**Previous AMCAT Questions**

1. (A) The whole thing moves/ (B) around the concept of building a small dynamic/(C) organization into a larger one. / (D) No error.  
   a (A)  
   b (B)  
   c (C)

D (D)

**Ans: c**

1. In the question a part of the sentence is italicized. Alternatives to the italicised part are given which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed.   
     
   She gave most of her time to music.   
   1. Spent   
   2 . lent   
   3. Devoted   
   4. No improvement

**Ans : devoted**

1. Select the word or phrase that is SIMILAR in meaning to the given word: NONCHALANCE 1.Neutrality  
   2.Indifference   
   3.All-knowing   
   4.Ignorance   
   5.Untimeliness

**Ans: Indifference**

1. Select the word which is OPPOSITE in the meaning of the given word: INDISCREET  
   1.Reliable   
   2.Honest  
   3.Prudent   
   4.Stupid

**Ans : Prudent**

1. Director ,he ,said, would-------------- the matter at once  
   A. invigilator  
   B.explore  
   C.investigate  
   D.survey

**Ans: Investigate**

1. WORSEN (OPPOSITE)   
   1) complicate 2) relieve 3) intensify 4) aggravate

**Ans :Relieve**

1. We were thinking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ something like a requiem for our age   
   a) for, because   
   b)for, as   
   c) of,since   
   d)of,as

**Ans: d**

1. Do not move towards the car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yo&ve finished your milk   
   1)as   
   2)while   
   3) until   
   4)inspite

**Ans: Until**

1. Anita was not happy with the banks interest rate policy They offered a fixed rate on all loans while she wanted a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rate   
   a)moving   
   b) floating   
   c) free   
   d) market

**Ans: Market**

1. INViNCIBLE (OPPOSITE)   
   a) Voluble   
   b) Victorous   
   c) Vulnerable   
   d) Visible

**Ans: Vulnerable**

1. We want to become internationally \_\_\_\_\_ in terms of technological research   
   O Equipped   
   O Great   
   O Renowned   
   0 Notonous   
   O Familiar

**Ans: Renowned**

1. In the first ten years after the \_\_\_\_\_ of the UGC Act, eight institutions were granted deemed university status   
   a) lmplification   
   b) Enactment   
   c) Statement   
   d) Issue

**Ans: Enactment**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ being poor, Kaveri still dresses more appropriately than most of her group mates   
   a) Despite   
   b) Although   
   c)Since  
   d) However

**Ans:Despite**

1. FOOLISHLY (Opposite)   
   a)Shrewdly   
   b) Cannily   
   c) Wisely   
   d)Astutely

**Ans: Wisely**

1. We have to   
   P as we see it   
   Q speak the truth   
   R: there is falsehood and darkness   
   S: even if all around us   
     
   a) RQSP   
   b) QRPS   
   c) RSQP   
   d) QPSR

**Ans. d**

1. LACE (synomyn)  
   a) Paper   
   b)Cloth   
   c) Wood   
   d) Person

**Ans: cloth**

1. INSIDIOUS (synomyn)  
   a)Insightful   
   b)Sinister   
   c) Sincere   
   d) Naive

**Ans: Sinister**

1. HUMOROUS (OPPOSITE)   
   a) Entertaining   
   b)Witty   
   c) Comical   
   d) Depressing

**Ans: Depressing**

1. IMMINENT (OPPOSITE)   
   a) Impending   
   b) Eminent   
   c) Pending   
   d) Distant

**Ans: Distant**

1. The sentences given in the question when property sequenced form a coherent paragraph Each sentence is labeled with a number Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph   
     
   Question 1   
   1 A study to this effect suggests that the average white-collar worker demonstrates only about twenty-five per cent listening efficiency   
   2 However for trained and good listeners It is not unusual to use all the three approaches during a selling thus Improving listening efficiency   
   3. There are three approaches to listening listening for comprehension. listening for empathy and listening for evaluation   
   4 Although we spend nearly half of each communication interaction listening, we do not listen well.   
   5. Each approach has a particular emphasis that may help us to receive and process information In different settings   
     
   A) 15432   
   B) 23451   
   C) 35241   
   D) 43215

**Ans: c**

1. The appropnate atmospheric conditions made It feasible for the astronomers to see the stars and they could even distinguish the sizes   
   a) And even distinguish the sizes   
   b) And they were even distinguishing the sizes   
   c) And he could even distinguish the sizes   
   d)And even distinguishing the sizes

**Ans: a**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ to be a good swimmer, you should know how to hold your breath for a while   
   a) For while   
   b) However since   
   c) In place   
   d) In order

**Ans: d**

1. CREDULITY (synonym)  
   a) Credible   
   b) Discipline  
   c) Gullible   
   d) Weakness

**Ans: c**

1. Arrange between 1 and 6  
   (1) My Uncle,   
   (6) for this purpose   
   (P) that have been built in the country distflcts of India   
   (Q) camping out In the Inspection Bungalows   
   (R) who is a Government engineer   
   (S) frequently has to stay for several days in very remote places.   
   a) SRQP   
   b) RSQP   
   c) RQSP   
   d) RSPQ   
   e) SQPR

**Ans: d**

1. Error correction  
   (A) I feel that Mary will going/ (B) for the closing ceremony of/ (C) the Commonwealth Games   
     
   a)(A)   
   b)(B)   
   c )(C)   
   d) No Error

**Ans: a**

1. Error correction  
   (A) Big brands like Sony. Samsung and (B) Nokia have been launched many phones having latest (C) features like Facebook application Orkut tool and much more   
     
   a) (A)   
   b) (B)   
   c) (C)   
   d) No error

**Ans: b**

1. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct’   
   a) At the end of the function. a lot of food was throwed away in the dustbin   
   b) At the end of the function. a lot of food were throwed away in the dustbin   
   c) At the end of the function a lot of food was thrown away in the dustbin   
   d) At the end of the function, a lot of food was threw away in the dustbin.   
   e)At the end of the function. a lot of food were thrown away in the dustbin

**Ans: c**

1. PART LAL(synonymn)   
   a) Equitable   
   b)Unbiased   
   c)Halt   
   d) Incomplete

**Ans: d**

1. ADMONISH (synomyn)  
   a) Punish   
   b)Curse   
   c)Dismiss  
   d) Reprinand

Ans: d

1. jumbled words and arrange between s1 and s6  
     
   S1 I have a flight to catch at 7.30 a m tomorrow morning   
   S6 As the check-in process will also take some time   
   P )Iwould better put an alarm tor6am   
   Q) Also another half an hour to reach airport.   
   R) It would take me around half an hour to get ready   
   S )It is always better to reach the airport early   
     
   1)SQRP   
   2)QSPR   
   3)SRPQ   
   4) PRQS

**Ans: 4**

1. In the question, a part of the sentence is italicized Alternatives to the italicized part are given which may improve the construction of the sentence,   
   Select the correct alternative   
   Question   
     
   But which director from Bollywood would remake this film,( will be made secret for the time being. )  
   words between brackets is been italicisized  
     
   a) ls being kept a secret   
   b)Is being secret   
   c) Can be secret   
   d)Will be kept the secret

**Ans: a**

1. I did not go to school in a week after an accident   
   a) through   
   b) within   
   c) for   
   d) after

**Ans : c**

1. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it The erroi-, if any, will be in one part of the sentence The letter of that part is the answer Ignore the error of punctuation, if any   
   Question   
   (A) There is a lots ? (B) of milk left in the Jan (C) for the rest of usi (D) No error   
   Options are:  
   a (A)   
   b(B)   
   c (C)   
   d (D)

**Ans: a**

1. The company \_\_\_\_\_ increase her salary before the appraisal   
   a)was being refused   
   b) refused to   
   c) refused of   
   d) refuse to

**Ans: b**

1. Scientists believe that duflng initial years of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Earth water bodies increased in size due to continuous rainfall   
   a)Formative   
   b) Formations   
   c) Formation  
   d)Formed

**Ans: c**

1. AVERT (synonym)  
   a)Entertain   
   b)Transform   
   c)Turn away   
   d) Lead towards   
   e)Displease

**Ans: c**

1. arrangement between s1 and s6  
   S1)Aradhana has bought a new red color gypsy  
   S6 )Her father runs a garment export house  
     
   S .She drives to college in her new car  
   P. Before this red gypsy. she use to drive a black SUV  
   R. Her car changes almost every six months  
   Q .She comes from a rich family  
     
   Options are:  
   a)RSQP  
   b)PSRQ  
   c)QRPS  
   d)SPRQ

**Ans: b**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the shirt was washed twice, still he refused to wear it   
   a) Though   
   b) Because   
   c) However   
   d)Since   
   e)While

**Ans: a**

1. PHOTOGRAPHIC (synonym)  
   a) Distant   
   b) Exact   
   c)Distinguish   
   d) Similar

**Ans: b**

1. WORSEN (OPPOSITE)   
   a)Complicate   
   b) Relieve   
   c)Aggravate   
   d) Intensity

**Ans: b**

1. DISCRETE (OPPOSITE)   
   a)Continuous   
   b) Secretive   
   c) Distinct   
   d)Cautious

e)Judicious

**Ans: a**

1. Jumbling and rearranging . S1 is the starting and s6 is the last. rearrange between them  
     
   S1: Venice is a strange and beautiful city in the north of Italy   
   S6: This is because Venice has no streets   
     
   P: There are about four hundred old stone bridges joining the island of Venice   
   Q) In this city there are no motor cars, no horses and no buses   
   R) These small islands are near one another   
   S )It is not an island but a hundred and seventeen islands   
     
   a) PQRS   
   b)PRQS   
   c) SRPQ  
   d)PQSR

**Ans: c**

1. The car is in such terrible state \_\_\_\_\_ it can cause serious damage   
   a) Thus   
   b) Since   
   c)That   
   d) So

**Ans: c**

1. New concerns about growing religious tension in northern India were------------ this week after at least fifty people were killed and hundreds were injured or arrested in riots between Hindus and Muslims   
   a)Lessened   
   b) Invalidated   
   c)Restrained   
   d)Dispersed   
   e) Fueled

**Ans: e**

1. The power of music is known \_\_\_\_\_ us all \_\_\_\_\_ capacity to improve our holistic health is perhaps underestimated   
   a)By, but the   
   b)By, but it is  
   c)To,but it is   
   d)To, but it has   
   e) by,but it has

**Ans :d**

1. The protracted illness has reduced him ----------skeleton   
   a) Till   
   b)Round   
   c)Through   
   d) To   
   e)From

**Ans: d**

1. Tuna fish hunters use small airc rafts and helicopters to hunt for \_\_\_\_\_ of the fattest fish   
   a) Packs   
   b) Shoals  
   c) Classes   
   d) Waves

**Ans:b**

1. TRUST (synonymn)  
   a) Insincere   
   b) Faith   
   c) Lie   
   d) Tease

**Ans: b**

1. FAMISHED (synonymn)  
   a) Finished   
   b) Full   
   c) Hungry   
   d)Thirsty

**Ans: c**

1. REQUISITE (OPPOSITE)  
   a)Vital  
   b) Avoidable  
   c) Necessary  
   d) Basic

**Ans: b**

1. IMMINENT (OPPOSITE)   
   a) Impending   
   b)Eminent   
   c)Pending   
   d) Distant

**Ans: d**

1. Rearrange the following P,Q,R,S-  
   s1 is the starting and s6 in the ending of the given statements  
     
     
   S1) On vacation in Tangier, Morocco, my friend and I sat down at a street cafe   
     
   S6: Finally a man walked over to me and whispered, “Hey buddy this guy’s your waiter and he wants your order”   
     
   P: At one point, he bent over with a big smile, showing me a single gold tooth and a dingy face   
   Q: Soon I felt the presence of someone standing alongside me   
   R: But this one wouldn’t budge   
   S :We had been cautioned about beggars and were told to ignore them   
   Options are:  
   a)SQRP   
   b)SQPR   
   c) QSRP   
   d) QSPR

**Ans: d**

1. He studied \_\_\_\_\_ entire chapter for an hour before the examination.

1)The 2) Of the 3) For the 4) In the

**Ans: The**

1. FURIOUS (synonym)  
   Options-  
   1)Swift   
   2) Calm   
   3)Angry   
   4)Attentive

**Ans:** **furious=angry**

1. NONCHALANT (synonym)  
   1) Keen   
   2) Indifferent   
   3) Concerned   
   4)Handsome

**Ans:** **nonchalant=indifferent**

1. Give the antonym for the underlined word, in the given blank   
     
   He was very healthy before he got sick. Now he is very \_\_\_\_\_\_ (healthy is underlined word)  
   1)Well   
   2)Weak   
   3) Uneasy   
   4)Strong

**Ans: healthy = weak**

1. AUDACIOUS (OPPOSITE)   
   1) Sad   
   2)Cowardly   
   3)Gloomy   
   4)Dim

**Ans:** **audacious =cowardly**

1. TIMID(Synonym)  
   1) Fast  
   2)Slow  
   3) Medium  
   4)Shy

Ans: **timid=shy**

1. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it The error If any. will be in one part of the sentence The letter of that part is the answer. Ignore the error of punctuation, it any   
     
   (A) Sita has a hobby of writing poems (B) whenever she had been (C) tree and in the mood of writing   
   1)(A)   
   2) (B)   
   3)(C)   
   4)No error

**Ans: b**

1. In the question a part of the sentence is italicized. Alternatives to the italicized part are given which may improve the construction of the sentence .Select the correct alternative.  
   After Michael typed the letter, (he gave it to Jane to sign.)  
   ()-within brackets the portion is underlined  
   1)He was giving it to Jane to sign  
   2) He gives it to Jane to sign  
   3)He had been giving it to Jane to sign  
   4)No change

**Ans: No change**

1. All the faculty members except the HOD \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the new curriculum proposed by Prof Bhasin .  
   1)agreed   
   2) agrees   
   3)has agreed   
   4) was agreed

**Ans : Agrees**

1. The movie can be categorized as average, \_\_\_\_\_ the thrilling and unexpected ending.   
   1)Apart   
   2) Except   
   3) In spite   
   4)Despite

**Ans. In spite**

1. We want to become internationally \_\_\_\_\_ in terms of technological research .  
   Options are:  
   1)Equipped   
   2)Great   
   3) Renowned   
   4)Notonous   
   5) Familiar

**Ans: Renowned**

1. Sediments \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the footprints of moving animals when they become rocks .This helps geologists to find information about dinosaurs.  
   1)Preserve   
   2) Keep   
   3)Take   
   4) Etch

**Ans: Preserve**

1. PREAMBLE (synonym)  
   1)Rules   
   2)Law   
   3)Rights   
   4)Introduction

**Ans: Introduction**

1. ENCHANT (OPPOSITE)   
   1)Repel   
   2)Evoke   
   3) Bewitch   
   4)Entice

**Ans: evoke**

1. An honest man never \_\_\_\_\_ to lies in order to fulfill his goals   
   1)Helps   
   2) Tells   
   3) Resorts   
   4)Forms

**Ans: Resorts**

1. Sincere people remain loyal----- their friends in all circumstances.   
   1) Against   
   2)In  
   3)By  
   4) With   
   5)To

**Ans: To**

1. TENTATIVE (OPPOSITE)   
   1 ) Faltering   
   2)Probationary   
   3)Speculative   
   4)Confident   
   5)Trial

**Ans: Confident**

1. ELUSION (OPPOSITE)   
   1)Confront   
   2)Skirting   
   3)Evasion   
   4) Illusion

**Ans: Confront**

Vacations are a chance to take a break from work, see the world and enjoy time with family. But do they make you happier?   
Researchers from the Netherlands set out to measure the effect that vacations have on overall happiness and how long it lasts.   
They studied happiness levels among 1,530 Dutch adults, 974 of whom took a vacation during the 32-week study period. The study, published in the journal Applied Research in Quality of Life, showed that the largest boost in happiness comes from the simple act of planning a vacation. In the study, the effect of vacation anticipation boosted happiness for eight weeks.  
After the vacation, happiness quickly dropped back to baseline levels for most people. How much stress or relaxation a traveler experienced on the trip appeared to influence post-vacation happiness. There was no post-trip happiness benefit for travelers who said the vacation was “neutral” or stressful.”  
Surprisingly, even those travelers who described the trip as “relaxing” showed no additional jump in happiness after the trip. “They were no happier than people who had not been on holiday,” said the lead author, Jeroen Nawijn, tourism research lecturer at Breda University of Applied Sciences in the Netherlands.  
The only vacationers who experienced an increase in happiness after the trip were those who reported feeling “very relaxed” on their vacation. Among those people, the vacation happiness effect lasted for just two weeks after the trip before returning to baseline levels.  
“Vacations do make people happy,” Mr. Nawijn said. “But we found people who are anticipating holiday trips show signs of increased happiness, and afterward there is hardly an effect.”  
One reason vacations don’t boost happiness after the trip may have to do with the stress of returning to work. And for some travelers, the holiday itself was stressful.  
“In comments from people, the thing they mentioned most referred to disagreements with a travel partner or being ill,” Mr. Nawijn said.  
The research controlled for differences among the vacationers and those who hadn’t taken a trip, including income level, stress and education. However, Mr. Nawijn noted that questions remain about whether the time of year, type of trip and other factors may influence post-vacation happiness.  
The study didn’t find any relationship between the length of the vacation and overall happiness. Since most of the happiness boost comes from planning and anticipating a vacation, the study suggests that people may get more out of several small trips a year than one big vacation, Mr. Nawijn said.  
“The practical lesson for an individual is that you derive most of your happiness from anticipating the holiday trip,” he said. “What you can do is try to increase that by taking more trips per year. If you have a two week holiday you can split it up and have two one week holidays. You could try to increase the anticipation effect by talking about it more and maybe discussing it online.”  
Mr. Nawijn said that while he expected the study results to show a prevacation happiness boost, he was surprised that the study showed that relaxed holidays didn’t affect post-trip happiness levels.  
“People start working again,” he said. “They have to catch up. Usually there is a big pile of work for them when they get back from the holiday.”

