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AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR & LANGUAGE

A tremendous importance is attached to English Language in competitive exams of today. The cut-throat competition prevailing around the aspirants tell a significant tale. Hence, it becomes indispensable to prepare yourself in the best possible way, otherwise the goal remains a distant dream. A language is nothing but a meticulous arrangement of words. As an expert sculptor carves the stones in a skilled manner to give a magnificent appearance to his/her creation, in the similar way, an expert linguist arranges words suitably. This art of arrangement comes from true knowledge of grammar and collection of words. The expertise is had by continuous perspiration. If one perspires in a true way, the inspiration comes in a natural way. Then there is no deviation from the destination. If you sweat on a wrong path, it comes to no fruition. Keeping in view the orientation and dedication of our readers and weightage assigned to English Language, we provide the A to Z of English Grammar. A well arranged collection of subject matter suffice your need and satiate your quest for a true guide. Hopefully. You get benefitted to a great extent in your pursuit of realising the long cherished goal.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Subject-Verb agreement is based on two basic rules.

RULE 1

SUBJECT is SINGULAR — VERB is SINGULAR

Example:

He writes poem.
↓ ↓

Sing. Sub. Sing. Verb
Vinay goes to office.
↓ ↓

Sing. Sub. Sing. Verb

Exception:

(i) With I, excluding am and was, there is always a Plural subject.

(ii) You always takes a Plural subject.

RULE 2

SUBJECT is PLURAL — VERB is PLURAL

Example:

They are riding a bicycle.
↓ ↓

Plural Sub. Plural Verb

We are planning to visit Canada.
↓ ↓

Plural Sub. Plural Verb

In general, the *number* and *person* of any Finite Verb are corresponding to the *number* and *person* of the *subject*.

Example:

They play.
↓ ↓

Plural Sub. Finite Verb

She plays.
↓ ↓

Plural Sub. Finite Verb

Here in (i), play is a Finite Verb, where 'They' is a plural subject in the plural form.

But in (ii), plays is a Finite Verb, where it is with the singular subject 'She' and in singular form.

Subjects and Verbs must agree with one another in number (singular or plural). Thus, if a subject is singular, its Verb must also be singular, if a subject is plural, its Verb must also be plural.

Important Rules

1. If the subject of a sentence is singular noun, then it takes a singular verb.

Examples:

Kate is always punctual.
↓ ↓

Sing. Noun Sing. Verb
A visitor has come to see us.
↓ ↓

Sing. Noun Sing. Verb

2. If two singular nouns are joined with *and*, then the verb is plural.

Examples :

Rahul and Anita have gone home.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Sing. Noun Sing. Noun Plural Verb
A computer and a printer have been installed.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Sing. Noun Sing. Noun Plural Noun

3. If two singular nouns are joined with *and*, but before them there is *each / every*, etc., then it takes a singular verb.

Examples:

Each officer and each manager is invited.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
each Sing. Noun each Sing. Noun Sing. Verb

Many were invited but a few have

↓

↓

Subject Plural Verb

attended the ceremony.

12. After – *Both of / A few of / Few of / Many of*, etc., the noun or pronoun is plural, which is followed by a plural verb.

Examples:

Many of the visitors are European.

↓

↓

Noun Plural Verb

13. After – *Many / A great many / A good many*, etc., the noun is always plural, which is followed by a plural verb.

Example:

A great many girls are swimming in the pool.

↓

↓

Noun Plural verb

But there is an exception.

t After 'Many a', both the noun and verb in a sentence are always singular.

Example:

Many a song is soothing.

↓

↓

Sing. Noun Sing. Verb

14. After – *A number of / A large number*, etc. the noun is plural, which is followed by a plural verb.

Examples:

A number of students have taken the test.

↓

↓

Plural Noun Plural Verb

But, there is an exception.

After – *The number of*, however, the noun is plural, the verb is always singular.

Examples:

The number of low-floor buses is increasing in Delhi.

↓

↓

Plural Singular
Noun Verb

15. After – *Some / Some of / All / All of / Enough / Most / Most of / A great deal of / Lots of / A lot of / Plenty of*, etc., if there is a countable noun, it is always a plural one and also the verb is plural.

Examples:

All men

↓

↓

Plural Noun Plural Verb

Lots of actors were present in the show.

↓

↓

Plural Noun Plural Verb

16. After – *Half of / One third of / Two thirds of / Three fourths of*, etc. if the noun is countable, it is always a plural and also the verb is plural.

Example:

Half of the workers

are on strike today.

↓

↓

Plural Noun Plural Verb

t But, the exception is – If the noun is uncountable, it is always singular and the verb is also singular.

Example:

Three fourths of the majority

has been elected.

↓

↓

Singular Noun Singular verb

17. After – *More than one*, there is always a singular noun followed by singular verb.

Example:

More than one hall

is booked.

↓

↓

Sing. Noun Sing. Verb

But, there is an exception.

t Look at the construction: After – *More + Plural Noun + than one*, the verb is always plural.

Example:

More workers than one are late.

↓

↓

Plural Noun Plural Verb

18. If *There / It* is used as introductory subjects in a sentence, then the verb with *There* is decided considering the usage of *number* and *person* of the noun that comes after *There*.

Example:

There was a tiger in the village.

↓

↓

Singular verb Singular noun

There were two tigers in the village.

↓

↓

Plural Verb Plural Noun

19. If with the construction: *Numerical + Plural Noun*, there is any definite *unit / distance / weight / height*, etc., then the verb is always singular.

Example:

Ten thousand rupees is a good amount.

↓

↓

Numerical Plural noun Singular verb

Five tons of rice is enough for my family.

↓

↓

Numerical Plural noun Singular verb

But there is an exception.

t If it refers to different units in the construction of *Numerical Adjective + Plural Noun*, then it takes a plural verb.

Example:

Fifty thousand rupees have been spent for the

↓

↓

Numerical Plural noun Plural verb
construction.

Apples are sold at sixty rupees a kg.

↓
per

6. To show the whole class of common noun we can use 'A' before a common noun.

For example,

A bird has two wings.

A monkey have a tail.

i.e. All birds have two wings.

All monkeys have a tail.

But, common noun like *Man* and *Woman* do not follow the above rule.

For example,

A man is moral. —wrong

Man is moral. —correct

7. Sometimes at the place of 'an' we can use article 'A'

For example,

Sita was seen a bed.

↓

on

Kumar went a hunting.

↓

on

8. If we put article 'A' before plural number the forthcoming noun becomes singular.

For example,

A five day match.

A ten mile walk.

A fifteen man committee.

But,

Five days match.

Ten miles walk.

Fifteen men committee.

9. 'A' is used before these words because they have the sound of consonant in their first letters.

For example,

A university. A union.

A unique film. A European.

A one-rupee note. A one-eyed person.

A one-act play. A one-sided decision.

10. If noun is placed after such, quite, rather, how etc., we use 'A' before that noun.

For example,

I have never seen such girl in my life.
—wrong

I have never seen such a girl in my life.
—correct

Roma is quite dull girl. —wrong

Roma is quite a dull girl. —correct

11. If these words are used in singular, we use 'A' before them.

Noise, Lie, Hole, Headache etc.

For example,

The pupil makes noise in the class. —wrong

The pupil makes a noise in the class.
—correct

Joydeb always tells lie. —wrong

Joydeb always tells a lie. —correct

USE OF 'AN'

1. Vowel starting nouns or words take An before them.

For example,

Siddharth is intelligent boy. —wrong

Siddharth is an intelligent boy. —correct

The President made appeal for the poor. —wrong

The President made an appeal for the poor.
—correct

2. An is used before some H starting words in which H is not pronounced.

For example,

An honest man

An hour

An heir

An honourable person

An homage to the dead

3. If H, L, M, N, F, R, S, X, are the first letters of abbreviations, we use An before them.

For example,

An M.A.

An L.L.B. Student

An F.R.C.S. girl

An N.C.C. team

An H.S. school

An x-ray clinic

THE OMISSION OF INDEFINITE ARTICLES

1. Indefinite articles can not be practiced two times for the same noun in the same sentence.

For example,

Vivekanand was a saint and a hero. —wrong

Vivekanand was a saint and hero. —correct

But,

Vivekanand was both a saint and a hero.—correct

Sameer is neither a poet nor a writer. —correct

Anand is either a poet or a singer. —correct

Rupali is not only a philosopher but also a critic.
—correct

2. Indefinite article should not be used before the name of meals.

For example,

Robin was present at a dinner. —wrong

Robin was present at dinner. —correct

But,

It was tasteful dinner. —wrong

It was a tasteful dinner. —correct

That was very nice break fast. —wrong

That was a very nice break fast. —correct

So, in the case of adjective indefinite article must be used.

3. A or An should not be used before material noun.

For example,

It is a glass so it can be broken easily. —wrong

↓

lead

It is glass so it can be broken easily. —correct

It is a paper you should write on it. —wrong

It is paper you should write on it. —correct

But,

Bring glass of water. —wrong

Bring a glass of water. —correct

I read newspaper. —wrong

I read a news paper. —correct

4. No use of article is there after *what kind of* and *what sort of*.

For example,

What kind of a boy he is.	—wrong
What kind of boy he is.	—correct
What sort of a novel it is.	—wrong
What sort of novel it is.	—correct

5. These are some uncountable nouns, so we should not use indefinite article before them.

Furniture	Stationery	Poetry	Scenery
Perfumery	Damage	Luggage	Baggage
Postage	Haltage	Traffic	Offspring
Information	Advice	Abuse	Telephone

USE OF 'THE'

2. *The* is called the *Definite Article*, because it points out some *particular* person or thing.

For example,

He visited the minister.

Means some particular minister.

She called the doctor.

Means some particular doctor

The following rules are applied to in using *The* before definite noun.

1. Definite article *The* is used before a noun if it is used before relative pronoun stressly.

For example,

She is a girl who sings ghazal. —wrong

She is the girl who sings ghazal. —correct

This is a bird which can fly. —wrong

This is the bird which can fly. —correct

2. The is placed after one of, each of, neither of, either of, none of, everyone of etc.

For example,

One of boys is absent. —wrong

One of the boys is absent. —correct

Neither of girls is intelligent. —wrong

Neither of the girls is intelligent. —correct

Either of men was present. —wrong

Either of the men was present. —correct

3. The is used before the name of commission.

For example,

Verma commission is still functioning

—wrong

The Verma commission is still functioning.

—correct

4. If Adjective is followed by proper Noun use *The* before that adjective.

For example,

We love immortal Gandhi. —wrong

We love the immortal Gandhi. —correct

↓ ↓

Adjective Proper Noun

5. Whenever common Noun is used as adjective it is preceded by definite article *The*.

For example,

When Ritesh found a boy the father came in him.

↓

the love of father

When Meeta saw a girl the mother came in her.

↓

the love of mother

6. The is used before the names of :

Rivers	Seas
Gulfs	Deserts
Canals	

For example,

The Amazon	The Indian Ocean
The Arabian Gulf	The Sahara Desert
The Panama Canal	

7. We place definite article *The* before the names of :

Group of Islands	Series of Mountain
Religious books/Holy Scriptures / Community	

For example,

The West Indies	The Rocky
The Mahabharata	The Gita
The Hindu	

8. Definite article is used before the names of :

Planes	Ships
Stars	Newspapers
Musical instruments	

For example,

The Pawan Hans	The Titanic
The Sun	The Times of India
The Guitar	The Prince of Wales

9. We use *The* before Comparative Degree if it is used for two, or, it is used in parallel.

For example,

Which is *the more* beautiful the Himalayas or the Alps.
The *more* you labour *the more* you gain.

Ramu is *the better* of the two.

The higher you go, *the lower* is the wind.

10. If two proper nouns are compared, we use definite article before the last proper noun.

For example,

Sachin is <i>the Lara</i> of India.
Kalidas is <i>the Shakespeare</i> of India.

11. The is used before ordinals.

For example,

The former	The latter
The first	The second
The last	

But,

The 1st division	—wrong
The 1Ind division	—wrong
The 1Ird division	—wrong

12. The issued before the names of some countries and organisations.

For example,

The United States	The United Kingdom
The Yemen	
The United Nations Organisation	

13. The is used before the name of grand buildings and movements.

For example,

The Taj Mahal	The Qutub Minar
The Charminar	The Jama Masjid
The Lotus Temple	

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14. Definite article The is used before the name of historical caste.

For example,

The Brahmin	The Sudras
The Aryanas	The Alpine

15. The must be used before Superlative degree.

For example,

Rohit is the tallest boy of his school.

But,

Rohit is the tallest and the best boy of his school.
—wrong

Rohit is the tallest and best boy of his school.
—correct

Again,

Our the best desire is to go there. —wrong
Our best desire is to go there. —correct

16. The must be used before the name of titles and posts.

For example,

The Iron Man	The Chief Minister
The President	The Principal
The Father of the Nation	
The Rai Bahadur	

But,

The Queen Victoria	—wrong
The queen Elizabeth	—wrong
The King Birendra	—wrong
The Sister Nirmala	—wrong
The General Dyer	—wrong

THE OMISSION OF DEFINITE ARTICLE

1. Definite article cannot be used before the name of day, month and parts of day.

For example,

The Sunday is the last day.	—wrong
Sunday is the last day.	—correct
The January is the first month.	—wrong
January is the first month.	—correct
The sunrise	—correct
The sunset	—correct

But,

In the morning	—correct
In the evening	—correct
In the night	—correct

2. The cannot be used before the name of language and sports.

For example,

The Hindi is our national language.	—wrong
Hindi is our national language.	—correct
The cricket has become a popular game.	—wrong
Cricket has become a popular game.	—correct

3. Definite article The cannot be used with these phrase:

At hand	Give battle
Under ground	By day

For example,

Our examination is at the hand.	—wrong
Our examination is at hand.	—correct
Troops were forced to give the battle.	—wrong
Troops were forced to give battle.	—correct

4. The should not be used before the objects of these words:

Make	Elect	Select
Become	Appoint	Crown

For example,

She was elected as the chairman.	—wrong
She was elected as Chairman.	—correct

Mr. Simon became the Principal.	—wrong
Mr. Simon became Principal.	—correct

But,

Mr. Simon became the Principal of St. Xaviers.	—correct
--	----------

5. The cannot be placed before the name of meals.

For example,

The break fast was ready for me.	—wrong
Break fast was ready for me.	—correct

But,

The Prime Minister was invited to the lunch.	—correct
--	----------

6. The should be avoided before the name of subjects.

For example,

We should study the physics.	—wrong
We should study physics.	—correct

But,

The Physics of Tina are good.	—correct
↓	
particularised	

7. Definite article The cannot be used before these words:

Life	Love	Money
Death	Pride	God
Society	Parliament	Providen
Mankind		

For example,

We live in the society.	—wrong
We live in society.	—correct

But,

The society of India is good.	—correct
-------------------------------	----------

8. Definite article must not be used before these places if we go there for the Primary purposes.

Church	Temple
Mosque	Gurdwara
Religious purpose	School
College	University
Library	Study purpose
Court	Prison

Jail	As accused
Hospital	Treatment

To sleep

For example,

We went to the temple to worship.	—wrong
We went to temple to worship God.	—correct

Again,

We went to the church to attend a marriage.	—correct
↓	
purpose changed	

Sivam went to the bed to sleep.	—wrong
Sivam went to bed to sleep.	—correct

But,

Sonali went to the bed to see her son.	—correct
↓	
Purpose changed	

NOUN

A Noun is a word used as the name of a person, place or thing.

For example : Ram, Mohan, Sita, Gita, Delhi, America, Shakespeare, pen, paper, cigarette, soldier etc.

Classification of Noun

Noun is classified into four groups. They are :

1. Common Noun
2. Proper Noun
3. Collective Noun
4. Abstract Noun

Look at the sentences :

Vikramaditya was a great king.

The Noun *Vikramaditya* refers to a *particular* king, but the Noun *king* might be used with any other king. We call *Vikramaditya* a Proper Noun and *king* a Common Noun.

Similarly,

Gauri is a girl.

Here, *Gauri* is a Proper Noun, while *girl* is a Common Noun.

Ramesh is a boy.

Here, *Ramesh* is a Proper Noun, while *boy* is a Common Noun.

Delhi is a city.

Here, *Delhi* is a Proper Noun, while *city* is a Common Noun.

Canada is a country.

Here, *Canada* is a Proper Noun, while *country* is a Common Noun.

The words – girl, boy, city, country – in the above examples are all Common Nouns, because they are the names *common* to all girls, boys, cities and countries; while Gauri, Ramesh, Delhi and Canada are all Proper Nouns because, they are the names of particular girl, boy, city and country.

Thus,

1. A Common Noun is a name given *in common* to every person or thing of *the same class or kind*.

2. A Proper Noun is the name of some *particular* person or place.

[*Proper* means *one's own*. Hence, a Proper Noun is a person's *own name*.]

Note 1 : Proper Nouns are always written with a capital letter at the beginning.

Note 2 : Proper Nouns are sometimes used as Common Nouns;

For example,

Sachin is the Bradman of India.

Kalidas is often called the *Shakespeare* (the greatest dramatist) of India.

3. A Collective Noun is the name of a number (or *collection*) of persons or things taken together and spoken of as *one whole*. For example,

Crowd, mob, team, flock, herd, army, fleet, family, nation, jury, committee, parliament, troop, navy, library.

A fleet = a collection of ships or vessels.

An army = a collection of soldiers.

A crowd = a collection of people.

A herd = a collection of cattle.

A library = a collection of books.

Thus, when a name denotes a group of similar individuals, considered as one undivided whole, it is called a Collective Noun.

4. An Abstract Noun is usually the name of a *quality, action* or *state* considered apart from the object to which it belongs. For example,

Quality	Action	State
Goodness	Laughter	Childhood
Kindness	Theft	Boyhood
Whiteness	Movement	Youth
Darkness	Judgement	Slavery
Hardness	Hatred	Sleep
Brightness	Heroism	Sickness
Honesty		Death
Wisdom		Poverty
Bravery		

The names of the Arts and Science (e.g., grammar, music, chemistry, physics etc.) are also Abstract Nouns.

[We can speak of a *brave* soldier, a *strong* man, a *beautiful* flower. But we can also think of these *qualities* apart from any particular person or thing, and speak of *bravery, strength, beauty* by themselves. So, we can also speak of what persons do or feel apart from the persons themselves, and give it a name. The word *abstract* means *drawn off*.]

Formation Of Abstract Nouns

Abstract Nouns are generally formed from Common Nouns, Verbs and Adjectives by adding such suffixes as : *hood, cy, ism, ship, ment, ice, ness, ter, ty, th, etc.*

(a) From Common Nouns :

boy	boyhood	girl	girlhood
infant	infancy	agent	agency
thief	theft	hero	heroism
slave	slavery	bond	bondage
friend	friendship	leader	leadership
judge	judgement	coward	cowardice

(b) From Verbs :

live	life	govern	government
know	knowledge	serve	service
see	sight	obey	obedience
advise	advice	practise	practice
laugh	laughter	think	thought
please	pleasure	prepare	preparation
grow	growth		

(c) From Adjectives :

brave	bravery	good	goodness
great	greatness	honest	honesty
poor	poverty	just	justice
young	youth	true	truth
wise	wisdom	broad	breadth
long	length	wide	width
deep	depth	sole	solitude
grand	grandeur	kind	kindness

NUMBER

There are two kinds of Number :

(a) Singular, (b) Plural

A noun that denotes one person or thing is said to be in the Singular Number.

For example,

Boy, girl, man, bird, tree, book, pen, baby, sweater etc.

A noun that denotes more than one person or thing is said to be in the Plural Number.

For example,

Boys, girls, men, birds, trees, books, pens, babies, sweaters etc.

How Plural is formed

Generally, the Plurals of nouns are formed by adding 's' to the singular form.

For example,

Boy—boys	Girl—girls
Bird—birds	Cow—cows
Ship—ships	Desk—desks
Pencil—pencils	Book—books
Cassette—cassettes	Film—films

But, there are some rules of changing singular nouns into plural ones.

Rule 1 : If —s, —ss, —sh, —ch, —x and —z are the last letters of noun, put —es to the end to make them plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Class	Classes	Mass	Masses
Kiss	Kisses	Toss	Tosses
Miss	Misses	Bus	Buses
Brush	Brushes	Dish	Dishes
Bush	Bushes	Watch	Watches
Bench	Benches	Match	Matches
Branch	Branches	Tax	Taxes
Box	Boxes	Topaz	Topazes

But, in case of Stomach (*Pronounced as Stomak*), Monarch (*Pronounced as Monark*) only —s is needed at their end to make them plural.

Stomach Stomachs

Monarch Monarchs

Rule 2 : If there is —O in the end of a noun, put —es to the end for plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Hero	Heroes	Zero	Zeroes
Volcano	Volcanoes	Mango	Mangoes
Mosquito	Mosquitoes	Echo	Echoes
Potato	Potatoes	Buffalo	Buffaloes
Negro	Negroes	Cargo	Cargoes
Bingo	Bingoes		

There are some exceptions where only —s is needed for a plural one in —o ending nouns.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Photo	Photos	Piano	Pianos
Dynamo	Dynamics	Canto	Cantos
Quarto	Quartos	Momento	Momentos
Solo	Solos	Stereo	Stereos

Rule 3 : If there are double vowels to the end of a noun, put only —s to the end of that noun for plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Radio	Radios	Ratio	Ratios
Studio	Studios	Portfolio	Portfolios
Cuckoo	Cuckoos	Bamboo	Bamboos

Rule 4 : If —y is the last letter of a noun and that —y is preceded by a consonant, then change —y into —ies for the plural forms.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Spy	Spies	Baby	Babies
History	Histories	Lady	Ladies
Fly	Flies	Sky	Skies
Story	Stories	City	Cities
Army	Armies	Pony	Ponies

Rule 5 : If there are double vowels to the end of a noun, put only —s to the end of that noun for plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Lay	Lays	Bay	Bays
Ray	Rays	Prey	Preys
Key	Keys	Storey	Storeys
Tray	Trays	Day	Days
Clay	Clays	Play	Plays

Rule 5 : If —f or —fe are the last letters of a noun, then change —f or —fe into —ves.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Knife	Knives	Life	Lives
Wife	Wives	Thief	Thieves
Leaf	Leaves	Loaf	Loaves
Calf	Calves	Handkerchief	Handkerchiefs
Wolf	Wolves	Shelf	Shelves
Self	Selves		

Yet, there are some exceptions to this rule, such as :

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Proof	Proofs	Roof	Roofs
Chief	Chiefs	Reef	Reefs
Gulf	Gulfs	Belief	Beliefs
Grief	Grieves	Brief	Briefs
Serf	Serfs	Dwarf	Dwarfs
Hoof	Hoofs	Strife	Strifes

Rule 6 : It is found that a few nouns form their plural by changing the inside vowel of the singular form.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Man	Men	Woman	Women
Tooth	Teeth	Goose	Geese
Mouse	Mice	Louse	Lice
Foot	Feet		

Rule 7 : There are a few nouns that form their plural by adding —en to the singular.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Ox	Oxen	Child	Children

Rule 8 : There are some nouns which have their singular and plural forms alike.

Singular		Plural						
Swine		Sheep						
Deer		Trout						
Salmon		Pair						
Dozen		Score						
Gross		Stone (unit)						
Hundredweight								
Hundredweight								
Hundred		Hundred						
Thousand		Thousand						
For example :								
Twenty hundredweight ₁ , make one ton.								
The boy gave me five hundred ₂ rupees. (When used after numerals)								
The car cost me eighty thousand ₃ rupees. (When used after numerals)								
Rule 9 : There are some nouns which are only used in the plural.								
(a)	Names of instruments which have two parts forming a kind of pair.							
	For example,							
	Ballows, spectacles, scissors, tongs, pincers etc.							
(b)	Names of certain articles of dress.							
	For example,							
	Trousers, breeches, drawers etc.							
(c)	Names of diseases							
	For example,							
	Measles, mumps etc.							
(d)	Names of games.							
	For example,							
	Draughts, billiards etc.							
(e)	Certain other nouns.							
	For example,							
	Annals, thanks, proceeds (of a sale), tidings, environs, nuptials, obsequies, assets, chattels, odds, amends, seals, shambles, vegetables, troops, particulars, aborigines, alms, ashes, arrears, dregs, eaves, earnings, sweepings, etc.							
Rule 10 : There are some plural forms of nouns which are actually singular.								
	For example,							
	Innings, mathematics, news, civics, politics, physics, ethics, economics, mechanics, summons etc.							
	For example,							
	Mathematics is an easy subject.							
	(Mathematics is singular number)							
If plural looking subjects are particularised or possessed, they become as plural nouns.								
My Mathematics are strong.								
	↓							
	Possessed							
		↓						
	Plural number							

AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR & LANGUAGE

Rule 15 : Some —um ending Latin nouns take only —s in plural form.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Harmonium	Harmoniums	Quorum	Quorums
Forum	Forums	Premium	Premiums
Pendulum	Pendulums		
Stadium	Stadiums		

Rule 16 : Noun + Proposition + the same noun remain always singular in use.

