

Grammar and Vocabulary based on XAT and SNAP

Number of Questions : 35

CEX-0503/18

Directions for questions 1 and 2: Select the most suitable synonym for the underlined word in the sentences given below.

- He was forced to change his college as he was badgered by the obscene comments of the seniors.
(a) balked (b) attenuated
(c) pestered (d) barbed
- Mrs. Smith became cantankerous old lady after the death of her entire family in the car accident.
(a) crestfallen (b) disconcerted
(c) canny (d) irascible

Directions for questions 3 and 4: Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

- FRUGALITY
(a) Foolishness (b) Extremity
(c) Enthusiasm (d) Economy
- HARBINGER
(a) Messenger (b) Steward
(c) Herald (d) Pilot

Directions for questions 5 and 6: In each of the following questions, there is a certain relation between two given words on one side of :: and one word is given on another side of :: _____. Choose the suitable word to be put on the other side from the given alternatives.

- Cavil : Quibble :: Abate : ?
(a) Increase (b) Magnify
(c) Revive (d) Ebb
(e) Justify
- Allay : Worsen :: Pan : ?
(a) Criticize (b) Moderate
(c) Disparage (d) Censure
(e) Praise

- ink: pen: paper
(a) watch: dial: strap
(b) book: paper: words
(c) farmer: plough: field
(d) colour: brush: canvas

Direction for question 8: In the following sentence, part of the sentence is underlined. The answer-choices offer four ways of phrasing the underlined part. If you think the original sentence is better than the alternatives, choose (a), which merely repeats the underlined part; otherwise choose one of the alternatives.

- Although absolute justice being unattainable, that much justice as we need for all practical use is attainable by all those who make it their aim.
(a) being unattainable, that much justice as we need for all practical use is attainable
(b) be unattainable, as much justice as we need for all practical use is attainable
(c) being unattainable, as much justice as we need for all practical use is attainable
(d) be unattainable, as much justice we need for all practical use is attainable

Directions for questions 9 to 11: In the following sentences, one word or a phrase is used wrongly. Choose the word that must be changed or modified or deleted to make the sentence correct. There might be sentences without any errors too.

- The committee **came to** a decision **to discuss** in detail **about** assorted problems that people have been facing for **a long time**.
(a) came to (b) to discuss
(c) about (d) a long time

10. I know you may not **see eye to eye** with the philosophy of Ramkrishna but you must admit that he **had had** tremendous **influence over** a great many followers.
 (a) see eye to eye (b) had had
 (c) influence over (d) no error
11. The Principal **inquired with** the students if they would like their teacher **to repeat** the lesson **again**.
 (a) inquired with (b) to repeat
 (c) again (d) no error
- Directions for questions 12 to 19:** Each of the questions below contains one or more blank spaces indicating an omitted word(s) or phrase(s). Beneath the sentence are five words or set of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank space that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.
12. The impact _____ the crash tossed the driver _____ the wall, but he managed to survive because of the safety gear _____ his clothes.
 (a) upon, across, by
 (b) from, in, over
 (c) from, by, below
 (d) of, in, from
 (e) of, over, underneath
13. Raj wanted to argue _____ a matter _____ the judge, but due to shortage _____ time the case was put off till May.
 (a) for, by, of (b) in, with, of
 (c) for, by, in (d) about, with, of
 (e) about, of, at
14. The eccentric painter, sitting on a _____, often put his _____ on the ground, scratched the _____ of his mouth with the back of his brush and stroked the _____ of the suit he hired from a soldier.
 (a) palette, pallet, palette, palate
 (b) pallet, palate, palette, palette
 (c) pallette, palette, palate, palette
 (d) pallet, palette, palate, palette
 (e) palette, palate, pallet, palette
15. The _____ for money makes the black marketers of Las Vegas gamble in the business of enticing _____, _____ men into the deep labyrinths of flesh trade in order to _____ their income.
 (a) luster, lustful, illustrious, illustrate
 (b) lust, lustful, illustrious, legalize
 (c) lust, lusty, illustrious, illustrate
 (d) lust, lustful, illustrious, lustrate
 (e) luster, lusty, illustrious, illustrate
16. While on a trekking spree, the amateur mountaineer had bitten off more than he could chew. He had chosen a / an _____ patch to trek, which caused him to reach the base camp much later than the rest.
 (a) penchant
 (b) revive
 (c) acclivitous
 (d) proclivitous
 (e) rocky
17. wolf, meeting withlamb astray fromfold, resolved not to lay violent hands on him, but to find some plea to justify tolambwolf's right to eat him.
 (a) a, a, the, the, the
 (b) the, a, the, a, the
 (c) a, a, a, the, the
 (d) the, the, the, the, the
 (e) the, a, the, a, a
18. bat who fell uponground and was caught byweasel pleaded to be spared his life.weasel refused, saying that he was by nature enemy of all birds.bat assured him that he was notbird, but mouse, and thus was set free.
 (a) a, the, a, the, the, the, the, a
 (b) a, the, a, the, a, the, a, a
 (c) the, a, a, the, the, a, the, the
 (d) a, the, a, the, the, the, a, a
 (e) the, a, a, a, the, the, a, a

19. He got next morning, to be sure, and had his meals usual, though he ate and had more, I am afraid, than his usual supply of rum, for he helped himself the bar, scowling and blowing his nose, and no one dared cross him.

