state of affairs. Statistics for the last few years show that there is a large increase in the number of accidents year by year. Several persons are maimed for life. The productivity of several others reduces due to temporary incapacity. Broadly 30 percent of people dying in road accidents are below the age of 30 years.This means that the proportion of those dying in the prime of their life is quite large. It is clear that unless urgent remedial measures are taken, the occurrence of these accidents and resultant casualties will go on rising.

Yours Sincerely,
Neena

Writing Articles needs thorough knowledge of the whole topic, updated data and all the relevant information of the issue being discussed. Articles on a few current issues (of couse of the time when the book was published) have been included by me to help you understand what it takes to write goods Articles.

Article.....

Missile Man Kalam

A.P.J Abdul Kalam, a Missile man, teacher, people's president , a great statesman, acclaimed scientist, a man of firm conviction and indomitable spirit, famous former President and famous scientist died in Shillong due to sudden cardiac arrest while delivering a lecture at the Indian Institute of Management. A.P.J Abdul kalam was the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. He was the First President who came out from the tight security and protocol to meet the people. He had a special love for children and fought to constantly inspire the youths of the country. He will be remembered for his passion, science and innovation and his contributions in the field of Science and Education.

A Missile man

From childhood, A.P.J Abdul Kalam wanted to become a Pilot but circumstances made him a Missile man. He wanted to become a fighter pilot in Air force but missed achieving his dream as he placed ninth in qualifiers, and only eight position were available in the IAF. Abdul Kalam after graduating from the Madras Institute of Technology in 1950 joined the Aeronautical Development Establishment of the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) as a scientist. He started his career by designing a small helicopter for the Indian Army. Between 1970s and 1990s, Kalam made an effort to develop the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and SLV-III projects, both of which proved to be successful. During this period Kalam made an effort to develop the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and SLV-III projects, both of which proved to be successful. Kalam also directed two projects 'Project devil and project valiant' which sought to develop ballistic missile from the technology of the successful SLV programme. When Integrated Guided Missile Developed Programme (IGMDP) was launched, Kalam was appointed as the chief executive. Kalam played a major part in developing missiles under the mission including Agni, an intermediate range ballistic missile and Prithvi, the tactical surface-to- surface missile.

Kalam served as the Chief Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister and Secretary of the Defence Research and Development Organization from July 1992 to December 1999. The Pokharan-II nuclear tests were conducted during this period. He played an intensive political and technological role. A low cost coronary stunt was developed by Kalam along with cardiologist Soma Raju.

In the Role of President

Kalam was affectionately known as the people's President. He was the country's first bachelor President. He was amongst the most respected people of the country who contributed immensely both as a scientist and as a president. He was the third President of India to have been honoured with a Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour before

11th President of India

Tenure : 25 July 2002- 25 July 2007
Prime Minister : Atal Bihari Vijpayee, Man Mohan Singh
Vice President : Krishan Kant, Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
Preceded by : K.R. Narayanan
Succeeded by : Pratibha Patil

Personal Details

Father's name : Jainulabudeen
Mother's name : Ashiamma
Religion : Islam
Born : Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam 15 October 1931, Rameswaram, Ramnad Distict, Madras Presidency, British India (now in Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu, India).
Died : 27 July 2015, Shillong, Meghalaya (India)
Metric : Schwartz. High School, Ramnathpuram. To continue his studies he used to distribute newspapers.
Graduation : St. Joseph s College, Tiruchirappalli

- In 1954, he graduated in Physics from University of Madras.
- In 1955, he moved to Madras to study aerospace engineering in Madras Institute of Technology.
- After graduating from the Madras Institute of Technology in 1960, he started his career as a scientist in DRDO.
- He was also a part of the Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) working under Vikram Sarabhai. He joined this team as a Rocket Engineer.
- In 1969, he was transferred to the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) where he was the project director of India's first Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-III) which successfully deployed the Rohini Satellite in 1980.
- Kalam served as the Chief Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the Secretary of the Defence Research and Development Organisation from 1992 to 1999.
- In 1998, the Pokharan-II Nuclear test was conducted under his leadership.
- He was the Third Personality who was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1997 before becoming the President. Before him only two Dr. Persons Sarvpalli Radhakrishnan (1954), Dr. Jakir Hussain (1963) was awarded Bharat Ratna.
- In Presidential election 2002, his opponent was Laxmi Sehgal.
- He was Nominated for 'MTV Youth Icon of the Year' for the year 2003 and 2006.
- He was the first President who was unmarried and a scientist.
- **Books :-**
  - Developments in Fluid Mechanics and Space Technology by APJ Abdul, 1988.
  - India 2020 : A Vision for the New Millennium.
  - Wings of Fire : An Autobiography.
  - Ignited Minds : Unleashing the power within India
  - Mission India
  - Inspiring thoughts
  - Indomitable spirit
  - Envisioning an Empowered Nation
  - My Journey: Transforming dreams into actions
  - Turning points: A Journey through challenges
- **Film :-** I am Kalam
  1. Director : Neel Madhav Panda
  2. Producer: Shantanu Mishra
  3. Actor : Harsh Mayar
  4. Story writer : Sanjay Chauhan
  5. Musician : Abhishek Ray
  6. Date of Release : 5 August 2011

becoming a President. During his tenure he was criticized for his inaction in deciding the fate of 20 out of the 21 mercy petitions submitted to him. In five year tenure Kalam acted on only one mercy plea as president, rejecting the plea of rapist Dhananjoy Chatterjee, who was later hanged. He did not take any decision on Afzal Guru, a Kashmiri terrorist who was convicted of conspiracy in the December 2001 attack on the Indian Parliament. He was also criticised for the controversial decision to impose President's Rule in Bihar in 2005. Kalam supported the need of Uniform Civil Code in India keeping in view the population of the country.

Post Presidency

After leaving the office on 20th June 2007, Kalam became a visiting professor at the Indian Institute of Management Shillong, the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, honorary fellow of Indian Institute of Science Bangalore, Chancellor of the Indian institute of Space Science and Technology Thiruvananthapuram , professor of Aerospace Engineering at Anna University, and an adjunct at many other academic and research Institute across India. He taught information technology at the International Institute of Information Technology Hyderabad, and technology at Banaras Hindu University and Anna University.

A.P.J Abdul Kalam against Death Penalty

A.P.J Abdul Kalam was against Death Penalty. In his book 'Turning Points' Mr. Kalam said that one of the most difficult tasks for him as President was to decide on the issue of confirming capital punishment awarded by courts. He felt pain in deciding on such cases as most of them had 'Social and Economic bias'.

Vision 2030

On 31st March 2008, Abdul Kalam addressed the students and Faculty members of Railway Staff College of Vadodara. He presented his Railway vision 2030. He gave has visua-lization

of Indian Railway in the year 2030. He said till 2030 Indian Railways will have a route length of 88,000 kms. covering all the states in the country and catering to the need of 20 million passengers per day including tourism. The average speed of travel for passenger trains in Railways will be more than 200 km per hour and for goods trains, it would be 150km per hour. Indian railway will be transformed into an inland transportation system providing door to door service seeing multimode transportation system and having 15000 km length of inland waterways for tourism and fight traffic. The accident rate will be less than 0.1 per million kilometer in train. Passengers will feel they are absolutely secure and safe. Indian Railways will be known for its punctuality. The Railway will produce 70,000 tonnes of biodiesel through their own plantation annually. The coach utilization will increase from present 500 kilometers per day to 1500 kilometer per day. Railway system integrates in all the states and Union territories and become a partner in promoting the economic, social and cultural vibrancy of the nation in fulfilling the aspirations of the three sectors of the economy. To have a common SAARC Railway system, Indian railway will work with SAARC counties.

Award		
Year of award	**Name of award**	**Awarding Organisation**
1981	Padma Bhushan	Government of India
1990	Padma Vibhushan	Government of India
1994	Distinguished fellow	Institute of Directors (India)
1997	Bharat Ratna	Government of India
1997	Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration	Indian National Congress
1998	Veer Savarkar Award	Government of India
2000	Ramanujan Award	Alwars Research Centre, Chennai
2007	Honorary Doctorate of Science	University of Wolverhampton, UK
2007	King Charles II Medal	Royal Society, UK
2007	Honorary Doctorate of Science and Technology	Carnegie Mellon University
2008	Doctor of Science (Honoris Causa)	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
2008	Doctor of Engineering (Honoris Causa)	Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
2009	International von Karman Wings Award	California Institute of Technology, USA
2009	Hoover Medal	ASME Foundation USA
2009	Honorary Doctorate	Oakland University
2010	Doctor of Engineering	University of Waterloo
2011	IEEE Honorary Membership	IEEE
2012	Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa)	Simon Fraser University
2014	Doctor of Science	Edinburgh University, UK

Kalam's formula to tackle terror

APJ Abdul Kalam's formula to tackle terror was 'not to forget and not to forgive.' He mooted the idea of a single intelligence body for the centre and states for this purpose. He also favoured the setting up of an integrated Border Management system to make the borders stronger. He said a network of sensors must be placed at strategic positions along the borders to guard them against infiltration. Kalam was in favour of setting up of National Campaign to Eradicate Terrorism (NCET) to facilitate working together of Intelligence and security machinery both at state and centre to fight terrorism.