For example,

Village after village	—correct
Match after match	—correct
Row upon row	—correct
Word for word.	—correct

But,

Villages after villages	—wrong
Matches after matches	—wrong
Rows upon rows	—wrong
Word for words	—wrong

Rule 17 : The digits, verbs, pronouns and abbreviations take their plural form in the following ways :

Singular	Plural
70	70's
21	21's
shall	shall's
will	will's
if	if's
what	what's
who	who's
M.A.	M.A.s [not M.A.'s]
B.A.	B.A.s [not B.A.'s]
M.L.A.	M.L.A.s [not M.L.A.'s]

Rule 18 : Some nouns have two meanings in the singular but only one in plural.

	Singular	Plural
Light	1. <i>radiance</i> 2. <i>a lamp</i>	Lights : <i>Lamps</i>
Practice	1. <i>habit</i> 2. <i>exercise of a profession</i>	Practices : <i>habits</i>
Powder	1. <i>dust</i> 2. <i>a dose of medicine in fine grains like dust</i>	Powders : <i>doses of medicine</i>
People	1. <i>nation</i> 2. <i>men and women</i>	Peoples : <i>nations</i>

Rule 19 : Some nouns have two forms for the plural, each with a somewhat different meaning.

	Singular	Plural
Brother	Brothers : <i>sons of the same parent</i>	
	Brethren : <i>members of a society of community.</i>	
Cloth	Cloths : <i>kinds or pieces of cloth.</i>	
	Clothes : <i>garments.</i>	
Die	Dies : <i>stamps for coining.</i>	
	Dice : <i>small cubes used in games.</i>	
Fish	Fishes : <i>taken separately.</i>	
	Fish : <i>collectively</i>	
Genius	Geniuses : <i>persons of great talent</i>	
	Genii : <i>spirits</i>	

Index

Penny	Indexes : <i>tables of contents to books</i> Indices : <i>signs used in algebra</i>
Pennies	Pennies : <i>number of coins.</i>
Pence	Pence : <i>amount in value</i>
Rule 20 : Some nouns have one meaning in the singular and more than one in the plural.	
Singular	Plural
Colour : <i>hue</i>	Colours : 1. <i>hues</i> 2. <i>the flag of a regiment.</i>
Custom : <i>habit</i>	Customs : 1. <i>habits</i> 2. <i>duties levied on imports.</i>
Effect : <i>result</i>	Effects : 1. <i>results</i> 2. <i>property</i>
Manner : <i>method</i>	Manners : 1. <i>methods</i> 2. <i>correct behaviour</i>
Moral : <i>a moral lesson</i>	Morals : 1. <i>moral lessons</i> 2. <i>conduct</i>
Number : <i>a quantity</i>	Numbers : 1. <i>quantities</i> 2. <i>verses</i>
Pain : <i>suffering</i>	Pains : 1. <i>sufferings</i> 2. <i>care, exertion</i>
Premise : <i>proposition</i>	Premises : 1. <i>propositions</i> 2. <i>buildings.</i>
Quarter : <i>fourth part</i>	Quarters : 1. <i>fourth part.</i> 2. <i>lodgings</i>
Spectacle : <i>a sight</i>	Spectacles : 1. <i>sights.</i> 2. <i>eye-glasses</i>
Letter : 1. <i>letter of the alphabet</i>	Letters : 1. <i>letters of the alphabet</i> 2. <i>epistles</i> 3. <i>literature</i>
Ground : 1. <i>earth</i>	Grounds : 1. <i>enclosed land attached to house</i> 2. <i>reasons</i> 3. <i>dregs</i>
Rule 21 : Some nouns change their meaning when we make them plural.	
Singular	Plural
Air : <i>atmosphere</i>	Airs : <i>affected manners</i>
Alphabet : <i>letter</i>	Alphabets : <i>languages</i>
Advice : <i>counsel</i>	Advices : <i>information</i>
Abuse : <i>bad language</i>	Abuses : <i>languages</i>
Compass : <i>extent, range</i>	Compasses : <i>an instrument for drawing circles</i>
Force : <i>strength</i>	Forces : <i>military forces</i>
Good : <i>benefit, well-being</i>	Goods : <i>merchandise</i>
Physic : <i>medicine</i>	Physics : <i>natural science</i>
Practice : <i>habit</i>	Practices : <i>traditions</i>
Iron : <i>a kind of metal</i>	Irons : <i>fetters</i>
Light : <i>radiant</i>	Lights : <i>lamps</i>
Respect : <i>regard</i>	Respects : <i>compliments</i>
Work : <i>duty</i>	Words : <i>creations</i>
Rule 22 : (a) Abstract Nouns have no plural.	
For example,	
	Hope, charity, love, kindness, happiness, hatred etc.

When such words do appear in the plural, they are used as common nouns.

For example,

Kindnesses = acts of kindness.

Provocations = instances or cases of provocation.

(b) There are also some names of substances or materials which are never used in plurals. They are called Material Nouns.

For example,

Copper, iron, tin, wood etc.

But, when these words are used in the plural, they become Common nouns and also, their meanings are changed.

For example,

Coppers — copper coins.

Irons — fetters.

Tins — cans made of tin.

Woods — forests.

CASE

There are four kinds of CASE :

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Nominative | 2. Accusative |
| 3. Possessive | 4. Dative |

If Noun or Pronoun is used as the subject, it is called Nominative case.

For example,

She is reading.



Nominative

Mohan is walking



Nominative

If noun or pronoun is used as the object, it is called Accusative case.

For example,

I like her.



Accusative

That is Anjali.



Accusative

If the possession or the relation of noun is expressed, it is called Possessive Case.

For example,

Rahul's book.



possession

Sharukh's brother.



relation

If Noun or pronoun is called or addressed, it is called Dative case.

For example,

John, read mindly.



Dative

Come here, Seema.



Dative

But, before reading Noun and Case, we should study the case of Pronoun.

Nominative	Accusative	Possessive
We	us	our/ours
I	me	my/mine
He	him	his
She	her	her/hers
You	you	your/yours
They	them	their/theirs
Who	whom	whose

1. After *let* pronouns are used in Accusative Case.

For example,

Let we read thoroughly.

—wrong

Let us read thoroughly.

—correct

Let them, her and we go there.

—wrong

Let them, her and us go there.

—correct

2. After preposition pronoun is used in Accusative Case.

For example,

There is a nice relation between she and I. —wrong

There is a nice relation between her and me.

—correct

3. After than pronoun should be used in Nominative case.

For example,

Ram is better than her.

—wrong

Ram is better than she.

—correct

But, Ram runs faster than she/her

—correct

[As helping verb is not used in comparative degree]

4. After if, pronoun is used in Nominative Case.

For example,

If I were him I would have gone.

—wrong

If I were he I would have gone.

—correct.

Use of the Possessive Case

1. To the end of a singular Noun we put —'s (apostrophe) for Possessive Case :

For example,

Rajiv's book, Meena's mother, President's bodyguard.

2. —s ending plural nouns take only ()

For example,

Boys' hostel., Girls' school.

But,

Women's college, Men's competition, Children's park

3. In compound nouns, we use possessive with the last term.

For example,

Commander-in-chief's order

Mother-in-Law's house

Father-in-Law's problem

Engineer-in-chiefs' office

Brother-in-Law's wife.

4. If possessive is used before than, it should be used after than.

For example,

Ravi's sister is more beautiful than Karan.—wrong

Ravi's sister is more beautiful than Karan's.

—correct.

- Kareena's husband is more handsome than Karishma. — wrong
- Kareena's husband is more handsome than Karishma's. — correct
- Rohan's brother is more intelligent than Mohan. — wrong
- Rohan's brother is more intelligent than Mohan's. — correct
5. If possessive is used before as it should also be used after as.
- For example,
- Dolly's sister is as beautiful as Sony. — wrong
- Dolly's sister is as beautiful as Sony's. — correct
6. If two Nouns are closely related, we are to use possessive with the last Noun.
- For example,
- Kapoor and son's shop.
- Choudhury and grand son's shop.
- But,
- Keats' and Shelley's poems.
- Smith's and Adam's definitions.
- [These two nouns are not closely related.]
7. If there is too much sound of hiss, ses, sus etc., of the last syllable of a noun, we use only (').
- For example,
- Moses' death, Jesus' love, Consciences' sake,
For justices' sake, For goodness' sake.
8. Possessive is also used with some personified phrases.
- For example,
- At death's door, Fortune's favour, The soul's
prayer, God's mercy, India's heroes, Nature's laws,
At duty's call.
9. The Possessive can also be used to show — time, distance, weight, edge etc.
- For example,
- A week's leave. A mule's distance.
- A kilo's weight. A bat's edge.
- A day's match. A stone's throw.
- In a year's time.
- A foot's length. A month's holiday.
10. Possessive can too be used to indicate — school, shop, clinic, church, house, college, hospital, theatre etc.
- For example,
- Sonia reads in St.Columbus'. [in St.Columbus school]
- Kamia went to barber's. [the shop of barber]
- Kavita went to doctor's. [the clinic of doctor]
- To-night I dine at my uncle's. [house of uncle]
- Anand was educated at Xavier's. [Xavier school]
11. The following phrases are also commonly used.
- For example,
- A boat's crew. At his wit's end.
- At his finger's end. For mercy's sake.
- To his heart's content.

GENDER

What is gender?

In grammar, there is a classification of a Noun or Pronoun as Masculine or Feminine. Therefore, gender is the sexual classification in grammar. Gender comes from Latin genus, meaning kind or sort.

We know that living beings are either the *male* or the *female* sex.

A	B	A	B
Boy	Girl	Tiger	Tigress
Actor	Actress	Man	Woman
Hero	Heroine	Cock	Hen
Lion	Lioness	Brother	Sister

The words in the first column under A are the names of all *male* animals.

And, the words in the second column under B are the names of all *female* animals.

A noun that denotes a *male* animal is said to be of the *Masculine Gender*.

A noun that denotes a *female* animal is said to be of the *Feminine Gender*.

Besides, *Masculine Gender* and *Feminine Gender*, there is a gender which is said to be the *Common Gender*. In this gender, a noun that denotes *either a male or a female* is included.

For example,

parent, child, pupil, servant, friend, thief, relation, enemy, cousin, orphan, student, person, baby, guardian, monarch, infant, neighbour, tutor etc.

A noun that denotes a thing that is *neither male nor female* is said to be of *Neuter Gender*.

[*Neuter means neither, i.e. neither male nor female.*]

For example,

Book, pen, table, chair, room, wall, tree, paper, ball, sword, radio, telephone, bag, cloth, cigarette, music, key, bus, auto, motor, song etc.

Masculine Gender is often applied to objects remarkable for strength, violence, sublimity and superiority.

For example,

Death, time, winter, summer, the sun, fear, love etc.

Feminine Gender is often applied to objects remarkable for beauty, gentleness, gracefulness, fertility, softness, sweetness and weakness etc.

For example,

The moon, the earth, spring, liberty, autumn, nature, charity, church, hope, justice, mercy, peace, religion, spring, truth, virtue, names of countries, locomotive engines, cars, ships and of arts and sciences.

FORMATION OF FEMININE NOUNS FROM THE MASCULINE

There are three ways of forming the *feminine* from the *mascilne*.

(1) *By using a different word.*

For example,

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Father	Mother	Brother	Sister
Husband	Wife	Boy	Girl
Uncle	Aunt	Pappa	Mamma
Nephew	Niece	Man	Woman

King	Queen	Gentleman	Lady
Sir	Madam	Son	Daughter
Clock	Hen	Boar	Sow
Stag	Hind	Swan	Nymph
Widower	Widow	Fox	Vixen
Beau	Bettle		
Bachelor	Maid, Spinster		
Horse (or Stallion)	Mare		
Hart	Roe	Ram	Ewe
Wizard	Witch	Gander	Goose
Earl	Countess	Drone	Bee
Drake	Duck	Bullock	Heifer
Colt	Filly	Buck	Doe
Dog (or Hound)	Bitch	Bull (or Ox)	Cow
Monk (or Friar)	Nun	Bridegroom	Bride
Lad	Lass		

(2) By adding a syllable (—ess, —ine, —trix, —a, etc.)

For example,

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Lion	Lioness	Heir	Heiress
Host	Hostess	Poet	Poetess
Priest	Priestess	Mayor	Mayoress
Patron	Patroness	Peer	Peeress
Benefactor	Benefactress	Conductor	Conductress
Negro	Negress	Enchanter	Enchantress
Instructor	Instructress	Founder	Foundress
Waiter	Waitress	Traitor	Traitress
Seamster	Seamstress	Templer	Temptress
Songster	Songstress	Preceptor	Preceptress
Murderer	Murderess	Sorcerer	Sorceress

(3) By substituting a feminine word for a masculine in compound words.

For example,

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Peacock	Peahen	Grandfather	Grandmother
Billy-goat	Nanny-goat	Cock-sparrow	Hen-sparrow
Foster-father	Foster-mother		
Jack-ass	Jenny-ass	Czar	Czarina
Viceroy	Vicerene	Testator	Testatrix
Executor	Executrix	Prophet	Prophetess
Shepherd	Shepherdess	Steward	Stewardess
Viscount	Viscountess	Manager	Manageress
Jew	Jewess	Baron	Baroness
Author	Authoress	Signor	Signora
Count	Countess	Giant	Giantess
Don	Donna	Hero	Heroine
Signor	Signora	Sultan	Sultana
Administrator	Administratrix		

Again, —ess is added after dropping the vowel of the masculine ending.

For example,

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Abbot	Abbess	Duke	Cuchess
Emperor	Empress	Actor	Actress
Hunter	Huntress	Master	Mistress
Marquis	Marchioness	Prince	Princess
Tiger	Tigress	Votary	Votaress
He-ass	She-ass	Land-lord	Land-lady
Man-servant	Maid-servant	Milk-man	Milk-maid

School-master	School-mistress
Washer-man	Washer-woman
Step-son	Step-daughter
Buck-rabbit	Doe-rabbit
Man-kind	Woman-kind
Bull-calf	Cow-calf
He-bear	She-bear
Great-uncle	Great-aunt

Note : 1. Some Masculine Nouns are used in the Common Gender.

For example,

Actor, Advocate, Author, Chairman, Doctor, Hound, Lawyer, Man, Painter, Poet, Teacher, Tutor, Hunter

2. Some Feminine Nouns are used in the Common Gender.

For example,

Cow, Duck, Bee

3. Some Feminine Nouns have no corresponding Masculine forms.

For example,

House-wife (mistress of the house)

Virgin (an unmarried woman)

Flirt (woman pretending to make love)

Virago (a turbulent woman)

Dowager (widow with late husband's property)

Siren (an enticing woman)

Brunette (a dark-complexioned woman)

Prude (a woman of affected modesty)

4. Some Masculines have no corresponding Feminines.

For example,

Captain, Judge, Knight, Squire, Parson

PRONOUN

Pronoun is the word that is used for a Noun. Pronoun makes our language stylistic and saves us from repeating the same Noun. [Pronoun actually means For-a-Noun].

For example,

Ashi is absent, because Ashi is ill.

But, we can say :

Ashi is absent because she is ill.

↓

Pronoun

KINDS OF PRONOUN

Pronouns are of nine kinds :

1. Personal Pronoun.
2. Reflexive Pronoun.
3. Demonstrative Pronoun.
4. Relative Pronoun.
5. Interrogative Pronoun.
6. Possessive Pronoun.
7. Reciprocal Pronoun.
8. Universal Pronoun.
9. Pronouns denoting number or amount.

1. PERSONAL PRONOUN

Personal Pronoun includes — We, I, She, He, It, They, You, Thou, Thee etc. They all stand for three Persons, i.e.,

- (i) the person speaking
- (ii) the person spoken to
- (iii) the person spoken of

We and *I* are used for First Person. *He*, *she* and *it* are used for Third Person while *you*, *thou* and *thee* are used for Second Person. *Thou* and *thee* are out of use now. They can be used for mankind, animal, bird, non-living in Plural.

They are boys.	mankind
They are tables.	non-livings
They are dogs.	animals

Use of Pronoun *It*

- (1) *It* is used for time and weather.

For example,

It is fine.	It is winter.
It is ten o'clock.	It is morning.
It is July.	It was Monday.
It is ten p.m.	

- (2) *It* is used for things without life.

For example,

Here is your book take it away.

- (3) *It* is used for a young child, unless we clearly wish to refer to the sex.

For example,

It is a baby.
It is an infant.
When I saw the child it was crying.
The baby has torn its clothes.

Again,

Who is it at the gate?

[When referred to mankind if its sex is unknown]

- (4) *It* is used for animal, bird and non-living.

For example,

It is an ox.
It is a crow.
It is a chair.

- (5) *It* is used to refer to some statement going before.

For example,

He is telling what is not true; as he knows it.
He deserved his punishment; as he knew it.

- (6) *It* is used for natural incidents.

For example,

It is raining.
It is thundering.
It was an earthquake.
It snows.

- (7) *It* is used as a provisional and temporary subject before the verb *to be* when the real subject follows.

For example,

It is easy to find fault.
It is doubtful whether he will come.
It is certain that you are wrong.

(8) *It* is used to give emphasis to the Noun or pronoun following.

For example,

It is a silly fish that is caught twice with the same bait.
It was you who began the quarrel.
It is an ill wind that blows for nobody good.
It was at Versailles that the treaty was made.
It was I who first protested.

FORMS OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

The *three* difference forms of Personal Pronouns are:

First Person			
	Singular	Plural	
Nominative	I	We	
Possessive	my, mine	our, ours	
Accusative	me	us	
Second Person			
	Singular	Plural	
Nominative	thou	you	
Possessive	thy, thine	your, yours	
Accusative	thee	you	
Third Person			
	Singular	Plural	
Nominative	he	she	it
Possessive	his	her, hers	its
Accusative	him	her	it
			All Genders

2. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

Reflexive Pronouns are formed by adding - *self* to Personal Pronouns of the Singular Number and - *selves* to Personal Pronouns of the Plural Number.

For example,

Myself — I hurt myself.
Yourself — You will hurt yourself.
Himself — He hurt himself.
Herself — She hurt herself.
Itself — The horse hurt itself.
Ourselves — We hurt ourselves.
Yourselves — You will hurt yourselves.
Themselves — They hurt themselves.

Use of Reflexive Pronouns

- (1) Reflexive Pronoun is used when the doer accents on his action or skill.

For example,

I shall myself do this work.
We will ourselves solve this problem.

- (2) We use reflexive pronoun if the doer has to face both action and result.

For example,

She cut her finger herself.
I cook myself at present.

- (3) After these words, we generally use reflexive pronoun :

Avoid, avail, pride, enjoy, absent etc.

For example,

- Ram avoids of the chance — Wrong.
- Ram avoids himself of the chance.
- Correct.
- Yukta prides on her beauty. — Wrong
- Yukta prides herself on beauty — Correct

3. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

A Pronoun that points out (demonstrates) some Nouns instead of which it is used, is called a *Demonstrative Pronoun*.

- (1) *This* and *that* are used for Singular Nouns while *these* and *those* are used for Plural Nouns.

For example,

- The people of India are poorer than that of England. — Wrong.
- The people of India are poorer than those
↓ ↓
Plural Noun those.
of England. — Correct
- The flower of India is sweeter than those of Italy. — wrong.
- The flower of India is sweeter than that of
↓ ↓
Singular Noun that
Italy. — Correct.

- (2) *These* and *those* should not be used before *kind of* and *sort of*.

For example,

- These kind of people are poor. — Wrong.
- This kind of people are poor. — Correct
- Those sort of people are rich. — Wrong
- That sort of people are rich. — Correct

But,

- These kinds of pens are costly.— Crorect
- Those sorts of books are useful.— Correct

- (3) When two nouns have been mentioned in a clause or sentence going before, *this* is a substitute for the latter and *that* for the former.

For example,

- Both health and wealth are necessary i.e., *this* (wealth) gives us opportunities; and *that* (health) gives us energy for work.

- (4) *This* or *that* is also used as a substitute for a clause or a sentence going before.

For example,

- You neglect your studies and *this* is bad of you.
- Johny never cared for his health and *that* rained him.

- (5) *One* and its plural form *ones* are Demonstrative Pronouns when they are used as substitutes for nouns.

For example,

- I lost my pen, but I have got *one* (=a pen) from my father.

The books that you sent me are not good *ones*
 (=books).

- (6) *Such* is a Demonstrative Pronoun when it is used as a substitute for a Noun.

For example,

I am a party to this case and as *such* (=a party) I cannot help you.

4. RELATIVE PRONOUN

A *Relative Pronoun* is one which relates to (refers to) some other Noun or Pronoun, called its antecedent, and which has the force of Conjunction.

[The Noun or Pronoun for which the Relative Pronoun stands, is called its antecedent]

For example,

- I met a man. He gave me a letter.
- I met the man who gave me a letter.
- John read the book. It was lent to him.
- John read the book which was lent to him.
- The pen is lost. You gave me the pen.
- The pen that you gave me is lost.

Each of these three little words, *who*, *which* and *that* is really two parts of speech in one. Each stands for a Noun and at the same time, joins two sentences together like a conjunction. In other words, it does at once the work of a Pronoun and that of a Conjunction.

Uses of Relative Pronoun

- (1) *Who* and *whom* are used for mankind in Nominative and in Accusative Cases positively.

For example,

- These are the boys *who* help me.
- She is the girl *who* teaches me.
- Meena is the girl *whom* I love.
- They are the students *whom* I teach.

- (2) *Whose* is used for all in Possessive Case.

For example,

- He is the boy *whose* name is Raju.
- This is the table *whose* colour is blue.
- This is the animal *whose* tail is long.

- (3) *Which* is used for all except mankind.

For example,

- This is the bird *which* can fly.
- This is the animal *which* gives us milk.
- This is the music system *which* is costly.

- (4) *That* is used after all, none, some etc.

For example,

- All *that* glitters is not gold.
- None *that* has come is honest.
- Some *that* are fancy items are sold.

- (5) *Everything* and *anything* are followed by *that*.

For example,

- I replied *everything* *that* was asked.
- He can do *anything* *that* is required.

- (6) We use only *that* if Noun is not used after Superlative Adjective.

For example,

- This is the best what I can do. — Wrong.
- This is the best *that* I can do. — Correct

But,

She is the best girl who has attracted me.
— Correct.

He is the best boy that has passed.
↓ ↓
Superlative Noun
— Correct

(7) If Noun is used after *such* or for example, they are followed by *as* not *that*.

For example,

Such boys will be rewarded as are laborious.
↓ ↓ ↓
Such Noun as
As many girls have been selected as
↓ ↓ ↓
Such Noun as
are intelligent.

But,

Such was the condition that / as was the treatment.
— Correct.

The Special Rules of Relative Pronoun

(1) No use of *and* and *but* before Relative Pronoun.

For example,

Ram is the boy and who has helped me. — Wrong
Ram is the boy who has helped me. — Correct
She is the girl but who has deceived me. — Wrong
She is the girl who has deceived me. — Correct

(2) No use of Possessive Case with the antecedent of Relative Pronoun.

For example,

It is Reena's pen who is my friend. — Wrong
It is the pen of Reena who is my friend. — Correct

But,

It is Leela's book which is new.
↓ ↓ ↓
Noun Noun P.Pronoun

(3) No use of Personal Pronoun after Relative Pronoun if it is defined before relative pronoun.

For example,

Sanjay who is here he is my friend. — Wrong
Sanjay who is here is my friend. — Correct
Salman who is intelligent he is laborious. — Wrong
Salman who is intelligent is laborious. — Correct

5. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

Who is there? (person)

Which of them did it, Mary or Maratha? (person)

Which of the books do you like most? (thing)

What has happened to you? (thing)

The pronoun who, which and what are used in asking questions and are therefore called *Interrogative Pronouns*.

Who is used for the persons of whom the speaker is ignorant.

For example,

Who went there?

[We expect the answer to be the name of a person]

Who goes there?

Who spoke?

Who is knocking at the door?

Who made the highest score?

Who says so?

Whose is this umbrella?

Whom do you see?

Which is used for both persons and things, but refers to one or more out of a known number.

For example,

Which of the boys met you? (person)
Which is your friend? (person)
Which are your books? (things)
Which of the boys saw him? (person)
Which will you choose? (thing)
Which of you has done this? (person)
Which of these pens is yours? (things)
Which of the pictures do you like best? (thing)
Which will you take? (thing)

What applies to thing and persons of which the speaker is ignorant.

For example,

What do you want? (thing)
What have you found? (thing)
What did you say? (thing)
What was it all about? (thing)
What are the marks on your cheek? (thing)
What is sweeter than honey? (thing)
What is he? (person)
What are you? (person)

But,

Who is he? [What is his name and family?]

Thus,

Who inquires about the name or parentage of the person spoken about.

Which inquires about a particular person from among a group of persons.

What inquires about the profession or social position of the person spoken about.