- (a) down, like, a little, out of, out, to
- (b) down, as, little, of, out, to
- (c) downstairs, as, little, out of, out of, through
- (d) downstairs, like, a little, out, of, to
- (e) down, like, a little, of, of, through

Directions for questions 20 and 21: Fill in the blanks and choose the correct definition for the punctuation.

20. _____ is used to indicate possession.
- (a) Hyphen
 - (b) Apostrophe
 - (c) Semi Colon
 - (d) Period
21. _____ is used to mark the end of declarative and imperative sentences.
- (a) Semicolon
 - (b) Comma
 - (c) Dash
 - (d) Period

Directions for questions 22 to 24: A sentence has been divided into four parts. One of the parts is erroneous. Mark that part as your answer. If there is no error in the sentence, mark (e) as your answer.

22. Informed consumer (a) / choice demands that a mechanism (b) / for mandatory labelling of (c) / genetically modified foods be put in place. (d) / No error (e)
23. The maelstrom of drug-related (a) / violence that is engulfing Mexico (b) / has produced exaggerated, sometime xenophobic alarm (c) / in parts of the United States. (d) / No error (e)
24. Unless US starts (a) / working together with (b) / its neighbours, the next decade will see (c) / an irretrievable shrinkage in its capability. (d) / No error (e)

Directions for questions 25 and 26: Which is the correct proverb?

25. (a) Sleeping dogs tell lies
(b) Dogs sleeping lie till late
(c) Lie sleeping dogs till the dawn comes
(d) Let the sleeping dogs lie
26. (a) A fool is always parted from his money
(b) A fool and his money are parted easily
(c) Money and the fool must part ways
(d) You can always part a fool from his money

Directions for questions 27 to 30: Each question below consists of a word, followed by four words. Choose the word that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word in the question. Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is the best.

27. Fatuous
(a) Insensate (b) Wise
(c) Anxious (d) Beneficial
28. Callow
(a) Mature (b) Jeune
(c) Puerile (d) Callous
29. Exodus
(a) Influx (b) Home-coming
(c) Return (d) Restoration
30. Equanimity
(a) Resentment (b) Dubiousness
(c) Duplicity (d) Excitement
31. Pick out the right sentences.
1. We waited one and a half hour.
2. I have done a mistake.
3. Which is the biggest city of the world?
4. I have told you all that I know.
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 and 4
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All

32. Choose the sentence where the underlined word is used appropriately.
- (a) We have swam for over an hour.
 - (b) Have you drank your milk?
 - (c) Have you got a more better idea?
 - (d) Has either of your friends agreed to help?
33. Choose the best construction.
- (a) I wouldn't run away if I see a spider.
 - (b) I wouldn't have run away if I see a spider.
 - (c) I wouldn't run away if I saw a spider.
 - (d) I will not run away if I had seen a spider.

Direction for question 34: Find the Odd one out from the group of words.

34. (a) Bludgeon (b) Dragon
(c) Blackjack (d) Order

Direction for question 35: Choose the correct meaning of the following idiom

35. If someone said, "You are the bomb!" she or he probably would be telling you:
- (a) You have a bad temper
 - (b) You are a war weapon
 - (c) You are exceptional and/or wonderful.
 - (d) You are dangerous

Answers and Explanations

1	c	2	d	3	d	4	c	5	d	6	e	7	d	8	b	9	c	10	d
11	c	12	e	13	d	14	d	15	b	16	c	17	a	18	d	19	b	20	b
21	d	22	e	23	c	24	e	25	d	26	b	27	b	28	a	29	a	30	d
31	b	32	d	33	c	34	d	35	c										