An Excellent Person

A.P.J Abdul Kalam was an exceptional personality. He never demanded any exceptional facility when he was a President. As a President he had always a packed schedule. He was workaholic and was a simple man with an innocent smile all the time. He worked till 1.30 and again got up early to do his work. He would never ask for any specific food. He was very polite and would speak very slowly and softly. He was a pure vegetarian and lived a very simple life.

APJ Abdul Kalam's 10 Principles of Inspiring life

1. God helps those who are honest, reliable and hard working because human are the best creation of god.

2. Bring light and happiness in someone's life.
3. Respect elders and teachers and look after your parents. Love your country because without this life is meaningless.
4. Always be on the path of truth because it will lead towards success.
5. Help atleast two poor child in their education to become self dependents.
6. Man needs his difficulties because they are necessary to enjoy success.
7. Let us sacrifices our today so that our children can have a better tomorrow.
8. Great dreams of great dreamers are always transcended.
9. To succed in your mission you must have single minded devotion to your goal.

Kalam's Visit declared 'Science Day' by Swiss

During his period of Presidency, Kalam visited Switzerland on 26th May 2015. This was his four day Sate Visit. Kalam was the first Indian head of the state visiting Switzerland after a gap of more than 30 years. Before him former President V.V Giri was the last high profile visit to the country. Switzerland was so much impressed by Kalam that it declared May 26th as the Science Day in honour of President APJ Abdul Kalam's visit. From that day Switzerland celebrate 26th May as 'Science Day' every year.

Awards in Name of Dr. APJ Abdual Kalam

Tamil Nadu Government Instituted a youth award in the name of former President APJ Abdul Kalam on 31st July 2015. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu J Jayalalithaa said that this award will be given on every Independence day to a person from the state who works with exceptional merit in Science, Humanities and for students' welfare. This award will consist of 8 gm Gold, 5 lakh rupees in cash and a citation. She also announced to celebrate the Birthday of Kalam i.e. 15th October as the 'Youth Revival' Day. Nitish Kumar Chief Minister of Bihar declared that the Agriculture University at the Kishanganj will be named after Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam name. The life history of Abdul Kalam will be taught in the school as said by Madhya Pradesh Government. Rajeev Chandrasekhar has demanded for a site to be built in the memory of APJ Abdul Kalam house Rameswaram, the birth place of Kalam.

Heinous Crime

A girl was raped, I heard in news,
Thanks it's not I, I happily mused.
Why should I bother ,why should I care,
I am a good girl, never there.
I have my villa and a personal plane,
The low girls travel by buses and train.
Then came an uncle and few of his friends,
To my villa and played a game.
My soul was shattered, my body bruised.
I felt dirty, pained and misused
I am a girl in Man's world, The heinous of all crimes,
I should have understood this before high time.

Article.....

NITI AAYOG

by
Neetu Singh

नीति आयोग

'Niti' a word meaning 'diplomacy', ethics and 'policy', a word beautifully but tactfully explained by Chanakya about the diplomatic ways to run an empire has time and again shaped the 'Rajniti' of India since time immemorial even when India was not a country. On Independence Day, PM Mr. Narendra Modi announced the establishment of NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) to replace Planning Commission). Niti Aayog will emerge as a think-tank of the Government of India and aims to involve the states in economic policy-making of the country. It shall provide strategic and technical advice to the Central and the State governments. The Prime Minister heads the Aayog as its chairperson. The formation of NITI Aayog was officially announced on 1st January 2015. NITI Aayog includes group of people with authority entrusted by the government to formulate and regulate policies concerning the transformation of India. It is a commission that will help the

Growth Rate in Different Five Years Plans (Based on 2004-05 Prices) and Priority Sector

Plan	Periods	Target Growth	Actual Growth	Priority Sector
First Plan	(1951-56)	2.1	3.6	Agriculture, Irrigation, Electricity
Second Plan	(1956-61)	4.5	4.3	Heavy Industries, Health and Education
Third Plan	(1961-66)	5.6	2.8	Food Grain, Industries
Forth Plan	(1969-74)	5.7	3.3	Agriculture, Irrigation
Fifth Plan	(1974-79)	4.4	4.8	Public Health, Social Welfare
Sixth Plan	(1980-85)	5.2	5.7	Agriculture, Industries, Energy
Seventh Plan	(1985-90)	5.0	6.0	Energy, Food Grain
Eighth Plan	(1992-97)	5.6	6.8	Human Resources- Education, Health and Employment
Nineth Plan	(1997-02)	6.5	5.4	Social Justice, Rural Development, Employment
Tenth Plan	(2002-07)	8.0	7.6	Employment, Energy Reforms and Social Infrastructure Development
Eleventh Plan	(2007-12)	9.0	8.0	Towards Faster and More Inclusive Growth
Twelfth Plan	(2012-17)	8.0	–	Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth

government in social and economic issues. Also it's an Institute of think tank with experts in it. The need of forming the Aayog was felt because the 65-year-old Planning Commission has been felt to have become a redundant organization and the contribution was little or negligible. In this context, a 'one size fits all' approach to economic planning was considered obsolete that would pull back India in today's world of cut-throat competition.

The following points have been highlighted regarding the proposal brought under NITI Aayog

- Sustainable development is a way of life. In the changed scenario of New India, new challenges have to be taken head on by the organization dealing with governance and planning and this has to be necessarily based on the basic principles of Indian constitution, our civilization, the deep sources of knowledge that India inherits and the present socio-cultural aspects. The citizens of India today need structural reforms in governance and ethics. This Aayog will hence strive for unprecedented change and reforms in the way the country is being governed.
- In has been mentioned in this proposal that earlier India's concern was only to save its existence but today we have sky rocketing expectations and dreams and today we are endeavouring not only to alleviate poverty but to eliminate it. The citizens of India hope to achieve development and their betterment by their participation in the governance of the country.
- The strength of India's nationality has come to the fore since a couple of decades. India is a country of diverse languages, beliefs and culture. The diversity is not an obstacle here. It rather strengthens and completes our very existence. Politically too, India has embraced a greater measure of pluralism which has reshaped the federal consensus. States too do not want to be mere appendages of the centre. They too want decisive say in determining the architecture of economic growth and development. If the centre works on single approach of 'one-size-fits-all', often seen in central plannings, needless tension and disharmony prevails which is unwanted when a united national effort is needed. Hence under Niti Aayog, the State governments are expected to play a more significant role than they did in the Planning commission. The Aayog will also seek to put an end to the slow and tardy implementation of policies by fostering better Inter-ministry co-ordination. It will help evolve a shared vision of national development priorities and foster co-operative federalism, recognizing and emphasising the belief that strong states make a strong nation.

Difference between Niti Aayog and Planning Commission

S.No	Niti Aayog	Planning Commisssion
1.	No power to allocate funds.	Head power to decide allocation of government funds for various programmes at national and state levels
2.	Only a think tank. Cannot impose policies.	Imposed policies on states and decided on allocation of funds with projects it approved.

Framework of Niti Aayog

Chairperson	: Prime Minister
Vice-Chairperson	: Appointed by Prime Minister
Governing Council	: All Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories
Members	: Two(2) Full-time
Part-time Members	: Maximum of two from leading universities and other relevant institutions in an ex-officio capacity will be on a rotational basis
Ex-officio Members	: Maximum of four members of the Union Council of Ministers.
Chief Executive Officer	: To be appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure, in the rank of secretary to the Government of India.

Secretariat as deemed necessary

Think Tank of Niti Aayog

A big announcement by replacing the 65 year old Planning Commission with NITI (National Intitution for Transforming India) Aayog. India origin American economist Arvind Panagariya was appointed first Vice Chairman of the newly created Niti Aayog. Bibek Debroy and V.K Saraswat are appointed full-time members. In addition to four minister were appointed Ex-Officio members.

Arvind Panagariya

Chairperson	: Prime Minister Narendra Modi
CEO	: Sindhushree Khullar
Vice Chairperson	: Arvind Panagariya
Ex-Officio Members	: Rajnath Singh, Arun Jaitley, Suresh Prabhu and Radha Mohan Singh
Special Invitees	: Nitin Gadkari, Smriti Zubin Irani and Thawar Chand Gehlot
Full-time Members	: Bibek Debroy & V. K. Saraswat
Governing Council	: All Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories

The AIM and Objective of the NITI Aayog

NITI Aayog will seek to provide a critical directional and strategic input into the development process. It will act as a catalyst instead of an instructor. It will develop mechanisms to make credible plans at the village level and aggregate them progressively at higher levels of government. It will ensure that special attention is given to those sections of that society that may be at risk of not being benefitted adequately from economic progress.

The NITI Aayog shall monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes. In the era of social media and modern technology, focus on technology upgradation and capacity building will be of prime importance. At the heart of the dynamics of transforming India lies technology revolution and increased access to technology and sharing of information.