Uses of Interrogative Pronoun

(1) *Do, did* and *does* should not be used after *who* in general sense.

For example,

Who does help you at present? — Wrong
Who helps you at present? — Correct
Who did take your pen? — Wrong
Who took your pen? — Correct

(2) *Where, why* and *when* are also used as interrogative pronouns.

For example,

Where do you live at? — [place]
Why are you angry? — [reason]

When did he arrive here? — [time]

(3) *Whenever, whatever, whosoever* are called semi-interrogative pronouns.

For example,

Whenever I go out she meets me. — [time]
Whatever is the matter I shall help him.
— [reason]
Whosoever is guilty will be punished.
— [person]

6. POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

Our, your, her, their etc. are called possessive adjectives.
And,
Mine, thine, hers, ours, yours and theirs etc. are called possessive pronouns.

Note : *Noun is not used after possessive pronoun.*

For example,

Your watch is new but mine watch is old.
— wrong

Your watch is new but mine is old. — correct

Her pen is unique but mine pen is ordinary.
— wrong

Her pen is unique but mine is ordinary. — correct

Use of Possessive Pronouns

(1) When a verb comes in between a Noun and a pronoun.

For example,

Yours is the gain, mine the loss.

(2) When the Noun is understood.

For example,

I have got my pen, where is *yours*?
[*Yours* = your pen]

(3) When the pronoun is preceded by *of*.

For example,

This book of *mine* was stolen.

7. RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

Reciprocal Pronoun includes :

Each other

and one another

Each other is used for two, while

One another is used for more than two.

For example,

The two boys love each other.

↓ ↓
two each other

The five girls hate one another.

↓ ↓
five one another

But, now-a-days, both *each other* and *one another* are used for two or more than two.

For example,

The six boys love each other. — correct

The two girls hate one another. — correct

8. UNIVERSAL PRONOUN

(1) *Universal Pronoun* includes *anybody, somebody, nobody, everybody, someone, everyone* etc. which indicate singular nouns.

For example,

Anybody has helped him.
Somebody opposes him.
Everybody loves song.
Nobody knows God.

(2) *Universal Pronoun* also includes *all, both, some, many* etc. which indicate plural nouns.

For example,

All are lazy here.
Both have done their job.
Some have required.
Many were there.

9. NOUNS DENOTING NUMBER OR AMOUNT

(a) *Indefinite Pronoun*

The Indefinite Pronoun are those that have no actual relationship with a Noun in their own or a neighbouring sentence, but which stand generally for a Noun.

Ex. : one, none, some, all, any, many, both etc.

For example,

One should be careful of *one's* health (= any man and every man)

One cannot be too careful of *one's* purse.
(not *his*)

None was allowed to get in.

None of his answers are correct.

Any and *all* are used in both numbers.

For example,

Do (or does) *any* of your know him?

Any of these is (or are) long enough.

All that glitters is not gold.

All of us are ready.

Both, some, many and *few* are plural.

For example,

Both of them were absent.

Some of my friends are here.

Few were chosen and *many* were dismissed.

(b) *Distributive Pronoun*

Each, everyone, either and neither are *Distributive Pronouns*, as they separate are person or thing from a group of persons or things : they always take singular verbs while other pronouns referring to them must also be singular.

For example,

Each of them was a scholar.

Everyone of them was busy.

Either of the two boys was required but *neither* of them was ready.

For example,

Let *each* of us go there in our turn. — wrong

Let *each* of us go there in his turn. — correct

Everyone of them have separate room to sleep.

— wrong

Everyone of them has a separate room to sleep in. — correct

ADJECTIVE

An Adjective is a describing word that adds something to the meaning of a Noun.

For example,

Harish is a *clever* boy.

↓

Adjective

Here, *clever* shows what kind of boy Harish is; or, we may say, *clever* describes the boy—Harish.

I do not like *that* girl.

↓

Adjective

Here, *that* points out which girl is meant.

He gave me *ten* oranges.



Adjective

Here, *ten* shows how many oranges he gave me.

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are of the following kinds:

- (1) Adjective of quality
- (2) Adjective of quantity
- (3) Adjective of number.
- (4) Demonstrative Adjective
- (5) Distributive Adjective
- (6) Emphasizing Adjective
- (7) Interrogative Adjective
- (8) Possessive Adjective
- (9) Proper Adjective
- (10) Relative Adjective
- (11) Exclamatory Adjective

(1) ADJECTIVE OF QUALITY

These Adjectives show the kind or quality of a person or a thing.

For example,

The Ganges is a *holy* river.

Calcutta is a *large* city.

He is an *honest* man.

- (i) In using Adjectives of Quality, we first use ordinal then cardinal.

For example,

She has read the three first Chapters.—wrong

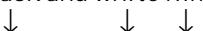
She has read the first three Chapters.—correct

I have read the four last stanzas. —wrong

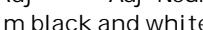
I have read the last four stanzas. —correct.

- (ii) One or two Adjectives can be used before or after Nouns.

A black and white film



A film black and white



But,

- (iii) The following Adjectives are used only predicatively. sleep, awake, afraid, ashamed, alike, alone etc.

For example,

Ram is an alone boy. —wrong

Ram is alone. —correct

Ravi is an ashamed boy. —wrong

Ravi is ashamed. —correct

(2) ADJECTIVE OF QUANTITY

Adjectives of quantity show how much of a thing is meant.

For example,

All, any, enough, half, little, much, no, whole, some etc.

For example,

He drank much milk.

I want *some* paper.

I drank a *little* milk.

- (i) *Some* is used in affirmative sentence while *any* is used in negative sentence.

For example,

He has not *some* problems. —wrong

—correct

He has not *any* problems. —wrong

—correct

She has *any* money with her. —wrong

—correct

She has *some* money with her. —correct

- (ii) *Many* is used before countable noun while *much* is used before uncountable noun.

For example,

The accident caused *many* damages. —wrong

—correct

The accident caused *much* damages. —wrong

—correct

She met *much* people there. —wrong

—correct

She met *many* people there. —correct

- (iii) *Many a much* should not be used objectively. Use a large number of, a large amount of, a great deal of, plenty of etc. instead of *much* or *many*.

For example,

She asked me *many* questions. —wrong

—correct

Mohan drank *much* water —wrong

—correct

- (iv) *Few* and *little* cannot be used for the sense of *a few* and *a little*.

For example,

Few persons were there to help me —wrong

—correct

A few persons were there to help me —wrong

—correct

After a long journey she got *little* tired —wrong

—correct

Note : The meaning of *few* and *little* is *nothing*. Always, use *hardly / any* in such cases.

For example,

Bill has *hardly* any money to give me.

He has *hardly* any books to give me.

- (v) *A few* or *a little* cannot be used at the place of *the few* and *the little*.

For example,

I gave him books *a few* I had —wrong

—correct

I gave him books *the few* I had —wrong

—correct

She gave me money *a little* she had —wrong

—correct

She gave me money *the little* she had —correct

(3) ADJECTIVE OF NUMBER

Adjectives of number (or Numeral Adjectives) are those that show how many are meant or in what order :

For example,

five, fifth, one, first, all, few, many, some etc.

There are two kinds of *Adjectives of number* those which show exactly how many persons or things there are, or in what order in a series any of them stands, are called *Definite Numerals* : four, fourth, nine, ninth etc.

(i) Those Adjectives of Number which do not show what the exact number is, are called *Indefinite Numerals*: all, few, many more, sever all, some etc.

For example,

All men must die.

Few cats like cold water.

Many boys were present.

Some rose are white.

(ii) The *Definite Numerals* are again divided into two classes:

- (a) Adjectives of Number which show *how many* are called Cardinals and,
- (b) Those which show *in what order* a person or thing stands, are called Ordinals.

One, two, three, four, five etc. —(Cardinals)

First, second, third, fourth, fifth etc. — (Ordinals)

For example,

I have two hands.

Wednesday is the fourth day of the week.

(iii) The same adjective may be an *Adjective of Number* or an *Adjective of Quantity* according to sense.

For example,

Number	Quantity
--------	----------

I lost *some* books. I drank *some* milk.

More boys are wanted I want *more* milk.
for the job

(iv) *Many* followed immediately by *a/an* takes a singular noun and a singular verb, but if preceded by *a* with *great* or *good* following, it takes a plural verb,

For example,

Many a man was present there.

A great *many* boys were present there.

(4) DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE

Demonstrative Adjectives point out which person or thing is meant.

For example,

This book is mine *that* book is yours.

These trees are tall, *those* trees are short.

This boy is stronger than *Jay*.

That boy is laborious.

These mangoes are sweet.

Note : A demonstrative adjective and the noun qualified by it, must be of the same number.

For example,

This kind of book is rare (Not *these* kind)

(5) DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVE

The Indefinite Numeral Adjectives- *each*, *every*, *either* and *neither* when used with Nouns to show that persons or things are taken separately, either one at a time or several at a time in separate lots, are called *Distributive adjectives*.

(i) *Each and Every*

Each may be used both as pronoun and adjective but, *every* is used only as an adjective.

Each is used with two or more than two things but, *every* is used with more than two things.

For example,

Each pen costs a shilling.

or, Each of the pens costs a shilling.

Every pen cost a penny.

Everyone of the ten boys is industrious.

(ii) *Either and Neither*

Either means:

(a) one of two

or, (b) each of two (i.e. *both*)

For example,

You can choose *either* party (one party or the other)
Either side scored a goal (each of the two sides)
Neither is the negative form of *either* and means *neither the one nor the other*.

For example,

Neither party won the game.

Neither of the two girls is lazy.

But,

Neither of the three boys is intelligent.—*wrong*

None of the three boys is intelligent. —*correct*

(For example, *Neither* is used with two).

(6) EMPHASIZING ADJECTIVE

Adjectives used with Nouns for the sake of emphasis, are called *Emphasizing Adjectives*.

For example,

I saw this very book.



Emphasizing
Adj.

(7) INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE

The Interrogative Pronouns *what*, *which* and *whose*, if used with Nouns in asking questions are called *Interrogative Adjectives*.

For example,

What kind of manner is this?

What manner of man is he ?

(8) POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

Adjectives formed from Pronouns in the Genitive (Possessive) case are called *Possessive Adjectives*.

For example, *My*, *your*, *his*, *her*, *its* and *their*.

For example,

My mother is coming.

Your time is up.

(9) PROPER ADJECTIVE

Proper adjectives are formed from Proper Nouns

For example,

Proper noun	Proper adjective
-------------	------------------

India	Indian
-------	--------

China	Chinese
-------	---------

Japan	Japanese
-------	----------

(10) RELATIVE ADJECTIVE

The Relative Pronouns *which* and *what* when used as Adjectives, are called *Relative Adjectives*.

For example,

I gathered *what* information I could.

I was ill, *which* fact caused my absence.

(11) EXCLAMATORY ADJECTIVE

What nonsense !

What a pity !

What an idea !

What in the sentences above is used as an *exclamatory adjective*.

(*What* and *what a/what aware* used in exclamations.)

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

(i) Many adjectives are formed from Nouns.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
Gold	Golden	Silk	Silken
Gift	Gifted	King	Kingly
Boy	Boyish	Dirt	Dirty
Fool	Foolish	Storm	Stormy
Care	Careful	Pardon	Pardonable
Play	Playful	Laugh	Laughable
Hope	Hopeful	Venture	Venturesome
Trouble	Troublesome	Outrage	Outrageous
Courage	Courageous	Glory	Glorious
Shame	Shameless/shameful		
Envy	Envious	Man	Manly

(ii) Some adjectives are formed from Verbs.

Verb	Adjective	Verb	Adjective
Cease	Ceaseless	Talk	Talkative
Tire	Tireless	Move	Moveable

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES (DEGREE)

Let us take a few sentences:

1. Sunil's orange is sweet.
2. Kavita's orange is sweeter than Sunil's.
3. Sanjay's orange is the sweetest of all.

In the first sentence, the Adjective sweet merely tells us that Sunil's orange has the quality of sweetness, without saying how much of this quality it has.

In the second sentence, the Adjective sweeter tells us that Kavita's orange, compared with Sunil's, has more of the quality of sweetness.

And, in the third sentence, the Adjective sweetest tells us that of all these oranges, Sanjay's mango has the greatest amount or highest degree of the quality of sweetness.

Thus, we see that Adjectives change form (sweet, sweeter, sweetest) to show comparison. They are called the three Degrees of Comparison.

In order to know Adjectives at length, it is essential to know the degrees of comparison.

There are three kinds of degree.

1. Positive Degree.
2. Comparative Degree.
3. Superlative Degree.

In the above sentences, sweet is in the Positive degree sweeter in Comparative degree and Sweetest is in the Superlative degree.

Structures Used for Making Positive, Comparative and Superlative Degrees

1. Positive : No other as + P.F + as + N.
- Comparative : N + Aux. Verb + C.F. + than any other...

Superlative : N + Aux. Verb + the + S.F.....

For example,

No other boy in our class is as bad as Mohan.

—Positive

Mohan is worse than any other boy in our class.

Comparative

Mohan is the worst boy in our class.

—Superlative

Note : After the + superlative, no other and than any other, we use Singular Noun.

For example,

The best boys —wrong

The best boy —correct

No other boys —wrong

No other boy —correct

Than any other boys —wrong

Than any other boy —correct

2. Positive : very few..... as + P.F. + as + N

Comparative : N + Aux. Verb + C. F + than most other.....

Superlative : N + Aux. Verb + one of +the +S.F.....

For example,

Kolkata is one of the busiest cities of India.

—Superlative

Very few cities of India are as busy as Kolkata.

—Positive

Kolkata is busier than most other cities of India.

—Comparative

Note : There is no use of singular Noun after — one of, very few and than most other.

For example,

One of the best girl —wrong

Very few girl —wrong

Than most other girl —wrong

One of the best girls —correct

Very few girls —correct

Than most other girls —correct

THE RULES OF DEGREES

1. After the following Latin adjectives we use 'to', instead of than in comparative degree:

superior, junior, senior, prior, interior, interior, minor etc.

For example,

Ram is junior to me. —correct

Nayna is senior to Meena. —correct

2. There is no use of more or most before the following Adjectives:

Unique, universal, absolute, supreme, right, round, square, perfect, changeable etc.

For example,

He is the unique person of my village. —correct

3. There is no use of superlative degree for two.

For example,

Soma is the more beautiful of the two.

He is better of the two.

4. 'Much' cannot be used before positive adjective.

For example,

Munna is a very intelligent boy.

5. No use of 'very' before Comparative Adjective.

For example,

Rani is much better than Reena.

6. Both very and much can be used before Superlative Adjective.

For example,

Anil is the very best boy of his class. —correct

Sekhar is much the best boy of our school.

7. The same form of degree will be used before and after and

For example,

Ram is the best and tallest. —Superlative

Shyam is better and taller. —Comparative

Indu is good and tall. —Positive

8. Fewer/Less

Fewer is used before countable noun while less is used before uncountable noun.

For example,

No fewer than five persons died.

No less than half of the work has been done.

9. Former/Latter/Later

Former is used for the first out of two. Latter is used for the second out of two. And later is used for time.

For example,

Of Ajay and Nikhil, the former is the more intelligent.

Of iron and gold, the latter is the more precious.

The death of Rajib was later than the death of Indira

10. Latest/Last

Latest refer to time and, last refer to position.

For example,

I have not heard the latest news.

Can you say me the latest proceedings of the meeting?

The last chapter is carelessly written.

Ours is the last house in the street.

11. Elder/Older; Eldest/Oldest

Elder and eldest are used only of persons, confined to members of the same family.

While, older and oldest are both used of persons and things for the members of different families.

For example,

John is my elder brother.

Alter is my eldest son.

My sister is elder to me.

Gandhi was older to Nehru.

He is older than his sister.

Harry is the oldest boy in the eleven.

This is the oldest temple in Calcutta.

Again, old is used in all three degrees while elder is used in Comparative and eldest in Superlative degree.

For example,

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
old	older	oldest
—	elder	eldest

12. Farther/Further

Farther means more distant one advanced, while further means additional.

For example,

Delhi is farther from the equator than Colombo.

After this he made no further remarks.

I must have a reply without further delay.

13. Nearest / Next

Nearest denotes distance ; and next denotes position.

For example,

Mumbai is the seaport nearest to Europe.

Time's shop is next to Police Station.

My uncle lives in the next quarter.

FORMATION OF COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

* Most Adjectives of one syllable, and some of more than one, form their Comparative degree by adding -er and the Superlative Degree by adding -e st to the Positive.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Small	Smaller	Smallest
Sweet	Sweeter	Sweetest
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Bold	Bolder	Boldest
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
Kind	Kinder	Kindest
Young	Younger	Youngest
Great	Greater	Greatest
Old	Older	Oldest

* When the last letter in the Positive Degree ends in -e, only -r and -st are added to their Comparative and Superlative degrees respectively.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Wise	Wiser	Wisest
Noble	Nobler	Noblest
Able	Abler	Ablest
Large	Larger	Largest
Brave	Braver	Bravest
White	Whiter	Whitest
Fine	Finer	Finest

* When the Positive Form ends in -y, preceded by a consonant, the -y is changed into -i before adding -er and -east.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Easy	Easier	Easiest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Merry	Merrier	Merriest
Wealthy	Wealthier	Wealthiest

* When the Positive Form is a word of one syllable and ends in a single consonant, preceded by a short vowel, this consonant is doubled before adding -er and -east

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Fat	Fatter	Fattest
Sad	Sadder	Saddest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Red	redder	Reddest

* Adjectives of more than two syllables, and many of those with two, form the Comparative by using the adverb *more* with the Positive Form and the Superlative by using the adverb *most* with the positive form.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Splendid	More splendid	Most splendid
Difficult	More difficult	Most difficult
Proper	More Proper	Most Proper
Learned	More learned	Most learned
Industrious	More industries	Most industries
Courageous	More courageous	Most courageous

* The Adjectives whose Comparative and Superlative degrees are not formed from the Positive Degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Little	Less	Least
Much	More	Most
Many	More	Most
Late	Later	Latest
Old	Older	Oldest
Far	Farther	Farthest
Nigh	Nigher	Next
Fore	Former	Formost
In	Inner	Innermost
Up	Upper	Upmost
Out	Outer	Utmost

CORRECT USE OF SOME ADJECTIVES

1. Some, any

Some is used to express quantity or degree in affirmative sentences while, *any* is used to express the same in negative or interrogative sentences.

For example,

I shall buy *some books*.

I shall not buy *any books*.

Have you bought *any books*?

But, *some* is also used in questions which actually express – commands or requests.

For example,

Will you please lend me *some money*?

Bring me *some sweet* to eat.

2. Each, every

Each and *every* are similar in meaning, but *every* is a stronger word than *each*.

Each is used in speaking of two or more things. *Each* is used only when the number in the group is limited and definite.

Every is used in speaking of more than two things. *Every* is also used when the number is indefinite.

For example,

Every seat was taken.

Five girls were seated on each bench.

Every one of these chairs is broken.

Leap year falls in every fourth year.

He can see us every five days.

It rained every day during my vacation.

3. Little, a Little and the little

Little means not much (i.e. hardly any).

Thus, *Little* has a negative meaning.

For example, There is *little hope* of his recovery.

He showed *little concern* for his cousin.

He has *little influence* with his old followers.

He showed *little mercy* to the culprit.

He has *little appreciation* of good poetry.

A little means some though not much. It has a positive meaning.

For example,

There is *a little hope* of his arrival.

A little thought would have saved the situation.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

The little means not much, but all what is.

For example,

The little information he had might lead him to conclusion.

The little knowledge of astrology that he had possessed stood him in great stead.

4. Few, a few and the few

Few means not many, hardly any.

Few has a negative meaning.

For example,

Few persons can keep a secret.

Few people are so reckless as gamblers.

Few college in India have scientific libraries.

Few men are free from faults.

Few men reach the age of a hundred years.

A few means some. It has a Positive meaning and is apposed to 'none'.

For example,

A Few of the members were present in the meeting.

A few words of love will cheer her up.

A few Europeans have their offices in Delhi.

A few days rest is all that is needed.

A few words spoken in earnest will convince him.

When I met him *after a few years*, he looked old and haggard.

It is a question of spending *a few rupees*.

The few means not many, but all there are.

For example,

The few friends that he has are all very poor.

The few poems he has written are all of great excellence.

The few remarks that he made were very suggestive.

The few days that are left to him he spends in solitude.

The few clothes they had were all tattered and torn.

VERB

A Verb is a word that tells or asserts something about a person or thing. *Verb comes from the Latin 'verbnum' meaning a word.'*

A Verb may tell :

(i) What a person or thing *does*.

For example,

The man *laughs*. The car *moves*.
Neena *sings*.

(ii) What is *done* to a person or thing.

For example,

The door is *shut*. The glass is *broken*.
Ram is *scolded*.

(iii) What a person or thing *is*.

For example,

I *feel sorry*. Man *is mortal*.
Robin *is dead*.

A Verb often consists of more than one word.

For example,

Boys *were running*.
He *has worked his sum*.
The purse *has been found*.
I *have done my duty*.

Principal And Auxiliary Verbs

Ray *worked hard*. Children *like games*.

I *want a pen*.

Boys *help themselves*.

In these sentences, each of the verbs expresses its full meaning without the help of any other Verb.

They are called *Principal Verbs*.

Look at the following sentences :

See that I *may go there*.
I *shall go there*.
He *will go there*.
You *did not go there*.

In each of the above sentences, we have two verbs - *may go*, *shall go*, *will go* and *did go*. The Principal Verb is *go*. Each of the other verbs - *may*, *shall*, *will* and *do* gives a new meaning to the Principal Verb *go*. All of them help the Verb *go* by giving it different meaning in each sentence. They are *Helping verbs* or *Auxiliary verbs*.

Thus, a Verb that helps another Verb in forming its tenses is called a *Helping* or *Auxiliary Verb*.

The verbs : *be (am, is, are, was, were)*, *have, has, had, do, does, did, shall, will* and *may* are used both as *Auxiliary Verbs* and *Principal Verbs*.

For example,

Verb	Auxiliary	Principal
Be	I am going.	I am glad.
Have	Tom is writing.	Tom is ready.
	You are loved.	You are right.
	I was reading	Bob was late.
	They were coming.	They were said.
	I have seen him.	I have a hat.
	Doll has left.	She has to go.
	I had seen it before.	I had breakfast there.
	We do not see air.	Do your duty.

Do	What does he want?	Who <i>did it</i> ?
I do	I believe you.	He <i>did his part well</i> .
Shall	I shall go.	He <i>shall get his dues tomorrow</i> .
Will		You shall do your work. He <i>will go</i> .
May	May God save us.	I <i>will help you</i> . God <i>willed other</i> .
May	You may go.	He <i>may pass the test</i> . Work hard that you <i>may succeed</i> .

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Look at the sentences

I love, Tom saw, You lost

The meaning is not clear and the sentences are also not complete. We do want to know what I love, what saw and what you lost. The Verb *love*, *saw* and *lost* require some other word put after each of them to make the meaning clear and to complete the sentences.

So, if we put in these words :

I *love my parents*.

Tom *saw a tiger*.

You *lost a pen*.

the meaning gets clear and also, the sentences are complete.

Thus, verbs like *love*, *see* and *lose* which take another word to make their sense complete are called *Transitive Verbs*.

Trans means *across* or *over*; *itive* means *passing or going*. Therefore, *Transitive* means *passing over*.

In the sentence above, *I love my parents*, the action of loving passes across from myself to *parents*. This is why we call *love* a transitive Verb. Similarly, the verbs *see* and *lose* are also *transitive verbs*.

Thus, A Transitive Verb is a verb that denotes an action which passes over from the door or subject to an object.

Intransitive Verbs

Look at the sentences

The boy *runs*.

The bird *sings*.

The dog *barks*.

The verbs *runs*, *sings* and *barks* tell us what the subject does. No other word is required to make sense here.

Thus, An Intransitive Verb is a Verb that denotes an action which does not pass over to an object, or which expresses a state or being.

Intransitive means not transitive.

For example,

He ran a long race. [Action].

The baby sleeps. [State].

There is a flaw in this diamond. [Being]

USAGE OF VERBS

1. Most verbs can be used both as transitive and as intransitive verbs.

Used Transitively	Used Intransitively
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(a) I *feel a severe pain in my teeth*. How do you *feel*.
(b) The ox *kicked the man*. The ox never *kicks*.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (c) He spoke the truth. | He spoke haughtily. |
| (d) The ant fought the wasps. | Some ants are very fierce. |
| (e) The shot sank the ship. | The ship sank rapidly. |
| (f) The driver stopped the bus. | The bus stopped suddenly. |
| (g) Ring the bell. | The bell rang loudly. |
2. Most transitive verbs take a single object. But such transitive verbs as *give, offer, ask, promise, tell etc.* Take two objects after them — an Indirect object. Which denotes the person to whom something is given or for whom something is done, and a Direct object which is usually the name of some thing.
- For example,
His mother gave him (Indirect) a *chocolate* (Direct). She told me (Indirect) a *story* (Direct).
3. But sentences where the subject and the object both refer to the same person, the Verb is said to be used *reflexively*.
- For example,
The man killed himself.
The boy did himself. They love themselves.
4. Sometimes, though the Verb is used *reflexively*, the object is not expressed.
- For example,
The bubble burst (itself).
The guests made (themselves) enjoy.
Please keep (yourselves) quiet.
With these words she turned (himself)
The Indians feed (themselves) chiefly on rice.
5. There are certain verbs which can be used reflexively are also as ordinary transitive verbs.
- For example,
Do not forget her name.
I forget her name.
Acquit yourself as man.
The magistrate acquitted him of the charge against him.
I enjoy myself sitting along.
He enjoys good health.
His talk does not interest me.
He interested himself in his friend's welfare.