1. In which of the following cases is post-vacation happiness minimum?  
   a) People who thoroughly enjoyed their vacation.  
   b) There are pending issues to solve at home and workplace.  
   c) Vacations lasting longer than eight weeks.  
   d) Those who described the vacation as “Neutral”.
2. What can be a suitable title for the passage?  
   a) Stress level higher during vacations.  
   b) Can vacation time make a person happy?  
   c) Beat the stress, stay away from vacations altogether.  
   d) Vacations being sidelined which increased stress at workplace.
3. Why are numerous small trips recommended for people?  
   a) Shorter duration of trips leads to increase in enjoyment.  
   b) Exploring new places often gives more satisfaction.  
   c) There is lesser work pressure after short vacations.  
   d) Planning trips makes people happy.
4. Which of the following affects post-vacation happiness?  
   a) An encounter with stressful situations such as losing luggage.  
   b) Unplanned vacations result in more happiness than planned ones.  
   c) Dealing with huge pile of work after returning from vacation.  
   d) Increase in level of anger and frustration.

**Ans: 71)D 72)B 73)D 74) C**

1. Karens neighborhood\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most comprises of small shop owners.  
   a. most  
   b. all  
   c. mostly  
   d. together

**Ans: All**

1. She woke up\_\_\_\_\_\_ in start in the middle of night.  
   a. on  
   b. with  
   c. in  
   d. as

**Ans: As**

1. She studied \_\_\_\_ entire chapter for an hour before the examination.  
   a. in the  
   b. the   
   c. of the  
   d. for the

**Ans: The**

1. The rival team won the match \_\_\_\_ they foul played.  
   a. since  
   b. while  
   c. yet  
   d. because

**Ans: Yet**

1. His coach tells me that he \_\_\_\_ in the league since he was 16 years old.  
   a) has played  
   b) will be playing  
   c) is playing  
   d) has been playing

**Ans: d**

1. It is sad, the way she has\_\_\_\_\_\_ a once a lifetime opportunity.  
   a)utilized  
   b) squandered  
   c) developed  
   d) extended

**Ans: Squandered**

1. We want to become internationally\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the term of techonology research.  
   a) equipped  
   b) great  
   c) renowned  
   d) notorious  
   e) familiar

**Ans: Familiar**

1. In any case it seems like a travesty to reduce gandhian values to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ban on liquor  
   a) prosaic  
   b) characterless  
   c) imaginative  
   d) outdated

**Ans: imaginative**

1. residents of north pole have different lifestyles and requirements than \_\_\_\_ living in the others part of the world  
   a)their  
   b) them  
   c) those  
   d) residents

**Ans: Residents**

1. At the end of the close fight , paes emerged \_\_\_\_\_ in the davis cup finals  
   a) victory  
   b)victorious  
   c)Victorian  
   d)victoriful

**Ans: Victorious**

1. Two decades ago, a Thai gardener climbed into the palace of a Saudi prince through a second-story window, busted open a safe with a screwdriver and stole some 200 pounds of jewelry. The former Saudi charge d'affaires in Bangkok told the Washington Post the gardener stuffed "rubies the size of chicken eggs" in his vacuum cleaner bag, along with a huge, nearly flawless blue diamond, which at 50-carats would be one of the largest blue diamonds in the world. In January, five Thai policemen were arrested and charged for a murder allegedly connected to the case, raising hopes that some of the questions surrounding what has come to be known in Thailand as the Blue Diamond Affair would finally be answered. For Thailand, it could mean improved diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia, potentially bringing back hundreds of thousands of jobs in the oil-rich nation to Thai migrant workers. After the 1989 jewel heist, the gardener, Kriangkrai Techamong, airmailed the loot to his home in northern Thailand and hightailed it back. Soon after, three Saudi diplomats in Bangkok were shot execution style in two different attacks on the same night. Despite the deaths, the police tried to return the gems that weren't yet sold by Kriangkrai in an official visit to Saudi Arabia, hoping this would end the scandal. It didn't take long, however, for Saudi Arabia to claim that most of the returned goods were imitation baubles. To add insult to injury, local press reported rumors of photos of the wives of bureaucrats wearing new diamond necklaces at charity gala, ones awfully similar to ones taken from the Saudi royalty. Needless to say, Saudi Arabia was not amused. In June 1990, the country would stop renewing the visas of more than a quarter million Thai workers who were working in Saudi Arabia and would give out no further ones, cutting Thailand off from billions of dollars in remittances. Saudi Arabia also barred its citizens from traveling to Thailand as tourists.
2. What is highlighted in the passage?  
   a) The story of disappearance of Blue Diamond.  
   b) The conflict of the ownership of jewels  
   c) The consequence and outcome of stealing the blue Diamond   
   d) Saudi Arabia in talks with Thailand to solve existing issues
3. What is known as the the Blue Diamond Affair?  
   a) Precious jewelry was stolen from the vault in the basement of the palace.  
   b) A blue diamond was stolen from the safe, along with other precious stones.  
   c) A gaardener stole rubies abd blue diamond with the help of insiders in the palace.  
   d) 200 pounds of jewelry were stolen in Thailand by a gardener
4. What action did Saudi Arabia take against this insult?  
   a) Citizens of saudi arabia were not allowed to interact with Thai people  
   b) Thai tourists were barred from entering Saudi Arabia  
   c) Thailand was cut off from revenues generated by oil-rich countries  
   d) Visas of Thai workers were not renewed
5. Why did the gems returned by Thailand fail to impress Saudi Arabia?  
   a) The gems did not resemble the ones that were Stolen   
   b) The gems were fake, and people were spotted wearing similar jewelry  
   c) The gems were substitutes, and the original were still with thai Police.  
   d) All the stones expect the blue diamond were returned to Saudi royalty.

**Ans: 86) c 87)b 88)d 89)b**

1. Three types of flooring materials can be used for renovation – wood, stone and tile.  
   Rules for choosing the material are as follows:  
   Wood flooring is used for houses with 2 or more bedrooms.  
   Stone flooring is used for 1 or 2 bedroom houses.  
   Tile flooring may be used along with wood flooring in houses with more than 4 bedrooms.  
   More than 1 small kitchen must have tile flooring.  
   Houses with a big and small kitchen require stone flooring.  
   A big kitchen can either have tile or wood flooring.

Which flooring materials will be used for a house with 3 bedrooms and a big kitchen?  
a) Tile  
b) Wood or Stone  
c) Stone  
d) Wood

**Ans: d) wood..as it has 3 bedrooms which satisfies point 1 and a big kitchen which satisfies point 6**

1. A) we all know that Shakespeare is B) the better novelist C) than poet  
   A) B) C) D)no improvement

**Ans: B**

1. A) The study did not said B) how the countries would C) implement the plan.  
   Opt: A) B) C) D)NO error

**Ans: A**

The car is in such terrible state ……………… it can cause serious damage.  
Opt:  
A) Thus  
B) Since  
C) That  
D) so **Ans: c**

S1: He is a famous novelist.  
S6: But I doubt he would ever stop writing novels , as he makes tremendous profit of these.  
P: I think he would be more successful as a columnist.  
Q: I prefer reading his magazines editorials.  
R: however I am not fond of his books.  
S: All his books have been completely sold out.  
Opt: A) PQRS B) SQPR C) PSRQ D)SRQP

**Ans: D**

1. PRIMAL- Synonym  
   1) Approved 2) Cardinal 3) Precise 4) Permanent **Ans: Cardinal**
2. Torture(opp)- 1) Friendly 2) Generous 3) polite 4) Aid **Ans: Aid**

Class and money has always strongly affected how people do in life in Britain, with well-heeled family breeding affluent children just as the offspring of the desperately poor tend to be poor. All that supposed to have ceased by the end of the Second World War, with the birth of welfare state designed to meet basic needs and promote social mobility. But despite devoting much thought and more money to improve the lot of the poor, governments have failed to boost those at the bottom of the pile as much as those on top of the pile have boosted themselves.  
Although the study found that some of the widest gaps between social groups have diminished over time (between men and women on pay, for example and between various ethnic minorities), deep-seated differences between haves and have-nots, persists blighting the life chances of less fortunate. Looking at earnings, income, education, employment or wealth, a similar pattern emerges.  
By the age of three, a poor child is outperformed in verbal ability and behavior by a rich one. Much of the difference is explained by ethnicity: unsurprisingly, poor children who did not speak English at home know fewer words in what is their second or third language. A child’s ethnicity becomes less important as he grows: by the age of 16, but Chinese and Indian students are performing extremely very well at school. But throughout his classroom career how well a child does is dominated by how highly educated his parents are and how much money they bring home.  
Politicians of all stripes talk about equality of opportunity, arguing that it makes for a fairer and more mobile society and a more prosperous one. The difficulty arises in putting these notions into practice, through severe tax increases for the middle-class and wealthy, or expanding government interventions.

1. Which of the following is highlighted in the passage?  
   Options  
   a) An insight into the economy of Britain and the failure of the government  
   b) The widening gap between the affluent and the poor  
   c) The problems of putting ideas into practice  
   d) The performance of children of various ethnic groups in school
2. What is the pattern noticed while studying the social groups?  
   Options  
   a)   
   The gap will only grow since implementing policies is difficult  
   b)   
   The ethnicity of the child becomes less important as he grows  
   c)   
   The gap is somewhat narrowing, but there is still a long way to go  
   d)   
   The poor person always remains poor
3. Which of these can be inferred from the passage as one of the key solutions to reduce the gap between various social groups?  
   Options  
   a) Encouraging ethnic social groups to converse in English even at home so as to develop their verbal ability  
   b) Implementing higher tax rates for the middle class and wealthy so that gap between the rich and poor can be reduced  
   c) By not disclosing the child’s ethnicity and background of parents at school so as to remove bias from coming in  
   d) Making the affluent people responsible for the poorer people, since they have been better at generating wealth than the government

**Ans: 96)c 97)b 98)c**

1. The leaves \_\_\_\_\_ yellow and dry?  
   options : 1) were 2) being 3) had 4) have **Ans: were**
2. As poorer nations industrialize aggressively natural resources are being severely \_\_\_\_  
   options : 1) critical 2) worsened 3) depleted 4) Hit **Ans: Depleted**
3. When we found her \_\_\_ the romantic ruins and backpapers, she was busy chasing dogs.  
   options : 1) Amidst 2) between 3) Among 4) Beyond 5) outside

Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?  
a. I have been in Ladakh.  
b. I has been in Ladakh.  
c. I has been to Ladakh.   
d. I have been to Ladakh

**Ans: D**

1. he\_\_\_\_\_\_his chances at the university interview by wearing a pair of jeans and t-shirt.  
     
   a)lowered  
   b)improved  
   c)jeopardized  
   d)enhanced **Ans : c**

The Indian government’s intention of introducing caste based quotas for the “Other Backward Classes” in centrally funded institutions of higher learning and the prime minister’s suggestion to the private sector to ‘voluntarily go in for reservation’, has once again sparked off a debate on the merits and demerits of caste-based reservations. Unfortunately, the predictable divide between the votaries of “social justice” on one hand and those advocating “merit” on the other seems to have once again camouflaged the real issues. It is necessary to take a holistic and non-partisan view of the issues involved.  
  
The hue and cry about “sacrificing merit” is untenable simply because merit is after all a social construct and it cannot be determined objectively in a historically unjust and unequal context. The idea of competitive merit will be worthy of serious attention only in a broadly egalitarian context. But then, caste is not the only obstacle in the way of an egalitarian order.  
  
After all, economic conditions, educational opportunities and discrimination on the basis of gender also contribute to the denial of opportunity to express one’s true merit and worth. It is interesting to note that in the ongoing debate, one side refuses to see the socially constructed nature of the notion of merit, while the other side refuses to recognise the multiplicity of the mechanisms of exclusion with equal vehemence.  
  
The idea of caste-based reservations is justified by the logic of social justice. This implies the conscious attempt to restructure a given social order in such a way that individuals belonging to the traditionally and structurally marginalised social groups get adequate opportunities to actualise their potential and realise their due share in the resources available.  
  
In any society, particularly in one as diverse and complex as the Indian society, this is going to be a gigantic exercise and must not be reduced to just one aspect of state policy. Seen in this light, caste-based reservation has to work in tandem with other policies ensuring the elimination of the structures of social marginalisation and denial of access. It has to be seen as a means of achieving social justice and not an end in itself. By the same logic it must be assessed and audited from time to time like any other social policy and economic strategy.   
Hence, it is important, to discuss reservation in the holistic context of much required social restructuring and not to convert it into a fetish of ‘political correctness’. Admittedly, caste remains a social reality and a mechanism of oppression in Indian society. But can we say that caste is the only mechanism of oppression? Can we say with absolute certainty that poverty amongst the so-called upper castes has been eradicated? Can we say that the regions of Northeast, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh are on par with the glittering metros of Delhi and Mumbai? Can we say that a pupil from a panchayat school in Bihar is equipped to compete with an alumnus of Doon School on an equal footing, even if both of them belong to the same caste group? One of my students once remarked that he was regularly compelled to swim across a rivulet in order to reach his school, and the rivulet in question did not distinguish between Brahmins and dalits. Incidentally, this young man happens to be a Brahmin by birth! Can we also say that gender plays no role in denial of social opportunities? After all, this society discriminates against girls even before they are born. What to talk of access or opportunities, they’re denied birth itself. Such discrimination exists across religious and caste lines.