The NITI Aayog will aim to accomplish the above mentioned objectives and opportunities by taking the following steps -

- By endeavouring to become an administration paradigm in which the Government is an 'enabler' rather than a 'provider of first and last resort.' The role of the government as a 'player' in the industrial and service sectors will be reduced. Instead the government will focus on enabling legislation, policy making and regulations.
- Ensure that India is an active player in the debates and deliberations on the global commons. Today we reside in a global village where every country is influenced by every other country's

policies not necessarily its immediate neighbours. Global economics and geo-politics are getting increasingly integrated. Hence the need arises to be an active player in the global scenario.

- Ensure that the economically vibrant middle-class remains engaged, and its potential is fully realized. The middle-class along with neo middle-class has extreme potential due to its purchasing power, high education levels, mobility and willingness to push for changes in the country.
- Leverage India's pool of entrepreneurial, scientific and intellectual human capital through appropriate policy initiatives. This capital can help India attain extraordinary heights of success.
- Incorporate the significant geo-economic and geo-political strength of the Non-Resident Indian Community.
- Use urbanization as an opportunity to create a wholesome and secured habitat through the use of modern technology. Since today urbanisation is an irreversible trend, we will have to make it an integral part of our developmental policies.
- Use technology to reduce opacity and potential for misadventures in governance as transparency is a sine qua non (that is absolutely needed) for good governance.

The Niti Aayog aims to enable India to face complex challenges in a better manner, through the following:

- Leveraging of India's demographic dividend, and realization of the potential of youth, men and women, through education, skill development, elimination of gender bias, and employment. The youths today have great potential provided productive opportunities are made available to them.
- Elimination of poverty, and the chance for every Indian to live a life of dignity. Self-respect as poverty elimination, remains one of the most important scale which alone can measure the extent of our success as a nation.
- Reddressal of inequalities based on gender bias, caste and economic disparities. Women and other exploited classes must be provided with a secured environment and conducive atmosphere to help them perform their role in nation building.
- Integrate villages institutionally into the development process as India resides in villages and there the roots of our culture, ethos and sustenance lies.
- Policy support to more than 50 million small businesses, which are a major source of employment creation. Policy making will focus on providing skill, support, access to financing bodies and latest technology.
- Safeguarding of our environmental and ecological assets. It is a well-known fact that we must preserve our environment and ecology if we want life to exist on this planet. Our development agenda must ensure that environment and resources namely water, land and forests are not harmed.
- Niti Ayog will include leaders of India's 29 states and seven union territories. But its full-time staff a Deputy Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and experts will answer directly to the Prime Minister of India, who will be chairman of Niti Aayog.

But all said and done, every coin has two sides of the story. There are points which may not go in favour of the new proposal of the new government. The government's move to replace the Planning Commission with a new institution called 'NITI Aayog' was criticised by opposition parties of India. The Congress sought to know whether the reform introduced by the BJP-led government was premised on any meaningful programme or the move was simply born out of political opposition to the party that ran the Planning Commission for over 60 years. The real issue is 'does the government has a substantive meaningful programme to reform the Planning Commission?' Many believe that the recasting of the Planning Commission was necessitated by the arrogance that besotted it during the Congress/UPA regime. Only time will reveal how effective and pivotal Niti Aayog proves in central planning. The womb of future has the answers.

Article.....

Politics on Reservation

Recently Reservation stirred the hornet's nest when the Jaat community was given reservation under OBC category by the UPA Government in nine states before the Lok Sabha election in 2014 and then the Supreme Court scrapped it citing the reason that caste though a prominent factor cannot be the sole factor for determining the backwardness of a class. Similar controversy caused 10-day stand off between the Gujjars and Rajasthan government that ended when the government bowed before the demand providing 5 percent reservation to Gujjars in the special Backward Classes category and another 14 percent reservation for the Economically Backward Classes category among the upper castes.

Do we need reservation? This is a controversial question. One section of the society says that reservation divides the society and sows the seed of enmity, conflict, friction and disharmony, while the other section says that reservation is essential to bring the suppressed and the downtrodden to the main stream of the society and for the all round progress of the society. Broadly speaking progress is of two types. The first one ensures the progress of haves only. The rich becomes richer and the poor becomes poorer. This type of progress can be seen in a Capitalist Society. India is a Socialist Country. Here the Government has to bridge the gap between the haves and the have nots. For this some privileges are given to the weaker section of the society to ensure their progress. In our country this privilege was given in the form of reservation. Article 15 of our Constitution guarantees us Right to Equality which states that the State shall not discriminate against any person on grounds of religion, race, caste etc but Article 16(4) empowers the State to make special provision for reservation in favour of backward classes, which in the opinion of the State are not adequately represented in the services under the State. Besides this Article 15(4) empowers the State to make special provision for socially and educationally backward classes. Now since both types of contrast provisions are there in our Constitution, a need to strike balance between them arises. Recently in the matter of Jaat Reservation the Supreme Court raised a question why communities are being increasingly included in the OBC list and not being removed from the category with the passage of time.

Reservation had been such an issue on which even the Courts have given quite contradictory judgements. In Balaji versus State of Mysore the. Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that national interest would suffer if qualified and competent students were excluded from admissions while in Indra Sawhney versus Union of India popularly known as Mandal case the court by 6-3 majority upheld the decision of the Union government to reserve 27% government jobs for OBCs, provided, creamy layer among them are excluded.

Important Events related to Reservation

1882 - Hunter Commission appointed Mahatma Jyotirao Phule who made a demand of free and compulsory education for all along with proportionate reservation/ representation in government jobs.

1902 - In the year 1902 ,Chatrapati Sahuji Maharaj, Maharaja of Kolhapur in Maharashtra introduced reservation in favour of backward classes to eradicate poverty and give them chance to participate in the state administration. The notification of 1902 created 50% reservation in services for backward classes/ communities in the State of Kolhapur. This notification is the first Govt. Order providing for reservation for the welfare of depressed classes in India.

1908 - Reservations were introduced in favour of a number of castes and communities that had little share in the administration by the British.

1909 - Provisions were made in the Government of India Act 1909 commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms.

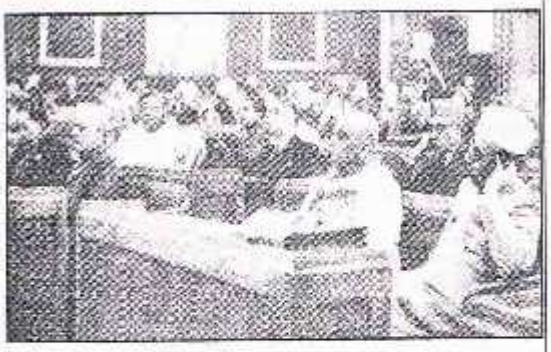
1919 - Provisions were made in the Government of India Act 1919.

1921 - Madras Presidency introduces Communal G O in which reservation of 44 percent for non-Brahmins, 16 percent for Brahmins, 16 percent for Muslims, 16 percent for Anglo-Indians/ Christians and eight percent for Scheduled Castes.

1935 - Indian National Congress passes resolution called Poona Pact to allocate separate electoral constituencies for depressed classes. Provisions in Government of India Act 1935.

1947 - India obtained Independence. Dr. Ambedkar was appointed chairman of the drafting committee for Indian Constitution.

1950 - The Constitution of India came in force on 26th January.



1951 - In the case of State of Madras Vs. Smt. Champakam Dorairajan AIR 1951 SC 226, Court pronounced that caste based reservations as per Communal Award violates Article 15(1). 1st constitutional amendment (Art. 15 (4)) introduced to make judgment invalid.

1953 - Kalelkar Commission was established to assess the situation of the socially and educationally backward class.

1963 - Court put 50% cap on reservations in the case of Balaji vs Mysore AIR 1963 SC 649 Tamil Nadu (69%, under 9th schedule) and Rajasthan 68% exceeded this limit.

1979 - Mandal Commission was established to assess the situation of the socially and educationally backward classes.

1980 - The commission submitted a report, and recommended changes to the existing quotas, increasing them from 22% to 49.5%. As of 2006, number of castes in Backward class list went up to 2297 which is an increase of 60% from community list prepared by Mandal Commission.

1990 - Mandal commission recommendations were implemented in Government Jobs by Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

1991 -	Narasimha Rao Government introduced 10% separate reservation for Poor among Forward Castes.
1994 -	Supreme Court advised Tamil Nadu to follow 50% limit.
1995 -	Parliament by 77th Constitutional amendment inserted Art 16(4) (A) permitting reservation to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes in promotions.
2005 -	In 12th August 2005, The Supreme Court delivered a unanimous judgment by 7 judges on August 12, 2005 in the case of P.A. Inamdar & Ors. Vs. State of Maharashtra & Ors. declaring that the State can't impose its reservation policy on minority and non-minority unaided private colleges, including professional colleges.
Note -	In 2005, 93rd Constitutional amendment brought for ensuring reservations. To other backward classes and Scheduled castes and Tribes in Private Educational institutions. This effectively reversed the 2005 August Supreme Court judgment.
2010 -	In 9th March 2010, Women Reservation Bill passed in the Upper house, Rajya Sabha.