Finite And Infinite Verbs

Look at the sentences :

- (i) They always find fault with me.
- (ii) They always try to find fault with me.

In the first sentence, the Verb *find* has *they* for the subject. The Verb *find* is limited by person and number. We, therefore, call it a Finite Verb.

In the second sentence, *to find* names the action denoted by the Verb *find* and is used without mentioning the subject. It is therefore not limited by person and number as a Verb that has a subject and is therefore, called Non-finite Verb or only infinitive.

INFINITIVES

There are different forms of infinitive according as it is used in the active or passive voice in relation to present or past time :

From	Active Voice	Passive
Present Indefinite	To love	To be loved
Present Continuous	To be loving	
Past Perfect	To have loved	To have been loved
Present Perfect	To have been	
Continuous	loving	

Let us take a few examples :

- (a) To err is human.
- (b) Birds love to sing.
- (c) To respect our parents is our duty.
- (d) He refused to obey the orders.
- (e) Many men desire to make money quickly.

In the first sentence, the infinitive, like a Noun, is the subject of the Verb *is*.

In the second sentence, the infinitive like a Noun, is the object of the Verb *love*.

In the third sentence, the infinitive like a Noun, is the subject of the Verb *is*.

In the fourth sentence, the infinitive like a Noun, is the object of the Verb *refused*.

In the fifth sentence, the infinitive like a Noun, is the object of the Verb *desire*.

Again, the word *to* is frequently used with the infinitive, but is not an essential part or sign of it.

Thus, after certain verbs like : *bid, let, make, need, dare, see, hear, etc.* we use the infinitive without *to*.

For example,

Bid him go there.	I bade him go.
Let him sit there.	I will not let you go.
Make him stand.	I made him run.
We need not go today.	You need not do it.
You dare not do it.	I saw him do it.
I heard him cry.	

The infinitive without *to* is also used after the verbs *shall, will, do, did, should, would, may, might, must, can* and *could*.

For example,

You shall do it [You shall be compelled to do it].
I will play. [I am determined to play].
He may go. [He is at liberty to go].
He is permitted to go.]
You must go. [You are commanded to go].
I can swim. [I am able to swim.]

The infinitive without *to* is also used after *had better, had rather, would rather, sooner than, rather than* etc.

For example,

You had better ask permission.
I had rather play than work.
I would rather die than suffer so.

Uses of the Infinitive

1. Infinitive may be used like a Noun as a subject of a Verb.

- For example,
 To err is human. To find fault is easy.
2. Infinitive may be used like a Noun as the object of a transitive Verb.
 For example,
 I do not mean *to read*.
 He likes *to play* cards.
3. Infinitive may be used like a Noun as the complement of a Verb.
 For example,
 His greatest pleasure is *to read*.
 Her duty is *to practise* daily.
4. Infinitive may be used like a Noun as the object of a preposition.
 For example,
 He had no choice but *to obey*.
 The party is about *to begin*.
5. Infinitive may be used like a Noun as an objective complement.
 For example,
 I saw him *go*. I made him *sing*.
6. Infinitive is also used to qualify a Verb, usually to express purpose.
 For example,
 We eat *to live*.
 He called *to see* my brother.
7. Infinitive is used to qualify an Adjective.
 For example,
 The pupils are anxious *to learn*.
 He is too ill *to do* any work.
8. Infinitive is used to qualify a Noun.
 For example,
 The house is *to let*.
 This is not the time *to play*.
9. Infinitive is also used to qualify a sentence.
 For example,
 To tell the truth, I quite forgot my promise.
 I did this all for you, to make you happy.
10. Infinitive is again used as an Adverb of Purpose.
 For example,
 You are slow *to move*.
 I come to buy Caesar.

PERSON AND NUMBER

There are three persons in Verb.

(i) The First Person (ii) The Second Person
 (iii) The Third Person

For example,
 (a) I read. (b) You read. (c) He reads.

In the first sentence, *I read*, the subject is of the First Person, therefore the Verb is also of the First Person.

In the second sentence, *You read*, the subject is of the second Person, Therefore the Verb is also of the Second Person.

In the third sentence, *He reads*, the subject is of the Third Person, therefore the Verb is also of the Third Person.

Thus. we see that the Verb takes the same Person and its subject or, that the Verb agrees with its subject and Person.

The Verb has two Numbers.
 (i) The Singular, (ii) The Plural
 For example,
 (a) He listens. (b) They listen.

This is because of the difference in Number of the subjects.

Therefore,
 In the first sentence *He listens*, we find the Subject is singular and so, the Verb is singular.
 In the next sentence *They listen*, we find the subject is plural and so, the Verb is also plural.

Thus, we see that the Verb takes the same Number as its subject or, that the Verb agrees with its subject in Number.

Rules to Which Verb Agrees :

1. The Verb must agree with its subject in Number and Person, i.e. the Verb must be of the same Number and Person as its subject.
 For example,
 I am here. I was there.
 I play badminton. I have a racket.
2. If the subject is of the Singular Number, Third Person, the Verb must be of the Singular Number, First person.
 For example,
 He is here. He was there.
 He plays badminton.
 He has a racket.
3. If the subject is of the Plural Number, Third Person, the Verb must be of the Plural Number, Third Person.
 For example,
 They are here.
 They were there.
 They plays badminton.
 They have rackets.

Thus, the setting of Persons in both the Numbers (Singular and Plural) is in the following way :

	Singular	Plural
First Person :	I am	We are
Second Person :	You are	You are
Third Person :	He/She/it is	They are

Subject - Verb Agreement

The Verb agrees with the subject in Number and Person. The followings are the norms which follow the agreement :

1. When two or more singular subjects are connected by *and*, they take a Verb in the Plural.
 For example,
 He and his friend have arrived.
 Fire and water do not agree.
 Plato and Aristotle were Greek Philosophers.
2. If two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing, the Verb must be singular.
 For example,

- The philosopher and critic *is* dead.
The captain and adjutant *was* present.
3. If two subjects together express one idea, the Verb remains in singular.
For example,
The horse and carriage *is* at the door.
Slow and steady *wins* the race.
4. If the singular subjects are preceded by *each* or *every*, the Verb usually is used in the singular form.
For example,
Every man, woman and children *was* lost.
Every father and mother *was* present at the meeting.
5. Two or more singular subjects connected by *or*, *nor*, *either---or*, *neither---nor* take a Verb in the singular.
For example,
No nook or corner *was* left undiscovered.
Neither he nor I *was* there.
Neither blame nor praise *seems* to affect him.
6. When the subjects joined by *or*, *nor* are of different numbers, the Verb must be plural, and the plural subject must be placed next to the Verb.
For example,
Neither the Principal nor the teachers *were* present.
Either the girl or his parents *have* erred.
Neither Sushil nor his attendants *were* hurt.
7. When the subjects joined by *or*, *nor* are of different Persons, the Verb agrees in Persons with the one nearest to it.
For example,
Either he is mistaken or I am.
He is not to blame, nor are you.
8. When subjects differing in Number or Person, or both are connected by *and*, the Verb must always be in the plural.
For example,
My mother and I *have* lived here for five years.
You and she *are* birds of the same feather.
You and I *have* done our duties.
9. A collective Noun takes a Singular Verb when the collection is thought of as a whole; a Plural Verb when the individuals of which it is composed are thought of.
For example,
The army *was* large.
The army *were* given gurard of honour.
Parliament *has* elected its speaker.
The majority *is* against any compromise.
10. Some nouns which are plural in form but singular in meaning, take a singular Verb.
For example,
The news *is* true.
The wages of sin *is* death.
Mathematics *is* a branch of study in every school.
11. Some nouns which are singular in form but plural in meaning, take a Plural Verb.
For example,
Ten dozen *cost* one hundred rupees.
Twelve pair of socks *cost* ninety rupees.
12. When a plural Noun comes between a singular subject and its Verb, the Verb is often wrongly made to agree with the nearest plural Noun instead of with the real subject.
For example,
Each of the brothers *is* clever.
Each of the participantgs *was* given a prize.
Neither of the man *was* very tall.
A variety of pleasing objects *charms* the eye.
The quality of the oranges *was* not good.
13. The words joined to a singular subject by *with*, *together with*, *in addition to* or *as well as* etc. are parenthetical and therefore do not affect the number of the Verb.
For example,
The minister, with his loyals *has* arrived.
Sheena as well as Rose, *deserves* praise.
Justice, as well as mercy, *allows* it.
14. The Verb *to be* takes the same case after it as before it.
For example,
He said to them, it is *I* and be not afraid.
15. When the subject of the Verb is a Relative Pronoun care should be taken to see that the Verb agrees in numbers and person with the antecedent of the Relative Pronoun.
For example,
She is one of the best mothers that *have* ever lived.
He, who *is* my friend, should stand by me.
You, who *are* my brother, should not worry me.
I, who *am* your your friend, will save you in danger.

PARTICIPLE

A *participle* is that form of the Verb which partakes of the nature both of a Verb and of an Adjective.

For example,

Hearing the song, the girl woke up. Here, *hearing* qualifies the Noun *girl* as an Adjective does.

Therefore, *learning* partakes of the nature of both a Verb and an Adjective and is called *participle*.

There are the two kinds of participle :

1. Present Participle
2. Past Participle

1. Present Participles are those which end in-ing and represent an action as going on or incomplete or imperfect.

For example,

We met a girl *carrying* a bunch of flowers.
The blind man, *thinking* all was safe, attempted to cross the road.

Loudly *knocking* at the door, he demanded admission.

2. Past Participles are those forms of Verbs which represents a completed action or state of the thing spoken of.

For example,

Deceived by his girl, he lost all hope.
Time misspent is time lost.
We saw a few trees, *ladden* with fruit.
Driven by hunder, he stole a piece of cake.

Note : The Past Participle usually ends in *-ed*, *-d*, *-t*, *-en*, *-n* etc.

The participles are used as simple qualifying adjectives in front of a Noun and are thus called *Participial Adjectives*.

For example,

A *rolling* stone gathers no moss.

He played a *losing* game.

A *burnt* child dreads the fire.

He wears a *worried* look.

Education is the most *pressing* need of our country.

A *lying* witness ought to be punished.

Thus, we recall that :

- (1) A Participle is a Verbal Adjective.
- (2) A Participle may govern a Noun or Pronoun, like a Verb.
- (3) A Participle may be modified by an Adverb, like a Verb.
- (4) A Participle may qualify a Noun or Pronoun, like an Adjective.
- (5) A participle may be compared, like an Adjective.

Forms Of Different Participles In Active and Passive Forms

Active	Passive
Present : caring	Present : being cared
Perfect : having cared	Perfect : having been cared
	Past : cared

Uses of Participles

- (1) The Continuous Tenses (Active Voice) are formed from the Present Participle with tenses of the Verb *be*.

For example,

I am caring.

I was caring.

I shall be caring

- (2) The Perfect Tenses (Active Voice) are formed from the Past Participle with tenses of the Verb *have*.

For example,

I have cared. I had cared.

I shall have cared.

- (3) The Passive Voice is formed from the Past Participle with tenses of the Verb *be*.

For example,

I am cared. I was cared.

I shall be cared.

- (4) Participles that qualify Nouns or Pronouns may be used also as attributively, predicatively and absolutely with a Noun or Pronoun going before.

For example,

A *rolling* stone gathers no moss.

A *lost* opportunity never returns.

The man seems *worried*. (Modifying the subject).

He kept me *waiting*. (Modifying the object).

The sea *being smooth*, we went for sail.

Jack *having arrived*, we were freed from anxiety.

GERUND

A *Gerund* is that form of the Verb which ends in *-ing* and has the force of a Noun and a Verb.

For example,

Hunting deer is a favourite sport in India.

I like writing poetry.

In these sentences, the Gerund, like a Noun, is the subject of a Verb, but like a Verb, it also takes an object, thus, showing it has also the force of a Verb.

Again,

He is fond of collecting stamps. In this sentence, the Gerund like a Noun as governed by a Preposition, but like a Verb, it also takes an object.

Both the Gerund and the infinitive have the force of a Noun and a Verb and also their usages are same. Thus, in many sentences, either of them may be used without any special difference in meaning.

For example,

To see is to believe.

Seeing is believing.

To give is better than to receive.

Giving is better than receiving.

Uses of Gerund

The Gerund has the force of a Noun and a Verb. It is thus a Verbal-Noun and may be used as :

- (1) Subject of a Verb

For example,

Seeing in believing

Hunting deer is a favourite sport in India.

- (2) Object of a Transitive Verb

For example,

Stop talking.

Children love making noise.

I like writing poetry.

- (3) Object of a Preposition.

For example,

I am tired of waiting.

He is fond of fishing.

He was punished for telling a lie.

- (4) Complement of a Verb.

For example,

Writing is learning.

What I most dislike is smoking.

- (5) Absolutely.

For example,

Playing cards being his aversion, we did not

play bridge.

Moreover, the Present Participle has the force of an Adjective and a Verb. It is called a Verbal Adjective.

For example,

Walking along the road, he noticed a big elephant.

Seeing, he believed.

Strong And Weak Verbs

Verbs are divided into two kinds :

1. Weak Verbs
2. Strong Verbs

Let us take a few verbs and see their past tense and past participle.

For example,

Verbs	Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
play	play	played	played
like	like	liked	liked
learn	learn	learnt	learnt

The conjugation of these verbs shows that their Past Tense and Past Participle are formed by adding the suffixes -ed, -d or -t to their Present Tense form. They are called weak verbs, because they cannot form their Past Tense and Past Participle without the help of the suffixes -ed, -d or -t.

On the other hand, when a Verb in the Present Tense forms its Past Tense and Past Participle by changing or shortening its inside vowel, it is called a strong Verb.

For example,

Verbs	Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
come	come	came	come
sing	sing	sang	sung
see	see	saw	seen
take	take	took	taken
speak	speak	spoke	spoken
write	write	wrote	written

Note : Weak Verbs are also called Regular verbs; while, strong verbs are Irregular Verbs.

We can detect a weak Verb from a strong Verb by :

- (i) finding the absence of -d or -t in the Present Tense of the Verb.

For example,

Present Tense	Past Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense
Tense	Tense	Tense	Tense
believe	believed	think	thought
sell	sold	bring	brought
work	worked	owe	ought
tell	told	burn	burnt
teach	taught	catch	caught
flee	fled	buy	bought
seek	sought		

- (ii) Finding the Verbs ending in -d which this -d to -t in the Past Tense.

Present Tense	Past Tense
bend	bent
send	sent
spend	spent
lend	lent
build	built
rend	rent

- (iii) Finding the Verbs ending in -d or -t which simply shorten the vowel sound in the Past Tense.

Present Tense	Past Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense
Tense	Tense	Tense	Tense
speed	sped	lead	led
feed	fed	flee	fled
free	freed	shoot	shot
meet	met	read	read

- (iv) finding the Verbs ending in -d or -t which have the same form for the Present and Past Tense.

Present Tense	Past Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense
Tense	Tense	Tense	Tense
spread	spread	split	split
shut	shut	cut	cut
hit	hit	let	let
put	put	thrust	thrust
bet	bet	burst	burst
cast	cast	cost	cost
hurt	hurt	rid	rid
set	set	shed	shed

Some weak verbs their Past Tense and Past Participle in -t after shortening their long inside vowel.

Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
deal	dealt	dealt
dream	deamt	dreamt
dwell	dwelt	dwelt
feel	felt	felt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
mean	meant	meant
creep	crept	crept
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt	smelt
spell	spelt	spelt
sweep	swept	swept

Weak Verb Suffixes : their addition and Pronunciation

Most weak verbs add -ed (pronounced d, id or t) in their Past Tense and Past Participle.

1. -ed pronounced -t : weak Verbs ending in df, h, k, p, s, ss and sh sounds add the suffix -ed in the Past Tense and Past Participle.		
f : puff - puffed (puff)	rebuff - rebuffed (uft)	
cough - coughed (cuff)	laugh - laughed (luft)	
bluff - bluffed (bluft)	stuff - stuffed (stuft)	
h : march - marched (t)	search - searched (t)	
reach - reached (t)	touch - touched (t)	
attach - attached (t)	enrich - enriched (t)	
patch - patched (t)	perch - perched (t)	
preach - preached (t)	watch - watched (t)	
k : talk - talked (t)	pack - packed (t)	
kick - kicked (t)	lurk - lurked (t)	
shock - shocked (t)	burk - burked (t)	
peck - pecked (t)	wink - winked (t)	
risk - risked (t)	walk - walked (t)	
blink - blinked (t)	wreck - wrecked (t)	
bask - basked (t)	suck - sucked (t)	
cork - corked (t)	work - worked (t)	
shriek - shrieked (t)	heap - heaped (t)	
p : harp - harped (t)	help - helped (t)	
jump - jumped (t)	gasp - gasped (t)	
reap - reaped (t)	trip - triped (t)	
trap - traped (t)	leap - leaped (t)	
carp - carped (t)	pump - pumped (t)	
camp - camped (t)	grasp - grasped (t)	
clasp - clasped (t)	mass - massed (t)	
s : pass - passed (t)	address - addressed (t)	
miss - missed (t)	cross - crossed (t)	
dismiss - dismissed (t)	express - expressed (t)	
discuss - discussed (t)	confess - confessed (t)	
canvass - canvassed (t)	impress - impressed (t)	
Sh : toss - tossed (t)	wish - wished (t)	
dash - dashed (t)	brush - brushed (t)	
banish - banished (t)	rush - rushed (t)	
push - pushed (t)	blush - blushed (t)	
wash - washed (t)	abolish - abolished (t)	
flash - flashed (t)	crash - crashed (t)	
relish - relished (t)		
demolish - demolished (t)		

x : tax - taxed (t)	fix - fixed (t)	supply - supplied (aid)	reply - replied (aid)
vex - vexed (t)	mix - mixed (t)	satisfy - satisfied (aid)	fortify - fortified (aid)
box - boxed (t)	coax - coaxed (t)	dignify - dignified (aid)	
2. The suffix - ed pronounced d :		5. The suffix - d pronounced d, t or id	
(i) open - opened (d)	cover - covered (d)	(i) care - cared (d)	dare - dared (d)
listen - listened (d)	howl - howled (d)	live - lived (d)	blame - blamed (d)
long - longed (d)	enter - entered (d)	dine - dined (d)	agree - agreed (d)
inform - informed (d)	turn - turned (d)	argue - argued (d)	amuse - amused (d)
order - ordered (d)	pardon - pardoned (d)	please - pleased (d)	graze - grazed (d)
cordon - cordoned (d)	reform - reformed (d)	arrive - arrived (d)	cure - cured (d)
return - returned (d)	govern - governed (d)	move - moved (d)	issue - issued (d)
(ii) A weak Verb ending in a semi-vowel (w or y) preceded by a vowel, adds -ed (pronounced d) in its Past Tense and Past Participle.		receive - received (d)	praise - praised (d)
For example,		love - loved (d)	chang - changed (d)
bow - bowed (d)	pray - prayed (d)	advise - advised (d)	
survey - surveyed (d)	row - rowed (d)	(ii) The suffix - d pronounced t	
stay - stayed (d)	enjoy - enjoyed (d)	For example,	
cow - cowed (d)	bray - brayed (d)	choke - choked (t)	joke - joked (t)
bay - bayed (d)	employ - emploved (d)	hope - hoped (t)	type - typed (t)
parley - parleyed (d)	convey - conveyed (d)	like - liked (t)	wake - waked (t)
destroy - destroyed (d)	allay - allayed (d)	pipe - piped (t)	cope - coped (t)
betray - betrayed (d)	journey - journeyed (d)	wife - wifed (t)	poke - poked (t)
Exception :		rebuke - rebuked (t)	
lay - laid (pronunciation leid)		(iii) The suffix - d pronounced -ie	
pay - paid (pronunciation peid)		For example,	
say - said (pronunciation sed)		hate - hated (id)	excite - excited (id)
3. -ed pronounced id : Weak verbs ending in -d on -t add -ed in their Past Tense and Past Participle.		state - stated (id)	quote - quoted (id)
depend - depended (id)	add - added (id)	promote - promoted (id)	hesitate - hesitated (id)
end - ended (id)	accept - accepted (id)	recite - recited (id)	taste - tasted (id)
paint - painted (id)	fold - folded (id)	6. A weak Verb ending in a single consonant with only one vowel before it doubles the final consonant when the suffix -ed is added in making its past tense and past participles (-ed is pronounced d, t or id).	
head - headed (id)	need - needed (id)	(i) beg - begged (d)	clap - clapped (d)
exist - existed (id)	trust - trusted (id)	rub - rubbed (d)	stop - stopped (d)
mend - mended (id)	intend - intended (id)	tan - tanned (d)	trip - tripped (d)
remind - reminded (id)	guard - guarded (id)	fit - fitted (d)	lag - lagged (d)
assist - assisted (id)	insist - insisted (id)	rob - robbed (d)	sob - sobbed (d)
resist - resisted (id)	report - reported (id)	drop - dropped (d)	jam - jammed (d)
import - imported (id)	consult - consulted (id)	tarry - tarried (d)	ram - rammed (d)
insult - insulted (id)	doubt - doubted (id)	flap - flapped (d)	sin - sinned (d)
point - pointed (id)	reject - rejected (id)	grin - grinned (d)	plan - planned (d)
scold - scolded (id)	raid - raided (id)	bar - barred (d)	ban - banned (d)
4. Suffix - ied (pronounced (id)) for final y.		gut - gutted (d)	
(i) A weak Verb ending in y preceded by a consonant adds -ed in Past Tense and Past Participle after y is changed into i.		(ii) In such a Verb consists of more than one syllable with the accent on the last syllable, the same rule holds good.	
For example,		For example,	
accompany - accompanied (id)		compel - compelled (d)	control - controlled (d)
bury - buried (id)	carry - carried (id)	excel - excelled (d)	admit - admitted (d)
hurry - hurried (id)	marry - married (id)	allot - allotted (d)	omit - omitted (d)
pity - pitied (id)	envy - envied (id)	Exception :	
tarry - tarried (id)	worry - worried (id)	ca'ncel - cancelled (d)	tra'vel - travelled (d)
study - studied (id)	ferry - ferried (id)	(iii) The foregoing rule of doubling the consonant does not hold good if there are two vowels before it.	
fancy - fancied (id)	sully - sullied (id)	For example,	
(iii) y replaced by -ied pronounced -aid.		boil - boiled (d)	coin - coined (d)
For example,		beam - beamed (d)	claim - claimed (d)
cry - cried (aid)	try - tried (aid)	avail - availed (d)	contain - contained (d)
apply - applied (aid)	defy - defied (aid)		
fry - fried (aid)	ply - plied (aid)		

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soil - soil ed (d)	prevail - prevailed (d)	Shake : The lion shook his mane.	It has shaken my faith.
ratain - retained (d)	loot - looted (d)	Shoe : Who shot my horse?	I have shod it.
clean - cleaned (d)	join - joined (d)	Shoot : He shot at the tiger.	The tiger was shot dead.
scream - screamed (d)		Shrink : He shrank from the scene.	The linen has shrunk.
(iv) -ed pronounced d, t, id : Weak Verbs ending in more than one consonant add -ed in the Past Tense and Past Participle.		Sing : She sang so sweetly.	Often have I sung your praise.
For example,		Sink : The boat sank.	He has sunk a tube-well in his compound.
call - called (d)	climb - climbed (d)	Sit : I sat down to read.	He has set for the test.
arm - armed (d)	push - pushed (d)	Slay : He slew his rival.	The soldier was slain in battle.
touch - touched (d)	lift - lifted (d)	Sleep : I slept soundly.	He has slept long.
Past Tense and Past Participle		Sow : he sowed many seeds.	He must reap what he has sown.
Past Tense	Past Participle	Spend : He spent his time in vain.	I have spent my all.
Bear : He bore the song in his memory.	She has borne twins.	Spin : He spun out a nice story.	The top was spun by me.
Beat : He beat his opponents.	They have beaten him.	Spread : The news spread quickly.	We have spread this news.
Begin : He began to weep.	We have begun to write.	Spring : He sprang from a high family.	You have sprung a surprise.
Bid : He bade me go away.	I was bidden to go.	Stand : He stood the test well.	I have stood up for truth.
Bind : We bound his hands.	I was bound to do it.	Steal : He stole my watch.	He has stolen trash.
Bite : A mad dog bit him.	A snake has bitten him.	Stick : He stuck at nothing.	A bone has stuck in my gutlet.
Burst : He burst into tears.	The bubble has burst.	Sting : The remark stung me.	He was stung by a bee.
Choose : We choose this book.	They have chosen	Strike : He struck a blow on my face.	It has never struck me.
Cost : It cost him his life.	It has cost me nothing.	Strive : He strove hard to win.	I have striven to beat him.
Deal : He dealt his rice.	John has dealt him a blow.	Swear : he swore to help me.	He was sworn to stop.
Draw : He drew his sword.	He has drawn a picture.	Swing : I swam across the river.	Who has swum the channel?
Drink : We drank a cup of milk.	We were drunk with joy.	Take : I took rest here.	He has taken my pen.
Drive : I drove a car.	He has driven out his guest.	Tear : He tore the letter.	I was torn to pieces.
Eat : I ate a loaf.	He has eaten rice.	Throw : He threw stones at me.	He was thrown overboard.
Fall : Sam fell ill.	He has fallen foul of me.	Use : I used your pen.	He is not used to hard work.
Feel : We felt a shock.	he has felt for me	Wear : His patience wore out at last.	He has worn a new coat.
Find : We found him in.	He was found a job.	Weave : He wave a sheet of cloth.	The story was skilfully woven.
Forget : I forgot his name.	I have not forgotten you.	Weep : She wept bitter tears.	I have long wept to see.
Freeze : The river frozen in winter.	Water is frozen by cold.		Past Participle forms like - bounden, clove, drunken, gotten, graven, hewn, hidden, motten, shorn, shrunken, stricken and sunken etc. are used as Adjectives only.
Get : I got a prize.	I have got a headache.	For example,	
Go : I went home.	he has gone to law.	Verbs	Verbs used as Adjectives
Grow : He grew angry.	I have grown wiser.	Tom was bound to work.	It is your bounden duty.
Hide : He hid his face from me.	It was hidden in a box.	The rock was cleft in two.	The cow has cloven feet.
Hurt : This hurt me much.	I have hurt by let.	We were drunk with a new spirit.	Harold was found in a drunken state.
Know : I knew him.	He was known to me.	I have got a prize.	I have ill-gotten wealth.
Lead : Who let the boys?	He has led his party to victory.	He hid himself in a bush.	John found a hidden treasure.
Lose : I lost my keys.	He has lost his job.		
Mean : He meant no harm.	I was meant for this.		
Ring : I rang him up on the phone.	Who has rung the bell?		
Rise : They rose in arms.	The sun has risen.		
Run : He ran a race.	I have run into debt.		
Seek : He never sought honour.	Fortune has sought him		
Send : I sent him to jail.	I have sent for him.		
Set : I set my dog on him.	He has set out on a tour.		