1. What is the author most likely agree with?  
   a. Caste based reservation  
   b.gender based reservation  
   c.there is no solution to bridge the gap b/w privileged and under priviliged  
   d.none
2. word 'Egalitarian' mean  
   a)characterized by belief in the equality of the people  
   b)characterized by belief in the inequality of the people  
   c)another word for reservations  
   d)growth
3. I shall not go until I am invited.  
   Op 1: till I am invited  
   Op 2: unless I am invited  
   Op 3: if not I am invited  
   Op 4: No improvement needed  
   Op 5:  
   Correct Op : 2
4. The dissidents hold a great problem in every political  
   party.  
   Op 1: cause  
   Op 2: give  
   Op 3: pose  
   Op 4: No improvement needed  
   Op 5:  
   Correct Op : 1
5. When it was feared that the serfs might go too far and  
   gain their freedom from serfdom, the Protestant leaders joined the princes at  
   crushing them.  
   Op 1: into crushing  
   Op 2: in crushing  
   Op 3: without crushing  
   Op 4: No improvement needed  
   Op 5:  
   Correct Op : 2  
   Ques.
6. Due to these reason we are all in favour of universal  
   compulsory education.  
   Op 1: Out of these reasons  
   Op 2: For these reasons  
   Op 3: By these reasons  
   Op 4: No improvement needed  
   Op 5:  
   Correct Op : 2
7. AFFABLE (OPPOSITE)  
   Op 1: rude  
   Op 2: ruddy  
   Op 3: needy  
   Op 4: useless  
   Op 5: conscious  
   Correct Op : 1
8. UNSEEMLY (OPPOSITE)  
   Op 1: effortless  
   Op 2: proper  
   Op 3: conducive  
   Op 4: pointed  
   Op 5: informative  
   Correct Op : 2
9. LEVITY (OPPOSITE)  
   Op 1: bridge  
   Op 2: dam  
   Op 3: praise  
   Op 4: blame  
   Op 5: solemnity  
   Correct Op : 5
10. JAUNTY (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: youthful  
    Op 2: ruddy  
    Op 3: strong  
    Op 4: unravelled  
    Op 5: sedate  
    Correct Op : 5
11. IRREVERENT (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: related  
    Op 2: mischievous  
    Op 3: respective  
    Op 4: pious  
    Op 5: violent  
    Correct Op : 4
12. GRISLY (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: suggestive  
    Op 2: doubtful  
    Op 3: untidy  
    Op 4: pleasant  
    Op 5: bearish  
    Correct Op : 4
13. DILATORY (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: narrowing  
    Op 2: prompt  
    Op 3: enlarging  
    Op 4: portentous  
    Op 5: sour  
    **Correct Op : 2**
14. COZEN (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: amuse  
    Op 2: treat honestly  
    Op 3: prate  
    Op 4: shackle  
    Op 5: vilify  
    **Correct Op : 2**
15. CHAFFING (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: achieving  
    Op 2: serious  
    Op 3: capitalistic  
    Op 4: sneezing  
    Op 5: expensive  
    **Correct Op : 2**
16. NEFARIOUS (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: various  
    Op 2: lacking  
    Op 3: benign  
    Op 4: pompous  
    Op 5: futile  
    **Correct Op : 3**
17. IGNOBLE (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: produced by fire  
    Op 2: worthy  
    Op 3: given to questioning  
    Op 4: huge  
    Op 5: known  
    **Correct Op : 2**
18. TRANSIENT (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: carried  
    Op 2: close  
    Op 3: permanent  
    Op 4: removed  
    Op 5: certain  
    **Correct Op : 3**
19. WAIF  
    Op 1: soldier  
    Op 2: urchin  
    Op 3: surrender  
    Op 4: breeze  
    Op 5: spouse  
    **Correct Op : 2**
20. REPRISAL  
    Op 1: revaluation  
    Op 2: assessment  
    Op 3: loss  
    Op 4: retaliation  
    Op 5: nonsense  
    **Correct Op : 4**
21. PHLEGMATIC  
    Op 1: calm  
    Op 2: cryptic  
    Op 3: practical  
    Op 4: salivary  
    Op 5: dishonest  
    **Correct Op : 1**
22. MUSTY  
    Op 1: stale  
    Op 2: necessary  
    Op 3: indifferent  
    Op 4: nonchalant  
    Op 5: vivid  
    **Correct Op : 1**
23. MISDEMEANOUR  
    Op 1: felony  
    Op 2: misdeed  
    Op 3: indignity  
    Op 4: fiat  
    Op 5: illiteracy  
    **Correct Op : 2**
24. EGREGIOUS  
    Op 1: pious  
    Op 2: outrageous  
    Op 3: anxious  
    Op 4: sociable  
    Op 5: gloomy  
    **Correct Op : 2**
25. INCULCATE  
    Op 1: exculpate  
    Op 2: educate  
    Op 3: exonerate  
    Op 4: prepare  
    Op 5: embarrass  
    **Correct Op : 2**
26. GARNISH  
    Op 1: paint  
    Op 2: garner  
    Op 3: adorn  
    Op 4: abuse  
    Op 5: banish  
    **Correct Op : 3**
27. EMACIATED  
    Op 1: garrulous  
    Op 2: primeval  
    Op 3: vigorous  
    Op 4: disparate  
    Op 5: thin  
    **Correct Op : 5**
28. CITE  
    Op 1: galvanize  
    Op 2: visualize  
    Op 3: locate  
    Op 4: quote  
    Op 5: signal  
    **Correct Op : 4**
29. AVERT  
    Op 1: entertain  
    Op 2: transform  
    Op 3: turn away  
    Op 4: lead toward  
    Op 5: displease  
    **Correct Op : 3**
30. PERIPATETIC  
    Op 1: Worldly  
    Op 2: Disarming  
    Op 3: Moving  
    Op 4: Inherent  
    Op 5: Seeking  
    **Correct Op : 1**
31. OPALESCENT  
    Op 1: Iridescent  
    Op 2: Transparent  
    Op 3: Translucent  
    Op 4: Pollutant  
    Op 5: Giving off an odour

**Correct op 1**

1. Last part of speech.  
   Op 1: Epilogue  
   Op 2: Conclusion  
   Op 3: Peroration  
   Op 4: Permutation  
   Op 5: Percussion  
   **Correct Op : 3**
2. Flowers and insects or anything that lasting only for a day.  
   Op 1: Transitional  
   Op 2: Ephemeral  
   Op 3: Transient  
   Op 4: Transitory  
   Op 5: Monumental  
   Correct Op : 2
3. A person who readily believes others.  
   Op 1: Creditable  
   Op 2: Credible  
   Op 3: Credulous  
   Op 4: Sensitive  
   Op 5: Sensible  
   **Correct Op : 3**
4. The liberal school of thought trusts in education reform, and the sporadic use of force to remedy the depravity of certain isolated individuals or groups.  
   Op 1: Infrequent, irregular  
   Op 2: Persistent, constant  
   Op 3: Continuous  
   Op 4: Sparing  
   Op 5: Corrective and preventive both  
   **Correct Op : 1**
5. He has got a meretricious style which does not produce a lasting effect.  
   Op 1: Capricious  
   Op 2: Whimsical  
   Op 3: Flamboyant  
   Op 4: Pretentious  
   Op 5: Showily attractive  
   **Correct Op : 5**
6. By his speech he fermented trouble in the ranks of the army.  
   Op 1: Quietened  
   Op 2: Channelized into healthy directions  
   Op 3: Stirred up  
   Op 4: Contained and suppressed  
   Op 5: None of these  
   Correct Op : 3
7. The environment left a deleterious effect on his health.  
   Op 1: Fatiguing  
   Op 2: Weakening  
   Op 3: Aesthetic  
   Op 4: Harmful  
   Op 5: Health  
   Correct Op : 4
8. The economic cataclysm which followed the industrial revolution  
   brought with it complex problems hitherto unknown.  
   Op 1: Depression  
   Op 2: Boom  
   Op 3: Regeneration  
   Op 4: Sudden and violent change  
   Op 5: Unprecedented collapse  
   Correct Op : 4
9. The agnostic demanded proof before he would accept the statement of the secretary.  
   Op 1: The pessimist  
   Op 2: The sceptic  
   Op 3: Sceptic about the existence of god or any ultimate reality  
   Op 4: The atheist  
   Op 5: The altruist  
   Correct Op : 3
10. He has a propensity for getting into debt.  
    Op 1: natural tendency  
    Op 2: aptitude  
    Op 3: characteristic  
    Op 4: quality  
    Correct Op : 1
11. The angry villagers have lynched two suspected child-lifters already.  
    Op 1: beaten up  
    Op 2: captured  
    Op 3: killed  
    Op 4: mutilated  
    Correct Op : 3
12. We didn't believe in his statement, but subsequent events proved that he was right.  
    Op 1: later  
    Op 2: many  
    Op 3: few  
    Op 4: earlier  
    Correct Op : 1
13. Only those who are gullible take every advertisement seriously.  
    Op 1: fallible  
    Op 2: enthusiastic  
    Op 3: unsuspecting  
    Op 4: unrealistic:  
    Correct Op : 3
14. His style is quite transparent.  
    Op 1: verbose  
    Op 2: involved  
    Op 3: lucid  
    Op 4: witty  
      
    **Correct Op : 3**
15. A person unrestrained by the rules of morality or tradition is called a licentious person.  
    Op 1: libertine  
    Op 2: loafer-type  
    Op 3: criminal  
    Op 4: freelance  
      
    **Correct Op : 1**
16. Swift is known in the world of letters for his misogynism.  
    Op 1: hatred for mankind  
    Op 2: hatred for womankind  
    Op 3: love for the reasonable  
    Op 4: love for womankind  
      
    **Correct Op : 2**
17. The great dancer impressed the appreciative crowd by her nimble movements.  
    Op 1: unrhythmic  
    Op 2: lively  
    Op 3: quickening  
    Op 4: clear  
    **Correct Op : 3**
18. She corroborated the statement of her brother.  
    Op 1: confirmed  
    Op 2: disproved  
    Op 3: condemned  
    Op 4: seconded  
    **Correct Op : 1**
19. True religion does not require one to proselytise through guile or force.  
    Op 1: translate  
    Op 2: hypnotise  
    Op 3: attack  
    Op 4: convert  
    **Correct Op : 4**
20. He is averse to the idea of holding elections now.  
    Op 1: convinced  
    Op 2: angry  
    Op 3: agreeable  
    Op 4: opposed  
    **Correct Op : 4**
21. The claims of students look hollow when they attribute their poor  
    performance to difficulty of examination.  
    Op 1: infer  
    Op 2: impute  
    Op 3: inhere  
    Op 4: inundate  
    **Correct Op : 2**
22. VENT  
    Op 1: Opening  
    Op 2: Stodgy  
    Op 3: End  
    Op 4: Past tense of go  
    **Correct Op : 1**
23. GRATIFY  
    Op 1: Appreciate  
    Op 2: Frank  
    Op 3: Indulge  
    Op 4: Pacify  
      
    **Correct Op : 4**
24. ADMONISH  
    Op 1: Punish  
    Op 2: Curse  
    Op 3: Dismiss  
    Op 4: Reprimand  
    **Correct Op : 4**
25. MENDACIOUS  
    Op 1: Full of confidence  
    Op 2: False  
    Op 3: Encouraging  
    Op 4: Provocative  
    **Correct Op : 2**
26. RESTRAINT  
    Op 1: Hindrance  
    Op 2: Repression  
    Op 3: Obstacle  
    Op 4: Restriction  
    **Correct Op : 4**
27. WRETCHED  
    Op 1: Poor  
    Op 2: Foolish  
    Op 3: Insane  
    Op 4: Strained  
    **Correct Op : 1**
28. LAMENT  
    Op 1: Complain  
    Op 2: Comment  
    Op 3: Condone  
    Op 4: Console  
    **Correct Op : 1**
29. DISTANT  
    Op 1: Far  
    Op 2: Removed  
    Op 3: Reserved  
    Op 4: Separate  
    **Correct Op : 1**
30. CORRESPONDENCE  
    Op 1: Agreements  
    Op 2: Contracts  
    Op 3: Documents  
    Op 4: Letters  
    **Correct Op : 4**
31. IRONIC  
    Op 1: Inflexible  
    Op 2: Bitter  
    Op 3: Good-natured  
    Op 4: Disguisedly sarcastic  
    **Correct Op : 4**
32. TIMID  
    Op 1: Fast  
    Op 2: Slow  
    Op 3: Medium  
    Op 4: Shy  
    **Correct Op : 4**
33. INTENT (Opposite)  
    Op1: Distant  
    Op2: Target  
    Op3: Reluctant  
    Op4: Content  
    Op5: Rap  
    **Correct Op:3**
34. TREACHEROUS (Opposite)  
      
    Op1: Faithful  
    Op2: Fake  
    Op3: Unsurpassable  
    Op4: True  
    **Correct Op: 1**
35. ENCHANT (Opposite)  
    Op 1: Repel  
    Op 2: Evoke  
    Op 3: Bewitch  
    Op 4: Entice  
    **Correct 1**
36. CONSTITUENT (Opposite)  
    Op 1: Whole  
    Op 2: Component  
    Op 3: Element  
    Op 4: Citizen  
    **Correct Op: 1**
37. SUFFOCATE (Opposite)  
    Op 1: Curb   
    Op 2: Restrain   
    Op 3: Release   
    Op 4: Stifle

**Correct Op: 3**

1. Find out error:  
   A)the phrase'Be the change you want(B)to see in the world' was (C)said through Mahatma Gandhi  
   a)A  
   b)B  
   c)C  
   d)No error

**Correct Op: C**

1. His dream of holding an exhibition ------into reality when she shifted to Delhi  
   a)was being turning  
   b)had turned  
   c)is turning  
   d)will turn  
   **Correct Op: B**
2. He finished his novel------------ I was getting ready----------office.  
   a)because,for  
   b)while,for  
   c)while,to  
   d)since,for

**Correct Op: B**

1. Choose the alternative to the qutationed part:  
   I did not go to school 'IN"a-week after an accident  
   a)through  
   b)within  
   c)for  
   d)after

**Correct Op: C**

1. Scientists believe that during initial years of the--------of the earth .water bodies increased in the size due to continuous rainfall  
   a)formative  
   b)formations  
   c)formation  
   d)formed

**Correct Op: C**

1. Choose the alternative to the quotationed part:  
   Munnar "IS THE MOST REFRESHINGAND TRANQUIL" hill station in the state of kerala.  
   a)is most refreshing and tranquility  
   b)is most refresh and tranquil  
   c)is a most refreshing and tranquil  
   d)no change

**Correct Op: D**

1. Find out error:  
   (A) Sita has a hobby of writing poems (B)whenever she had been (C)free and in the mood of writing.  
   a)A  
   b)B  
   c)C  
   d)No error

**Correct Op: B**

1. choose the alternative to the qutationed part:  
   The boss was unsure as to what "TRIGGERED"the argument between Shym and Shankar.  
   a)spread  
   b)broke  
   c)Halted  
   d)provoked

**Correct Op: D**

1. The petrol price has been rising for the past 5 years.it is highly---------that it will decrease in the near future  
   a)unrealistic  
   b)unlikely  
   c)unnatural  
   d)unacceptable

**Correct Op: B**

1. choose the alternative to the qutationed part:  
     
   Rashid was "TAKEN ABACK"when he got his health reports.  
   a)surprised  
   b)shocked  
   c)afraid  
   d)worried

**Correct Op: B**

1. choose the alternative part to the qutationed part  
   She "HAS LIVED" in chennai since she was eight years  
   a)Lived  
   b)Has been Living  
   c)Had Stayed  
   d)is living