Reservation had been surely a blessing for the landless, exploited and weaker sections of the society who were punished for even touching the shadow of a higher class person. They could not go to temple or draw water from the public wells. They were humiliated and despised. They surely needed help and the provision of reservation proved to be a blessing for them. Now, they can also dream of a bright future. Their caste now is not the criterion determining their profession but only reservation cannot improve their status and their educational standard. It would te better if the Government starts a headstart programme of providing them with facilities such as education based on modern technique and demand, besides food and health care, right from childhood, and thus making them competent to compete with the other sections of the society rather than relying on the clutches of reservation. Reviewing reservation policy from time to time and adopting economic criteria for determining backwardness are also ideas worth giving a second thought.

N.R Narayanmurty had once said "India is the only country where people fight to be backward". This was seen time and again but recently in Rajasthan and Haryana we saw the most wierd form of demand; the demand to be called backward! It is said "As you sow, so shall you reap". The weeds of division have been sown now and then for temporary political gains. We cannot expect any harmonious result out of it.

According to our Constitution, India is a Socialist Country. Reservation was a tool provided by our Constitution framers to achieve the goal of socialism enshrined in the Preamble of our Constitution. This tool must be used judiciously and not for personal or any political gain. Besides this, ignoring, the advancement of the rest of the society altogether, in zeal to promote the welfare of the state, would be suicidal for a country. Hence, there is a need to strike a balance between progress and welfare.

Article-370 Jammu & Kashmir

The Bhartiya Janta Party's stand during the Lok Sabha election on the necessity of a debate on Article 370 has made this issue hot potato for the same at the eve of election in that state. Article 370 has always been a controversial issue. The traditional position of BJP on Article 370 was defined by Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, the founding president of Bharatiya Jana Sangh. Mukherjee termed the Article as a problematic one and a symbol of incomplete integration of the state with India. He was convinced that Article 370 was the base for advocating a spirit of separation. It was in line with this argument of Mukherjee that Jana Sangh placed the demand for abolition of Article 370. Mr. Narendra Modi however did not raise the demand of abolition of Article 370 during his Jammu Rally. He rather asked for a rational debate. Being a seasoned national leader, he first wants to take the people of the state into confidence and not to thrust something down their throat and that's what is the beauty of a democracy.

Article 370 of the Indian constitution is a temporary provision which grants special autonomous status to Jammu and Kashmir under part XXI of the constitution of India, which deal with temporary, transitional and special provisions giving special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir under article 370. All the provisions of the state which is applicable to other states are not applicable to J&K. The article says that the provision of Article 238, which was omitted from the constitution in 1956 when Indian states were reorganized, shall not be applicable to the state

of Jammu & Kashmir. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar the principal drafter of the Indian constitution, had refused to draft Article 370.

In 1949, the then Prime Minister Nehru had directed Kashmiri leader Sheikh Abdullah to consult Ambedkar (then law minister) to prepare the draft of a suitable article to be included in the constitution. Article 370 was eventually drafted by Gopalaswami Ayyangar, who was a former diwan to Maharaja Hari Singh of Jammu and Kashmir. Sheikh Abdullah who was appointed as Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir by Maharaja Hari Singh & Jawahar Lal Nehru argued that Article 370 should not be placed under temporary provisions of the constitution.

The 1952 Delhi agreement also specified that the state should have its own flag in addition to the union flag and they should have the same status. This agreement was further ratified by the 1974 agreement between the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the then J&K Prime Minister Sheikh Abdullah. It

was agreed that the head of the state called Sadar-e-Riyasat (or Prime Minister) was to be elected by the state legislature. The agreement opposed imposition of article 352, empowering the President to proclaim general emergency in the state. The state legislature has a six year term, unlike other elected bodies, which have a five years period including our Parliament.

According to Article 370–

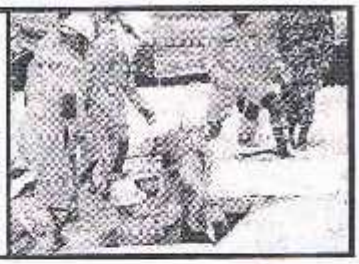
1. Except for defence, foreign affairs, finance and communications, Parliament needs the State Government consent for applying all other laws. Thus the state residence live under separate set of laws.
2. The Indian Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in J&K.
3. Disrespecting the Tricolour and other national symbol is not a crime in the state.
4. J&K residents enjoy dual citizenship. Women lose their J&K citizenship if they marry residents of any other state. This was infact made clear by an administrative rule. People's Democratic Party Government tried to overturn the court's order by introducing a bill but for some or other reason the bill could not see the light of the day. However in a landmark judgement in October 2002, the full bench of J&K High Court, with one judge dissenting, held that the daughter of a permanent resident status on marrying a person who is not a permanent resident, will enjoy all rights, including property rights.
5. A Pakistani residents gains J&K citizenship if they marry J&K citizen.
6. RTI, RTE, CAG and majority of Indian Laws are not applicable in J&K.
7. Because of Article 370, no outsider can purchase land in Jammu & Kashmir.
8. Under Article 370, the centre has no power to declare financial emergency under article 360 in the state. It can declare emergency only in case of war or external aggression.
9. Under Article 370 the Indian Parliament cannot increase or reduce the borders of the State.

Though a lot of hue and cry is raised on this issue, prime importance must be given to the welfare of the people of Jammu and Kashmir and their betterment. But yes, one thing for sure you utter Article 370 and eye brows are raised.

Hence most of the national parties of India keep this issue at arm's length. Not to mention, the two major parties of Jammu and Kashmir, National Conference (NC) and People's Democratic Party (PDP) as well as the separatists are in the favour of Article 370.

Article.....

Disaster Management



'Natural Disaster' is an overwhelming ecological disruption causing loss to life, property and livelihood. Disaster involves widespread human, material economic or environmental impacts, which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope with the sudden changes that took place in their life. It has been experienced by human beings since time immemorial. Recently, disasters have increased in frequency and intensity due to our interference with the nature. Last month on April 25, 2015, Nepal was hit by a devastating earthquake (also known as Gorkha earthquake) of magnitude 7.8, in which 7,271 people have been confirmed dead and more than 17,000 were injured. The termors of earthquake were also felt in India, people rushed out of their homes. Around 45 people were killed, and hundreds were injured. Numerous aftershocks were also felt by people in Nepal and India too. This earthquake, has ruptured a piece of the main Himalayan Thrust (MHT). The rupture started at the epicenter, about 80km to the North West of Kathmandu and propagated eastward for about 130km, rupturing the area directly located under the capital city of Nepal. A new earthquake of 7.3 magnitude hit devastated Nepal again on 12th May, 2015. India was the first to send aid to Nepal. PM Narendra Modi monitored the relief efforts personally. Operation "Maitri" deployed two dozen military aircraft and choppers for this purpose. During the last 15 years, the country has experienced 10 major earthquakes that have resulted in over 20,000 deaths. As per the current seismic zone map of the country, over 59 percent of India's land area is under threat of moderate to severe seismic hazard.

Disasters are also caused by human activities carried by human beings directly. Bhopal Gas tragedy (2-3 December 1984), Chernobyl nuclear disaster, wars, release of CFC (Chlorofluoro carbons), release of greenhouse gases, environmental pollution like noise, air, water and soil are some of them. There are some other activities of human beings that accelerate or intensify disasters indirectly like landsides and flood due to deforestation, unscientific land use and construction activities in fragile areas.

Types of Disaster

There are two types of disaster: Natural disaster that includes floods, hurricanes, earthquake, volcano eruptions, droughts, landslides, emergency diseases Tsunami, wildfire etc. Man-Made and Technical disaster include release of hazardous material in the environment, power service disruption, nuclear power plant and nuclear blast, radiological emergencies, chemical threat biological weapons, cyber attacks, explosion, civil unrest etc. There is a direct correlation. Higher human development are more vulnerable to risk of disaster and hence higher preparedness is needed. India due to its geological formations and geographical locations, is a highly disaster prone country. Its high mountain ranges, long coastline, showclad high peaks, the perennial rivers in the north combine together to add this problem. India has only two percent total geographical area, which has to support sixteen percent of the total population of the world.

Classification of Natural Disasters

Atmosphere	Blizzards, Thunderstorms, Lightening Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclone, Drought, Hailstorm, Frost, Heat Wave or Loo, Cold Waves etc.
Terrestrial	Earthquakes, Volcanic Eruptions, Landslides, Avalanches, Subsidence Soil Erosion.
Aquatic	Floods, Tidal Waves, Ocean Currents, Storm Surge, Tsunami.
Biological	Plants & Animals as colonisers. (Locusts etc) Insects infestation. fungal, bactereal & viral diseases such as bird flu, dengue etc.

Source-N.C.E.R.T

There is a tremendous pressure on Natural resources directly or indirectly which further leads to disaster. Along with human population, India has to support large cattle population which depends on biomass and graze in forest area. Forest cover is 23 percent of total land area and due to over grazing quality of soil is also degrading resulting in soil erosion, silting of rivers, removal of fertile soil and heavy silting of cultivable land. Also, sometimes we see heavy rainfall during the monsoon which further creates problems for people residing in those areas. Northern part of India faces problems of landslides, floods, droughts, avalanches and earthquakes because this region falls under the seismic zones III to V. The Eastern region faces problems of floods due to perennial rivers, Brahmaputra, Ganga etc., heat wave, cyclone, hailstorm, heavy wind and earthquake. The Northeastern region faces the natural disaster in the form of flood, wind outrage, landsides earthquake as this part of the country comes under seismic zone IV and V. The western region faces severe drought, wind erosion of land and soil, flood, cyclone and earthquake. The Southern region (coastal region) faces cyclones, sea erosion, tsunami, landsides. Islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep are confronted with the problems of sea erosion and Tsunami. In 2005, Volcano in the barren island of Andaman group of islands became active.