The woolen coat has shrunk.

We have sunk a tube-well. The ship foundered on a sunken rock.

The snow has melted. Streams of molten lava came out.

ADVERB

An Adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a Verb, an Adjective or another Adverb.

For example,



KINDS OF ADVERB

Adverbs may be divided into the following classes :

(1) ADVERB OF TIME

Adverbs of Time includes today, yesterday, late, ago, now, then, soon, before, daily, already, formerly, lately, never, since etc.

For example,

He will write a letter today.

I went there yesterday.

I have not seen him since 1988.

(2) ADVERB OF FREQUENCY

Adverbs of Frequency includes again, never, ever, often, seldom, once, twice, frequently, always etc.

For example,

The postman called again.

I have never seen the Taj.

He often makes mistake.

(3) ADVERB OF PLACE

Adverb of Place includes here, there, everywhere, in, out, up, backward, away, within etc.

For example,

Come here Go there.

The pet dog followed his master everywhere.

The doctor is out.

(4) ADVERB OF MANNER

Adverb of Manner includes clearly, slowly, soundly, bravely, thus, so, well, hard, agreeably etc.

For example,

Seema writes clearly.

Slowly the old man was laid down.

The man slept soundly.

(5) ADVERB OF DEGREE OR QUANTITY

Adverbs of Degree or Quantity includes any, quite, rather, pretty, partly, too, enough, altogether, no better, so, fully, almost, very etc.

For example,

Is there is any news of hijackers?

You are quite wrong in this matter.

I am rather busy.

She sings pretty well.

His answer is partly right.

(6) ADVERB OF AFFIRMATION AND NEGATION

Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation includes surely, certainly, not etc.

For example,

Surely you have committed a mistake.

He will certainly come here.

I do not know him.

(7) ADVERB OF REASON

Adverb of Reason includes therefore, hence etc.

For example,

The boy therefore went to his home.

Therefore the answer is 2000.

(8) RELATIVE ADVERB

Relative Adverbs includes when, how, where and why etc.

For example,

When did he arrive?

That was the time when I was at home.

(9) INTERROGATIVE ADVERB

The Adverbs when, how and where are used in asking questions and are therefore called Interrogative Adverbs.

For example,

When did you go to bed yesterday?

How did you come inside the gate?

Where did you get the money?

(10) EXCLAMATORY ADVERB

The adverbs why and how are used in exclamations and so, are called Exclamatory Adverbs.

For example,

How wonderful the scenery is!

Why, where is the miller?

In a nutshell,

Adverbs of Time is one which show when.

Adverbs of Frequency is one which show how often.

Adverbs of Place is one which show where.

Adverbs of Manner is one which show how or in what manner.

Adverbs of Degree or Quantity show how much or in what degree or to what extent.

Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation affirms and negates the expression.

Adverbs of Reason show us the cause or effect.

Relative Adverbs show the point of time, place and manner.

Interrogative Adverbs are used in asking questions which also point out time, place and manner in their answers.

Exclamatory Adverbs are used to express exclamations.

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

Adverbs are formed in various ways by adding our changing the adjectives by the use of suffix or prefix.

1. Adverbs of Manner are formed from Adjectives by adding - ly.

For example,

clever	—	cleverly
wise	—	wisely
kind	—	kindly
foolish	—	foolishly
quick	—	quickly
beautiful	—	beautifully

2. When the Adjective ends in *-y* preceded by a consonant, we change *-v* into *-i* and add *-ly*.

For example,

heavy	—	heavily
happy	—	happily
ready	—	readily

3. When the Adjective ends in *-le*, we simply change *-e* into *-y* in making adverbs.

For example,

single	—	singly
double	—	doubly

4. Some Adverbs are made up of a Noun and a qualifying Adjective.

For example,

beautiful	meanwhile
meantime	sometime
otherwise	midway
yesterday	

5. Some Adverbs are compounds of *on* and a Noun.

For example,

ahead	—	on head
asleep	—	on sleep
abroad	—	on broad
away	—	on way
afoot	—	on foot
abed	—	on bed

6. Some Adverbs are also compounds of some Preposition and a Noun.

For example,

to-day	to-morrow	overboard
besides	betimes	

7. Some Adverbs are compounds of a Preposition and an Adjective.

For example,

abroad	along	aloud
anew	beyond	below
behind		

8. Some Adverbs are compounds of a Preposition and an Adverb.

beneath	before
within	without

9. Again, a few Adverbs are also derived from the Pronouns : *the/that, he, who*.

ADVERBS

Pro-nouns	Place	Motion to	Motion from	Time	Manner
The	there	thither	thence	then	thus
He	here	hither	hence	—	—
Who	where	whither	whence	when	how

10. The Adverbs : *the, there, here, where, hither, thence, and hence* are compounded with Preposition.

For example,

thereby

therefrom

therein

thereon

thereof

thereto

therewith

there

hereafter

hereby

herein

here

hereupon

herewith

whereof

where

wherefore

wherein

whereon

hitherto

hither

thenceforth

thence

henceforth

henceforward

hence

11. We also find sometimes two Adverbs that go together after joined by Conjunction — and

For example,

(a) Out and out

He is *out and out* an honest person.



beyond all comparison

(b) Over and over

She reads Keats *over and over*.



repeatedly

Off and on

He works *off and on* on his project.



irregularly

(c) Once and again

I warned him *once and again* of his impending danger.



repeatedly

(d) Out and away

Her role in the film is *out and away*, the best.



beyond all comparison

(e) Over and above

Over and above being hard-working, he is honest.



besides

(f) Again and again

I asked him *again and again* if he has more than once

POSITION OF ADVERBS

1. Adverbs of manner like : well, fast, quickly, carefully, calmly etc. are generally placed after the verb or after the object if there is one.

For example,

It is raining *heavily*. The bus is moving *slowly*.
He speaks Spanish *well*. She does her work *carefully*.
2. Adverbs or Adverbial Phrases of place and of time like : here, there, everywhere, on the wall etc. and now, then, yet, to day, next Wednesday respectively are usually placed after his verb or after the object if there is one.

For example,

He will come *here*. I searched *everywhere*.
Put the scenery *there*. I met her *yesterday*.
They are to be married *next week*.

3. When there are two or more Adverbs after a Verb, the normal order is — Adverb of Manner, Adverb of Place, Adverb of Time.

For example,

She sang *well* *in the concert*.
We would *go there tomorrow evening*.
He spoke *earnestly* *at the meeting last night*.

4. Adverbs of Frequency like : always, never, often, rarely, usually, generally, and also some other adverbs like : almost, already, hardly, nearly, just, quite etc. are normally put between the subject and the verb if the verb consists of only one word; if there is more than one word in the verb, they are put after the first word.

For example,

His wife *never* cooks.
He has *never* seen a lion.
I have *often* told her to write neatly.
We *usually* have dinner at nine.
My cousin has *just* gone out.
I *quite* agree with you.

5. If the Verb is am/are/is/wFor example, these Adverbs are placed after the Verb.

For example,

I am *never* late for school.
He is *always* at home on holidays.
We are *just* off from work.

6. The Adverbs : *always*, *already*, *usually*, *sometimes* etc. are usually put before an auxiliary or the single verb be, when it is stressed.

For example,

"Veenu has come late again."
"Yes, she *always* does come late."
"When will you write the letter?"
"But I *already* have written it."
"Will you be free on Sundays?"
"I *usually* am free on Sundays."
"Do you eat meat?"
"Yes, I *sometimes* do."

7. The auxiliaries *have to* and *used to* prefer the adverb in front of them.

For example,

I *often* have to go to school on foot.
He *always* used to agree with me.

8. When an adverb modifies an adjectives or another adverb, the adverb usually comes before it.

For example,

Sham is a *rather* lazy boy.
The cat was *quite* dead.
The picture is *very* interesting.
Do not speak *so* fast.

9. The Adverb *enough* is always placed after the word which it modifies.

For example,

Is the box heavy *enough*?
He was rash *enough* to interrupt.
He spoke loud *enough* to be heard.

10. *Only* should be placed immediately before the word it modifies.

For example,

I worked *only* two sums.
He has slept *only* three hours yesterday night.

SOME IMPORTANT ADVERBS

1. INTRODUCTORY 'THERE'

There is an Adverb of Place (Demonstrative Adverb) but when the subject of the verb is indefinite, the sentence is introduced with a *there* which has no meaning except as a mere introductory word.

For example,

There is no doubt about it.
There were guards at the gate.
There has been no rain in this month.
There is no denying the fact.
There lived a hermit in the wood.
There goes our friend Tom.
There shines the moon in all her glory.

2. QUITE AND VERY

The adverb *quite* means *completely*, *perfectly* and is not used in the sense of *very* except with past participles.

For example,

I am *quite* (*very*) tired.
This road is *very* (*not quite*) dangerous.

3. TOO AND VERY

Too means *beyond proper limit* and it should not be used unless any *limit* is intended though the limit may be understood.

For example,

This glass is *too* small (for my purpose).
I missed the train as I started
too late (to catch the train).
The *limit* is often expressed by an explanatory phrase with *to* or *for*.

For example,

James was *too* busy *to* come here.
Stephen was *too* strong *for* his opponent.
Too is often confused with *very* by many who forget the necessary element of *limit* in the former.

For example,

It is *very* hot today (not *too* hot).
It is *too* hot to walk out (not *very* hot).

4. VERY AND MUCH

(i) *Very* qualifies present participles as well as Adjectives in the Positive Degree.

For example,

This book is *very* interesting.
You are *very* fat.

(ii) *Much* qualifies past participles as well as Adjectives and Adverbs in the Comparative Degree.

For example,

I am *much* indebted to you.
My lot is *much* harder than yours.

You left *much* earlier than usual.
 I am *much* surprised at his conduct.
 (iii) Both *much* and *very* are used with the Superlative Degree of Adjectives but the article is placed before *very* and after *much*.
 For example,

Kiran is the *very* best boy of his class.
 Jahar is *much* the best boy of his class.
5. VERY MUCH : TOO MUCH : MUCH TOO
 (i) Very much means *enough* and is used before Adjectives and Participles.
 For example,
 I am *very much* sorry for you.
 I am *very much* obliged to you.
 (ii) Too much qualifies Nouns while much too qualifies Adjectives.

For example,
 Mr. Dutta gave you *too much* indulgence.
 The weather is *too much* cloudy.

6. ONLY
 The following sentences show that the meaning of a sentence varies according to the placing of the Adverb.
 I have *only* taken tea (and done nothing more).
 I have taken tea *only* (no other thing).
 I *only* have taken tea (and none else).
 I have *only* a son (and no other child).
 I have a son *only* (and no daughter).
 Tom *only* agreed to accept this offer.
 (and did nothing).

Tom agreed *only* to accept this offer.
 (and not to do anything else).
 Tom agreed to accept this offer *only*.
 (and no other offer)
 Tom agreed to accept *only* this offer.
 (and nothing else).

Only too means very.
 For example,
 I am *only too* glad to meet you (very glad).

7. ENOUGH
 Enough means just the opposite of too. While too means beyond proper limit, enough means that the proper limit has been reached and not exceeded.
 For example,

Any pen is good *enough* for me.
 [i.e., is as good as I wish it to be]
 We walked far *enough* today.
 [i.e., as far as it was proper for us]
 * Enough is sometimes used in the sense of very.
 For example,
 I was bad *enough* to wait so long.

8. SINCE
 Since as an Adverb is used in the following senses :
 (a) *From then up to now* :

For example,
 I saw the Taj five years ago and have remembered it ever *since*.
 They said that they had been careful ever *since*.

(b) *Between then and now* :
 For example,
 He left last year and has never written to me *since*.
 He resigned his post and has remained unemployed *since*.

(c) *From now* :

For example,
 I saw him long *since*.

* Since, as a conjunction, means *from which time* and is used after a noun or a phrase denoting a *period of time* and not a *a point of time*.

For example,
 It is now five years *since* I visited the Taj.
 A year has gone by *since* he left us.
 * Again, Since as a preposition, means from and is used after a verb in the Present or Past Perfect Tense and before a noun or a phrase denoting a *point of time*.

For example,
 I has been absent *since* Frinday last.
 I had been suffering *since* the 09th of December last.

9. BEFORE
 (a) As an adverb, Before means on a former occasion.
 For example,

I remember to have seen you *before*.
 (b) As a preposition, before is used with a noun or a phrase denoting a point of time and never a period of time.
 For example,

You must come back by 5 P.M.
 I shall join you *before* your departure.
 (c) As a conjunction, Before introduces an adverbial clause of time if the verb in the Principal clause is in the Future Tense.

For example,
 I shall reach home *before* it is too late.

10. LITTLE AND A LITTLE
 Little, as an adverb, is used in a negative sense to mean almost not.

For example,
 He cared *little* for his future.
 [i.e., He did not care for his future].
 A little is used in an affirmative sense to mean slightly or somewhat.

For example,
 We felt a *little* disturbed.
 ↓
 Slightly
 or
 Somewhat

PREPOSITION

A Preposition is a word placed before a Noun or a Pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it in regard to something else.

For example,
 There is someone *in* the room.
 ↓
 Preposition
 She is fond *of* honey
 ↓
 Preposition
 The horse jumped *off* the wall.
 ↓
 Preposition

KINDS OF PREPOSITION

Preposition are of different kinds.

(1) Simple Prepositions

Simple Prepositions include *at, by, for, from, in, on, of, off, to, through, up, with, out, till*, etc.

Of these, *at, by, with, in* and *on* are used after verbs indicating rest in a place.

For example,

Moni is *at* Darjeeling.

I sat *by* John.

I was *in* the garden.

The keys were *with* me.

The book was *on* the table.

To, from, of, through and *up* are used after verbs indicating motion.

For example,

I went *to* London.

Tom came *from* his house.

You came *of* a high family.

We went *through* the field.

Jack and Jill went *up* the hill.

Let us start *for* school.

(2) Compound Prepositions

Compound Prepositions include *above, across, along, amidst, around, about, among, amongst, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, into, inside, outside, underneath, within, without, etc.*

Compound Prepositions are generally formed by prefixing preposition to a Noun, Adjective or an Adverb.

For example,

above = *on + by + up*

across = *on + cross*

into = *in + to*

(3) Participial Prepositions

Participial Prepositions include *barring, concerning, considering, during, expecting, judging, notwithstanding, regarding, respecting* etc. are the present participles of verbs. These participles have acquired the character of prepositions, no longer needing the prop of a noun to cling to.

For example,

Barring accident, the mail will arrive in time.



expecting,

apart from.

Concerning yesterday's murder, many persons were



arrested.

about

Considering the quality, the price is too high.



taking into account

Notwithstanding the resistance offered by him, he



was arrested.

in spite of

Touching this matter, I have not as yet made up my



mind.

with regard to

(4) Double Prepositions

Double Prepositions include *from behind, from beyond, from within* etc. where, often two prepositions are used with the same object.

For example,

The mischief was done *from behind* the screen.

The news came *from beyond* the Atlantic.

Somebody shouted *from within* the room.

(5) Disguised Prepositions

Disguised Prepositions include *ahunting, ashore* (*a* = *on*), *o'clock* (*o*' = *of*), once a week, two rupees a day (*a* = *on*)

For example,

We jumped overboard at 3 *o'clock* and swam *ashore*.

(6) Detached Prepositions

Detached Prepositions are those which are far removed from their objects.

For example,

Whom did you speak *to*?

(7) Phrasal Prepositions

Phrasal Preposition or Phrase Prepositions are the groups of words which are used with the force of a single preposition.

For example,

Jack succeeded *by means* of hard labour.



by

James failed *on account* of his negligence.



for

The object to a Preposition may also be a Descriptive adverb, an Adverbial phrase or a Noun clause.

(a) Adverbs as objects to a Preposition

John is *by* *for* the best boy of his class.

He will have reached home *by* *then*.

Much might happen *between* *now* and *then*.

He left *at once* to come back *before now*.

From *here to there* is a long distance.

(b) Adverbial phrases as objects to a Preposition

The ship suddenly came to view *from beyond the horizon*.

He did not reach till *long after midnight*.

(c) Noun clauses as objects to a Preposition

He informed me of *what had happened there*.

It depends on *whether you can go or not*.

A list of Phrasal Prepositions

according to	agreeably to
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along with	away from
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because of	by dint of
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by means of	by reason of
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by virtue of	by way of
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conformably to	for the sake of
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in accordance with	in addition to
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in (on) behalf of	in case of
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in comparison to	incompliance with
in consequence with	in consequence of
in course of	in favour of
in front of	in lieu of
in order to	in place of
in reference to	in regard to
in spite of	instead of
in the event of	on account of
owing to	with a view to
with an eye to	with regard to
with reference to	

Several words are used sometimes as Adverbs and sometimes as Prepositions. A word is a *preposition*, when it governs a noun or pronoun and it is an Adverb, when it does not.

For example,

Adverb :	Go and run <i>about</i> .
Preposition :	Don't loiter <i>about</i> the street.
Adverb :	He could not do <i>before</i> .
Preposition :	I came the day <i>before</i> yesterday.
Adverb :	Has he come <i>in</i> ?
Preposition :	Is he <i>in</i> his room?
Adverb :	The wheel came <i>off</i> .
Preposition :	The driver jumped <i>off</i> the cabin.
Adverb :	Let us move <i>on</i> .
Preposition :	The pen lies <i>on</i> the table.
Adverb :	His brother arrived soon <i>after</i> .
Preposition :	After a mouth he returned.
Adverb :	Take his parcel <i>over</i> to the post-office.
Preposition :	The king rules <i>over</i> a vast empire.
Adverb :	I have not seen him <i>since</i> .
Preposition :	I have not slept <i>since</i> day before yesterday.

The object to a Preposition is a Noun or a Pronoun. Sometimes the object to a Preposition is an Adverb of Time or Place.

For example,

I, will be done by *then*.



that time

Since *then*, she did not come here.



that time

Come away from *there*.



that place

He must have reached there by *now*.



this time

How far is it from *here*?



this place

Sometimes the object to a Preposition is an Adverbial phrase.

For example,

Each article was sold at over a *shilling*.

The noise comes from *across* the river.

I sold my car *under* its half cost.

He swore from dawn till *far into the night*.

He did not see her till a *few days ago*.

A clause can also be the object to a Preposition.

For example,

Pay careful attention to *what I am going to say*.

There is no meaning in *what you say*.

The object to a Preposition, when it is a relative pronoun is sometimes omitted.

For example,

He is the man I was looking for.

(Whom is understood here)

These are the good rules to live by.

(Which is understood here)

RELATIONS EXPRESSED BY PREPOSITIONS

(1) Time

For example,

After his death.	At an early age.
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Arrived <i>before</i> me.	<i>Behind</i> time.
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By three o' clock.	<i>During</i> the whole day.
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For many years.	<i>From</i> January 1, 2000.
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<i>In</i> the morning.	
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Sat watching far on <i>into</i> the night.	
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Lived <i>under</i> the Britishers.	
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<i>On</i> Wednesday.	<i>Pending</i> his return.
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<i>Since</i> yesterday.	<i>Lasted through</i> the night.
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<i>Throughout</i> the year.	<i>Wait till</i> tomorrow.
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Fifteen minutes <i>to</i> one p.m.	
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<i>Towards</i> evening.	<i>Until</i> his arrival.
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Rise <i>with</i> the sun.	<i>Within</i> a month.
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(2) Place

For example,

Went <i>about</i> the world.	Ran <i>across</i> the road.
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Leaned <i>against</i> the wall.	Fell <i>among</i> thieves.
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Quarrelled <i>among</i> themselves.	
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<i>At</i> death's door.	<i>Athwart</i> the deck.
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Stood <i>before</i> the door.	<i>Stood behind</i> the curtain.
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Lies <i>below</i> the surface.	Sat <i>beside</i> me.
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Plies <i>between</i> Delhi and Jaipur.	
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Stand <i>by</i> me.	
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Rains comes <i>from</i> the clouds.	
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<i>In</i> the sky.	<i>Fell into</i> a ditch.
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Lies <i>near</i> the heart.	Calcutta is <i>on</i> the Hooghly.
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The cliff hangs <i>over</i> the sea.	
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Tour <i>round</i> the world.	<i>Marched through</i> the town.
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Came <i>to</i> the end of the road.	
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Put pen <i>to</i> paper.	<i>Travelled towards</i> Goa.
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Lay <i>under</i> the table.	<i>Climbed up</i> the ladder.
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Lies <i>upon</i> the table.	<i>Within</i> the house.
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Stood <i>without</i> the gate.	
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(3) Agency, instrumentality

For example,

- Sell goods at auction. Sent the parcel by post.
- Was stunned by a blow. Was destroyed by fire.
- Heard it through a friend. Cut it with a knife.

(4) Manner

For example,

- Dying by inches. Fought with courage.
- Worked with enthusiasm. Won with ease.

(5) Cause, Reason, Purpose

For example,

- Laboured for the good of humanity.
- Died of fever. The very place for a picnic.
- Did it for our good. Suffers from pain.
- Died from fatigue. Does it from perversity.
- Reached through fear of an ambush.
- Concealed it through shame.
- Lost his purse through negligence.
- Shivers with fever. Took medicine for cold.

(6) Possession

For example,

- There was no money by him.
- The church of Bethlehem.
- A man of means.
- The boy with grey hair.

(7) Measure, Standard, Rate, Value

For example,

- He charges interest at nine p.c.
- Stories like these must be taken at what they are worth.
- Cloth is sold by the meter.
- I am taller than you by five inches.
- It was one by the tower-clock.

(8) Contrast, Concession

For example,

- After every effort, he failed.
- For one enemy he has a hundred friends.
- For all his wealth he is not content.
- With all his faults, I adore him.

(9) Inference, Motive, Source or Origin

For example,

- From what I know of him, I hesitate to trust him.
- The knights were brave from gallantry of spirit.
- He did it from gratitude.
- Light emanates from the sun.
- From labour health, from contentment springs.
- This is quotation from Shakespeare.
- His skill comes from practice.

SOME IMPORTANT PREPOSITIONS

Since and For

Since is used before a point of time, while for is used before a period of time.

For example,

- Monica has been here since Monday last.
- I did not see you for a long time.