**Correct Op: B**

1. ----------- being poor , kaveen still depress more appropriately than most of her group mates  
   a)Despite  
   b)Although  
   c)Since  
   d)However

**Correct Op: A**

1. Choose the alternative to the qutationed part  
   The appropriate atmospheric conditions made it feasible for the astronomers to see the stars "AND THEY COULD EVEN DISTINGUISH THE SIZES"  
     
   a)And even distinguish the sizes  
   b)And they were even distinguish the sizes  
   c)And he could even distinguish the sizes  
   d)And even distinguishing the sizes

**Correct Op: A**

1. Find out error?  
   (A) India is a vast country (B) that offers immeasurable experiences (C) to all visitors  
   a)A  
   b)B  
   c)C  
   d)No error

**Correct Op: B**

***Fasting is an act of homage to the majesty of appetite. So I think we should arrange to give up our pleasures regularly-our food, our friends, our lovers- in order to preserve their intensity, and the moment of coming back to them. For this is the moment that renews and refreshes both oneself and the thing one loves. Sailors and travelers enjoyed this once, and so did hunters, I suppose. Part of the weariness of modern life may be that we live too much on top of each other, and are entertained and fed too regularly.******Once we were separated by hunger both from our food and families, and then we learned to value both. The men went off hunting, and the dogs went with them; the women and children waved goodbye. The cave was empty of men for days on end; nobody ate, or knew what to do. The women crouched by the fire, the wet smoke in their eyes; the children wailed; everybody was hungry. Then one night there were shouts and the barking of dogs from the hills, and the men came back loaded with meat.******This was the great reunion, and everybody gorged themselves silly, and appetite came into its own; the long-awaited meal became a feast to remember and an almost sacred celebration of life. Now we go off to the office and come home in the evenings to cheap chicken and frozen peas. Very nice, but too much of it, too easy and regular, served up without effort or wanting. We eat, we are lucky, our faces are shining with fat, but we don't know the pleasure of being hungry any more.******Too much of anything-too much music, entertainment, happy snacks, or time spent with one's friends- creates a kind of impotence of living by which one can no longer hear, or taste, or see, or love, or remember. Life is short and precious, and appetite is one of its guardians, and loss of appetite is a sort of death. So if we are to enjoy this short life we should respect the divinity of appetite, and keep it eager and not too much blunted.***  
  
**Select the correct answer option based on the passage.**

1. **What is the author's main argument in the passage?**  
   a) The olden times, when the roles of men and women were clearly divided, were far more enjoyable than the present time  
   b) There is not enough effort required anymore to obtain food and hence the pleasure derived is not the same  
   c) People who don't have enough to eat enjoy life much more than those who have plentiful  
   d) We should deny ourselves pleasures once in a while in order to whet our desires and feel more alive  
   **Answer : d**
2. **What are the benefits of fasting?**  
   a) It is an act against the drawbacks of appetite  
   b) It brings joy in eating, and one learns to appreciate food  
   c) It is the method to understand how civilization evolved  
   d) It is a punishment for the greedy and unkind  
   **Answer : b**
3. **What commonality has been highlighted between the sailors and hunters?**  
   a) Neither were fed nor entertained regularly  
   b) They renew and refresh themselves regularly  
   c) They were regularly separated from their loved ones and things they liked  
   d) The roles of men and women were clearly divided for both professions  
   **Answer : c**
4. **The long-awaited meal became a feast to remember and an almost sacred celebration of life', what does this line imply?**  
   a) After so many days of being hungry, the cave men and women felt alive once again after eating the food  
   b) People respected and were thankful for getting food after days of being hungry and also of being united with their loved ones  
   c) Cave men and women ate and celebrated together with the entire community making the feast really enjoyable  
   d) Cave men and women enjoyed themselves in the feast and performed a ceremony to thank the Gods for their safe return back home  
     
   **Answer :  b**

Passage: The Stratosphere, speci¥cally, the lower Stratosphere has, it seems, been drying out. Water vapor is a greenhouse gas, and the cooling effect on the Earth's climate due to this desiccation may account for a fair bit of the slowdown in the rise of global temperatures seen over the past ten years. The Stratosphere sits on top of the Troposphere, the lowest, densest layer of the atmosphere.

The boundary between the two, the Tropopause, is about 18km above your head, if you are in the tropics, and a few kilometers lower if you are at higher latitudes (or up a mountain). In the Troposphere, the air at higher altitudes is in general cooler than the air below it, an unstable situation in which warm and often moist air below is endlessly buoying up into cooler air above. The resultant commotion creates clouds, storms and much of the rest of the world's weather. In the Stratosphere, the air gets warmer at higher altitudes, which provides stability.

The Stratosphere-which extends up to about 55km, where the Mesosphere begins, is made even less weather-prone by the absence of water vapor, and thus of the clouds and precipitation to which it leads. This is because the top of the Troposphere is normally very cold, causing ascending water vapor to freeze into ice crystals that drift and fall, rather than continuing up into the Stratosphere.

A little water manages to get past this cold trap. But as Dr Solomon and her colleagues note, satellite measurements show that rather less has been doing so over the past ten years than was the case previously. Plugging the changes in water vapor into a climate model that looks at the way different substances absorb and emit infrared radiation, they conclude that between 2000 and 2009 a drop in the Stratospheric water vapor of less than one part per million slowed the rate of warming at the Earth's surface by about 25

Such a small change in Stratospheric water vapor can have such a large effect precisely because the Stratosphere is already dry. It is the relative change in the amount of a greenhouse gas, not its absolute level, which determines how much warming it can produce.

1. What is the order of layers in the atmosphere, starting from the lowermost and going to the topmost?

a) Tropopause, Troposphere, Mesosphere, Stratosphere

b) Troposphere, Tropopause, Stratosphere, Mesosphere

c) Troposphere, Tropopause, Mesosphere, Stratosphere

d) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Tropopause, Mesosphere

**Answer: B**

1. What accounts for the absence of water vapor in stratosphere?

a) The layer of Stratosphere is situated too far above for the water vapor to reach

b) Rising global temperatures, leading to reduced water vapor that gets absorbed in the Troposphere c)The greenhouse gas gets absorbed by the clouds in the Troposphere and comes down as rain

d) Before the vapor can rise up, it has to pass through below freezing temperatures and turns into ice **Answer: D**

1. What in the passage has been cited as the main reason affecting global temperatures?

a) Relative change in water vapor content in the Stratosphere

b) Drop in Stratospheric water vapor of less than one part per million

c) The extreme dryness in the Stratosphere

d) Absorption and emission of infrared radiation by different substances

**Answer : B**

1. Why is the situation in the troposphere deËned as unstable?

a)Because, unlike the Stratosphere, there is too much water vapor in the Troposphere

b)Because the Troposphere is not directly linked to the Stratosphere, but through the Tropopause which creates much of the world's weather

c) Because of the interaction between warm and cool air which is unpredictable in nature and can lead to storms

d) Because this layer of the atmosphere is very cloudy and can lead to weather related disruptions Answer : C

1. The glass lay\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the table

a) not touch

b) untouched

c) untouching

d)not touch

**Answer : b**

1. DISTANCE : MILE

a. liquid : pint

b. weight : scale

c. ton : iron

d. well : water

**Answer : a**

1. Diaspora (Opposite)

a. Spread

b. Movement

c. Focus

d. Scattering

**Answer: c**

Passage

The unique Iron Age Experimental Centre at Lejre, about 40 km west of Copenhagen, serves as a museum, a classroom and a place to get away from it all. How did people live during the Iron Age? How did they support themselves? What did they eat and how did they cultivate the land? These and a myriad of other questions prodded the pioneers of the Lejre experiment.

Living in the open and working 10 hours a day, volunteers from all over Scandinavia led by 30 experts, built the ¥rst village in the ancient encampment in a matter of months. The house walls were of clay, the roofs of hay - all based on original designs. Then came the second stage - getting back to the basics of living. Families were invited to stay in the 'prehistoric village' for a week or two at a time and rough it Iron Age-style.

Initially, this experiment proved none too easy for modern Danes accustomed to central heating, but it convinced the centre that there was something to the Lejre project. Little by little, the modern Iron Agers learnt that their huts were, after all, habitable. The problems were numerous - smoke belching out from the rough-and-ready ¥replaces into the rooms and so on. These problems, however, have led to some discoveries: domed smoke ovens made of clay, for example, give out more heat and consume less fuel than an open ¥re, and when correctly stoked, they are practically smokeless.

By contacting other museums, the Lejre team has been able to reconstruct ancient weaving looms and pottery kilns. Iron Age dyeing techniques, using local natural vegetation, have also been revived, as have ancient baking and cooking methods.

Select the correct answer option based on the passage.

1. What is the main purpose of building the Iron Age experimental center?

a) Prehistoric village where people can stay for a week or two to get away from modern living

b) Replicate the Iron Age to get a better understanding of the time and people of that era

c) To discover the differences between a doomed smoke oven and an open re to identify the more efficient of the two

d) Revive activities of ancient women such as weaving, pottery, dyeing, cooking and baking

**Answer : b**

1. What is the meaning of the sentence "Initially, this experiment proved none too easy for modern Danes accustomed to central heating, but it convinced the centre that there was something to the Lejre project."?

a) Even though staying in the huts wasn't easy for the modern people, the centre saw merit in the simple living within huts compared to expensive apartments

b) Staying in the huts was quite easy for the modern people and the centre also saw merit in the simple living within huts compared to expensive apartments

c) The way of living of the Iron Age proved difficult for the people of the modern age who are used to living in luxury

d) The way of living of the Iron Age proved very easy for the people of the modern age since it was hot inside the huts, and they were anyway used to heated rooms

**Answer : c**

1. What can be the title of the passage?

a) Modern techniques find their way into pre-historic villages

b) Co-existence of ancient and modern times

c) Glad to be living in the 21st Century

d) Turning back time

**Answer : d**

1. From the passage what can be inferred to be the centre's initial outlook towards the Lejre project?

a) It initiated the project

b) It eagerly supported it

c) It felt the project was very unique

d) It was apprehensive about it

**Answer : a**

1. Appeal: Refusal :: ?

Op 1: Obesity: Over-eating

Op 2: Deny : Af³rmation

Op 3: Try : Failure

Op 4: Struggle : Victory

**Answer : Op 3**

1. Umbrella is to Rain what Goggles are to ……

Op 1: Light

Op 2: Glare

Op 3: Beam

Op 4: Sun

**Answer : Op 2**

1. Humanitarian is to Altruism what Host is to ……

Op 1: Hostage

Op 2: Hospitality

Op 3: Service

Op 4: Welcome

**Answer : Op 2**

1. Surplus is related to Sufûcient as …… is related to Need.

Op 1: Gathering

Op 2: Demand

Op 3: Excess

Op 4: Storage

**Answer : Op 3**

1. Sheaf is related to Corn as …… is related to Books.

Op 1: Librar

Op 2: Pile

Op 3: Anthology

Op 4: Shop

**Answer : Op 2**

1. Income Tax : Direct :: ?

Op 1: Import : Custom Duty

Op 2: Sale Tax : Indirect

Op 3: Export : Subsidy

Op 4: Wealth Tax : Wealth

**Answer : Op 2**

1. Newton : Gravitation :: ?

Op 1: Marie Curie : Uranium

Op 2: Kalpana : Rocket

Op 3: Archimedes : Buoyancy

Op 4: Davies : Safety Lamp

**Answer : Op 3**

1. Polygon : Perimeter :: ?

Op 1: Triangle : Angles

Op 2: Circle : Circumference

Op 3: Semi-circle : Arc

Op 4: Square : Area

**Answer : Op 2**

1. Confute : Rebut :: Repellent : ?

Op 1: Pusher

Op 2: Attractive

Op 3: Repugnant

Op 4: Spray

**Answer : Op 3**

1. Abduct : Kidnap :: ?

Op 1: Pilfer : Steal

Op 2: Derail : Further

Op 3: Jump: Enjoy

Op 4: Clarify : Cuneal

**Answer : Op 1**

1. Monolith : Rock :: ?

Op 1: Continent : Ocean

Op 2: Tor : Lea

Op 3: Grain : Sand

Op 4: Cataract : Waterfall

**Answer : Op 4**

1. Electrical Engineers : Grid :: Cosmologists : ?

Op 1: Group

Op 2: Faculty

Op 3:

Galaxy Op 4: Syndicate

**Answer : Op 3**

1. Abjure : Adopt :: Forfeit : ?

Op 1: Squander

Op 2: Lavish

Op 3: Redeem

Op 4: Deposit

**Answer : Op 3**

1. Dividend: Shares :: ? : Debenture

Op 1: Bonus

Op 2: Gift Voucher

Op 3: ProÎt

Op 4: Interest

**Answer : Op 4**

1. Pascal: Programming::Oracle: ?

Op 1: Internet

Op 2: Greek

Op 3: Java

Op 4: Teletext

**Answer : Op 4**

1. Films are becoming a medium of cultural contacts, good relations and\_\_\_\_\_\_among different countries.

a)wars

b)love

c)harmony

d)conformity

**Answer : c**

Passage

The Kingdom of Spain was created in 1492 with the uni¥cation of the Kingdom of Castile and the Kingdom of Aragon. For the next three centuries Spain was the most important colonial power in the world. It was the most powerful state in Europe and the foremost global power during the 16th century and the greater part of the 17th century. Spain established a vast empire in the Americas, stretching from California to Patagonia, and colonies in the western Pacific.

Spain's European wars, however, led to economic damage, and the latter part of the 17th century saw a gradual decline of power under an increasingly neglectful and inept Habsburg regime. The decline culminated in the War of the Spanish Succession, where Spain's decline from the position of a leading Western power, to that of a secondary one, was conformed, although it remained the leading colonial power. The eighteenth century saw a new dynasty, the Bourbons, which directed considerable effort towards the institutional renewal of the state, with some success, peaking in a successful involvement in the American War of Independence. The end of the eighteenth and the start of the nineteenth centuries saw turmoil unleashed throughout Europe by the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, which finally led to a French occupation of much of the continent, including Spain. This triggered a successful but devastating war of independence that shattered the country and created an opening for what would ultimately be the successful independence of Spain's mainland American colonies. Following a period of growing political instability in the early twentieth century, in 1936 Spain was plunged into a bloody civil war. The war ended in a nationalist dictatorship, led by Francisco Franco which controlled the Spanish government until 1975.

Select the correct answer option based on the passage.

1. What was the result of Napoleanic wars?

a) A small part of the continent was occupied by French people

b) Spain was occupied by the French

c) War of independence was unable to yield any positive result

d) American colonies were destroyed after the war

**Answer : b**

1. What is the meaning of the term 'culminated'?

a) Follow a particular path

b) Guide or transform

c) Reach the highest point

d) Introduce on a grand scale

**Answer : b**

1. What is the summary of the passage?

a) The rise and fall of a national empire

b) The downfall of successive regimes in Spain

c) The history of Spain

d) Spain in eighteenth century

**Answer : c**

1. What occurred in the latter part of 17th century?

a) War of succession con³rmed the leading position of Spain

b) Spain was no longer regarded as the ruling colonial power

c) A vast empire was established in Europe

d) Power steadily declined under Habsburg regime

**Answer : d**

1. these clothes are very nice,but the are terribly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) ugly

b) overpriced

c) desired

d) adorable

**Answer : b**

1. Find out any gramatical error or not?

(A )His Low marks in English

(B) suggested that he did

(C) not know nothing

(D) about the language

(E) No error

a)A

b)B

c)C

d)D

e)E

**Answer c**

1. Find grammatical error.

A) Big brands like Sony, Samsung and

(B) Nokia have been launched many phones having latest

(C) features like facebook application, orkut tool and much more.