The worst affected group is the poor sections of society, who are daily wage-earner. They are the most vulnerable and suffer the loss of their livelihood. Even the psychological traumas caused by the disasters is so severe that they span whole of the life of victim. In some natural disaster like earthquake, Tsunami, cyclones, it is the building structure which becomes the cause of destruction and death. In India, disaster is a state subject. It is also the responsibility of the state to provide every kind of support and assistance to the victim. The Central Government has a facilitating role. With proper coordination with various ministries, it extends all required support and helps to the states, namely defence services, air dropping,

ATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (NDRF)

Formed - 2006
Headquarter - New Delhi
Director General - Om Prakash Singh
Work - The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is a disaster response agency under National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) created by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. It was established for disaster management and specialised response to natural and man-made disasters. Under the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) it functions at state and central-level and consists of ten battalions of Central Armed Police Forces, including three each of the BSF, CRPF, and two each of the CISF and ITBP.

rescuing, searching, transport relief goods, availability of rail and ferry services, health personnel and medical support. In 1999 a high powered committee on Disaster Management system was set up by the Government of India to look into the existing disaster management system in the country and to suggest measures to improve it. Besides, a Calamity Relief Fund has been constituted with contribution in ratio 3:1 between the centre and the respective State Government. The Eleventh Finance Commission has recommended nearly Rs.11,000 crore for the period spread over five years, while the Twelfth Finance Commission has also recommended Rs. 23,000 crore assistance for the states.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is an agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs, which was established through the Disaster Management Act enacted by the Government of India in 2005. Primary purpose of NDMA is to coordinate response to natural or man-made disaster and for capacity building in disaster resiliency and crisis response. The PM is the defacto Chairperson of NDMA. The agency is responsible for framing polices, laying down guidelines and best practices and coordinating with the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAS) to ensure a holistic and distributed approach of disaster management. NDMA also collaborates with the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy to impart training to administration and police officers in planning and incident response.It monitors and develops guidelines for the local Firefighting Services across the country. It also collaborates with the Ministry of Health and Family welfare in developing emergency health and ambulance services. Specifically, it focuses on capacity building in dealing with mass casualty at local hospitals. NDMA runs various programmes for mitigation and responsiveness for specific situations like National cyclone Risk Management project, School Safety project, Decision support system etc.

The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is a disaster response agency under National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) created by the Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India. It was established in 2009 in Delhi, for disaster management and specialized response to natural and man-made disasters. Functioning at State and Central level under NDMA, it consists of ten battalions of Central Armed Police Forces including three each of the BSF, CRPF and two each of the CISF and ITBP. Even in response to the 2015 Nepal earthquake, NDRF teams have been rushed to affected areas in both India and Nepal. In future the key to efficient disaster response will depend primarily on effectiveness of training and re-training of specialized Disaster Response Forces.

Disaster Management in Developed Countries

Like India, most of the countries are also affected by disasters. India is taking various measures for Disaster Management, but still more efforts are required to solve the problem of disaster. In United States, many local municipalities have a separate Office of Emergency Management (OEM) along with personnel and equipment. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) part of the Department of Homeland security is a federal agency for emergency management. The US and its territories are broken down to ten regions for FEMA s emergency management purposes but it does not override state authorities. The Citizen Corps is an organization of volunteer service programmes, administered locally and coordinated nationally by DHS, which seek to mitigate disasters and prepare the population for emergency response through public, education training and outreach. Red cross is also chartered by congress to coordinate disaster response services. The US congress also established the Centre for excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian assistance as Principal agency to promote disaster management in Asia-Pacific region. National Responsive Force (NRF) allows the integration of

federal resources with local, county or tribal entities with management of those resource to be handled at the lowest possible level, utilising the National Incident Management System (NIMS). In Australia 'Emergency Management Australia' a principal government agency is formed to tackle the problems of disaster. In Russia, Ministry of Emergency Situations (EMERCOM) is engaged in fire fighting, civil defence and search and rescue after both natural and man made disasters. In UK, Civil contingencies Act 2004 (CCA) was also passed. In Japan, every year there is great loss of life and property due to natural disaster like earthquake and tsunami. The Central Management Council has developed a policy framework for large-scale earthquake Disaster Prevention and Reduction. When tsunami is expected to cause coastal damage, the Japan Meteorological Agency issues a big tsunami warning or advisory warning within 2-3 minutes after the earthquake and this information is immediately transmitted to Disaster Management organisation and media outlets and further forwarded to residents and maritime vessels. Coastal/tide embankments and prevention gates have been also developed.

With this vision, a detailed 'Training Regime for Disaster Response' has been prepared by NDMA/NDRF identifying the specific disaster response training courses and devising a unified, structured and uniform course module as well as syllabus for these training courses. And the State Disaster Response Forces (SDRF) and other stakeholders will be trained on the same line. NDRF personnel are invariably trained in courses like flood Rescue, collapsed structure search and Rescue, Medical first Responders, Rope Rescue, Nuclear Biological and Chemical Emergencies, Dignified Disposal of Dead Bodies etc. NDRF are trained in prestigious institutes like NISA, DRDO, BARC, CME, Army , Navy and Air Force as well in foreign countries like USA, Singapore, China, Finland, Korea, Switzerland etc.

Rehabilitation is an integral part of Disaster Management. When disaster occur administrations measures are terribly inadequate and perhaps this is the most difficult period for the victim. Thus, role of administration does not end with the end of disasters. It requires proper coordination among various agencies. As we know that disasters are non-routine events that require non routine response. It is the duty of NDMA to generate date and information about disasters, preparing vulnerability zoning maps and spreading awareness among the people about these. Apart from these disaster planning, preparedness and preventive measures are need to be taken care in vulnerable areas. In recent times Disaster Management has assumed great importance. To handle the situations efficiently, we need to be well equipped with latest technologies. Introduction of Disaster Management Bill 2005 and establishment of NDMA and NDRF are positive steps taken by the Government of India.

"Even with all our technology and the inventions that make modern life so much easier than it once was, it takes just one big natural disaster to wipe all that away and remind us that, here on earth, we are still at the mercy of nature."

Article.....

Ban on Pornography

What is Pornography?

Pornography is the depiction of erotic behaviour (as in pictures or writing) intended to cause sexual excitement and depiction of acts in a sensational manner so as to arouse a quick intense sexual reaction.

A debate

In the 60s and 70s, debates over pornography mirrored the counter-culture's clash with conservative values. In this classic Liberal vs. Conservative encounter, the Liberal argues that there already exist laws to protect people from violence and children from exploitation and that the government has no business getting in the way of people's freedom of expression in democracy. Moral beliefs about sex should not be used to censor individual tastes whereas Conservative demands it should be banned.

Why pornography should be banned?

There are billions of people (children, teenagers, youth, and Old) who are connected from virtual and elusive world of internet. Porn contains that contents which is more artificial than real. It gives a very false image of a very natural process. Porn has long lasting fanciful effects which directly and indirectly are responsible for instigating men to dishonour women. Also, the brutality involved in many rape cases takes its birth from these porn movies. In Indian history, there are many incidents and archaeological sites like Khajuraho temples which present these contents in a very open manner. But these archaeological sites stand testimony to the kind of culture, we propagate and perpetuate. When it comes to morality, it can be felt that Indian morality gets qualified by uncertainty. The link between pornography and crime moves the issue from a personal concern with moral conduct to a legal concern with civil protection. Robin Morgan's (an American poet, author, political theorist and radical activist) phrase, "pornography is the theory, rape is the practice, even without practice, theory can exist." captures the explicit link between production of pornography and violence against woman. Porn-industry has most devastating impact on the women. What porn does is to present woman as commodity for consumption thus purging the humanity attached to women? Women trafficking, sex slavery, violence against women, rapes and brutal murders thus become a natural outcome. The impact is not limited to women only. Youth who are its consumer base waste their energy in unproductive work. The impact on their moral and ethical fibres is beyond reconstruction. Love gets replaced by lust, care with cruelty and humanity with bestiality. What proponent of individual right forget is the women in porn are mother, sister or daughter of somebody. If they disregard and disrespect other women, how can they demand the respect for their own women? Hence security of entire society would be in peril. Moreover, any individual right can't be above the societal rights. Even our own fundamental right are restricted by decency and morality clause. Simultaneously our fundamental duties demands from us to respect women and renounce practice derogatory to the dignity of women. Flesh trade is one of the oldest yet most disparaging businesses which are bereft of even the minutest streak of humanity. Porn industry has not only glamorised this business but also increased its reach to every nook and corner of society. Four south Indian states–Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu account for almost 60% of the

pornography cases booked in the country in 2010, 2011 and 2012. Kerala tops the table with 386 cases, while Maharashtra comes in second with 199 cases in the three-year period, according to information accessed from the ministry of home affairs. Kerala, the most literate state in the country, has a huge lead over others in the country when it comes to uploading obscene stories and photos on the internet, as per data from the police. In the year 2012, nearly 25 percent of cases registered for uploading pornographic materials were from Kerala. As many 589 cases were registered in India for uploading lewd videos and images, last year. The highest numbers of cases are registered against children are for misusing social networking sites. Several people use it for taking revenge or breaking up marriages. The much promoted computer literacy is now backfiring with a large number of people including school children getting involved in cyber crimes. If we look at the school students mainly in metropolitan areas, majority of them would be carrying most advanced mobile phones having internet facilities. The parents and teachers should take more responsibility. Parents should not buy mobile phones for minor children. Besides, teachers should take action against the school students who bring mobile phones to school. The catastrophic materials on internet distort the fragile mind brain of children and teenagers. It must be controlled. Though banning porn is an infringement of an individual's privacy, but if we look at the greater good of society, it surely is a better choice than letting porn continues. Hence, in the interest of women, society and for the evolution of a common culture for the nation, porn must be banned.