Since and From

Both Since and from are used before a point of time but since is preceded by a verb in the perfect tense, while from can be used with any tense.

For example,

- John has started rowing from (or since) Monday Last.

John started rowing from yesterday (Not since).

John starts rowing from today (not since).
John will start rowing from tomorrow.
(Not since)

Before, By and Within

Before, and by are used with a point of time, while within is used with a period of time.

For example,

- You must reach here before (or by) 8 o' clock.
(not within)

Henry came back within an hour (not before).

Note : There is a distinction in use between before and by.

By means not after the specified limit or time while before means any time within specified limit of time.

For example,

- You must come back by 5 p.m. (not after 5 p.m.)

You must come back before 5 p.m. (any time before the clock strikes five)

In and Within

In means at the end of, while within means before the end of.

For example,

The game will end within in an hour (before the hour is passed).

The game will end in an hour (at the end of, and not exceeding an hour).

In and Into

In refers to a position already inside anything and into refers to a movement towards the inside of anything.

For example,

- John was in the garden.
- Mary went into in garden.

In and At

In refers to a much wider space or time than at.

For example, Come at 8 o' clock in the morning.

The Taj is at Agra in India.

In and After

In is used about the future time, while after is used about the past.

For example,

- Fred will come in a few minutes (not after).
- Arthur left after an hour (not in).

On and At

On is used before a particular date or day and at before a particular hour.

For example,

I shall come *on* Friday at 5 o' clock.

Between and Among

Between is used about *two persons or things*, while *among* is used for referring to *more than two persons or things*.

For example,

Divide the mango *between* Ram and Sham.

Distribute all the chocolates *among* the pupils.

The money was divided not *between* his two sons only *but among* all his defendants.

Beside and Besides

Beside means *by the site of* while, *besides* means *in addition to*.

For example,

Besides my son, my cousin also sat *beside* me.

By and With

By is used with the *doer* or agent, while *with* is used before the *instrument with which a person does a thing*.

For example,

The tiger was not shot *by* me.

The tiger was shot *with* a rifle.

Except and Excepting

The use of the participle *excepting* formed from the verb of except (= to exclude) is often confused with that of the preposition *except* (= without).

For example,

All the boys *except* John went there

(Preposition = without).

All the boys *not excepting* John went there (Participial preposition = not excluding).

All the boys went there, John *not being excepted* (verb).

There are also a few special prepositions like :

(a) *Than*

Than is usually a conjunction, but is sometimes used as a preposition.

For example,

I cannot accept less *than* fifty rupees for this article.

I speak of Keats, *than* whom there is none greater as a poet.

(b) *But*

As a rule *but* is a conjunction. When used as a preposition, *but* means *except, with the exception of*.

For example,

What can he do *but die*?

All our ambitions death defeats, *but one*.

None *but* the brave deserves the award.

She returned all her gifts *but one*.

All is lost *but honour*.

(c) *A* is sometimes used as weakened form of the preposition *on*.

For example,

The house is a building.

I meet her once *a week*.

Rice is twenty rupees *a kg*.

His wages are thirty rupees *a day*.

PREPOSITION

Nouns Followed by Preposition 'of'

Abhorrence of	Assurance of
Charge of	Distrust of
Doubt of	Experience of
Failure of	Observance of
Proof of	Result of
Want of	

Adjectives Followed by Preposition 'of'

Accused of	Acquitted of
Afraid of	Apprehensive of
Apprised of	Assured of
Aware of	Bereft of
Bought of	Cautious of
Certain of	Characteristic of
Composed of	Confident of
Conscious of	Convinced of
Covetous of	Defrauded of
Deprived of	Desirous of
Devoid of	Diffident of
Distrustful of	Dull of
Easy of	Envious of
Fearful of	Fond of
Greedy of	Guilty of
Heedless of	Ignorant of
Informed of	Innocent of
Irrespective of	Lame of
Lavish of	Negligent of
Productive of	Proud of
Regardless of	Sanguine of
Sensible of	Sick of
Slow of	Subversive of
Sure of	Suspicious of
Tolerant of	Vain of
Void of	Weary of
Worthy of	Beware of

Verbs Followed by Preposition 'of'

Acquit of	Beware of
Boats of	Complain of
Despair of	Die of
Disapprove of	Dispose of
Divest of	Dream of
Heal of	Judge of
Repent of	Taste of

Nouns Followed by Preposition 'for'

Affection for	Ambition for
Anxiety for	Apology for
Appetite for	Aptitude for
Blame for	Candidate for
Capacity for	Compassion for
Compensation for	Contempt for
Craving for	Desire for
Esteem for	Fitness for

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Fondness for	Guarantee for	Resemblance to	Sequel to
Leisure for	Liking for	Submission to	Supplement to
Match for	Motive for	Temptation to	Traitor to
Need for	Opportunity for	Adjectives Followed by Preposition 'to'	
Partiality for	Passion for	Abhorrent to	Acceptable to
Pity for	Predilection for	Accessible to	Impertinent to
Pretext for	Relish for	Incidental to	Inclined to
Remorse for	Reputation for	Indebted to	Indifferent to
Adjectives Followed by Preposition 'for'			
Anxious for	Celebrated for	Indispensable to	Indulgent to
Conspicuous for	Customary for	Inimical to	Insensible to
Designed for	Destined for	Injured to	Irrelevant to
Eager for	Eligible for	Favourable to	Hurtful to
Eminent for	Fit for	Immaterial to	Impervious to
Good for	Grateful for	Indigenous to	Liable to
Notorious for	Penitent for	Limited to	Lost to
Prepared for	Proper for	Loyal to	Material to
Qualified for	Ready for	Natural to	Necessary to
Sorry for	Sufficient for	Obedient to	Obliged to
Useful for	Zealous for	Offensive to	Opposite to
Verbs Followed by Preposition 'for'			
Atoné for	Canvass for	Painful to	Partial to
Care for	Clamour for	Peculiar to	Pertinent to
Feel for	Hope for	Pledged to	Preferable to
Mourn for	Pine for	Prejudical to	Profitable to
Start for	Stipulate for	Prior to	Prone to
Sue for	Wish for	Reduced to	Related to
Yearn for		Relevant to	Repugnant to
Verbs Followed by Preposition 'on'			
Comment on	Decide on	Responsible to	Restricted to
Deliberate on	Depend on	Sacred to	Sensitive to
Determine on	Dwell on	Serviceable to	Subject to
Embark on	Encroach on	Suitable to	Suited to
Enlarge on	Impose on	Supplementary to	Tantamount to
Insist on	Intrude on	True to	
Resolve on	Subsist on	Verbs Followed by Preposition 'to'	
Trample on		Accede to	Adapt to
Nouns Followed by Preposition 'to'			
Access to	Accession to	Adhere to	Allot to
Allegiance to	Alternative to	Allude to	Appologize to
Antidote to	Antipathy to	Appoint to	Ascribe to
Approach to	Assent to	Aspire to	Assent to
Attachment to	Attention to	Attain to	Attend to
Concession to	Disgrace to	Attribute to	Belong to
Dislike to	Encouragement to	Conduce to	Conform to
Enmity to	Exception to	Consent to	Contribute to
Incentive to	Indifference to	Lead to	Listen to
Invitation to	Key to	Object to	Occur to
Liniency to	Likeness to	Prefer to	Pretend to
Limit to	Menace to	Refer to	Revert to
Obedience to	Objection to	Stoop to	Succumb to
Obstruction to	Opposition to	Surrender to	Testify to
Postscript to	Preface to	Yield to	
Reference to	Repugnance to	Adjectives Followed by Preposition 'in'	
		Absorbed in	Absternious in
		Accomplished in	Accurate in
		Assidous in	Backward in
		Bigoted in	Correct in

Defective in	Deficient in
Experienced in	Deligent in
Envolved in	Fertile in
Foiled in	Honest in
Implicated in	Interested in
Involved in	Lax in
Proficnet in	Remiss in
Temperate in	Versed in

Verbs Followed by Preposition 'in'

Involve in	Persist in
Acquiesce in	Dabble in
Delight in	Employ in
Enlist in	Excel in
Fall in	Glory in
Increase in	Indulge in
Persevere in	

Nouns Followed by Preposition 'with'

Acquaintance with	Alliance with
Bargain with	Compromise with
Conformity with	Enmity with
Intercourse with	Intimacy with
Relations with	

Adjectives Followed by Preposition 'with'

Acquainted with	Afflicted with
Beset with	Busy with
Compatible with	Compliant with
Consistent with	Contemporary with
Contended with	Contrasted with
Conversant with	Convulsed with
Delighted with	Deluged with
Disgusted with	Drenched with
Endowed with	Fatigued with
Fired with	Gifted with
Infatuated with	Infected with
Infested with	Inspired with
Invested with	Overcome with
Popular with	Replete with
Satiated with	Satisfied with
Touched with	

Verbs Followed by Preposition 'with'

Associate with	Bear with
Clash with	Coincide with
Comply with	Condone with
Condole with	Cope with
Correspond with	Credit with
Deluge with	Disagree with
Dispense with	Fill with
Grapple with	Expostulate with
Intrigue with	Meddle with
Part with	Quarrel with
Remonstrate with	Side with
Sympathisize with	Vie with
Trifle with	

Verbs Followed By Preposition 'from'

Abstrain from	Alight from
Cease from	Debar from
Derogate from	Desist from
Detract from	Deviate from
Differ from	Digress from
Dissent from	Elicit from
Emerge from	Escape from
Exclude from	Preserve from
Prevent from	Prohibit from
Protect from	Recoil from
Recover from	Refrain from

Nouns Followed By Preposition 'from'

Respite from	Inference from
Abstinence from	Cessation from
Deliverance from	Descent from
Digression from	Escape from
Exemption from	

We now present a list of some Nouns and Appropriate Prepositions.

A LIST OF NOUNS & APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS

1. Abstinence from wine.
2. Ability for or in some work.
3. Abundance of wealth.
4. Accession to the throne.
5. Access to a person or place.
6. Accomplice with a person in a crime.
7. Accusation of forgery.
8. In accordance with some rule.
9. Affinity with something.
10. Adherence to a rule.
11. Affection for somebody.
12. Affinity between two things.
13. Alliance with a person or state.
14. Allusion to something.
15. Alternative to a method/something.
16. Analogy of one thing with another.
17. Analogy between things.
18. Animosity against somebody.
19. Antidote against infection.
20. Antidote to some poison.
21. Apprehension of danger.
22. Approach to (step towards) anything.
23. Arrival in a country.
24. Arrival at a place.
25. Assault on a person or thing.
26. Attack (vt+) somebody.
27. Attack (n/c) on a country.
28. Attraction to or towards a thing.
29. Authority over a person.
30. Authority on a subject
31. Aversion to a person or thing.

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| <p>32. Candidate for a post.</p> <p>33. Care for somebody's safety.</p> <p>34. Care for his health.</p> <p>35. Charge of murder.</p> <p>36. Charge with theft.</p> <p>37. Claim on or against somebody.</p> <p>38. Claim to property.</p> <p>39. Compact with a person.</p> <p>40. Comment on something.</p> <p>41. Comparison of somebody with somebody.</p> <p>42. By/in comparison with.</p> <p>43. Compassion for somebody.</p> <p>44. Competition with somebody.</p> <p>45. Competition for something.</p> <p>46. Complicity in a crime.</p> <p>47. Compliance with a request.</p> <p>48. Condemnation to death.</p> <p>49. Confidence in somebody.</p> <p>50. Conformity with anyone's views.</p> <p>51. Conformity to rule.</p> <p>52. Compensation for a loss.</p> <p>53. Connection with a person or thing.</p> <p>54. Connivance at anyone's fault.</p> <p>55. Consciousness of guilt.</p> <p>56. Consideration for somebody.</p> <p>57. Contact with somebody/something.</p> <p>58. Contempt for a person or thing.</p> <p>59. A contrast with a person.</p> <p>60. A contrast to a person or thing.</p> <p>61. Controversy on or about something.</p> <p>62. Contribution to a fund.</p> <p>63. Contribution towards some project.</p> <p>64. Conversation with somebody.</p> <p>65. Decision on some case.</p> <p>66. Decision of some dispute.</p> <p>67. Decline of an empire.</p> <p>68. Decline in moral/price.</p> <p>69. Degradation from rank.</p> <p>70. Delight in music / in something.</p> <p>71. Descent from ancestors.</p> <p>72. Desire for wealth.</p> <p>73. Desirous (Adj.) of something.</p> <p>74. Disgust at meanness.</p> <p>75. Dislike to a person or thing.</p> <p>76. Distaste for mathematics/something.</p> <p>77. Doubt of or about a thing.</p> <p>78. Duty to a person.</p> <p>79. Encroachment on /upon one's rights.</p> <p>80. Engagement with somebody.</p> <p>81. Entrance into a place.</p> <p>82. Enmity with somebody.</p> <p>83. Esteem for somebody.</p> <p>84. Exception to a rule.</p> <p>85. (Make) an exception of somebody or something.</p> | <p>86. Excuse for a mistake.</p> <p>87. Failure of electricity.</p> <p>88. Failure of somebody in something.</p> <p>89. Faith in somebody or something.</p> <p>90. Familiarity with a person or thing.</p> <p>91. Freedom from care.</p> <p>92. Freedom of action.</p> <p>93. Glance at a person or thing.</p> <p>94. Glance over a wide surface.</p> <p>95. Gratitude for a thing.</p> <p>96. Gratitude to a person.</p> <p>97. Grief at an event.</p> <p>98. Grief for a person.</p> <p>99. Guess at the truth /something.</p> <p>100. Harmony with anything.</p> <p>101. Hatred of or for somebody.</p> <p>102. Hatred of a thing.</p> <p>103. Heir to some property.</p> <p>104. Heir of somebody.</p> <p>105. Hindrance to something.</p> <p>106. Hint at some reward.</p> <p>107. Hope for better a luck.</p> <p>108. Hostility to a person or cause.</p> <p>109. Identity with somebody/something.</p> <p>110. Immersion into water.</p> <p>111. Implication in this crime.</p> <p>112. Implication on someone.</p> <p>113. Imputation against somebody.</p> <p>114. Incentive to a worker.</p> <p>115. Inclination for sport/something.</p> <p>116. Indifference to help others.</p> <p>117. Indulgence to a beautiful woman.</p> <p>118. Influence over or with somebody.</p> <p>119. Influence on decision of wife.</p> <p>120. Inquiry into circumstances/a case.</p> <p>121. Insight into something somebody's character.</p> <p>122. Intercession with a superior.</p> <p>123. Intercession for a friend.</p> <p>124. Jurisdiction in a lawsuit.</p> <p>125. Justification of or for crime.</p> <p>126. Key to understanding of the problem.</p> <p>127. Liability to an illness.</p> <p>128. Libel against his character.</p> <p>129. Liking for non-vegetarian /something.</p> <p>130. Longing for luxury / something.</p> <p>131. Lust for life / something.</p> <p>132. Malice against an enemy.</p> <p>133. Neglect of duty.</p> <p>134. Neglect of doing a thing.</p> <p>135. Nomination of a member.</p> <p>136. Nomination to a position.</p> <p>137. Opportunity for going abroad / doing something.</p> <p>138. Partnership in a thing.</p> <p>139. Power over a person.</p> |
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| <p>140. Precaution against infection.</p> <p>141. Preface to a book.</p> <p>142. Preference for something.</p> <p>143. Preparation for examination/something.</p> <p>144. Proof against somebody.</p> <p>145. Proof of guilt.</p> <p>146. Qualification for a post.</p> <p>147. Quarrel with somebody/something.</p> <p>148. Readiness in responding.</p> <p>149. Readiness for journey.</p> <p>150. Reference to a person or thing.</p> <p>151. In regard to that matter.</p> <p>152. Regard for a person.</p> <p>153. Relation between two things.</p> <p>154. Relation with somebody.</p> <p>155. Remonstrance against somebody's conduct.</p> <p>156. Remonstrance with somebody.</p> <p>157. Reply to a query / a person.</p> <p>158. Request for a thing.</p> <p>159. Resemblance to a person or thing.</p> <p>160. In respect of some quality.</p> <p>161. Rivalry with a person.</p> <p>162. Rival in something.</p> <p>163. Search for a after wealth.</p> <p>164. In search of wealth /a job etc.</p> <p>165. Share in the property /something.</p> <p>166. Share with somebody.</p> <p>167. Sin against God./ mankind/humanity.</p> <p>168. Sympathy with or for somebody.</p> <p>169. Temptation to evil.</p> <p>170. Temptation in diet.</p> <p>171. Trespass against the law.</p> <p>172. Warrant for somebody's arrest.</p> <p>173. With a view to.</p> <p>174. Witness of or to a case.</p> <p>175. Wonder at his behaviour/something.</p> | <p>17. Answer for misconduct/something.</p> <p>18. Apologise to somebody.</p> <p>19. Apologise for something.</p> <p>20. Appeal to the judge/something.</p> <p>21. Appeal against a sentence.</p> <p>22. Appeal for mercy/something.</p> <p>23. Apply to a person.</p> <p>24. Apply for some post/something.</p> <p>25. Appoint to a post.</p> <p>26. Argue with a person for or against a point.</p> <p>27. Arrive at a conclusion.</p> <p>28. Arrive at a station/a place.</p> <p>29. Arrive in a country.</p> <p>30. Ask for assistance.</p> <p>31. Ask of or from somebody.</p> <p>32. Associate with a group.</p> <p>33. Blame a person for something.</p> <p>34. Blush at one's own mistake.</p> <p>35. Blush for somebody who is at fault.</p> <p>36. Border on a place.</p> <p>37. Borrow of or from a friend/somebody.</p> <p>38. Break the news of somebody's death.</p> <p>39. Break through restraint.</p> <p>40. Break ill news to a friend/to somebody.</p> <p>41. Break (dissolve partnership) with somebody.</p> <p>42. Bring a thing to light.</p> <p>43. Bring a thing under notice.</p> <p>44. Burst upon (suddenlly invade) a country.</p> <p>45. Burst into laughter.</p> <p>46. Burst into tears.</p> <p>47. Call on a person.</p> <p>48. Call for (demand, require) something.</p> <p>49. Call something in (order or request the return of).</p> <p>50. Canvass for (support) votes.</p> <p>51. Care for (attach value to) a person or thing.</p> <p>52. Care about (feel interest, anxiety or sorrow) something.</p> <p>53. Challenge a man to combat /fight.</p> <p>54. Charge a man with a crime.</p> <p>55. Charge payment to a person.</p> <p>56. Coincide with one's opinion.</p> <p>57. Come about (happen).</p> <p>58. Come across (to meet suddenly).</p> <p>59. Come after somebody (follow).</p> <p>60. Come into fashion.</p> <p>61. Come by something (obtain by effort).</p> <p>62. Come of a rich family.</p> <p>63. Commence with a thing.</p> <p>64. Communicate a thing to somebody.</p> <p>65. Communicate with somebody.</p> <p>66. Compare somebody with somebody.</p> <p>67. Compare something with something (similar).</p> <p>68. Compare to (dissimilar things).</p> <p>69. Compensate for loss.</p> <p>70. Compete with somebody for a prize/something.</p> <p>71. Complain to somebody.</p> <p>72. Complain against somebody.</p> |
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SOME VERBS & APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS

1. Abound in or with something.
 2. Accrue to somebody.
 3. Accure from something.
 4. Accuse somebody of cheft.
 5. Acquit a person of all charges/all complicity.
 6. Acquit a person in a crime.
 7. Adapt to new surroundings.
 8. Adhere to a plan / a rule / a principle.
 9. Agree to a proposal.
 10. Agree with a person.
 11. Agree on some matter.
 12. Aim at a target.
 13. Aim at doing something.
 14. Alight from a bus/a train etc.
 15. Allude to a fact.
 16. Answer to a description.
17. Answer for misconduct/something.
 18. Apologise to somebody.
 19. Apologise for something.
 20. Appeal to the judge/something.
 21. Appeal against a sentence.
 22. Appeal for mercy/something.
 23. Apply to a person.
 24. Apply for some post/something.
 25. Appoint to a post.
 26. Argue with a person for or against a point.
 27. Arrive at a conclusion.
 28. Arrive at a station/a place.
 29. Arrive in a country.
 30. Ask for assistance.
 31. Ask of or from somebody.
 32. Associate with a group.
 33. Blame a person for something.
 34. Blush at one's own mistake.
 35. Blush for somebody who is at fault.
 36. Border on a place.
 37. Borrow of or from a friend/somebody.
 38. Break the news of somebody's death.
 39. Break through restraint.
 40. Break ill news to a friend/to somebody.
 41. Break (dissolve partnership) with somebody.
 42. Bring a thing to light.
 43. Bring a thing under notice.
 44. Burst upon (suddenlly invade) a country.
 45. Burst into laughter.
 46. Burst into tears.
 47. Call on a person.
 48. Call for (demand, require) something.
 49. Call something in (order or request the return of).
 50. Canvass for (support) votes.
 51. Care for (attach value to) a person or thing.
 52. Care about (feel interest, anxiety or sorrow) something.
 53. Challenge a man to combat /fight.
 54. Charge a man with a crime.
 55. Charge payment to a person.
 56. Coincide with one's opinion.
 57. Come about (happen).
 58. Come across (to meet suddenly).
 59. Come after somebody (follow).
 60. Come into fashion.
 61. Come by something (obtain by effort).
 62. Come of a rich family.
 63. Commence with a thing.
 64. Communicate a thing to somebody.
 65. Communicate with somebody.
 66. Compare somebody with somebody.
 67. Compare something with something (similar).
 68. Compare to (dissimilar things).
 69. Compensate for loss.
 70. Compete with somebody for a prize/something.
 71. Complain to somebody.
 72. Complain against somebody.

73. Complain of/about something.
74. Conceal facts from somebody.
75. Concede to some demand.
76. Concur with a person.
77. Concur in an opinion.
78. Condemn a person to death.
79. Conform to a norm.
80. Conform with one's opinion.
81. Congratulate somebody on his success.
82. Consult with (discuss with) one's friends.
83. Consult a person/a lawyer/a map/a dictionary (take advice, get information etc.)
84. Contribute to a fund.
85. Converse with a person about a thing.
86. Cope with situation.
87. Correspond with a person (write).
88. Correspond to something (agree).
89. Cure a man of a disease.
90. Cure (n/u) for a disease.

CONJUNCTION

A Conjunction is a word which joins together sentences and sometimes words.

For example,

Meenu *and* Rishi are good friends.



Conjunction

She must weep *or* she will die.



Conjunction

God made man *and* man made inventions.



Conjunction

Our boat is small *but* the sea is great.



Conjunction

Conjunctions are of two kinds. :

- (i) Co-ordinating
- (ii) Sub-ordinating

For example,

Shelly *and* Keats were great poets.

John *and* Henry are brothers.

In these sentences, the conjunction *and* joins two words.

Again,

John came here *and* sat down.

Smith is poor *but* honest.

Here, the conjunction *and* joins two Independent or co-ordinate clauses or sentences (John came here + John sat down), while the conjunction *but* joins two similar clauses or sentences (smith is poor + Smith is honest). *And* and *but* are both co-ordinating conjunctions. All clauses joined by *and*, *but*, *or* and *nor* are co-ordinate clauses.

Therefore,

A conjunction that joins two words or two co-ordinate clauses or sentences is called a *Co-ordinating Conjunction*.

Let us take an example,

Smith is honest *though* poor.

(Smith is honest *though he is poor*).

Here *he is poor* is a subordinate clause dependent for its full meaning on the main clause *Smith is honest* to which it is joined by the conjunction *though*.

Though is a Subordinating conjunction. All clauses introduced by Subordinating conjunctions are Subordinate clauses.

Hence,

A conjunction that joins a Dependent or Subordinate clause to the main or co-ordinate clause of a complex sentence, is called a *Subordinating Conjunction*.

List of Subordinating Conjunctions :

After	Although
As	Before
If	Least
Though	Till
Unless	Where
Until	Whether
While	Whither
Why, etc.	

Co-ordinate conjunctions are of four different kinds :

(i) *Copulative or Cumulative Conjunctions* only add something to what has been already stated : also, and, as well, For example, further, too, well, now, no less than, not only but also.

For example,

We carried not a line *and* we raised not a stone.

(ii) *Adversative conjunctions* contrast one idea to another : but, however, nevertheless, whereFor example, while, only, still and yet are all adversative conjunctions.

For example,

Our hoards are little *but* our hearts are great.

(iii) *Alternative Conjunctions* offer a choice between two thoughts : or, nor, either ... or, neither ... nor, otherwise etc.

For example,

Do *or* die.

Neither a borrower *nor* a lender be.

Speak out the truth, *else* (*otherwise*) you will suffer.

(iv) *Illative conjunctions* expresses a relation of cause and effect between the clauses joined by them : for, therefore, them, so, etc.

For example,

We must go now; *for* it is already late.

Subordinating Conjunctions are of the following kinds :

- (i) Those denoting *apposition* : that

For example,

John gave me his word *that* he would help me.