1. (A)

2.(B)

3. (C)

4. No error

**Answer : b**

Passage

Personal development is the pursuit of developing, honing and mastering the skills that help us become the best that we can, with all that we have. It is the reaching for, and the realizing of, our full potential as human beings. We all want to live full, productive lives but, sometimes we just don't know where to begin. There is so much information 'out there' that it can be overwhelming and hard to sort. Depending on the problem, what seems to work for one person, may not necessarily work for everyone. There are so many different programs, strategies and techniques that it is hard to choose the right one.  
  
One thing, however, is certain. If we want to accomplish anything in life and realize our full potential, we must have some skills - in this case, life skills. You begin by establishing a firm foundation. That foundation is "you". You must know who you are, what you want, and what you are capable of. You must then determine which values, goals and principles you will set up to guide your actions.  
  
Often, the hardest part in any endeavor is getting started, however once you do, there is a surprising snowball effect. You will begin to feel good about what you're doing and you'll want to continue. You will want to keep improving yourself and you'll want to become the best that you can be. As you continue on the journey of personal development you will become aware that there is so much knowledge and information to be discovered and uncovered than you ever thought possible; knowledge about yourself, knowledge about others, knowledge about life and the world around you.   
  
The good news is that acquiring Essential Life Skills will not only contribute to your personal growth and development, it will make you a more interesting and dynamic individual. What good is all the financial success in the world if you don't have self-confidence or high self-esteem, know who you really are, what you want, or what you're doing here? We've all witnessed many outwardly successful and famous people who have not been able to find personal happiness. No amount of fame or fortune could fill the void they felt inside.

1. Select the correct answer option based on the passage.. Why are life skills essential for personal growth?  
   a) It is important to acquire skills that help one fit into the society  
   b) Growth of an individual is incomplete without proper skills and manners  
   c) One can be happy by acquiring life skills, not by measuring success  
   d) These skills highlight the negative aspects of our personality

**Correct Op: B**

1. What can you infer from the term 'snowball effect'?  
   a) Downward trends such as feeling low about oneself are observed in people  
   b) to pursue knowledge, and improve oneself  
   c) Excess of knowledge can confuse a person  
   d) Improving life skills requires tremendous effort and determination

**Correct Op: B**

1. Which of the following best describes the 'foundation'?  
   a) Be clear about life and occurrence of circumstances  
   b) Be free and explore unseen dimensions of living life  
   c) Discover yourself and your qualities  
   d) Master the skills that will help you achieve your goals

**Correct Op: C**

1. What problems can we face in the beginning of personality development?  
   a) Abundance of problems makes it difficult to deal with them  
   b) Personality has various sides which are difficult to comprehend  
   c) There is no proper channel through which one can learn about personality  
   d) Different methods available to help us may not work effectively for all

**Correct Op: D**

Passage

In response to recent rise in gas prices, we are once again hearing calls for the government to "do something" to force prices lower. But no matter what the price of gasoline is, such calls are wrong. All market fluctuations in the price of gasoline, up or down, are a good thing and none of the government's business.   
  
In the realm of business, a higher price means that firms will only purchase oil or gasoline to the extent that they can make profitable use of it at those prices. An efficient airline will still be able to offer low prices while using high-priced jet fuel; a less efficient airline may not be able to. A company in China or India that uses oil to run highly efficient factories can make profitable use of oil at $70 a barrel; their laggard competitors may not be able to.   
  
There is no moral or economic justification for any politician or consumer to declare market prices "too high," and to use the government to force lower prices. Doing so violates both the rights of gasoline producers and their productive customers to set voluntary prices and thus causes destructive shortages.   
  
The government is right in taking action if an oil company provably threatens or harms a person's property. But to impose huge costs on oil companies and their customers in the name of preserving untouched nature is unconscionable. What should the government do about gasoline prices? Get its hands out of the market and keep them off.

1. Select the correct answer option based on the passage.  
     
   How do high oil prices affect companies?  
   a) Efficient companies can make profitable use of these prices  
   b) Inefficient factories are provided subsidies by the government  
   c) It provides stability for the fluctuating market  
   d) There is a marginal effect on profits  
   **Correct Op: A**
2. What is the meaning of 'laggard'?  
   a) Complicate situations for one's benefit  
   b) Move or respond slowly  
   c) Respond fast in crucial circumstances  
   d) Increase efficiency in short period of time  
   **Correct Op: B**
3. What is the conflict regarding market fluctuation in prices?  
   a) Oil prices are being lowered forcefully by companies  
   b) Companies are making no effort to stabilize prices  
   c) Importance of government intervention is negligible, contrary to popular belief  
   d) Market is suffering with government's future plans of control  
   **Correct Op: B**
4. Why should the government not intervene in lowering prices?  
   a) Market prices are governed by monopolistic competition  
   b) Rights of producers will be violated with the intervention  
   c) Massive costs to companies are not advisable during financial crisis  
   d) Preserving oil for future generations should be in the hands of organizations

**Correct Op: B**

Passage

Fasting is an act of homage to the majesty of appetite. So I think we should arrange to give up our pleasures regularly-our food, our friends, our lovers- in order to preserve their intensity, and the moment of coming back to them. For this is the moment that renews and refreshes both oneself and the thing one loves. Sailors and travelers enjoyed this once, and so did hunters, I suppose. Part of the weariness of modern life may be that we live too much on top of each other, and are entertained and fed too regularly.  
  
Once we were separated by hunger both from our food and families, and then we learned to value both. The men went off hunting, and the dogs went with them; the women and children waved goodbye. The cave was empty of men for days on end; nobody ate, or knew what to do. The women crouched by the fire, the wet smoke in their eyes; the children wailed; everybody was hungry. Then one night there were shouts and the barking of dogs from the hills, and the men came back loaded with meat.  
  
This was the great reunion, and everybody gorged themselves silly, and appetite came into its own; the long-awaited meal became a feast to remember and an almost sacred celebration of life. Now we go off to the office and come home in the evenings to cheap chicken and frozen peas. Very nice, but too much of it, too easy and regular, served up without effort or wanting. We eat, we are lucky, our faces are shining with fat, but we don't know the pleasure of being hungry any more.  
  
Too much of anything-too much music, entertainment, happy snacks, or time spent with one's friends- creates a kind of impotence of living by which one can no longer hear, or taste, or see, or love, or remember. Life is short and precious, and appetite is one of its guardians, and loss of appetite is a sort of death. So if we are to enjoy this short life we should respect the divinity of appetite, and keep it eager and not too much blunted.

1. Select the correct answer option based on the passage.  
   What is the author's main argument in the passage?  
   a) The olden times, when the roles of men and women were clearly divided, were far more enjoyable than the present time  
   b) There is not enough effort required anymore to obtain food and hence the pleasure derived is not the same  
   c) People who don't have enough to eat enjoy life much more than those who have plentiful  
   d) We should deny ourselves pleasures once in a while in order to whet our desires and feel more alive
2. **Correct Op: D**  
   What are the benefits of fasting?  
   a) It is an act against the drawbacks of appetite  
   b) It brings joy in eating, and one learns to appreciate food  
   c) It is the method to understand how civilization evolved  
   d) It is a punishment for the greedy and unkind

**Correct Op : B**

1. What commonality has been highlighted between the sailors and hunters?  
   a) Neither were fed nor entertained regularly  
   b) They renew and refresh themselves regularly  
   c) They were regularly separated from their loved ones and things they liked  
   d) The roles of men and women were clearly divided for both professions  
   **Correct Op : C**
2. 'The long-awaited meal became a feast to remember and an almost sacred celebration of life', what does this line imply?  
   a) After so many days of being hungry, the cave men and women felt alive once again after eating the food  
   b) People respected and were thankful for getting food after days of being hungry and also of being united with their loved ones  
   c) Cave men and women ate and celebrated together with the entire community making the feast really enjoyable  
   d) Cave men and women enjoyed themselves in the feast and performed a ceremony to thank the Gods for their safe return back home

**Correct Op : B**

Passage

China's massive subsidization of its steel industry is having consequences that are truly global. By expanding its steel industry by Government fiat, rather than in response to the demands of the market, China has skewed the entire world market in steel and in the inputs used to make steel. In doing so, it has directly injured both foreign steel producers and steel consuming industries in other countries.  
  
China's explosive growth between 2000 and the present required massive amounts of steel, and indeed, during much of this period China was the world's leading steel importer. By building up its steel industry to artificial levels, though, China deprived steel producers in other countries of valuable sales. This is significant, because steel is a highly cyclical industry.  
  
Not surprisingly, the rapid expansion of steel making capacity in China led first to the replacement of imports, and then to a boom in exports. In product line after product line, Chinese exports have flooded world markets, driving down prices.  
  
The world in many ways constitutes an integrated market for steel. Through a dramatic expansion in capacity fueled largely by subsidies and Government-directed lending, the Chinese steel industry is destabilizing that market. Foreign steel producers are not the only ones harmed by the subsidized expansion of the Chinese steel industry. Foreign steel consumers have also been injured. The expansion of the steel industry is only part of the Chinese Government's plan for the development of the Chinese economy. The Chinese Government is also encouraging the development of manufacturing industries that use steel.  
  
Manufacturers of products that are steel-intensive, such as automotive parts and appliances, are seeing increasing competition from Chinese producers who have access to subsidized domestic steel. Subsidized steel is going to manufacture components in China that ultimately end up in the United States and replace American steel. Indeed, American consumers report that they can import finished parts cheaper from China than they can buy the steel here. At the same time that U.S. steel producers are seeing increased imports caused, directly and indirectly, by increased Chinese production, we are also seeing many of our domestic customers move production to China, or go out of business altogether.

1. Select the correct answer option based on the passage.  
   Which of the options most closely describes 'by Government fiat'?  
   a) In response to Government order  
   b) Before the Chinese Government ordered  
   c) With the help of Chinese owned fiat company  
   d) In keeping with Government intuition  
   **Correct Op: B**
2. How have US steel consumers gotten affected as a result of Chinese steel?  
   a) Import from China has become very easy and hence there is no need to manufacture the finished product in the US  
   b) Subsidized Chinese steel which is not of very high quality is affecting quality of finished product  
   c) Demand for steel is less than supply from China, leading smaller US steel consumers to shut down business  
   d) Raw material in America costs more than the finished product in China and hence production is unfeasible  
   **Correct Op: D**
3. What does "dramatic expansion" indicate?  
   a) Artificial expansion  
   b) Noticeable expansion  
   c) Unstable expansion  
   d) Unreal expansion  
   **Correct Op: A**
4. What is the main motive behind expansion of steel industry in China?  
   a) Increased returns as a result of higher market share globally  
   b) Replacing imports and growth of Chinese economy  
   c) Driving out foreign producers and consumers from the world market of steel  
   d) Make a global impact in all industries, beginning with steel industry

**Correct Op: B**

1. Efficiency is all right in its place, in shop, the factory, the store. The trouble with efficiency is that it wants to rule our play as well as our work; it won't be content to reign in the shop, it follows us home  
     
   1. Efficiency can become all pervading.  
   2. Efficiency does not always pay.  
   3. Efficiency can be more of a torture than blessing.  
   4. none of these.

**Correct Op: 1**

1. Choose the alternative to quotation part  
     
   they were going home "WHEN IT WAS STARTING TO RAIN "  
   a)when it started to rain  
   b)when it was raining  
   c)when it is starting to rain  
   d)No change

**ANS: a)when it started to rain**

1. Find out any error  
   (A) All the guests on the (B) boat got frightened(C) when they heard the alarm  
   A)A  
   b)B  
   c)C  
   d)No Error

**ANS: D:NO ERROR**

1. ----------- to be a good swimmer ,you should know how to hold your breath for a while  
   a)for while  
   b)however since  
   c)in place  
   d)in order

**ANS: d)in order**

1. There was ------ in the country when their cricket team won the world cup  
   a)Happiness  
   b)Energy  
   c)Shock  
   d) Jubliation

**ANS: D)JUBLIATION**

1. Arrange the correct sequence:  
   S1:Hi.Sandeep .hope all is well with you  
   S2:nonetheless.we had great fun while rafting  
   P:We all went for a short trip last weekend to rishikesh for camping and rafting  
   Q:it was a lot of fun as we all stayed in camp at the river side  
   R:Everybody here is doing is great  
   S:there weren't many rapids in the river this year due to less rain.  
     
   a)PSRQ  
   b)SPQR  
   c)RPQS  
   d)QPRS

**ANS: C)RPQS**

1. NOVICE(opposite)  
   a)Neophyte  
   b)Adept  
   c)Probationer  
   d)Greenhorn

**ANS: b)Adept**

1. Fickle(opposite)  
   A)fiddle  
   b)Stable  
   c)volatile  
   d)Lame

**ANS: b)Stable**

1. VANISH(Mening)  
   a)Evacuate  
   b)Decrease  
   c)Disappear  
   d)Harm

**ANS: c)Disappear**

1. Choose the alternate word to PREDICTION  
     
   As per weather "PREDICTION",it will rain heavily for the next one week  
   a)observation  
   b)report  
   c)news  
   d)forecast

**ANS: d)forecast**

1. The interview panel asked her to wait -----friday for the final decission  
   a)upto  
   b)till  
   c)for  
   d)since   
   e)to

**ANS: b)till**

1. Find out any gramatical error or not?  
     
   (A )His Low marks in English (B) suggested that he did (C) not know nothing (D) about the language (E) No error  
   a)A  
   b)B  
   c)C  
   d)D  
   e)E

**ANS: c)C**

1. Find out any grammatical error or not?  
     
   (A)Yauhan do not understand(B) the importance of money as(C)he never had to earn himsellf  
   a)A  
   b)B  
   c)C  
   d)No error

**ANS: a)A**

1. The guest wanted to know -----the hotel was offering him an extra overnight stay that they promised him  
   a)for  
   b)was

c)whether  
d)As

**ANS: c)whether**

1. To find whether there is any error or not?  
   A)Green home cleaning can be a tiny (B)and imperative step in (c)balancing and preserving our nature  
   a)A  
   b)B  
   c)C  
   d)No error

ANS:

1. Arrange the fragments of A,B,C,D,E,F in order to meaning ful sentence?  
   A)disappointed if  
   B)not fulfilled  
   C)do not be  
   D)or  
   E)promises are  
   F)friends let you down  
     
   a)CFDAEB  
   b)CABDEF  
   c)CAFDBE  
   d)CAFDEB  
   e)CBAEDF

**ANS: d)CAFDEB**

1. To find whether there is any grammatical error or not?  
   (A) A salesman of that (B) company tried to (C) cheated a naive lady  
   a)A  
   b)B  
   c)C  
   d)NoError

**ANS:C**

1. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word.  
   VENT  
   Option 1 : Opening  
   Option 2 : Stodgy  
   Option 3 : End  
   Option 4 : Past tense of go

**ANS: Opening**

1. Fatimah is a girl of principle, and she (B) would never go against her values (C) to get admission in that institute.   
   (A) (B) (C) No error find error in above statement

**ANS:A**

1. what is the meaning of trust

**ANS: Faith**

1. the meaning of primal

**ANS: being first in time**

1. what is the meaning of placid?