In this regarding the government of India has given the list of 857 websites it considers pornographic to internet service providers (ISPs) and has banned access to them at least. This came after the Supreme Court refused to order a ban on pornographic websites saying such an order would impinge freedom. Before this, Supreme Court has told that little had been done to prevent child pornography, which is illegal, from being accessed on the web. It is remarkable that even educated and gentle people also see these pornographic websites and they do not become lustful or rapist generally but the effect of their cultural structures plays a pivotal role on influence of pornography. It is notable that Supreme Court has expressed a serious concern in this regarding and told that this problem is related to each class of our society while hearing a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) filed by a lawyer seeking a curb on pornographic sites on the internet, particularly those showing child pornography.

Why pornography should not be banned?

Last month, while hearing a petition to ban all pornographic sites, chief justice of Supreme Court HL Dattu had said, "Such interim orders cannot be passed by this court. Somebody can come to the court and say 'Look, I am an adult and how can you stop me from watching it within the four walls of my room? It is a violation of Article 21 (right to personal liberty) of the Constitution. Yes the issue is serious and some steps need to be taken. The Centre has to take a stand, let us see what stand the Centre will take." However, the Centre looks determined to ban porn based on its factually wrong views. But given the information of age, can porn be banned? While whether porn can entirely be banned or not is a debate for another day, India definitely needs porn to stay.

Source of curiosity :-

Discussing sex in India is taboo. Even the mere mention of the word raises many eyebrows. Parents, who ideally, should have sensitive conversations with their children over sex, hardly engage. Therefore, in such a conservative cultural scenario, porn serves as a source of information for teenagers about sex and its various intricacies. Satisfying teenagers' curiosity about sex is important and therefore providing sex education is critical. But the Indian government is opposed even to sex education, as was made clear last year by Union minister Harshvardhan.

Banning porn doesn't reduce crime

In 2013, a petition was filed in the Supreme Court seeking a ban on porn, citing

it as a major cause for crimes against women, which is believed to be the reasoning behind banning porn by the government. However, there is ample evidence that banning porn doesn't lower crime rates. Arundhati Ghosh, a woman activist said, "The more repressed a society is, the more the acts of sexual violence. If you see examples of Congo, Somalia, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India- these are places (where) sexuality is not out in the open and acts of sexual violence are high". Furthermore, research studies in the Czech Republic, Denmark and Japan established that with increasing availability of pornography there was a significant decrease in the number of sex offences.

India lifted ban on internet pornography after criticism

The Indian government directed internet services providers to restore access to those among 857 banned porn and humour websites that did not feature child pornographic contents.

The effort to completely ban pornography is impossible because in the world of internet every thing is connected to everywhere. We can immediately reach from India to Europe as well as Europe to India within seconds. Internet has broken the myth of geographical distance. Pornography has made its special position across cosmopolitan life to remote areas of villages. In an early age where the innocence of children is missing, erotic concocted clips are taking the psychology of young people to the verge of insanity. This point is really very remarkable that our children, teenagers, youth, even uneducated peoples are also involved in the lattice of pornography. Harvard Research says that rape proneness among men is proximately caused not by genetic variation, but by developmental events involving learning. Their analyses indicate that rape-prone men come from harsh developmental backgrounds involving impersonal and short-term social relationships, and backgrounds in which manipulation, coercion, and violence are valid ways of conducting social relationships.

In Britain, where pornography is already more restricted than it is anywhere else in the English-speaking world or in Western Europe, sexual media is easily smeared for an audience that is seldom given an opportunity to see what really is sold under the name of 'pornography'. The UK is still the only Member State of the European Union that prohibits private imports of adult pornography by consumers coming from other Member States of the European Union. Christians may find pornographic materials morally and socially offensive, but not all pornography is legally prohibited in America. Pornography in the United States of America has existed since the country's origins. Individuals, groups, and companies advocating for the public availability of pornographic materials primarily cite the First Amendment's freedom of expression clauses. However, obscene material is not protected by the First Amendment, though there has been considerable debate and evolution over what is considered obscene. Despite this debate, the legal restrictions prohibiting obscene materials have remained, because protecting society from obscenity is considered a public good. Attempts made to suppress it include: outright bans, prohibitions of its sale, censorship or rating schemes that restrict audience numbers and claims that it is prostitution and thereby subject to regulations governing prostitution.

Furthermore, in 2014 China had started a campaign 'Cleaning the Web 2014' in which 'all online texts, pictures, videos and advertisements with pornographic content had been deleted without exception,' Chinese media stated the intention was "to purify the Internet environment.' In 2014, Japan's parliament passed a bill to ban the possession of child pornography. Under the new law, people found with explicit photos or video of children can be imprisoned for up to one year and fined up to 1 million yen ($10,000). In 2008 Indonesia's parliament too passed an anti-pornography law.

Article.....

Net Neutrality in India

The debate on Net Neutrality in India started after Airtel, a mobile telephone service provider in India announced in December 2014 to charge additional rates for making voice calls from its network using apps like whatsApp, Skype etc. In March 2015, TRAI released a formal consultation paper on Regulatory Framework for over-the-top services, seeking comments from the Public. The consultation paper was criticised for being one sided and having confusing statements. It was condemned from various politicians and Indian Internet users. By 24th April 2015, over a million e-mails had been received by TRAI demanding net neutrality.

What is Net Neutrality

When the internet started in 1980s and 1990s, there were no specific rules that guided the Internet Service Providers (ISPs) All service providers were not supposed to follow the same principle (i.e. to provide unfiltered and unrestricted services). But, mostly because telecom operation were ISPs too, they stuck to the same principle. This principle is known as Net Neutrality. Hence users were able to access any legal website like You tube videos and facebook without any interference from an ISP.

Role of Net Neutrality in shaping the Internet

Net neutrality played a great role in shaping the Internet. The web users are free to connect whatever website or service they want. ISPs do not bother with what kind of content is passing from from servers. This has allowed the internet to grow into a truly global network and had allowed people to freely express themselves and to have access to almost everything they want. Net neutrality has also enabled a level playing field on the internet.A lot of money or connections are not necessary to start a website. If a service is good, it will find favour from web users. The service provider dosen'thave to talk to ISPs to put his website online. This has led to creation of Google, Facebook, Twitter and other countless services. All these websites were started as basic websites but they succeeded because net neutrality allowed web users to access these websites in an easy and unhindered way.

Result of no Net Neutrality

If there is no Net Neutrality, the ISPs will have the power to shape the Internet traffic and they will derive extra benefit from it. Several ISPs want a share in the money that Youtube or Netflix make. If there is no net neutrality the ISPs will start charging these companies. Without Net Neutrality, the internet will be 'Package Plans' for consumers. There may be different connection speed for different types of contents, depending on how much you pay for the service. Lack of net neutrality, will also spell ruin for innovation on the web. It is

Famous social sites in the world

S.No.	Sites	Founded	Founder	Monthly Visitors
1.	facebook	4 February 2004	Mark Zuckerberg and others	90 crore
2.		21 March 2006	Jack Dorsey, Noah Glass and others	31 crore
3.	LinkedIn	5 May 2003	Reid Hoffman, Allen Blue and others	25.5 crore
4.	Pinterest	March 2010	Paul Sciarra	25 crore
5.	Google+	22 June 2011	Google	12 crore
6.	tumblr.	February 2007	David Karp	11 crore
7.	Instagram	6 October 2010	Facebook	10 crore
8.	VK	10 February 2006	Pavel Durov	8 crore
9.	flickr	10 February 2004	Ludicorp (Yahoo)	6.5 crore
10.	Vine	24 January 2013	Twitter 4.2 crore	
11.		2009	Jan Koum and Brian Acton	70 crore

possible that to enable faster access to their website, ISPs will charge web companies. Those who will not pay will find their websites functioning slowly. This means that big companies like Google will be able to pay more to make access to Youtube or Google+ faster for web users. But a new starter that wants to create a different and better video hosting site may not be able to do so. Without net neutrality we are likely to get a web that have silos (a collection of information not available to other programs etc.) in it and to enter each silo, we will have to pay some 'tax' to ISPs.