- (ii) Those denoting *cause* : since, For example, because, etc.

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|--|---|
| <p>For example,
I trust him <i>since</i> he is honest.</p> <p>(iii) Those denoting <i>effect</i> : that
For example,
You lie so often <i>that</i> nobody trusts you.</p> <p>(iv) Those denoting <i>purpose</i> : that
For example,
Work hard <i>that</i> you may succeed.</p> <p>(v) Those denoting <i>condition</i> : as if, if, if not, in case, provided that, unless, whether, etc.
For example,
If you come, I will go.</p> <p>(vi) Those denoting <i>concession</i> : although, though
For example,
Charles was intelligent <i>though</i> not industrious.</p> <p>(vii) Those denoting <i>manner</i> : as
For example,
I spoke <i>as</i> I liked.</p> <p>(viii) Those denoting <i>comparison</i> : For example, then +
For example,
It is not as bad <i>as</i> you think.
Mary is taller <i>than</i> her sister.</p> <p>(ix) Those denoting <i>time</i> : after, before, are, since, while, till and until.
For example,
I came to Calcutta <i>before</i> you were born. <i>After</i> I had departed, no one did any work.</p> | <p>Though he is poor but he is honest. — <i>Wrong</i>
Though he is poor yet he is honest. — <i>Correct</i>
Although she is beautiful but she is gentle. — <i>Wrong</i>
Although she is beautiful yet she is gentle. — <i>Correct</i></p> <p>5. <i>Even if</i> is followed by <i>but</i>
For example,
Even if he is hungry yet he cannot beg. — <i>Wrong</i>
Even if he is hungry but he cannot beg. — <i>Correct</i></p> <p>6. <i>That</i> cannot be used to express interrogative or imperative expression.
For example,
She asked me that what my name was. — <i>Wrong</i>
She asked me what my name was. — <i>Correct</i>
She said that to bring a chair. — <i>Wrong</i>
She said to bring a chair. — <i>Correct</i></p> <p>7. <i>Whether</i> is followed by <i>or no</i> or <i>not</i>.
For example,
Can you say whether he is ill or not. — <i>Correct</i>
Again,
I cannot say that she is going to Bombay. — <i>Wrong</i>
I cannot say whether she is going to Bombay. — <i>Correct</i></p> <p>8. <i>When</i> is used when two actions take place one by one, if two actions are simultaneous, use <i>while</i>.
For example,
When I was on the road I saw a girl. — <i>Wrong</i>
While I was on the road I saw a girl. — <i>Correct</i>
While I reached there she had gone out. — <i>Wrong</i>
When I reached there she had gone out. — <i>Correct</i></p> <p>9. <i>Lest</i> is followed by <i>should</i>, it is negative do not use another negative with it.
For example,
Work hard <i>lest</i> you may fail. — <i>Wrong</i>
Work hard <i>lest</i> you should fail. — <i>Correct</i>
Run fast <i>lest</i> you should not miss the train. — <i>Wrong</i>
Run fast <i>lest</i> you should miss the train. — <i>Correct</i></p> <p>10. <i>No sooner</i> is followed by <i>than</i>, just after no sooner we use helping verb.
For example,
No sooner did he go out <i>then</i> she came. — <i>Wrong</i>
No sooner did he go out <i>than</i> she came. — <i>Correct</i>
No sooner I did reach there <i>than</i> he started. — <i>Wrong</i>
No sooner did I reach there <i>than</i> he started. — <i>Correct</i></p> <p>11. <i>Other</i> is followed by <i>than</i>.
For example,
He has other work <i>that</i> to do. — <i>Wrong</i>
He has other work <i>than</i> to do. — <i>Correct</i></p> <p>12. <i>Until</i> is used for time while <i>unless</i> is used for condition. They are negatives. So do not use any other negative with them.</p> |
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For example,

Until you labour you cannot pass. — Wrong

Unless you labour you cannot pass. — Correct

Until he does not come I shall wait for him.

— Wrong

Until he comes I shall wait for him. — Correct

13. *Scarcely, hardly, and barely* are followed by *when*.

After scarcely, hardly etc. we use helping first then subject.

For example,

Hardly had he gone out than he reached. — Wrong

Hadly had he gone when he reached. — Correct

Scarcely I had reached there when she went out.

— Wrong

Scarcely had I reached there when she went out.

— Correct

14. *So and so that* are used for cause and purpose. *So that* cannot be used in negative.

For example,

He is ill so he wants to take rest.

Or, He is ill so that he wants to take rest.

But,

He is ill so that he cannot go there. — Wrong

He is ill so he cannot go there. — Correct

15. *Nothing* is followed by *but*.

For example,

Nothing can be said that is required. — Wrong

Nothing can be said but is required. — Correct

16. After these verbs : *treat, regard, describe, present, portray, define, depict*, etc. we use *as* before noun.

For example,

Do not treat a servant a servant. — Wrong

Do not treat a servant as a servant. — Correct

She regards me her brother. — Wrong

She regards me as her brother. — Correct

17. *Such* is followed by *as*

For example,

Such boys are good that believe in me. — Wrong

Such boys are good as believe in me. — Correct

TENSE

Tense is that form of a Verb which shows the time and state of an action and an event. [Tense comes from Latin *tempus*, meaning time.]

Let us take three sentences.

1. I *sing* this song to please you.
2. I *sang* the song in her very presence.
3. I *shall sing* another song for her tomorrow.

In the *first* sentence, the Verb *sing* refers to present time.

In the *second* sentence, the Verb *sang* refers to past time.

In the *third* sentence, the Verb *shall sing* refers to future time.

Thus, a Verb may refer to :

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (i) Present time | (ii) Past time |
| (iii) Future time | |

(i) A Verb that refers to *present time* is said to be in the *present tense*.

For example

I go. I run. I sleep. I write.

I walk.

(ii) A Verb that refers to *past time* is said to be in the *past tense*.

For example

I went I ran I slept I wrote I walked

(iii) a Verb that refers to *future time* is said to be in the *future tense*.

For example

I shall go.	I shall run.
I shall sleep.	I shall write.
I shall walk.	

There are *three* main tenses :

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (1) The Present Tense | (2) The Past Tense |
| (3) The Future Tense | |

Each of these *three* tenses has been sub-divided into four forms under the following heading :

Present Tense		Past Tense		Future Tense	
(1) Simple Present/ Present Indefinite Tense		(1) Simple Past/ Past Indefinite Tense		(1) Simple Future/ Future Indefinite Tense	
(2) Present Continuous Tense		(2) Past Continuous Tense		(2) Future Continuous Tense	
(3) Present Perfect Tense		(3) Past Perfect Tense		(3) Future Perfect Tense	
(4) Present Perfect Continuous Tense		(4) Past Perfect Continuous Tense		(4) Future Perfect Continuous Tense	

TABLE OF TENSES OF VERB TO GIVE

	Simple		Continuous	Perfect Continuous	Perfect
Present	Active Passive	I give. I am given.	I am giving. I am being given.	I have given. I have been given.	I have been giving.
Past	Active Passive	I gave. I was given.	I was giving. I was being given.	I had given. I had been given.	I had been giving.
Future	Active Passive	I shall give. I shall be given.	I shall be giving. I shall be given.	I shall have given. I shall have been given.	I shall be given.

Uses of Tenses

THE PRESENT TENSE

(1) Present Indefinite Tense

The Present Indefinite or Simple Present Tense is used :

- (i) To express a habitual action.

For example,

The cock *crows* every morning.
I *get up* everyday at 6.0' clock.
He *goes* to school everyday.

- (ii) To express general truths

For example,

The earth *is* round.
Slow and steady *wins* the race.
The sun *sets* in the west.

- (iii) In exclamatory sentences beginning with *here* and *there* to express what is actually taking place in the present.

For example,

Here *comes* the tram!
There *goes* the ball!
There he *goes!*

- (iv) In vivid narrative, as substitute for the Simple Past.

For example,

The officer now *comes* forward and *tells* the staff to complete all the work by 6 pm.
Immediately the minister *hurries* to the capital.
Sachin now *makes* quick *runs* to save the follow on.

- (v) To indicate a future event that is part of a plan or arrangement.

For example,

We *leave* for Delhi next Wednesday.
We *go* to Bangkok next week.
When *does* the school *reopen?*

Simple Past is also used to introduce quotations.

For example,

Rousseau says, "Every man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains today."

Simple Past is used instead of the Simple Future Tense, in clauses of time and of condition.

For example,

I shall sing till you *sleep*.
If it *rings*, I shall pick up the receiver.

(2) Present Continuous Tense

The Present Continuous Tense is used :

- (i) For an action going on at the time of speaking.

For example,

He *is reading*.
The boys *are playing* cricket.

- (ii) For a temporary action which may not be actually happening at the time of speaking.

For example,

I am reading 'Romeo Juliet'.
He is reading 'Illyus and the Oddyssey'.

[in both the cases, none is reading at this moment].

- (iii) For an action that is planned or arranged to take place in the near future.

For example,

I *am going* to the party tonight.

My father *is arriving* day after tomorrow.

Exception : The following Verbs are not generally used in the continuous form.

For example,

(a) Verbs of Perception, like : see, hear, smell, notice, recognize.

(b) Verbs of Appearance, like : appear, look, seem.

(c) Verbs of Emotion, like : want, wish, desire, feel, like, love, hate, hope, refuse, prefer.

(d) Verbs of Thinking, like : think, suppose, believe, agree, consider, trust, remember, forget, know, understand, imagine, mean, mind.

(e) have, own, possess, belong to, contain, consist of, be etc.

(3) Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect Tense is used :

- (i) To indicate complete activities in the immediate past.

For example,

He *has just finished* the work.

The train *has just started*.

- (ii) To express past actions whose time is not given and not definite.

For example,

I *have never known* him to be pessimistic.

Mr. John *has been* to Europe.

- (iii) To describe past events when we think more of their effect in the present than of the action itself.

For example,

I *have finished* my homework. (and now I am free).

Mohan *has drunk* all the milk. (there is no milk in the port)

- (iv) To denote an action beginning at some time in the past and continuing upto the present moment.

For example,

I *have known* him for a long time.

He *has been ill* since last week.

We *have lived* here for five years.

(4) Present Perfect Continuous Tense

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used for an action which began at some time in the past and is still continuing.

For example,

I *have been watering* the plants since 5 o' clock.

He *has been fishing* for two hours.

They *have been playing* for several hours.

THE PAST TENSE**(1) Past Indefinite Tense**

The Past Indefinite or Simple Past Tense is used :

- (i) To indicate an action completed in the past.

For example,

The boy *left* school an hour ago.

I *did* this work a week ago.

The ship *sailed* last week.

- (ii) To denote past habits.

For example,

He *practised* many hours every day.

She always *sang* a romantic song.

(2) Past Continuous Tense

The Past Continuous Tense is used :

- (i) To denote an action going on at some time in the past.

For example,

The light went out while I *was reading*.

We *were watching* the television all evening.

- (ii) With *always*, *continually* etc. for persistent habits in the past.

For example,

He *was always refusing*.

She *was continually neglecting* her duty.

(3) Past Perfect Tense

The Past Perfect Tense is used :

- (i) To describe an action completed before a certain moment in the past.

For example,

I met him in 1995. I *had seen* him last five years before.

I called him at 5 a.m. I *had found* him got up at 7 a.m.

- (ii) When two actions happened in the past and it may be necessary to show which action happened earlier than the other. We use Past Perfect in the event that happened earlier.

For example,

When I reached the station, the train *had started*.

I *had completed* my work before the officer came.

I *had done* my work when Seema came to see me.

(4) Past Perfect Continuous Tense

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense is used for an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued upto that time.

For example,

He *had been serving* the institution for the last one year.

At that time he *had been writing* a short story for three months.

THE FUTURE TENSE**(1) Future Indefinite Tense**

The Future Indefinite or Simple Future Tense is used for an action that is still to take place.

For example,

I *shall meet* him tomorrow.

Day after tomorrow *will be* Friday.

(2) Future Continuous Tense

The Future Continuous Tense represents an action as going on at some time in future time.

For example,

I *shall be writing* the letter then.

When I go into the class, the teacher *will be teaching*.

* The Future Continuous Tense is also used for representing future events that are planned.

For example,

I *shall be waiting* for you till 4 pm.

She *will be meeting* me next week.

(3) Future Perfect Tense

The Future Perfect Tense is used to indicate the completion of an action by a certain future time.

For example,

I *shall have done* my homework by that time.
Before you go to meet him, he *will have left* the office.

(4) Future Perfect Continuous Tense

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense indicates an action represented as being in progress over a period of time that will end in the future.

For example,

By next January, we *shall have been living* in Delhi for three years.
When he completes his school, he *will have been studying* at NIIT.

Conjugation of Verb 'To be'**PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE**

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st Person	I am	We are
2nd Person	You are	You are
3rd Person	He/She/It is	They are

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st Person	I am being	We are being
2nd Person	You are being	You are being
3rd Person	He/She/It is being	They are being

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st Person	I have been	We have been
2nd Person	You have been	You have been
3rd Person	He/She/It has been	They have been

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st Person	I have been being	We have been being
2nd Person	You have been being	You have been being
3rd Person	He/She/It has been being	They have been being

PAST/INDEFINITE TENSE

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
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1st Person	I was	We were
2nd Person	You were	You were
3rd Person	He/She/It was	They were

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
--	-----------------	---------------

1st Person	I was being	We were being
2nd Person	You were being	You were being
3rd Person	He/She/It was being	They were being

PAST PERFECT TENSE

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
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1st Person	I had been	We had been
2nd Person	You had been	You had been
3rd Person	He/She/It had been	They had been

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
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1st Person	I had been being	We had been being
2nd Person	You had been	You had been being
3rd Person	He/She/It had been	They had been being

FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
--	-----------------	---------------

1st Person	I shall be	We shall be
2nd Person	You will be	You will be
3rd Person	He/She/It will be	They will be

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
--	-----------------	---------------

1st Person	I shall be being	We shall be being
2nd Person	You will be being	You will be being
3rd Person	He/She/It will be being	They will be being

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
--	-----------------	---------------

1st Person	I shall have been	We shall have been
2nd Person	You will have been	You will have been
3rd Person	He/She/It will have been	They will have been

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
--	-----------------	---------------

1st Person	I shall have been being	We shall have been being
2nd Person	You will have been	You will have been
3rd Person	He/She/It will have been	They will have been

MODAL

Modals are the auxiliaries which express attitudes like permission, possibility, necessity etc. such as :

Can Could May Might Shall Should
Will Would Must Ought Need Dare

They are also called Modal Auxiliaries.

Uses of Modals

Can, Could

Can is a Principal Verb followed by an Infinitive without 'to'. Its Past tense is *could* but it, has no Past Participle. It means *ability* or *capacity*.

For example,

I can help you.

I can swim across the river.

Could is used to denote polite request.

For example,

Could you pass me the salt?

Could is often used without reference to past time.

For example,

I think, I could help you (can).

Could have denotes a past possibility not fulfilled.

For example,

You could have done the sum with a little more attention.

May, Might

May is used in expressing doubt or in asking or giving permission.

For example,

He may catch the train (doubt).

May I go out? (asking permission).

You may sleep now (permission).

May is used to express possibility in affirmative sentences.

For example,

It may rain tomorrow.

He may be at home.

May is also used to express a wish.

For example,

May you live long!

May success attend you!

Might is the past tense of *may* and is used to express a degree of dissatisfaction or reapproach.

For example,

He cried aloud so that his friends might hear him.

You might see me tomorrow.

You might pay a little more attention to your appearance.

Might is also used in polite request.

For example,

Might I have your umbrella for a day?

Note : (i) *Could* and *Might* are used as the past equivalent of *can* and *may*.

For example,

I could draw scenery when I was young (ability).

He said I might/could sit (permission).

He thought he might be at home (possibility).

He wondered if it could be correct. (possibility).

(ii) *Could* and *might* are also used as less positive versions of *can* and *may*.

For example,

I could attend the party.

Might/Could I borrow your pen?

It might be sunny tomorrow.

(iii) *May not* denotes denial of permission or improbability.

For example,

Outsiders may not use the similar gate.

Shall, Should

Shall is used in the first person to express pure future.

For example

I **shall** do this work.

When **shall** we visit the zoo?

Shall I do it for you?

Tomorrow we **shall** meet our uncle.

Shall is used to express command, desire, promise or threat etc. in second and third person.

For example

Shall you go tomorrow? (desire).

He **shall** not enter my house (command).

You **shall** have a surprise tomorrow (promise).

You shall be punished for unfair means in examination (threat).

Shall he post the letter?

(is it your desire that he will post the letter?)

Shall is also used in the second and third person to ask after the will of the person addressed.

For example

Shall I open the door? (Do you feel like me to open the door).

Which pen **shall** I buy? (What is your suggestion).

Shall the gardener water the plants now?

Should is used as the past equivalents of **shall**.

For example

I expected that I **should** get distinction.

I said that I **should** meet him once.

Should is used in all persons to express duty or obligation.

For example

We **should** obey the laws.

You **should** keep your vows.

Boys **should** obey their teachers.

You **should** get up early.

Should is used to express a supposition that may not be true.

For example

If it **should** rain, they will not visit.

If he **should** see me there, he will be pleased.

Should is to be used in the first person with a Verb like : to like, to care, to be glad, to be pleased etc.

For example

I **should** like to read this poem.

I **should** feel to be pleased with his passing in the examination.

Should is also used in forming the Subjunctive Mood and to form a Subjunctive equivalent.

For example

He ran lest he **should** be caught in rain.

Will, Would

Will is used in the second and third persons to express pure future.

For example

Tomorrow **will** be Sunday.

You **will** see that I am correct.

Will is used to express volition.

For example

I **will** (= am willing) to carry your luggage.

I **will** (= promise to) try to do better the next time.

Will is used to express characteristic habit.

For example

He **will** talk about nothing but politics.

She **will** sit for hours watching the television.

Will is used to express assumption or probability.

For example

This **will** be the magazine you want, I think.
That **will** be the milk-man, I think.

Would is used to express the future in the past i.e., action which was at one time in the past regarded as being still in the future.

For example

He said that he **would** help us.

Would is used as Principal Verbs to express determination.

For example

He **would** cry without any reason.
I **would** buy it thought it was costly.

Note : (i) **Should** and **Would** are used instead of **shall** and **will** in making a polite request.

For example

I **should** thank you if you would let me go.

Would you kindly lend me your hat?

(ii) **Should** and **Would** are used as the past equivalents of **shall** and **will**.

For example

I **expected** that I **should** get a prize.
He said he **would** be twenty next year.

(iii) **Should** and **Would** are both used as auxiliary Verbs to express the future in the past i.e., action which was at one time in the past regarded as being still in the future.

For example

I said that I **should** meet him once.
He said that he **would** manage them.

Must, Ought

Must is used to express :

(i) Necessity or Obligation.

For example

We **must** obey our parents.
One **must** do his duty.

(ii) Fixed determination.

For example

I **must** have my way in this matter.
He **must** be fifty now.

Ought is followed by an infinite and it expresses ;

(i) Moral obligation, duty or desirability -

For example

You **ought** to have come in time.
We **ought** to love our parents.
We **ought** to love him.

You *ought to* know more about this matter.

(ii) Strong probability.

For example

Rakhee *ought to* win the game.

The film *ought to* win a prize.

Note : *Ought* was originally used in the Past tense, but it is now used only in the Present tense.

Need not, Dare not

Need is commonly used in negatives, which denote necessity or obligation.

For example

He *need not* go there. (It was not necessary for him to go.)

I *need not have bought* it. (It was not necessary for me to buy it, but I bought it.)

Dare is generally used in negative sentences, meaning be brave enough to.

For example

He *dare not* take such a step?

He *dared not* do it.

Note : (i) If a Verb is used immediately after a Modal Auxiliary, that Verb must be always in the first form.

(ii) If infinitive is used after a Modal Auxiliary, that infinitive must be a bare infinitive.

Besides the modal auxiliaries, there are also some *special Verbs* or *anomalous* like :

Be Have Do Used

Be used in the formation of the continuous tenses and of the passive voice.

For example

He *is talking*.

I *was writing*.

The door *was opened*.

Have is used in the formation of the perfect tenses.

For example

She *has done*.

She *has been doing*.

Do is used :

(1) To form the negative and interrogative of the present simple and past simple tenses of non-anomalous Verbs.

For example

He *doesn't talk*.

He *didn't do*.

Does she *talk*?

Did she *do*?

(2) To avoid repetition of a previous ordinary Verb.

For example

Do you know her? Yes I *do*.

She sings well. Yes, she *does*.

You called him, *didn't you*?

He eats apples and so *do you*.

(3) *Do* is also used to emphasize the affirmative nature of a statement.

For example

You *do go* there.

I told me not to do, but he *did do*.

(4) *Used* is followed by the infinitive *to*. *Used* to is used to express a discontinued habit.

For example

I *used to live* there during 1980s.

There *used to be* a house there. *Used* to is an anomalous Verb.

The Use of Shall and Will

Auxiliary	To express	1st	2nd	3rd
	1. Simple Future in Assertive sentences (Aux. Verbs)	shall	will	will

Examples : I *shall go* home.

You *will reach* late.

He *will go* last.

Auxiliary	2.Simple Future in Interrogative sentences (Aux. Verbs)	shall	will	will
	Shall I <i>go</i> now ?			

Examples : Shall I *go* now ?

Will you *go* now ?

Will he *see me* ?

Principal	3. (a) Promise, determination (Principal Verbs)	Will	Shall	Shall
	I <i>will help</i> you.			

You *shall have* my help.

He *shall have* his dues.

Principal	(b) Threat	Will	Shall	Shall
	Threat			

Examples : I *will dismiss* him.

If you *go*, you *shall be punished*.

He *shall not be excused*.

Principal	(c) Command	Will	Shall	Shall
	Command			

Examples : You *shall not go*.

Monday *shall be* a holiday.

Shall he *wait* ?

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The Use of Shall and Will

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He *will go last*.

Auxiliary	2. Simple Future in Interrogative sentences (Aux. Verbs)	shall	will	will
-----------	--	-------	------	------

Examples : *Shall I go now ?*

Will you go now ?

Will he see me ?

Principal	3. (a) Promise, determination (Principal Verbs)	Will	Shall	Shall
-----------	---	------	-------	-------

Examples : I *Will help you*.

You *shall have my help*.

He *shall have his dues*.

Principal	(b) Threat (Princ. Verbs)	Will	Shall	Shall
-----------	------------------------------	------	-------	-------

Examples : I *will dismiss him*.

If you *go*, you *shall be punished*.

He *shall not be excused*.

Principal (c) Command Shall Shall
(Principal Verbs)

Examples : You *shall not go*.

Monday *shall be a holiday*.

Shall he wait ?

VOICE

Definition :

Voice is the form of the Verb which shows whether the Subject acts or is acted upon.

Example:

Sheila writes an e-mail.

(From this example, we understand that the Subject in the sentence is 'Sheila' who is doing some work.)

An e-mail is written by Sheila.

(Again, from this sentence, we understand that some work is going on with the Subject 'An e-mail'.)

Kinds of Voice

There are *two kinds of voice* :

1. **Active Voice** – When the Subject of the sentence is the doer or actor, the Verb is Active and said to be in Active Voice.

Examples:

He runs. I did it.

He said this. She helped me.

They did all the work.

2. **Passive Voice** – When the Subject of the sentence is acted upon, the Verb is Passive and is said to be in Passive Voice.

Examples:

It was done by me.

This was said by him.

The letter was posted.

The thief was arrested.

The sun was covered by cloud.

There is also another kind of Voice called Mid-Voice or Quasi-Passive. The peculiarity of this Voice is that, although it is Active in form, it is Passive in meaning.

Examples:

Candy tastes sweet.

(It means, candy is sweet when tasted.)

Iron feels hard.

(It means, iron is hard when it is felt.)

Oil feels greasy.

(It means, oil is greasy when felt or touched.)

There are certain rules associated with changing the Active Voice into Passive Voice.

RULES FOR CHANGING ACTIVE VOICE INTO PASSIVE VOICE

1. The *Object of the Active* is changed into *Subject of the Passive*.

2. The *Subject of the Active* is changed into *Object of the Passive*.

3. According to the Subject made in the Passive, there is the usage of the helping Verb. If it is not the helping Verb 'to be', then according to the helping Verb present there, a form of 'to be' is taken into usage.

4. After 'to be' there is the usage of Verb³.

5. Preposition 'by' is used before the Object made in the Passive. This (by + Object) is also known as (by + Agent), which is completely optional.

Let us look at that usage of these rules through these examples.

Active: Sekhar called Chandra.

Passive: Chandra was called by Sekhar.

Active: Raja invited Kaushik on his birthday.

Passive: Kaushik was invited by Raja on his birthday.

TENSE AND VOICE

There are eight forms of Tenses used in Passive Voice.