**ANS: quiet, calm, peaceful, phlegmatic.**

1. Rashid was (taken a back) when he got his health report.  
   a)surprised  
   b) ------------  
   c)-------------  
   d)worried

**ANS: shocked-surprised**

1. Funds are Scarce, so -------- are needed to re-build homes destroyed by the food.  
   1. patience  
   2. volunteers  
   3. workers  
   4. materials

**ANS: 2. volunteers**

1. ABSURD (SIMILAR WORD)  
   1. absent  
   2.present  
   3.equitable  
   4. level  
   5. lnane

**ANS: 5. lnane**

1. ENFORCE (OPPOSITE)  
   1. Administer  
   2.Accomplish  
   3.Abandon  
   4.Exert

**ANS: 3.Abandon**

1. Sincere people remain loyal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their friends in all circumstances  
   Option   
   a) against  
   b) in  
   c) by  
   d) with  
   e) to

**ANS: d) with**

1. All the efforts of the batsmen went \_\_\_\_\_\_ vain as the blowers failed to perform well  
   Option   
   a) in  
   b) on  
   c) for  
   d) off

**ANS: a) in**

1. His dream of holding an exhibition \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into reality when he shifted to delhi  
   Option  
   a) was being turning   
   b) had turned  
   c) is turning  
   d) will turn

**ANS: b) had turned**

1. The guest wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the hotel was offering him an extra overnight stay that they promised him  
   Option   
   A) for  
   B) was  
   c) whether  
   d) as

**ANS: c) whether**

1. It was a see-saw battle but manpeet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ahead in the third round the win  
   Option  
   a) flowed  
   B) Ebbed  
   c) perched  
   D) receded

**ANS: a) flowed**

1. Conceited(Meaning)  
   1.Arrogant  
   2.False  
   3.Deceive  
   4.Misconception

**ANS: 1.Arrogant**

1. Can I lend(B) your pencil(C) for a minute, please ?(D) No error.

**ANS: A**

1. The man told to her/ (B) that he had not brought his dog/ (C) out for a walk as he was afraid that it would rain./ (D) No error

**Ans: A**

1. a writer always is having his own vision of life  
   1. always has  
   2. always had  
   3. always have  
   4.have always  
   5. no improvement needed

ANS:

1. I feel that mary will going (B) for the closing ceremony of (C) the commonwealth games  
   (a)  
   (b)  
   (c)  
   no error

**ANS: (a)**

1. (A) western culture have (B) influenced many people in (C) india in a very powerful way.  
     
   1.(A)  
   2.(B)  
   3.(C)  
   4. no

**ANS: 1.(A)**

1. do not move towards the car as/while/until/inspite you have finished your milk

**ANS:UNTIL**

1. (A) THERE IS A LOTS/ (B) OF MILK LEFT IN THE JAR/ (C) FOR THE REST OF US/ (D) NO ERROR  
     
   (A)  
   (B)  
   (C)  
   (D)

**ANS:A**

1. he finished his novel \_\_\_ i was getting ready \_\_\_\_\_ office

**ANS: WHEN, FOR**

1. all the faculty members except hod \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the new curriculum propose by prof.bhosin

ANS:

1. singers from all over the world (gathered there to paying tribute) to a legend music ...  
   alternate sentence

**ANS: singers from all over the world gathered there to pay tribute to a legend music** .

1. resident of north pole have different life style and requirements than \_\_\_\_\_ living in other part of the world

**ANS:Those**

1. The oriental express is hyderabad bound train from delhi and it goes \_\_\_\_ bhopal

**ANS:To**

1. the wanders here and there in search of silence and peace.he lives in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_life.  
   [a]nomadic  
   [b]boring  
   [c]religious  
   [d]busy

**ANS: [d]busy**

1. rima avoids travelling by flight as she feels afraid during take \_\_\_\_\_\_ and landing.  
   [a]on  
   [b]up  
   [c]off  
   [d]away

**ANS: [c]off**

1. astronauts have completed a major mission in space it was\_\_\_\_\_a replacement of the fuel tank in one the space stations  
   [a]concerns  
   [b]concern  
   [c]concerning  
   [d]concerned

**ANS: [c]concerning**

1. films are becoming a medium of cultural contacts,good relations and\_\_\_\_\_among different countries  
   [a]wars  
   [b]love  
   [c]harmony  
   [d]conformity

**ANS: [c]harmony**

1. all party members when the reporters\_\_\_\_\_\_had supported the leaders for introducing the anti poverty program  
   [a]interview  
   [b]interviews  
   [c]interviewed  
   [d]interviewing

**ANS: [c]interviewed**

1. we were thinking\_\_\_\_it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_something requiem for our age  
   [a]for,because[b]for,as[c]of,since[d]of,as

**ANS: [d]of,as**

1. the labour union decided to go on strike since the management was admark and did not agree to their terms  
   the discussion had reached a/an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   [a]climax  
   [b]obstacle  
   [c]impetus  
   [d]impane

**ANS: [b]obstacle**

1. we need to call this\_\_\_\_\_\_\_",monika demanded.  
   [a]out  
   [b]at  
   [c]off  
   [d]away

**ANS: [c]off**

1. chicago is widely known for its stuffed pizza and pizza pie JOINTS HAVE ALWAYS BUSTING with innumerable people.  
   (a)joints which were busting  
   (b)joints that are always supposed to be busting  
   (c)joints that have always been busting  
   (d)no improvement needed

**ANS: (b)joints that are always supposed to be busting**

1. The success that he has gained, though striking enough, does not, however,   
   commensurate . . . . the efforts made by him.   
     
   a. About   
   b. From   
   c. With   
   d. Beside   
   e. Over

**ANS: c. With**

1. it is preposterous on your part to look for a job without first completing your education.   
     
   a. Wise   
   b. Imperative   
   c. Advisable   
   d. Most admirable   
   e. Very absurd

**ANS: e. Very absurd**

1. Diaspora (Opposite)  
   1.Spread  
   2.Movement  
   3.Focus  
   4.Scattering

**ANS: 3.Focus**

1. a)when captain called the crew b) each of the crew member ran towards c) the deck of ship  
   1)a  
   2)b  
   3)c

ANS:

1. )harish likes to play cricket b)and riding bicycle besides c)playing video games  
   1)a  
   2)b  
   3)c

**ANS: 2)b**

1. The protracated illness has reduced him\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_skeleton  
   a)through  
   b)till  
   c)to  
   d)round  
   e)from

**ANS: c)to**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ negligence of the transport company,lot of our goods were damaged in transit  
   a)since the  
   b)due to  
   c)inspite  
   d)reason of

**Ans: b)due to**

1. the origin of attention deficit order(add),as believed by many medical experts can be congential where others believe it to be  
   a)exogenous  
   b)deletrious  
   c)pathologial  
   d)envirolmental  
   e)celestial

**Ans; c)pathologial**

1. A) Juhu beach in Mumbai was filled with B)innumerable people who had gathered there C)To see the discovered newly ancient temple  
   1)A  
   2)B  
   3)C  
   4)NO ERROR

**ANS: 3)C**

1. The institute reserves the right to make any change in the items \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the itienary  
   1)contains  
   2)contained  
   3)contain  
   4)includes

**ANS: 2)contained**

1. Heritage languages which are rich in culture are becoming\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   1)extinct  
   2)extinguish  
   3)extinction  
   4)extinctive

**ANS: 1)extinct**

1. BROADLY (OPPOSITE)   
   (a) Specifically (b) Individually (c) Separately (d) Hardly

**ANS: (a) Specifically**

1. Profession(Opposite)  
     
   1. Pastime  
   2. Idleness  
   3. Subordinate  
   4. Joblessness

**ANS: Pastime**

1. (A) Fishermen is (B) spotted catching on (C) the bank of the river.  
     
   1. (A)  
   2. (B)  
   3. (C)  
   4. No error

**ANS: (A**)

1. Select the correct alternative.  
     
   Many (peoples of world keep) procrastinating and then they lose in the end.  
     
   1. Many people in the world keeps  
   2. Many people in world keep  
   3. Many people in the world keep  
   4. No improvement needed

**ANS:Many people in the world keep**

1. Find the Grammatical error.  
     
   (A) Widespread use of internet has created (B) a panic in the music industry, which face a problem (C) of lesser sales, as more of its customers get their desired music files from the internet, free of cost.  
     
   1. (A)  
   2. (B)  
   3. (C)  
   4. No error

**ANS: (B)**

1. After being promoted. she is not bothered\_\_\_\_the office gossip about her private life.  
     
   1. for  
   2. in  
   3. from  
   4. by

**ANS: . from**

1. His recent success\_\_\_\_\_him more arrogant than what he used to be.  
     
   1. make  
   2. have make him  
   3. has made  
   4. was making

**ANS: has made**

1. Find grammatical error.  
     
   A) Big brands like Sony, Samsung and (B) Nokia have been launched many phones having latest (C) features like facebook application, orkut tool and much more.  
     
   1. (A)  
   2.(B)  
   3. (C)  
   4. No error

ANS: (B)

1. The great epics of ancient India took shape in the course of several hundred years, and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , many additions were made to them.  
     
   1. following  
   2. then  
   3. subsequently  
   4. otherwise

**ANS: Subsequently**

1. Radha did not get a promotion\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her consistent performance throughout the year.  
     
   1.besides  
   2.inspite  
   3.despite  
   4.although

**ANS: .despite**

1. Excessive amounts of mercury in drinking water, associated with certain types of industrial pollution have been shown to cause Hobsons disease. Island L has an economy based entirely on subsistence level agriculture modern industry of any kind is unknown. The inhabitants of Island L have unusually high incidence of Hobsons disease.  
   a)Mercury in drinking water is actually perfectly safe  
   b)Mercury in drinking water must have sources other than industrial pollution  
   c)Hobsons disease must have causes other than mercury in drinking water  
   d)Both options (1) and (2)  
   e)Both options (3) and (2)

**ANS: e)Both options (3) and (2)**

1. New concerns about growing religious tension in north india were\_\_\_\_\_\_ this week after fifity people were killed and hundreds were arrested in riots between hindu and musilm  
   A)invalidated  
   B)Lessened  
   C)restrained  
   D)dispersed  
   E)fueled

**ANS: fueled.**

1. A)Guilt and Self pleasure are B)two most strong drivers C)of any human act  
   1)A  
   2)B  
   3)C  
   4)NO ERROR

**ANS: 1)A**

1. The leaves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yellow and dry  
   a. Were  
   b. Had  
   c. Being  
   d. Was

**ANS: a. Were**

1. Nothing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ convinced her to cancel her trip to goa  
   a. Was going to  
   b. Could have  
   c. Could  
   d. Will have

**ANS: b. Could have**

1. . He had no interest in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ obligatory dinners and social events  
   a. Attend  
   b. Attending  
   c. Attends  
   d. Attend to

**ANS: b. Attending**

1. There was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the country when their cricket team won the world cup  
   a. Happiness  
   b. Energy  
   c. Shock  
   d. Jubilation

**ANS: d. Jubilation**

**320.**The experiment lead to the emission of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vapor, which resulted in immediate  
termination of the research  
a. Noxious  
b. Non-toxic  
c. Innocuous  
d. Bland

**ANS: a. Noxious**

1. Salim could not make it to the party as he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to finish his assignment  
   a. Had  
   b. Has  
   c. Have  
   d. Want

**ANS:Had**

1. A contract must be honoured. You cannot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on it.

A)Back out  
B)Give Up  
C)Renege  
D)Renounce

**ANS: C)Renege**

1. A)India is a vast country B)that offers immeasurable experiences C)to all visitors  
   error in  
   1)A  
   2)B  
   3)C  
   4)NO ERROR

**ANS: 4)NO ERROR**

1. he worked really hard thus\_\_\_\_to be promoted  
   a)deserves  
   b)deserve  
   c)merit  
   d)warrented

**ANS: a)deserves**

1. The glass lay\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the table  
   a)not touch  
   b)untouched  
   c)untouching  
   d)not touch

**ANS: b)untouched**

1. we need to call this -------mounika demanded  
   a)out  
   b)at  
   c)off  
   d)away

**ANS: a)out**

1. (A)yauhan do not understand (B)the importance of money as (C)he never had to earn himself.

**ANS: DOES NOT (a)**

Sunita has flair \_\_\_\_ music.  
a)at  
b)to  
c)with  
d)for

ANS: d)

1. fortransient (Opposite)  
   a)temporal  
   b)persistent   
   c)emigrating  
   d)transitory

**ANS: b)persistent**

1. The company \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increase her salary before appraisal  
   option:  
   a)was being refused  
   b)refused to  
   c)refused of  
   d)refuse to

**ANS: b)refused to**

1. We want to become internationally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interms of technological resarch.  
   option:  
   a)equipped  
   b)great  
   c)renowned  
   d)notorious  
   e)familiar

**ANS: renowned**

1. I always wanted a basketball and \_\_\_ipod in my collection  
   option:  
   a)The   
   b)a  
   c)an

**ANS:AN**

1. The fire fighting team reached the venue quickly and extinguished the fire \_\_\_\_\_\_saving many life.  
   option:  
   a)Therefore  
   b)hence  
   c)thereby  
   d)then

**ANS: thereby**

1. a)Farmfare was the largest rage b)on social networking sites these day and c)has a big fan following d) No error

**ANS: b**

1. A)Shalini win the race b)as she practiced too hard c)for the tournament  
   option/ no error  
   **ANS: a**
2. It is preposterous on your part to look for a job without first completing your education.   
   a. Wise b. Imperative c. Advisable d. Most admirable e. Very absurd

ANS: e. Very absurd

1. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : ADMONISH  
   Op 1: Punish  
   Op 2: Curse  
   Op 3: Dismiss  
   Op 4: Reprimand  
   Op 5:   
   Correct Op : 4
2. According to recent study, in the local municipal election, the candidate who interacts more with the resident welfare association and wins theirs trust will get the maximum name recognition in the election.  
   option:  
   a)Local residence welfare association are the most important factor in election in city.  
   b)Maximum name recognition will help the candidate wins a higher % of votes during election.  
   c)Resident welfare association exert a lot of influence over the voting population residing in city.  
   d)For maximum name recognition a candidate need not spend a lot of money on poster, banner and add campaigns

ANS:

1. Skeptics argue the flying saucers and UFOS that are believed to be guided by extraterrestrial begins or aliens are creation of human imagination. They have demonstrated that number of photo that apparently show flying saucer are either phony (or) are mis interpreted image of earthly or natural object such as aeroplane or metors.How ever there are scientist who have also contributed plenty of evidence and arrested that aliens do exist.  
   option:  
   a)Lack of credibility of photo evidence should be taken as proof of non existence of aliens.  
   b)While the existence of flying saucer and UFOS has been denied ,the possibility of alien being still a reality   
   c)UFOS and flying saucers ,its a reality are of same shape and size of a alien and ufos.  
   d)The fact that a number of photo of flying saucers are fake cannot disapprove the existence of alien and UFOS

**ANS:D**

1. The company encourages its manager to interact regularly ,without preset agenda,to discuss issue concerning the company and society.This idea has been borrowed from the ancient indian concept of religion congregation,called sastany.Designation are forgetten during these meetings;hence it is not uncommon in these meetings to find a management trainee questioning the managing director on some corporate policy or his knowledge of customer.  
   option:  
   a)The company concerned about it reputation with it employee  
   b)The company beleives in fostering the spirit of dialouge without degenerating it into a positioning based debate.  
   c)The company had some inter - personnel problems in the past due to which it felt the head for these corporate sastangs.  
   d)all of the above