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| <p>1. c The meaning of 'badgered' in the present context is annoyed or pestered.</p> <p>2. d The meaning of 'cantankerous' is often angry, or annoyed. 'Irascible' means the same.</p> <p>3. d 'Frugality' refers to the quality of being economical.</p> <p>4. c 'Harbinger' means anything that shows a future event or an omen. So, 'herald' is its synonym.</p> <p>5. d 'Cavil' and 'quibble' share a synonymous relationship with each other. They both mean to argue about small unimportant things. Similarly, 'abate' and 'ebb' are also synonyms of each other as they both mean to lessen, grow or cause to grow less.</p> <p>6. e Just as 'allay', meaning to soothe, is the opposite of 'worsen', 'pan', which means to criticize, is the opposite of praise.</p> <p>7. d Like 'ink' is used in a pen to further use it on a paper, 'colour' is used on a brush to further use it on a canvas.</p> <p>8. b (a) should have 'as much justice' instead of 'that much justice'. (c) should have 'justice be unattainable' instead of 'justice being unattainable'. (d) should have 'as' before 'we need'. Therefore, option (b) is the correct choice.</p> <p>9. c When you discuss things, you discuss them and not about them. So, about should be deleted from there.</p> <p>10. d There is no error in the sentence.</p> <p>11. c 'again' is redundant with 'repeat'.</p> <p>12. e The correct preposition to be used will impact is 'of' because the sentence means that the impact has been caused by the crash. So, options (a), (b) and (c) are negated. A person cannot be tossed in the wall, he will be tossed 'over' the wall 'over' means across. So, option (d) is also negated. Hence, option (e) is the answer.</p> | <p>13. d 'About' is used to indicate the object of something said or done. So, one argues 'about' something. One argue 'with' someone. So, second blank will take 'with'. 'Of' is used to indicate cause. So, the third blank will take 'of'. Hence, option (d) is the answer.</p> <p>14. d 'Palate' is the roof of the mouth in vertebrate animals, separating the mouth from the passages of the nose. 'Palette' is a flat piece of wood, plastic, etc., used by artists as a surface on which they mix their paints. 'Pallet' is a narrow hard bed or straw-filled mattress. 'Pallete' is one of the rounded armor plates at the armpits of a suit of armor</p> <p>15. b Lust - craving
Lustful - Excited or driven by lust
Illustrious - socially prominent; has earned a place in the society.
Legalize - to make legal
Lustrate - purify
Lustre - shine
Illustrate - make clear, giving example within in language or by drawing pictures.</p> <p>16. c 'Acclivitous', which means sloping upward or rising, fills the blank correctly. 'Rocky' does not suit the context as all mountains whether steep or not are rocky. 'Proclivitous' means doing something regularly.</p> <p>17. a The given sentence begins with an indefinite article 'a' that should be placed before 'wolf'. Similarly, 'a lamb' follows. The next blank requires a definite article 'the' as the 'wolf' mentioned previously has gone astray from that particular 'fold' in which it was kept. The next two blanks each require the article 'the' as the 'wolf' and the 'lamb' talked about are the ones introduced in the beginning of the sentence.</p> <p>18. d 'A' should come in the first and the third blank as it introduces some 'bat' and some 'weasel' being talked about in the sentence. The second blank should have 'the' before ground. 'The' will fit in the fourth and the sixth blank as it modifies the nouns 'bat' and 'weasel' already mentioned in the sentence. Enemy is preceded by 'the' in the fifth blank. The last two blanks will have 'a' before bird and mouse respectively as bird and mouse here refer to the general class of birds and mice and not some particular bird and mouse.</p> |
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| <p>19. b 'As' would fit in the second blank as 'like usual' is incorrect. 'Like' is used to compare two things while 'as' is used to compare two actions. The last two blanks will have 'out' and 'to' respectively. One blows 'out' one's nose and 'dared' has to be followed by 'to' here. This eliminates the rest of the options. Other words in option B also fit in the given sentence. 'Little' is used in the sense of negligible and 'help of the bar' means to take things from the bar. Hence, option B is the correct answer.</p> <p>20. b 'Apostrophe' is used as the marking of possessive case (as in the cat's whiskers).</p> <p>21. d 'Period' is used to mark the end of declarative and imperative sentences. (Hand in the poster essays no later than noon on Friday.)</p> <p>22. e The sentence is correct.</p> <p>23. c 'Sometimes' is the correct word to be used in this sentence.</p> <p>24. e The capability of US is being talked about. Hence 'its' is the correct pronoun. The sentence is correct.</p> <p>25. d "Let the sleeping dogs lie" means 'do not instigate trouble .'</p> <p>26. b " A fool and his money are parted easily" means that foolish people lose wealth easily .</p> | <p>27. b 'Fatuous' means foolish, 'wise' is the correct antonym.</p> <p>28. a 'Callow' means without experience of the world, 'mature' is the opposite. 'Jejune' means naive and 'puerile' means childish.</p> <p>29. a 'Exodus' means departure or immigration of usually a large number of people, 'influx' means act of flowing in, thus, option (a) is the right answer.</p> <p>30. d 'Equanimity' means mental or emotional stability. Hence, option (d) 'excitement' would be the right answer.</p> <p>31. b 1 should be 'We waited for one and a half hours' and 2 should be 'I have made a mistake.'</p> <p>32. d Sentences (a) and (b) are incorrect. The correct verb forms are '<i>been swimming</i>' and '<i>drunk</i>.' Sentence (c) is incorrect because '<i>better</i>' is a superlative and does not need '<i>more</i>' modifying it. 'Either' takes a singular verb. Hence, option (d) is correct.</p> <p>33. c The "if" clause is in past tense, so the following clause has to be in past tense.</p> <p>34. d The common element implied in a, b and c is the use of violence to get your job done. 'Order' is the only odd one out.</p> <p>35. c "You are a bomb" means exceptionally wonderful.</p> |
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