View of Politician on Net Neutrality

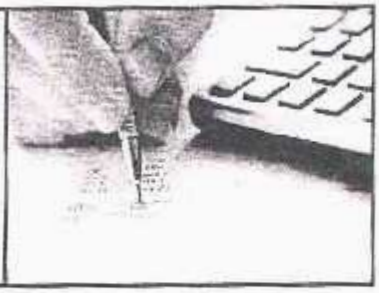
The parliamentarian Tathagata Satpathy and Rajeev Chandrasekhar said that any move to allow telecom operators to change subscribers separately for using some apps would restrict people's access to internet and will go against the Prime Minister's vision of Digital India. An MP of Odisha representing BJD backed Net Neutrality and said that service providers should treat all data on the internal equally and must not impose differential pricing or discretional among users, content sites, platforms and apps also known as over- the-top (OTT) services.The movement for net neutrality gained further strength when Congress vice-president Rahul Gandhi pitched for a debate on this issue in the LokSabha.Telecom minister Ravi Shankar Prasad said "Telecom Commission will look into the recommendation of TRAI and will then take final decision."

Will the Concept Net Neutrality Survive

Now when internet is an integral part of the society and incredibly important,with monstrous multinational companies playing like sharks, it is difficult that the concept of Net Neutrality will survive.Without NetNeutrality, radical ideas and start-ups will have lesser chances of unseating old boring companies. Absence of net neutrality will result in the emergence of monopolies or oligopolies which will be unfair for small and budding entrepreneurs. Internet is still a growing phenomenon in India.All steps must be taken to ensure that commercial interests of a few do not come in the way of this digital revolution. It is important that we do not let different pricing and performance creep into the internet. So Net Neutrality should be fully supported. It is a social networking site and essential part of the open internet.

Article.....

Subsidy and its Relevance



Subsidy is an economic benefit or financial aid provided by a government to remove some types of burden and is often considered to be in the interest of the public. The aim behind providing subsidy is to promote economic welfare. Subsidies come in various forms including direct (Cash grants, interest free loans) and indirect (tax breaks, low interest loans etc.) The most common forms of subsidies are those to the producer or the consumer. The former ensures that the producers are better off if minimum support price is ensured to them and the latter reduces the price of goods and services thus making the price of essential commodities within the reach of common people.

Politics play an important part in subsidization. Subsidy is the subject of discussion once again nowadays as now it seems to hit the debate of it being ethical or unethical. It is been assessed with respect to its challenges in view of India's commitment to world trade body.

Relevance and Importance

Subsidy is a tool not only for financial aid but is as important in the form of financial support to the people of a developing country like India. A country where 70% of the population is in mid income group, the importance of subsidy is further strengthened. Subsidy has many variables like fertilizers, cooking gas or Agricultural loan. There was a constant increase in the allocated funds for subsidy with every passing year of each financial budget. In 2001 where it was 1,43,570 crore, it rose to 2,60,657 crore in 2014. It constituted 12% of the projected expenditure of the government. Generally it would be equal to 2.2% of GDP. Its relevance cannot be ignored in view of its major share being food subsidy at 41% contribution. Various countries across the world under the banner of commercial organisation/committee have been trying to advocate and convince for removal of subsidies. They see it as an opportunity to healthier competition in various sectors like insurance, banking, agro products and information technology. It has been reviewed and suggested that subsidy should be given at the final stage in form of credit to the account of the beneficiary. The same had been suggested by C. Rangarajan committee and has been a point of discussion and has been instrumental in supporting the government view to cut subsidy in a phased manner over number of years.

Subsidy, its current state and types

There is a sense of confusion and lack of clarity with regards to the continuation of subsidy. There is a lack of transp-arency in how centre in distributing the subsidy or whether the states are utilising it judiciously or not. Though the highest subsidy is in the food sector yet the process being followed or its actual results or

the quality of food grains being received by the ultimate beneficiary had always been under question. The public distribution system has its limitation and there is a visible financial nexus across different levels. It thus defeats the basic purpose of providing the correct supply at a correct price to the ultimate targeted population. Time and again, it has come to our notice that inefficiency in public distribution system and the callousness shown by the Food Corporation of India have caused the rotting of lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains that have been left out in the open. In the last 68 years, no government has taken the pain to improve the situation.

The second highest subsidy is the fertilizer sector. In the 2014 budget the sum allocated was 72,970 crore and a revised target has been set to reduce it to 60,000 crore by the end of next financial year. The basic thought behind the plan to cut down fertilizer subsidy is because of the major contribution and benefits going to rich farmers instead of the smaller one who were the target beneficiary. Though it is true yet we should not forget that it is because of this subsidy that the price of foodgrains and vegetable has been under control to a large extent. Its withdrawal is likely to affect 70% of the population directly or indirectly. Inflation and rise in food prices have been cutting deep into the pockets of middle income group.

The third highest subsidy is on fuel sector. In this sector, petrol was available at market price but till 2014 diesel and cooking gas, kerosene and CNG were under price control regime of the government. Slowly the government has taken the initiative to deregulate the prices of diesel and other petroleum products. The number of subsidised cylinders has been restricted to 12 for each family and beyond that the consumer shall be liable to pay the extra

Cash Subsidy on LPG

The scheme to transfer cash subsidy directly to the bank account of the LPG user has been implemented pan-India from 1st January, 2015. This scheme has been named 'Direct Benefit Transfer'. This scheme was implemented in 54 districts of our country on 15th November, 2014. For the remaining 622 districts, the scheme came into effect from 1st January 2015. According to an official statement, around 15.3 crore consumers will be benefitted by this scheme in the 676 districts of our country. Around 6.5 crore i.e. 43% consumers have enrolled themselves for this scheme. They will henceforth get the subsidy amount directly transferred to their bank accounts. Any consumer who wants to get the benefit of this scheme will have to link his/her Aadhaar number to LPG consumer number and his/her bank account number. If he/she doesn't have an Aadhaar card, he/she will have to link his/her bank account with the 17 digit LPG ID number. Once the Consumer gets registered under this scheme, he/she will have to buy LPG cylinders on market price and the subsidy will be transferred to his bank account.

The Consumer will be intimated his/her status through SMS at every step. Every Consumer will have to register his mobile number with his/her respective gas agency. The consumers have also been suggested that they must accept LPG cylinders only when 'subsidy transfer' has been mentioned in the receipt. Those consumers who do not wish to avail subsidy can keep themselves out of the whole process.

cost. The next important area where subsidy has played a significant role is agriculture. In the Union budget of year 2013, the amount was 7 lakh crore whereas it was revised to 8 lakh crore in the budget plan of 2014.

Current policy on subsidy

Lot of games are being played and the role of subsidy has been under scrutiny both within the country and outside. It has been proposed that the subsidy be reduced to lower down the financial deficit of the budget. The idea is still not convincing since this very subsidy is an important tool and support in developed countries like USA too. In US, the agriculture subsidy stands at 120 billion dollar whereas in our country it is hardly 12 billion dollar. There are many countries across the world that extend subsidy support to their population and especially farmers either directly on indirectly to improve their life style. If we continue to take this idea forward, it would be hard to imagine how such large population of India would cope with sky-rocketing prices not only for daily needs but also for basic food products like vegetables or pulses. The RBI governor has assured that inflation would be under control in next two years. We have to see and feel what exactly comes out in next two years. There is a high level of discontentment across various group of population. The government has tried to pacify the people by introducing the concept of cash subsidy to be directly transferred through bank account to the ultimate beneficiary of such schemes and projects.

Time has come to meet and face the challenges of continuing subsidy across different sectors. It needs to have a balanced approach whereas the principle objectives should not suffer. The ultimate population should not feel a highpinch being added to their daily needs. It has to be constantly reviewed and seen with the changing times. The approach has to be more dynamic and more practical so that it does not affect the larger population which is close to 60%. One should not extent unnecessary subsidy to profit making industries like airlines or bad debtors of the industry. We have to keep the flame of kitchen burning for 60% of the population who are affected and benefited by this very role of subsidy in a developing country like India. India would continue to support and extent this facility in the benefit of the nation in a balance and progressive manner.

Woman's day !

No woman's day,

First celebrate Man's day.

No appeasing me,

First learn how to behave.

Why treating me specially?

Why not equally?

Am I a species?

Fading gradually!

Worshipping Goddess, killing daughters!

Get lost Hypocrisy, please don't bother.

by
Neetu Singh

Article.....

Freedom of Speech

by
Neetu Singh

India Vis-a-Vis Freedom of Speech

India, the largest and one of the most mature nations of the world has incorporated the freedom of speech in its Constitution, soon after its independence, when our learned leaders sat down to write the rules, principles and the directives on which the country shall be served by its elected representatives. The Constitution of India provides the Right to Freedom, under Articles 19,20,21 and 22. The right to Freedom in Articles 19 guarantees the Freedom of Speech and Expression.,

Articles 19 states that 'Every citizen has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.This right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers.

Why is freedom of Speech a burning issue today ?