**ANS:B**

1. (A) Hemant persisted/(B) to do it/(C) in spite of my advice/(D) No error.  
   Op 1: (A)  
   Op 2: (B)  
   Op 3: (C )  
   Op 4: (D)  
   Op 5:  
   **Correct Op : 2**
2. (A) The retiring principal asked his old pupils/ (B) to take the interest in the  
   school/(C) after he has retired./(D) No error  
   Op 1: (A)  
   Op 2: (B)  
   Op 3: (C )  
   Op 4: (D)  
   Op 5:  
   Correct Op : 2
3. (A) I had hoped to have met him yesterday/(B) to discuss the matter with  
   him/(C) but he was not in his house, and so I could not meet him./(D) No error.  
   Op 1: (A)  
   Op 2: (B)  
   Op 3: (C )  
   Op 4: (D)  
   Op 5:  
   Correct Op : 1
4. (A) You will come/(B) to my party tomorrow,/ (C) isn't it ? /(D) No error  
   Op 1: (A)  
   Op 2: (B)  
   Op 3: (C )  
   Op 4: (D)  
   **Correct Op : 3**
5. (A) The meeting adjourned abruptly/(B) by the CEO after/(C) about three  
   hours of deliberation./(D) No error  
   Op 1: (A)  
   Op 2: (B)  
   Op 3: (C )  
   Op 4: (D)  
   **Correct Op : 1**
6. (A) One of the members/(B) expressed doubt if/(C) the Minister was an  
   athiest./(D) No error.  
   Op 1: (A)  
   Op 2: (B)  
   Op 3: (C )  
   Op 4: (D)  
   **Correct Op : 2**
7. (A) At the end of the year/(B) every student who had done adequate  
   work/(C) was automatically promoted./(D) No error.  
   Op 1: (A)  
   Op 2: (B)  
   Op 3: (C )  
   Op 4: (D)  
   **Correct Op : 4**
8. PERENNIAL (OPPOSITE)  
   Op 1: frequent  
   Op 2: regular  
   Op 3: lasting  
   Op 4: rare  
   **Correct Op : 4**
9. STARTLED (OPPOSITE)  
   Op 1: amused  
   Op 2: relaxed  
   Op 3: endless  
   Op 4: astonished  
   **Correct Op : 2**
10. STATIONARY (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: active  
    Op 2: mobile  
    Op 3: rapid  
    Op 4: busy  
    **Correct Op : 2**
11. PERTINENT (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: irrational  
    Op 2: irregular  
    Op 3: insistent  
    Op 4: irrelevent  
    **Correct Op : 4**
12. EPILOGUE (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: dialogue  
    Op 2: prelude  
    Op 3: post script  
    Op 4: epigram  
    **Correct Op : 2**
13. TANGIBLE (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: ethereal  
    Op 2: concrete  
    Op 3: actual  
    Op 4: solid  
    **Correct Op : 1**
14. VANITY (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: pride  
    Op 2: humility  
    Op 3: conceit  
    Op 4: abstentious  
    **Correct Op : 2**
15. AUGUST (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: gloomy  
    Op 2: inglorious  
    Op 3: cherubic  
    Op 4: affable  
    **Correct Op : 2**
16. PHILANTHROPIC (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: uxorious  
    Op 2: parsimonious  
    Op 3: carnal  
    Op 4: chary  
    **Correct Op : 2**
17. INGENUITY (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: skillfulness  
    Op 2: cunning  
    Op 3: inventive  
    Op 4: dullness  
    **Correct Op : 4**
18. PRANKISH (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: whimsical  
    Op 2: machiavellian  
    Op 3: impish  
    Op 4: serious  
    **Correct Op : 4**
19. PERT (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: impudent  
    Op 2: brash  
    Op 3: savvy  
    Op 4: polite  
    **Correct Op : 4**
20. GAUNT (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: emaciated  
    Op 2: sombre  
    Op 3: plump  
    Op 4: piquant  
    **Correct Op : 3**
21. FAR-FETCHED (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: ingenious  
    Op 2: facile  
    Op 3: myopic  
    Op 4: credible  
    **Correct Op : 4**
22. LISTLESS (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: energetic  
    Op 2: confined  
    Op 3: minuscule  
    Op 4: enlisted  
    **Correct Op : 1**
23. BENEDICTION (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: antidote  
    Op 2: intonation  
    Op 3: endowment  
    Op 4: anathema  
    **Correct Op : 4**
24. BELLIGERENT (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: seditious  
    Op 2: genial  
    Op 3: corporal  
    Op 4: wary  
    **Correct Op : 2**
25. DISPARITY (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: timidity  
    Op 2: bigotry  
    Op 3: likeness  
    Op 4: influence  
    **Correct Op : 3**
26. STILTED (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: informal  
    Op 2: verbose  
    Op 3: secretive  
    Op 4: senseless  
    **Correct Op : 1**
27. DISSOLUTION (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: retribution  
    Op 2: compliance  
    Op 3: futility  
    Op 4: establishment  
    **Correct Op : 4**
28. SUMPTUOUS (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: open  
    Op 2: frequent  
    Op 3: partial  
    Op 4: restrained  
    **Correct Op : 4**
29. ORTHODOXY (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: renown  
    Op 2: trepidation  
    Op 3: unconventionality  
    Op 4: remoteness  
    **Correct Op : 3**
30. HAPLESS (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: cheerful  
    Op 2: consistent  
    Op 3: fortunate  
    Op 4: shapely  
    **Correct Op : 3**
31. DECADENT (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: ethical  
    Op 2: impetuous  
    Op 3: succinct  
    Op 4: lewd  
    **Correct Op : 1**
32. PROTRACT (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: retrace  
    Op 2: distract  
    Op 3: curtail  
    Op 4: expose  
    **Correct Op : 3**
33. She used to disparage her neighbour every now and then. (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: please  
    Op 2: praise  
    Op 3: belittle  
    Op 4: denigrate  
    **Correct Op : 2**
34. The leader was pragmatic in her approach to the problem facing the  
    country. (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: indefinite  
    Op 2: vague  
    Op 3: idealistic  
    Op 4: optimistic  
    **Correct Op : 3**
35. The incessant noise of the boring machine made it difficult for us to go to  
    sleep at night. (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: intermittent  
    Op 2: harsh  
    Op 3: soft  
    Op 4: constant  
    **Correct Op : 1**
36. Ram displays enthusiasm whenever he is posed with a problem.  
    (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: eagerness  
    Op 2: weakness  
    Op 3: indifference  
    Op 4: softness  
    **Correct Op : 3**
37. They had an insipid conversation. (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: lively  
    Op 2: argumentative  
    Op 3: loud  
    Op 4: curious  
    **Correct Op : 1**
38. The members thought that the task was feasible. (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: impractical  
    Op 2: impossible  
    Op 3: difficult  
    Op 4: impracticable  
    **Correct Op : 1**
39. I abhor the ideas he sometimes expresses. (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: admire  
    Op 2: respect  
    Op 3: applaud  
    Op 4: appreciate  
    **Correct Op : 1**
40. Like poverty, affluence can sometimes create its own problems.  
    (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: indigence  
    Op 2: opulence  
    Op 3: sorrow  
    Op 4: exuberance  
    Correct Op : 1
41. IMPASSE (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: Resurgence  
    Op 2: Breakthrough  
    Op 3: Continuation  
    Op 4: Combination  
    **Correct Op : 2**
42. VALUABLE (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: Invaluable  
    Op 2: Worthless  
    Op 3: Inferior  
    Op 4: Lowly  
    **Correct Op : 2**
43. SUBSERVIENT (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: Aggressive  
    Op 2: Straightforward  
    Op 3: Dignified  
    Op 4: Supercilious  
    **Correct Op : 3**
44. FRUGAL (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: Copious  
    Op 2: Extravagant  
    Op 3: Generous  
    Op 4: Ostentatious  
    **Correct Op : 2**
45. NIGGARDLY (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: Frugal  
    Op 2: Thrifty  
    Op 3: Stingy  
    Op 4: Generous  
    **Correct Op : 4**
46. QUIESCENT (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: Indifferent  
    Op 2: Troublesome  
    Op 3: Weak  
    Op 4: Unconcerned  
    **Correct Op : 1**
47. PROVOCATION (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: Vocation  
    Op 2: Pacification  
    Op 3: Peace  
    Op 4: Destruction  
    **Correct Op : 2**
48. RUDDY (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: robust  
    Op 2: witty  
    Op 3: wan  
    Op 4: exotic  
    Op 5: creative  
    **Correct Op : 3**
49. PERT (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: polite  
    Op 2: perishable  
    Op 3: moral  
    Op 4: deliberate  
    Op 5: stubborn  
    **Correct Op : 1**
50. BLASÉ (OPPOSITE)  
    Op 1: fiery  
    Op 2: clever  
    Op 3: intriguing  
    Op 4: slim  
    Op 5: ardent  
    **Correct Op : 5**

1.All the history books belonging to the mughal period have been.--------from sanskrit to english.   
a--transferred  
b--dictated  
c--translated  
d---dubbed

answer- c translated

reason-Translate(Because every language can only translate)

### 2.Sacrificing means referring to a)killing merit b)selection on the basis of merit c)encouraging reservation d)none

### Answer- a)Killing merit A sacrifice is a loss or something you give up.

### 3.Egalitarian means? a)characterized by beleif in equality of all people B))characterized by beleif inequality of all people. c)another word for reservation. d)growth

### Answer- a)characterized by beleif in equality of all people

### Egalitarian means supporting or following the idea that all people are equal and should have the same rights and opportunities.

## 4.DISTANCE : MILE a. liquid : pint

## b. weight : scale c. ton : iron

## d. well : water

answer- a. liquid : pint

As mile is a measurement of distance so in the same way  
pint is the measurement of liquid

### 5.what it mean?? Every cloud has silver lining

### .after every bad time there comes a good one...

### cloud refers to Hard times or sorrow. Silver lining refers to success or happiness. So, the complete meaning is; after every hard time, success comes.

### 6.A firework suddenly . . . unexpectedly. (1) fired off (2) went off (3) blew off (4) broke up

### Answer- 3. Blew off

### fire off :- to send something to someone immediately, by a very rapid means. blew off :-To demolish by the force of an explosion so blew off is d answer

### 7.Opposite of SUPRESS (1) stimulate (2) curb (3) allay (4) redress

### Answer- 1. Stimulate

### supress means reduce and stimulate means increase..

### Allay means supress stimulate means to encourage redress means to improve curb means reduce

### 8.choose the opposite ( antonym) of  CONFUSE (1) puzzle (2) orthodox (3) sink (4) gratitude

### answer-(4) gratitude

### gratitude-quality of being thankful puzzle-confusing sink-shrink orthodox-beliefs of religion

### 9.opposite of discreet

### (1) prudent (2) indiscreet (3) careful (4) cautious

### answer- 2) indiscreet

### Synonym: careful,circumspect,cautious,wary,chary,guarded,close-lipped, close-mouthed. Antonym: obstrusive,conspicuous, prominent, noticeable, obvious, pronounced, unmistakable, inescapable, indiscreet

### Q10. Find the correct sentence structure:

### i want ramesh and she to be the captain for the rest of the year. a her to be the captains for the rest of the year. b she to be the captain for the rest of the year. c her as the captains for the rest of the year. d she both be captains for the rest of the year.

### ans - "a" because we want this to be happened in near future.

### 11- passive form of –

### anybody wants to come with me ? a does anybody want to come with me ? b is anybody want to come with me ? c anybody want to come with me ? d anybody wants to come with me ?

### answer-A

### 12-it took me a while to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the new job a adapt b refresh c renew d dismiss

### a. adapt since adapt means 'to become accustomed'. this is the only word that fits into the blank.

### 13. these clothes are very nice,but the are terribly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a ugly b overpriced c desired d adorable

### Ans b. overpriced option (a) cannot be the right answer since it has already been said that the clothes are very nice. option (c) and (d) is incorrect since they are inappropriate

### 14.Fill in the blank with correct preposition

### This brand of TV is quite inferior\_\_\_\_\_ that one. A) than B) to C) with D) over

### ans : (B) to The comparative adjectives , senior,junior,superior,inferior,posterior,anterior,prior are always followed by "TO" instead of "THAN"

### 15.The stenographer is very efficient. He is \_\_\_\_\_\_ to his firm. A) an asset B) a credit C) a blessing D) a boon

### an asset

### asset means valuable person.so option A best suits the sentence.

## 16.synonym of musty

## musty synonym damp or mouldy

synonymn) musty-smelly,stuffy,airless,unventilated,stale,mouldly

## 17.antonym of ignite ignite antonym is extinguish

## ignite mean cause of start burning so antonym extinguish,terminate

antonymn) ignite-extingusih,dampen

## 18- Read the passage carefully and answer the questions carefully.

### SINCE the late 1970s when the technology for sex determination first came into being, sex selective abortion has unleashed a saga of horror. Experts are calling it "sanitised barbarism". Demographic trends indicate the country is fast heading towards a million female foetuses aborted each year.  Although foetal sex determination and sex selection is a criminal offence in India, the practice is rampant. Private clinics with ultrasound machines are doing brisk business. Everywhere, people are paying to know the sex of an unborn child. And paying more to abort the female child. The technology has even reached remote areas through mobile clinics. Dr. Puneet Bedi, obstetrician and specialist in foetal medicine, says these days he hardly sees a family with two daughters. People are getting sex determination done even for the first child, he says.  Spreading like a virus  A recent media workshop on the issue of sex selection and female foeticide brought home the extent of the problem. Held in Agra in February, the workshop was organised by UNICEF, Business Community Foundation, and the Centre for Advocacy and Research. Doctors, social scientists, researchers, activists, bureaucrats, journalists told their stories of what they were doing to fight the problem.  If the 1991 Census showed that two districts had a child sex ratio (number of girls per thousand boys) less than 850; by 2001 it was 51 districts. Child rights activist Dr. Sabu George says foeticide is the most extreme form of violence against women. "Today a girl is several times more likely to be eliminated before birth than die of various causes in the first year. Nature intended the womb to be a safe space. Today, doctors have made it the most unsafe space for the female child," he says. He believes that doctors must be held responsible — "They have aggressively promoted the misuse of technology and legitimised foeticide."  Researchers and scholars use hard-hitting analogy to emphasise the extent of the problem. Dr. Satish Agnihotri, senior IAS officer and scholar who has done extensive research on the issue, calls the technology "a weapon of mass destruction". Dr. Bedi refers to it as genocide: "More than 6 million killed in 20 years. That's the number of Jews killed in the Holocaust."  Related issues  Foeticide is also one of the most common causes of maternal mortality. The sex of the foetus can be determined only around 14-16 weeks. This means most sex selective abortions are late. Abortion after 20 weeks is illegal in India. Donna Fernandes, Vimochana, a Bangalore-based NGO, says foeticide is related to a host of other social problems as varied as privatisation of medical education and dowry. Karnataka has the highest number of private medical colleges. Healthcare turning commodity has led to terrifying consequences. Adds Fernandes, "Wherever green revolution has happened foeticide has increased. With more landholdings and wealth inheritance dowry has increased. Daughters are considered an economic liability. Today, people don't want their daughters to study higher — a more well-educated groom will demand more dowry."  Ironically, as income levels increase, sex determination and sex selection is increasing. The most influential pockets have the worst sex ratios. Take Punjab for instance — 793 girls for every 1,000 boys against the national figure of 927. Or South Delhi — one of the most affluent localities of the Capital — 760. According to Satara-based advocate Varsha Deshpande, small families have come at the cost of the girl child.  In patriarchal States like Rajasthan where infanticide has existed for centuries, this new technology has many takers. Meena Sharma, 27, television journalist from Rajasthan, who did a series of sting operations across four States last year, says, "Today, people want to pretend they are modern and that they do not discriminate between a girl and a boy. Yet, they will not hesitate to quietly go to the next village and get an ultrasound done."  Sharma was determined to expose the widespread malpractice. She travelled with pregnant women as "decoys" across four States and more than 13,000 km to do a series of sting operations. She says more than 100 doctors of the 140 they met were ready to do a sex selective abortion, some as late as the seventh month. "We were shocked at the greed we saw — doctors did not even ask why we wanted to abort, far from dissuading us from doing so," she says.  What's the solution? Varsha Deshpande says the PCPNDT Act (Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques — Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) is very well conceived and easy to use. "We have done 17 sting operations across Maharashtra and got action taken against more than 25 doctors," says Varsha. She adds that other laws for violence against women such as dowry, domestic violence, rape, put the control in the hands of the police which is biased. Therefore, even though the law exists, offenders get away. This law preventing sex determination and sex selection is much easier to use, she says.  Regulating technology  Akhila Sivadas, Centre for Advocacy and Research, Delhi, agrees that the law is very well conceived and the need of the hour is legal literacy to ensure the law is implemented. "The demand and supply debate has been going on for some time. Doctors say there is a social demand and they are only fulfilling it. They argue that social attitudes must change. However, in this case supply fuels demand. Technology will have to be regulated. Technology in the hands of greedy, vested interests, cannot be neutral. There is a law to prevent misuse and we must be able to use it," she says. CFAR is currently partnering with local NGOs in six districts of Rajasthan to help ensure implementation of the law.  On the "demand" side, experts such as Dr. Agnihotri argue that women's participation in workforce, having disposable incomes and making a contribution to larger society will make a difference to how women are seen. Youth icons and role models such as Sania Mirza are making an impact, he says.  Others feel there needs to be widespread visible contempt and anger in society against this "genocide" — "the kind we saw against the Nithari killings," says Dr. Bedi. "Today nobody can say female foeticide is not their problem." Time we all did our bit to help save the girl child. Time's running out. 1)what does the word 'sanitised' imply in the 1st para of passage? a)unforgivable b)legtimate c)free from dirt d)none of these