Today the world is a global village. The incidents of violation of human rights have their repercussions thoughout the world. Recently the freedom of speech saw an unprecedented reaction in France. On 7th January 2015, two assailants stormed the office of the satirical weekly magazine Charlie Hebdo and gunned down 12 people including the Editor-in-chief Stephane Charbonnier and four Cartoonists in retaliation to the Cartoons of Prophet Mohammed published in the weekly. Charlie Hebdo known infamously in the Muslim world for its audacity to publish cartoons of the most reverred Prophet of the Muslims had been the target of a terrorist attack on 2nd November 2011 too. Since 2006 this weekly magazine has published a series of Cartoons that have offended the Muslim world. Recently the movie PK was opposed by certain sections of Hindu Society

Six of the Charlie Hebdo Staff (circled) killed in the attack

that termed it anti-hindu and certain cases were filed and demonstrations were staged but the High Court of Delhi dismissed the case sending a strong message of 'nipping the growing instances of religious intolerance in the bud'. Down the line few years back, M.F. Hussain controversial paintings of Hindu Goddesses created such and unfavourable situation for him that he had to leave India. Tasleema Naseen's fate too met the same result and she had to leave Bangladesh and then buckling under the minority's pressure, the West Bengal Government and later the Indian Government asked her to leave India bag and baggage. She moved to Sweden. Her fault was that she wrote essays and novels with feminist views and criticism of her religion Islam.

Freedom of Press

Freedom of Press is a cherished right in

most of the democratic countries of the world. The attack on Charlie Hebdo brought this issue again to the forefront. The magazine was sued in 2007 by two French Muslim associations which was rejected by the French Court. Freedom of Press has time and again caused great agitation among the masses of many countries growing into a full-blown revolution. In 2014, the countries at the top in the matter of free press were Finland, Netherland and Norway while with the least free press were Eritrea, North Korea, Turkmenistan and Syria. This 'Press Freedom Index' is published by 'Reporters Without Borders' every year.

Central Board of Film Certification

Central Board of film Certification- CBFC, commonly known as Censor Board, has been in news recently. On 16th January 2015, the Chairperson of the Censor Board, Leela Samson resigned from her post alleging the interference of the Government in the functioning of the Censon Board. After her resignation nine members of the board tendered their resignation jointly. After a few more resignations, only 17 members remained in the board. On 19th January 2015, the government appointed Mr.Penlaj Nihalani as the Chairperson of the board and also nine more members. Thus an almost entirely new Censor Board was put in place by the government.

Functioning of the Censor Board

The functions of the Board are-

- To regulate the public exhibitions of films.
- To assign certifications to films, television shows, television advertisement and publications for exhibitions, sale or hire in India.

The CBFC issues the following certificates presently:-

Theatrical Release Certificates

Certificate	Name	Definition/ Notes
U	Universal	Unrestricted Public Exhib- ition throughout India, suitable for all age groups. Films under this category should not upset children over 4. Such films may contain educational, social comical or family-oriented themes. Films under this category may also contain fantasy violence, very mild sex scenes and/or mild bad language.
UA	Parental Guidance	All ages admitted but it is advised that children below 12 be accompanied by a parent as the theme or content may be considered intense or inappropriate for young children. Films under this category may contain mature themes, sexual references, mild sex scenes, violence with brief gory images and/or infrequent use of crude language.
A	Adults only	Only for adult audie-nces (18 years or over). Nobody below the

		age of 18 may buy/ rent an A rated DVD, VHS, UMD or watch a film in the cinema with this rating. Films under this category may contain adult/ disturbing themes, frequent crude language, brutal violence with blood and gore, strong sex scenes and/or scenes of drug abuse which is considered unsuitable for minors.
S	Restricted to any Special Class	This rating signifies that the film is meant for a specialised audience, person such as doctors.

Freedom of Press in India

The freedom of Press is nowhere mentioned in the Indian Constitution. The Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression has been provided in Article 19 of the Constitution of India. It is understood that Freedom of Speech and Expression in Article 19 of the Indian Constitution includes the freedom of Press. Freedom of the Press includes Freedom of Communication and Expression through different mediums including various electronic media and published materials.

Media Vis-a-vis Freedom of Speech and their responsibility towards the Society

Media is the fourth pillar of the constitution. Amongst the remaining three, the Legislature enacts laws and statutes, the Executive implements them and the Judiciary ensures that all enactments and implementations are done under due process of law. The fourth pillar ensures that the citizens of the country stays enlightened and they perform their social and moral duty in the larger interest of the nation staying within the limitations of Indian constitutional and legal provisions.

Recently the media's impartial deliverance of news came under scanner. They allegedly failed to remain impartial during the 2014 Lok Sabha election. One news channel was termed pro-UPA and the other Pro-BJP. Every now and then we find some ridiculing one religion while the other intruding into the private life of someone in the garb of sensational sting operation. Every day certain advertisements amid news, serial etc. cause great discomfort due to their indecent contents and certain gossips are exaggerated to garner TRP (Television Ratio Point) leaving certain very important news of national and international importance uncovered. People related to electronic and print media must understand the gravity of their responsibilities towards the society. Social Media too is now playing a very crucial role in shaping the society and it is very interesting to note that this media is run by overzealous, gung-ho and impatient youths of the country.

Limitations on Right to Speech

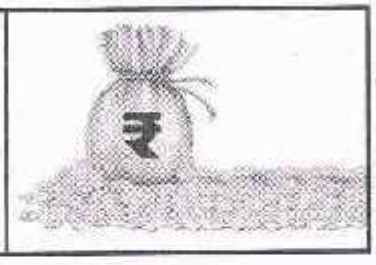
Right to Freedom of Speech granted by the constitutions to we Indians is subject to certain restrictions. Under Indian Law, the freedom of speech and of the Press does not confer any absolute right upon us to express our thoughts absolutely freely. Clause (2) of Article 19 of the Indian Constitution enables the legislature to impose certain restrictions on free speech in the interest of public order, security of state, decency and morality. The following are the grounds on which this freedom is curtailed.

(i) Security of the Sate.
(ii) Friendly relations with foreign States.
(iii) Public order
(iv) Decency and morality
(v) Contempt of court
(vi) Defamations
(vii) Incitement to an offence and
(viii) Sovereignty and integrity of India.

It is crystal clear that the Freedom of Speech enshrined in our constitution does not grant us any absolute right. No person can exercise this right if the exercise of his right infringes the rights of any other person. The reasonableness of restrictions on freedom of speech is decided on case to case basis. Our Constitution guarantees the intervention of the state in case the right is over exercised or exercised in violation to the rights of our fellow countrymen.'Our right end when the nose of other citizen starts'. It is said. This sentence itself explains everything.

Article.....

Black Money



Black money refers to funds earned on which income and other taxes have not been paid. The total amount of black money deposited in foreign banks by Indians is unknown. Supreme Court, while hearing the petition on black money said that black money is not just simply tax evasion. Instead it is a plunder of the nation in real sense. Before independence Britishers plundered India by draining the wealth of India into their home country. Now it is the politics-business-babu nexus which is plundering the nation of its precious wealth since independence.

Black money has been a hot topic of discussion and it has led to the downfall of the UPA government up to some extent. Certain UPA government's minister and many politicians have been blamed by the opposition for stashing black money abroad and the BJP's commitment to bring it back to India within 100 days raised high hopes among the common people of our country but people with good knowledge on this subject have always been amused by such claims. According to the best of their knowledge, whatever India can do in relation to the banks of foreign countries is subject to the domestic laws of those countries and of international law. In addition, we are bound to secrecy clauses; releasing names (except for prosecution) would violate our undertakings and jeopardize future co-operation. Since 1934, breaking bank secrecy has been a criminal offence in Switzerland whereas tax evasion is not. This must be kept in mind while asking for favour from this country.

In 2010, US-based Global Financial Integrity estimated that 462 billion dollars went out of India between 1948 and 2008. This large amount of money which would have gone in eliminating poverty and strengthening Indian economy had gone out of India. According to recent data released by the Swiss Central bank in june 2014, the magnitude of black money held by Indians in Switzerland increased by 43 percent in 2013 to reach 14000 crore rupees from 9593 crore rupees in 2012.

Negotiations is going on between India and other tax haven countries to release the names of Indians having black money stashed in Switzerland and Government of India. what is worrying is the magnitude of increase when all the nations have witnessed a decline.

Recently, the Swiss government has shown its intention to share the names of Indians having unaccounted money with Government of India. This will go a long way in aiding the SIT on black money headed by Justice (retd.) M. B. Shah to unearth the black money.

On 27th October, 2014, the Indian Government submitted names of three people in an affidavit to the Supreme Court who have black money in foreign countries. They are Pradip Burman of the Dabur group, Rajkot based bullion trader Pankaj Chimanlal Lodhya and directors of Goa based mining company Timblo Pvt. Ltd. Radha Satish Timblo, Chetan S Timblo, Rohan S Timblo, Rohan S Timblo, Anna C Timblo and Mallika R Timblo. The very next day Supreme Court ordered to reveal all the names. Following the order the Government of India submitted, the names of 627 people in the Supreme court of India in a sealed envelope on 29th October 2014.

However, whether the black money be brought back to India or not, will depend upon the efforts of Narendra Modi led government. In conclusion, black money stashed abroad is the wealth of India and must be brought back and the individuals responsible for this should be nabbed and brought to book. This will help in saving the wealth of the nation from getting plundered.