### Answer-b 2)which to people suggest 2 similar problem a)agnihotri and george b)bedi and agnihotri c)george and bedi d)george and sivadas

### Answer-d 3)which demand does the author refer to in para 5 a)demand for principled doctor b)demand for high income jobs for women c)demand for youths d)demand for sex determination and demand

### Answer- b

### 19- Read the passage carefully and answer the questions carefully.

### The great event of the New York cultural season of 1882 was the visit of the sixty-two-year-old English philosopher and social commentator Herbert Spencer. Nowhere did Spencer have a larger or more enthusiastic following than in the United States, where such works as “Social Statics” and “The Data of Ethics” were celebrated as powerful justifications for laissez-faire capitalism. Competition was preordained; its result was progress; and any institution that stood in the way of individual liberties was violating the natural order. “Survival of the fittest”—a phrase that Charles Darwin took from Spencer—made free competition a social as well as a natural law. Andrew Carnegie admired Spencer enormously and attributed to him the decisive metaphysical epiphany of his life: “I remember that light came as in a flood and all was clear. . . . I had found the truth of evolution. ‘All is well since all grows better’ became my motto, my true source of comfort.” Thanks to Spencer, Victorian capitalists knew that nature was on their side. Spencer had not come to America to give lectures or to boost his book sales. He detested public speaking, and he no longer needed money, thanks to the immense popularity of his books. A lifelong hypochondriac, he had come for his health, to reinvigorate his “greatly disordered nervous system,” and he withstood all inducements to what he called “social excitement.” But the press of distinguished American Spencerians was too great to resist, and he agreed to a farewell banquet at Delmonico’s on November 9th.  Senators, captains of industry, and professors were there in force, vying with each other in the fulsomeness of their praise. The former Secretary of State William Evarts said that Spencer was the smartest man in the world: “We recognize in the breadth of your knowledge, such knowledge as is useful to your race, a greater comprehension than any living man has presented to our generation.” The Union Army general Carl Schurz declared that there would have been no Civil War if the South had been adequately instructed in Spencer’s principles of individual liberty. And the president of Columbia, Frederick Barnard, announced that Herbert Spencer was “not only the profoundest thinker of our time, but the most capacious and most powerful intellect of all time.” The Delmonico’s dinner, however, ended in disaster. Instead of graciously bathing in the torrents of tribute, Spencer told his admirers that they had got him seriously wrong. He did not approve of the culture of American capitalism, and, while he admired its material achievements, he was concerned that, for Americans, work had become a pathological obsession. Americans were endangering their mental and physical health through overwork, and many were turning gray before their time—ten years earlier than the British, Spencer believed. America needed “a revised ideal of life,” he said, and it was time to “preach the gospel of relaxation.” He went on, “Life is not for learning, nor is life for working, but learning and working are for life.” Having administered that slap to the face of national virtue, Spencer steamed off back to England. Spencer was, arguably, the single most influential systematic thinker of the nineteenth century, but his influence, compared with that of Darwin, Marx, or Mill, was short-lived. In 1937, the Harvard sociologist Talcott Parsons asked, “Who now reads Spencer?” Seventy years later, the question remains pertinent, even if no one now reads Talcott Parsons, either. In his day, Spencer was the greatest of philosophical hedgehogs: his popularity stemmed from the fact that he had one big, easily grasped idea and a mass of more particular ideas that supposedly flowed from the big one. The big idea was evolution, but, while Darwin applied it to species change, speculating about society and culture only with reluctance, Spencer saw evolution working everywhere. “This law of organic progress is the law of all progress,” he wrote, “whether it be in the development of the Earth, in the development of Life upon its surface, in the development of Society, of Government, of Manufactures, of Commerce, of Language, Literature, Science, [or] Art.” Spencer has been tagged as a social Darwinist, but it would be more correct to think of Darwin as a biological Spencerian. Spencer was very well known as an evolutionist long before Darwin’s “On the Origin of Species” was published, in 1859, and people who had limited interest in the finches of the Galápagos had a great interest in whether the state should provide for the poor or whether it was right to colonize India. William James once ungenerously remarked that Spencer was “the philosopher whom those who have no other philosopher can appreciate.” He was appropriated by a wide variety of readers, often with conflicting agendas—free marketeers, positivists, Indian and Japanese nationalists. They all had their understandings of Spencer and they all differed. Mark Francis, in “Herbert Spencer and the Invention of Modern Life” (Cornell; $45)—the first full-scale intellectual biography of Spencer since J. D. Y. Peel’s fine “Herbert Spencer: The Evolution of a Sociologist” (1971)—is determined to put an end to the confusion. He thinks that he has discovered the philosophical grounds of Spencer’s true coherence, and he hands out academic demerits to the commentators who have missed the underlying unities of Spencer’s scientific, philosophical, ethical, psychological, sociological, and political writings. Still, for the most part the misreaders should be forgiven. Over almost half a century of furious writing, Spencer continually reworked and reconfigured his views, copying and pasting chunks of text from the eighteen-fifties into volumes published in the eighteen-seventies and eighties. How, then, to get Spencer right? One suggestion comes from Spencer himself: if you want to understand the origin and lineage of his ideas, you should understand where he came from and how he was formed. He put his immense talent and energy into his philosophical and political works but his genius into his “Autobiography,” a work more than a thousand pages long, on which he labored intermittently during the last two decades of his life. This is where Spencer wished people to go when they wanted to grasp how his philosophical system came to be and how its parts related to one another. 1)according to author y was spencer so popular in 19th century a)he supported capitalism b)he extended drawns theory of evaluation in the large extend c)he had 1 broad and sinple idea and many specific idea followed from it d)he was a friend of parsons

### c ( refer to para 2 line 23) 2)what must have been the most likely response/reaction of newyork audience to spencer's talk in 1882? a)vindication b)surprise c)happiness d)depression

### 2- b surprise

### 20- Read the passage carefully and answer the questions carefully.

### Sixty years ago, on the evening of August 14, 1947, a few hours before Britain’s Indian Empire was formally divided into the nation-states of India and Pakistan, Lord Louis Mountbatten and his wife, Edwina, sat down in the viceregal mansion in New Delhi to watch the latest Bob Hope movie, “My Favorite Brunette.” Large parts of the subcontinent were descending into chaos, as the implications of partitioning the Indian Empire along religious lines became clear to the millions of Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs caught on the wrong side of the border. In the next few months, some twelve million people would be uprooted and as many as a million murdered. But on that night in mid-August the bloodbath—and the fuller consequences of hasty imperial retreat—still lay in the future, and the Mountbattens probably felt they had earned their evening’s entertainment. Mountbatten, the last viceroy of India, had arrived in New Delhi in March, 1947, charged with an almost impossible task. Irrevocably enfeebled by the Second World War, the British belatedly realized that they had to leave the subcontinent, which had spiralled out of their control through the nineteen-forties. But plans for brisk disengagement ignored messy realities on the ground. Mountbatten had a clear remit to transfer power to the Indians within fifteen months. Leaving India to God, or anarchy, as Mohandas Gandhi, the foremost Indian leader, exhorted, wasn’t a political option, however tempting. Mountbatten had to work hard to figure out how and to whom power was to be transferred. The dominant political party, the Congress Party, took inspiration from Gandhi in claiming to be a secular organization, representing all four hundred million Indians. But many Muslim politicians saw it as a party of upper-caste Hindus and demanded a separate homeland for their hundred million co-religionists, who were intermingled with non-Muslim populations across the subcontinent’s villages, towns, and cities. Eventually, as in Palestine, the British saw partition along religious lines as the quickest way to the exit. But sectarian riots in Punjab and Bengal dimmed hopes for a quick and dignified British withdrawal, and boded ill for India’s assumption of power. Not surprisingly, there were some notable absences at the Independence Day celebrations in New Delhi on August 15th. Gandhi, denouncing freedom from imperial rule as a “wooden loaf,” had remained in Calcutta, trying, with the force of his moral authority, to stop Hindus and Muslims from killing each other. His great rival Mohammed Ali Jinnah, who had fought bitterly for a separate homeland for Indian Muslims, was in Karachi, trying to hold together the precarious nation-state of Pakistan. Nevertheless, the significance of the occasion was not lost on many. While the Mountbattens were sitting down to their Bob Hope movie, India’s constituent assembly was convening in New Delhi. The moment demanded grandiloquence, and Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhi’s closest disciple and soon to be India’s first Prime Minister, provided it. “Long years ago, we made a tryst with destiny,” he said. “At the stroke of the midnight hour, while the world sleeps, India will awaken to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance.” Posterity has enshrined this speech, as Nehru clearly intended. But today his quaint phrase “tryst with destiny” resonates ominously, so enduring have been the political and psychological scars of partition. The souls of the two new nation-states immediately found utterance in brutal enmity. In Punjab, armed vigilante groups, organized along religious lines and incited by local politicians, murdered countless people, abducting and raping thousands of women. Soon, India and Pakistan were fighting a war—the first of three—over the disputed territory of Kashmir. Gandhi, reduced to despair by the seemingly endless cycle of retaliatory mass murders and displacement, was shot dead in January, 1948, by a Hindu extremist who believed that the father of the Indian nation was too soft on Muslims. Jinnah, racked with tuberculosis and overwork, died a few months later, his dream of a secular Pakistan apparently buried with him. Many of the seeds of postcolonial disorder in South Asia were sown much earlier, in two centuries of direct and indirect British rule, but, as book after book has demonstrated, nothing in the complex tragedy of partition was inevitable. In “Indian Summer” (Henry Holt; $30), Alex von Tunzelmann pays particular attention to how negotiations were shaped by an interplay of personalities. Von Tunzelmann goes on a bit too much about the Mountbattens’ open marriage and their connections to various British royals, toffs, and fops, but her account, unlike those of some of her fellow British historians, isn’t filtered by nostalgia. She summarizes bluntly the economic record of the British overlords, who, though never as rapacious and destructive as the Belgians in the Congo, damaged agriculture and retarded industrial growth in India through a blind faith in the “invisible hand” that supposedly regulated markets. Von Tunzelmann echoes Edmund Burke’s denunciation of the East India Company when she terms the empire’s corporate forerunner a “beast” whose “only object was money”; and she reminds readers that, in 1877, the year that Queen Victoria officially became Empress of India, a famine in the south killed five million people even as the Queen’s viceroy remained adamant that famine relief was a misguided policy. Politically, too, British rule in India was deeply conservative, limiting Indian access to higher education, industry, and the civil service. Writing in the New York Tribune in the mid-nineteenth century, Karl Marx predicted that British colonials would prove to be the “unconscious tool” of a “social revolution” in a subcontinent stagnating under “Oriental despotism.” As it turned out, the British, while restricting an educated middle class, empowered a multitude of petty Oriental despots. (In 1947, there were five hundred and sixty-five of these feudatories, often called maharajas, running states as large as Belgium and as small as Central Park.)

### 1)in the view of author what is the phrase "tryst with destiny" symbolize today? a)a celebration of indian independence  b)an inspirational quote c)a reminder of gandhi's assassination d) a symbol of ills of partion

### 1 - d) a symbol of ills of partion

### 2)why was gandhi assassinated? a)bcoz he was favouring muslims b)his assassin thought he was partial to muslims c)he got killed in the violence after partition  d)none of above

### 2 - b)his assassin thought he was partial to muslims 3)what does the author imply about the future of pakistan? a)it becomes a secular country b)it becomes unsecular c)it is unprosperous d)it becomes arough state

### 3 - b)it becomes unsecular

### 4)the author persists on taking about the "Bob hope movie" in article. y? a)bcoz the movie was classin on 1947 b)he thinks it caused the partion of sub-continent c)he uses it to show the apathy of britishers to sub-continent d)it was mountbatten's favourite movie

### 4 - c)he uses it to show the apathy of britishers to sub-continent

### 21.My accountant advised me that one of the best way to \_\_\_\_\_ paying taxes was to set up an offshore bank account. a get away with-----(answer) b get by with c get down to d get around

### 22.Either the committee on course design or the committee on college operations \_\_\_\_\_\_ these matters. a decide b decide on  c decide in  d decides (answer)

### 23.We were no \_\_\_\_\_ than a man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his own house. a more shy , will be b less shy , would be c shyer , would be d more shyer , would have been

### Option B. Because there is no word like Shyer exists. More shy and less shy is the comparative degree of shy. Here the first line uses "were" so the sentence can not have "will be". so it will have "would be". So option B is correct answer.

### 24.Put the correct form of tense-

### i\_\_\_\_\_\_ just one proper meal since yesterday morning. a had b ate c have had d would have eaten

### c) have had "Have had" is using the verb have in the present perfect tense.

### 25. find the error in the part of the sentence-

### (A) The whole thing moves/ (B) around the concept of building a small dynamic/(C) organization into a larger one. / (D) No error.  Option a) A b) B c) C d) D

### Answer Should be (c) Reason; Organization into a larger one ......there will be Large one not larger one Correct sentence will be The whole thing moves around the concept of building a small dynamic organization into a large one.

### 26.Countries which still undergoing the economic processes known as developing countries Option a) Were, are b) Are, were c) Are, are (answer) d) Is, are e) Are ,is

### Answer Should be (c) Countries which ARE still undergoing the economic processes ARE known as developing countries.

### 27.Select the word which is OPPOSITE in the meaning of the given word: INDISCREET  a) Reliable  b) Honest  c) Prudent  d) Stupid

### Answer c) Prudent

## 28. Opposite meaning of ENDORSE

Answer endorse antonym is oppose

## 29. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word . : SAGACIOUS (OPPOSITE) Op 1: foolish Op 2: bitter Op 3: voracious Op 4: veracious Op 5: fallacious Correct Op : 1

### 30. Select the word or phrase which fits each definition. : A person who readily believes others. Op 1: Creditable Op 2: Credible Op 3: Credulous Op 4: Sensitive Op 5: Sensible Correct Op : 3

### 31. Select the word or phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given word. : VORACIOUS Op 1: Wild Op 2: Hungry Op 3: Angry Op 4: Quick Op 5:  Correct Op : 2

### Q32. Directions: In the following question a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence there are four ways of phrasing the underlined part. Choose the answer that expresses most effectively what is presented in the original sentence. The boss was very displeased for my conduct. (1) on my conduct  (2) to my conduct (3) at my conduct  (4) in my conduct

### Answer (3) at my conduct

### 33.pick one odd word from these words 1.fair 2.pair 3.hair

### 4 Chair

### Answer 4 Chair