(a) Present Indefinite

The construction of Active Voice here is –

Subject + Verb¹ / Verb⁵ + Object

The construction of Passive Voice here is –

Subject¹ + am / is / are + Verb³ + (by + agent)

Here, S¹ is the Subject of the Passive and (by + Agent) is optional.

Examples:

Active: She loves you.

↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb⁵ Object

Passive: You are loved by her.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject¹ are Verb³ by Agent

Likewise,

Active : Hira calls Simpy.

↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb⁵ Object

Passive: Simpy is called by Hira.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject¹ is Verb³ by Agent

(b) Present Imperfect

The construction of Active Voice here is –

Subject + am / is / are + Verb (+ing) + Object

The construction of Passive Voice here is –

Subject¹ + am / is / are + being + Verb³ + (by + agent)

Example:

Active: Sonu is singing a song.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject is Verb (+ing) Object

Passive: A song is being sung by Sonu.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject¹ is being sung by Agent

Likewise,

Active: They are playing chess.

Passive: Chess is being played by them.

(c) Present Perfect

The construction of Active Voice here is –

Subject + has / have + Verb³ Object

The construction of Passive Voice here is –

Subject¹ + has / have + been + Verb³ + (by + agent)

Example:

Active: Seema has bought a nail polish.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject has Verb³ Object

Passive: A nail polish has been bought by Seema.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject¹ has been Verb³ by Agent

Likewise,

Active: Narayan has cheated Pallavi.

Passive: Pallavi has been cheated by Narayan.

Note that, no Passive formation is allowed in Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

(d) Past Indefinite

The construction of Active Voice here is –

Subject + Verb² + Object

The construction of Passive Voice here is –

Subject¹ + was / were + Verb³ + (by + agent)

Example:

Active: The Deccan Chargers won the IPL trophy.

↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb³ Object

Passive: The IPL trophy was won by the Deccan

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject¹ was Verb³ by Agent

Chargers.

Likewise,

Active: She sold a jewellery.

Passive: A jewellery was sold by her.

(e) Past Imperfect

The construction of Active Voice here is –

Subject + was / were + Verb (+ing) + Object

The construction of Passive Voice here is –

Subject¹ + was / were + being + Verb³ + (by + agent)

Example:

Active: Karuna was practising tennis.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject was Verb (+ing) Object

Passive: Tennis was being practised by Karuna.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject¹ was being + Verb³ by Agent

Likewise,

Active: Pinki was making a doll.

Passive: A doll was being made by Pinki.

(f) Past Perfect

The construction of Active Voice here is –

Subject + had + Verb² + Object

The construction of Passive Voice here is –

Subject¹ + had been + Verb³ + (by + agent)

Example:

Active: He had called her.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject had Verb³ Object

Passive: She had been called by him.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject¹ had been Verb³ by Agent

Likewise,

Active: The builder had built a mall.

Passive: A mall had been built by the builder.

Note that, no Passive formation is allowed in Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

(g) Future Indefinite

The construction of Active Voice here is –

Subject + shall / will + Verb¹ + Object

The construction of Passive Voice here is –

Subject¹ + shall / will + be + Verb³ + (by + agent)

Example:

Active: She will complete it.



Subject



will



Verb¹



Object



it.

Passive: It will be completed by her.



Subject¹



will



be



Verb³



by



Agent

Likewise,

Active: The minister will address the gathering.

Passive: The gathering will be addressed by the minister.

Note that, no Passive formation is allowed in Future Imperfect Tense.

(h) Future Perfect

The construction of Active Voice here is –

Subject + shall / will + have + Verb³ + Object

The construction of Passive Voice here is –

Subject¹ + will / shall + have + been + Verb³ + (by + agent)

Example:

Active: She will have bought a laptop.



Subject



will



have



bought



a laptop.

Subject shall / will + have + Verb³ Object

Passive: A laptop will have been bought by her.



Subject¹



will



have



been



bought



by



Agent

Likewise,

Active: Jack will have completed the project in time.

Passive: The project will have been completed by Jack in time.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE OF MODAL VERBS

The constructions in Active and Passive are as follows.

Active: Subject + modal + Verb¹ + Object

Passive: Subject¹ + modal + be + Verb³ + (by + agent)

Example:

Active: You can sing this song.



Subject



modal



Verb¹



Object



this song.

Passive: This song can be sung by you.



Subject¹



can



be



sung



by



you.

Likewise,

Active: You must finish it.

Passive: It must be finished by you.

t Note that, can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to, used to, need not, dare not, etc. are Modal Auxiliary Verbs.

Passive of Verbs with two Objects

There are a few Verbs which can take two Objects.

Example:

(i) She gave me some sweets.

(ii) You appointed him manager.

(iii) We elected him Chairman.

(iv) They gave her offer letter.

In these sentences above, you will find there are two Objects.

They are:

In sentence (i), 'me' and 'some sweets' are two Objects.

In sentence (ii), 'him' and 'manager' are two Objects.

In sentence (iii), 'him' and 'chairman' are two Objects.

In sentence (iv), 'her' and 'offer letter' are two Objects.

On careful observation of these sentences, you will note that in sentence (i), 'me' is the Indirect Object, while 'some sweets' is the Direct Object. Similarly, in sentences (ii), (iii) and (iv), 'him', 'him' and 'her' are Indirect Objects, while 'manager', 'chairman' and 'offer letter' are Direct Objects, respectively.

Remember a few important facts.

(a) Verbs which take only one Object are called *Mono-Transitive Verbs*.

Examples:

They refused you.



Mono-transitive Verb



Object

Kavita likes you.



Mono-transitive Verb



Object

(b) Verbs that take two Objects are called *Di-Transitive Verbs*.

Examples:

He gifted me a bracelet.



Di-Transitive Verb



Indirect Object

The manager offered me an opportunity.



Di-Transitive Verb



Indirect Object

Remember that, when a Verb is used in the form of Di-Transitive, it takes two Objects as you could see in the examples above. In these Objects, the one which refers to 'thing' or which gives the answer when a question is asked using 'what' is the Direct Object, while the other Object which refers to 'person' or which gives the answer when a question is asked using 'to whom' is called the Indirect Object.

Example:

She gave me a book.

Here, if we ask question as –

What did she give?

We get the answer as –

A book

Hence, the answer 'A book' is the Direct Object.

Again, if we ask question like –

To whom did she give the book?

We get the answer – Me

Here, 'Me' is the Indirect Object.

(c) There are a few Verbs which act as Mono and Di-Transitive.

Examples:

She told a fable.
 ↓ ↓
 Mono-Transitive Object

She told me a fable.
 ↓ ↓
 Indirect Object Direct Object

(d) A few Verbs like – *tell, give, appoint, make, promise, elect, make, fetch, offer, present, lend, get, pay, sell, bring, take, teach, promise*, etc. can act both in the form of Mono and Di-Transitive.

Now, look at the sentence which has two Objects and is Passive. You can do so –

(i) By converting *Indirect Object* into *Subject*.

Example:

Active: He lent me some money.

Passive: I was lent some money by him.

(ii) By converting *Direct Object* into *Subject*.

Example:

Active: He lent me some money.

Passive: Some money was lent (to) by him.

Remember that, in order to convert a sentence into Passive having two Objects, generally the Indirect Object is changed into Subject, which is thought of as the best option. But, it is wrong to take for granted that it is incorrect to change Direct Object into Subject. Again, in such cases, the order of selecting the Subject in Passive depends on whom we are giving importance to.

PASSIVE OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. The questions are of *two kinds* – One that gives 'Yes' answer and the other 'No'.

The question that begins with a helping Verb like – *does, do, did, has, have, is, are, am, can, could, may, might*, etc. and the answer of which is generally either Yes or No.

Example:

Question: Are you ready?

Answer: Yes, I am Or, No, I am not

2. Questions with 'Wh' beginning with any of the Interrogative words like – *why, who, what, how, when, where*, etc. The answer to these question cannot be given in either 'Yes' or 'No', rather they can be answered by using a complete sentence.

Example:

Question: Where do you live?

Answer: I live in East of Kailash.

Look at the rules for Passive of Yes / No questions

(a) To change questions from Active to Passive beginning with *Do / Does*.

Active: Do / Does + Subject + Verb¹ + Object?

Passive: Am/Is/Are + Subject¹ + Verb³ + by + Agent?

Example:

Active: Does he need some curry?
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Does Subject Verb¹ Object

Passive: Is some curry needed by him?
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Is Subject¹ Verb³ by Agent

(b) To change questions from Active to Passive beginning with *Did*.

Active: Did + Subject + Verb¹ + Object?

Passive: Was / Were + Subject¹ + Verb³ + by + Agent?

Example:

Active: Did he entertain you?
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Did Subject¹ Verb¹ Object

Passive: Were you entertained by him?
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Were Subject¹ Verb³ by Agent

(c) To change questions from Active to Passive beginning with *Have / Has*.

Active: Have / Has / Had + Subject + Verb³ + Object?

Passive: Have / Has / Had + Subject¹ + been + Verb³ + by + Agent?

Example:

Active: Has Anuradha sang a song?
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Has Subject Verb¹ Object

Passive: Has a song been written by Anuradha?
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Has Subject¹ been Verb³ by Agent

(d) To change questions from Active to Passive beginning with *Modal Auxiliary Verbs*.

Active: Modal + Subject + Verb¹ + Object?

Passive: Modal + Subject¹ + be + Verb³ + by + Agent

Example:

Active: Can you control this situation?
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Modal Subject Verb¹ Object

Passive: Can this situation be controlled by you?
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Modal Subject¹ be Verb³ by him

(e) Passive of *Wh*-Questions

Here, by making the Passive of questions which answer in Yes / No and before which, Interrogative words are added and made into *Wh*-Questions.

Example:

Active: Have you broken the glass?

Passive: Has the glass been broken by you?

Now, let us add Interrogative words before these Yes / No questions.

Active: Why have you broken the glass?

Passive: Why has the glass been broken by you?
 ↓ ↓
 Interrogative word Yes / No question

That is, Interrogative words + Yes / No questions =
Interrogative questions

This rule is applicable with Interrogative words like – *why, how, when, where, what*, etc.

But, look at the Passive of the question that begins with 'who' or 'whom'.

Active: Who wrote the Sri Sai Satcharitra?

Passive: By whom was the Sri Sai Satcharitra written?
Or,

Passive: Who was the Sri Sai Satcharitra written by?

Note that, it is wrong to say – 'Whom was the Sri Sai Satcharitra written by?'

Also remember,

"..if the proposition comes at the end of the sentence or clause, then use who."

Example:

Who is that letter from? (not 'whom')

Who did you give it to? (not 'whom')

– A Remedial English Grammar for Foreign Students by F.T. Wood

Again, look at these sentences.

Active: *Whom* have you invited to dinner?

Passive: *Who* has been invited by you to dinner?

PASSIVE OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

Imperative sentence is used to express – *order, request, suggestion, etc.* The sentence in an Imperative sentence begins with its Principal Verb.

Example:

Do it at once.

Save my child, please.

Or,

Please, *save* my child.

Look at the forms of this type.

(a) Passive of a sentence stating 'order'.

Active: Verb¹ + Object

Passive: Let + Subject¹ + be + Verb³

Example:

Active: Blow the horn.

↓ ↓

Verb¹ Object

Passive: Let the horn be blown.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Let Subject¹ be Verb³

Likewise,

Active: Bring a garland of rose.

Passive: Let a garland of rose be brought.

(b) Passive of a sentence that states 'suggestion' or 'advice'.

Active: Verb¹ + Object

Passive: Subject¹ + should + be + Verb³

Example:

Active: Help the poor people.

↓ ↓

Verb¹ Object

Passive: The poor people should be helped.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Subject¹ should be Verb³

Likewise,

Active: Love the unprivileged.

Passive: The unprivileged should be loved.

Likewise,

Active: Refrain from the seven deadly sins.

Passive: The seven deadly sins should be refrained from.

(c) Passive of the sentence that expresses 'request'.

In the sentence that expresses 'request' in the Active Voice, Verb¹ + Object is used. But, there is the usage of 'please', 'kindly', etc. which are used in the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

Example:

(i) Please, help that blind man cross the road.

(ii) Kindly, vacate the room as soon as possible.

(iii) Do it for me, kindly.

(iv) Send a mail at the earliest, please.

Let us see how the Passive of these sentences are made.

As a rule, 'You are requested to' is added to convert them into Passive.

The construction will be – You are requested to + Verb¹ + Object

Examples:

(i) You are requested to help that blind man cross the road.

(ii) You are requested to vacate the room as soon as possible.

(iii) You are requested to do it for me.

(iv) You are requested to send the mail at the earliest.

Note that, it is wrong to use – 'You are kindly requested to'. Problems are often created by using 'kindly' before 'requested'.

PASSIVE OF INFINITIVE (TO + VERB¹)

Look at the sentences.

A. (i) I am to do it.

(ii) You are to serve her.

(iii) They are to buy a home.

(iv) She was to tell the story.

In these sentences, there is the usage of Infinitive (to + Verb¹).

Remember that when there is –

Subject + To be + Infinitive

i.e., Subject + am / is / are / was / were + to + Verb¹

its Passive forms along with it. Like –

Subject¹ + am/is/are/was / were + to + be + Verb³

Now, following this rule, we can convert the sentences given above as :

(i) It is to be done by me.

(ii) She is to be served by you.

(iii) A home is to be bought by them.

(iv) The story was to be told by her.

B. But, if there is a Noun after the Subject and an Infinitive after that Noun, and also the Subject agrees to the Verb, the Passive of this Infinitive cannot be made.

Example:

I have go a work to do.

↓ ↓ ↓

Subject Noun Infinitive

In this sentence, 'I' is the Subject; 'work' a Noun and 'to do' is the Infinitive used after the Noun. The Subject 'I' is himself the doer of the 'work'. Therefore, the Passive of this Infinitive cannot be made.

Note that, in some of the books, it has been stated that the Passive of 'to be + Infinitive' can be made. Like - 'to read' can be made into 'to be read', which is wrong.

"If the subject of the sentence is the person who has to do the action, the active infinitive is used."

Example:

I have work to do.

It is wrong to say - I have work to be done.

- Practical English Usage by Michael Swan

Likewise, look at the examples below.

I have two shirts to press.

It is wrong to say - 'to be pressed'

I have a poem to write.

It is wrong to say - 'to be written'

C. Infinitive Passive is not allowed if there is a Noun + Infinitive after the Subject and also the action is being done by another person.

Example:

Kalidasa was a scholar to be admired.

It is wrong to say - Kalidasa was a scholar to admire.

Note that, problems are often created in context to this rule.

D. If the Subject of a sentence is a Noun or a Pronoun which does not do any action and rather any action can be performed on them then after those Noun or Pronoun there is the usage of Passive Infinitive and not Active Infinitive.

Examples:

These colours are to be painted.

It is wrong to say - 'are to paint'

The scout is to be guided.

It is wrong to say - 'is to guide'

E. Passive can be done of the construction -

There + To be + Noun + Infinitive

Example:

Active: There is a lot of work to do.
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 There To be Noun Infinitive to Verb¹

Passive: There is a lot of work to be done.
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 There To be Noun To be Verb³

Likewise, look at the other example.

Active: There are five rhymes to recite.

Passive: There are five rhymes to be recited.

Therefore, after There + To be, there is the usage of Infinitive in both Active and Passive voice.

Passive of 'Have / Has / Had + To + Verb¹'

Look at the construction.

Active: Subject + have / has / had + to + Verb¹ + Object

Passive: Subject¹ + have / has / had + to + be + Verb³ + (by + Agent)

Example:

Active: He has to lend some money.
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Subject has to Verb¹ Object

Passive: Some money has to be lent by him.
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Subject¹ has to be Verb³ by Agent

Likewise,

Active: You have to choose a design.

Passive: A design has to be chosen by you.

PASSIVE OF STATIVE VERBS

There are a few Verbs which instead of stating the action signifies the state of mind or feeling and which also does not make use of 'by' after them and rather takes an Appropriate Preposition.

Example:

Active: I know her.

Passive: She is known to me.

Active: The trick of the magician amused me.

Passive: I was amused by the trick of the magician.

Look at a few Verbs along with the Prepositions used after them.

surprised at	amazed at
known to	startled at
vexed at	annoyed with (somebody)
annoyed at (something)	contained in
included in	embodied in
crammed with	filled with
decorated with	ornamented with
thronged with	moved by

Example:

Active: She annoyed me.

Passive: I was annoyed with her. (It is wrong to say 'by her')

Active: Your behaviour annoyed me.

Passive: I was annoyed at your behaviour. (It is wrong to say 'by your behaviour')

Note that, problems are often created in questions related to the usage of these Prepositions. So try to remember the usage of these Prepositions.

Passive of Verb + Preposition + Object

There are a few Verbs which takes a Preposition after them before taking the Object.

The construction is as under.

Subject + Verb + Preposition + Object

In order to create Passive of this construction, the Preposition is kept intact with that Verb.

Now look at the construction below.

Subject¹ + to be + Verb³ + Preposition + (by Agent)

Example:

Active: The CBI enquired into the case.
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Subject Verb Preposition Object

Passive: The case was enquired into
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Subject¹ To be Verb³ Preposition

by the CBI.
 ↓
 by Agent

But, problems are generally created by removing the Preposition after the Verb from such sentences in the Passive Voice.

Example:

The boy was laughed by most of his friends.

In this sentence, Preposition 'at' should be used after 'laughed'; because 'at' is the Preposition that is followed after 'laughed'.

The correct form of the sentence will be –

The boy was laughed at by most of his friends.

Likewise,

Active: He laughed at the beggar.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Preposition Object

Passive: The beggar was laughed at

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject To be Verb³ Preposition

by him.

↓ ↓

by Agent

Let us look at a few Verbs that first take a Preposition and then the Object.

look *at* + Object

look *down upon* + Object

smile *at* + Object

mock *at* + Object

travel *by* + Object

came *on* + Object

take *for* + Object

written *in* + Object

look *after* + Object

laugh *at* + Object

ride *at* + Object

fire *at* + Object

driven *by* + Object

sing *to* + Object

ignorant *of* + Object

NARRATION

Narration means something that is narrated, an account of, detailing an event, etc. The word 'narration' is taken from the word 'narrate', which means 'to give an account or tell something'.

The other synonyms of 'narration' are – *Statement, Assertion, Declaration, etc.*

Direct Narration states the statement of person, exactly the same, spoken by him or her. This statement is put within inverted commas (" ") .

Example:

Sita said, "I have seen Hanuman."

The sentence contains the statement as said by Sita – "I have seen Hanuman", which in Direct Narration.

Indirect Narration states the statement of a person, which we analyse or interpret in our own words or just narrate or summarise the principal motive of the speaker.

Example:

Sonia said that she was late for the meeting.

The sentence focuses the statement of Sonia, which we expressed in our own words. This sentence is said to be in Indirect Narration.

Kinds of Narration

When a speech is quoted in the actual words used by the speaker, it is called the Direct Speech or Narration. But when the speech is reported in the form of a narrative, giving the substance or meaning or the words used by the speaker, without quoting his actual words, it is called the Indirect Speech or Narration.

Example:

Rahul says, "I want to visit Mumbai." – *Direct Speech*

Rahul says that he wants to visit Mumbai. – *Indirect Speech*

Some Important Facts on Narration

1. Look at the following sentence.

Raju said, "I am happy."

The first part of the sentence – 'Raju said' is called Reporting speech / Reporting clause / Reporting verb, etc.

The second part of the sentence – 'I am happy' is called Reported speech / Reported clause / Reported statement, etc.

2. Reported speech can be used at the beginning / end / middle of the sentence.

Examples:

The principal said, "The school shall remain closed for a month."

"Let's go for long drive", he said to his friends.

"Shakespeare", said the teacher, "was a world-famous dramatist".

GENERAL RULES OF NARRATION

A. Direct Narration into Indirect Narration

In order to convert Direct Narration into Indirect Narration, there are certain rules which are applicable for all kinds of sentences. These rules are called *General rules*.

1. The inverted commas (" ") used in Direct Narration are removed while changing the sentence into Indirect Narration.

Example:

Direct Narration: She says, "I am late".

Indirect Narration: She says that she is late.

(Here, inverted commas (" ") has been removed.)

2. When the Reporting Verb is in the Present Tense of Future Tense, there is no change in the Verb of the Reported Speech.

Examples:

Direct Narration: He says, "Ruchi goes early".

Indirect Narration: He says that Ruchi goes early.

Direct Narration: Kumar will say, "Prakash is always angry".

Indirect Narration: Kumar will say that Prakash is always angry.

3. When the Reporting Verb is in the Past Tense, a few changes take place in the Tense of the Verb of the Reported Speech.

(a) *Present Indefinite* changes into *Past Indefinite Tense*.

Example:

Direct Narration: You said, "I never go there".

Indirect Narration: You said that you never went there.

(b) *Present Imperfect* changes into *Past Imperfect Tense*.

Example:

Direct Narration: Saroj said, "I am willing

↓ ↓

Past Tense Present Imperfect
to go there".

Indirect Narration: Saroj said that she



Past Tense

was willing to there.



Past Imperfect

(c) Present Perfect changes into Past Perfect Tense.

Example:

Direct Narration: Manoj said, "I have bought



Past Tense



Present Perfect

a white shirt".

Indirect Narration: Manoj said that he had bought



Past Tense



Past Tense

a white shirt.

(d) Present Perfect Continuous changes into Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

Example:

Direct Narration: Prayag said to me, "I



Present Tense

have been teaching in this school for six months.



Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Indirect Narration: Prayag said to me that he



Present Tense

had been teaching in this school for six months.



Past Perfect Continuous Tense

(e) Past Indefinite changes into Past Perfect Tense.

Example:

Direct Narration: You said, "She sent me a mail".



Past Tense Past Indefinite Tense

Indirect Narration: You said that she had sent



Past Tense Past Perfect Tense

me a mail.

Note that, various problems related to these rules are asked in the examinations. Let us look at a few problems.

She told her servant that his work is not up to the mark.

In this Indirect Narration, instead of 'is', 'was' will be used in the sentence. This is because, the Reporting Verb 'told' is in the Past Tense.

Pressed by his students, the principal suddenly said that I am in no way responsible for the quarrel.

In this Indirect Narration, instead of 'I am', it will be 'he was', because the Reporting Verb 'told' is in the Past Tense.

(f) Past Imperfect changes into Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

Example:

Direct Narration: Megha said, "They were laughing



Past Tense Past Imperfect

in the class.

Indirect Narration: Megha said that they



Past Tense

had been laughing in the class.



Past Perfect Continuous

(g) Like the various changes, 'can' changes into 'could', 'shall' into 'should', 'will' into 'would', 'may' into 'might'.

Remember that:

(i) The expression in the sentence in Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous Tense does not change at all.

(ii) If there is any Universal Truth or Habitual Truth in the Reported Speech, there is no change in the Reported Speech.

Examples:

Direct Narration: The teacher said, "The sun



Past Tense

is a star".



Present Tense

Indirect Narration: The teacher said that the



Past Tense

sun is a star.



Present Tense

Direct Narration: Mother said, "Cow gives milk".



Past Tense Present Tense

Indirect Narration: Mother said that cow gives milk.



Past Tense Present Tense

4. Changes also occur in the Pronouns of the Reported Speech. These changes are according to a formula.

S	O	N
1	2	3

(a) (This means, according to the First Person Subject, according to the Second Person Object and in Third Person No change.)

Examples:

Direct Narration: She said to me, "I am intelligent but you are fool".

Indirect Narration: She said to me that she was intelligent but I was fool.

Note that (I is First Person which according to the Subject she has changed into she; while, you is Second Person which, according to the Object me, has changed into I.)

Direct Narration: You said to me, "She is honest".

Indirect Narration: You said to me that she was honest.

Note that (He is Third Person, therefore, no change has been in the sentence.)

(b) If 'we' is used for the sake of Universal Truth, then this 'we' is not changed in the Indirect narration.

Examples:

Direct Narration: *They said, "We breathe in oxygen".*

Indirect Narration: *They said that we breathe in oxygen.*

In this sentence, 'we' is not changed because, the usage of 'we' is made to refer to Universal Truth.

(c) If any *magazine*, *newspaper*, *periodical*, etc. uses *we / our / us*, etc. to represent them, then in Indirect Narration they are changed to 'it' or 'its'.

Example:

Direct Narration: *The Times of India says, "We are the leader in print media".*

Indirect Narration: *The Times of India says that it is leader in print media.*

In this sentence, 'we' and 'our' are gradually changed into 'it' and 'its'.

(d) If there is no use of Object in the Reporting Verb, but there is the usage of 'you' in the Reported Speech, then this 'you' is changed to Third Person or First Person as per requirement.

Examples:

Direct Narration: *He said, "You are culprit."*

Indirect Narration: *He said that he was guilty.*

Direct Narration: *She said, "You all are culprit."*

Indirect Narration: *She said that they all were culprit.*

Direct Narration: *He said, "You are culprit."*

Indirect Narration: *He said that I was culprit.*

Direct Narration: *She said, "You all are culprit."*

Indirect Narration: *She said that we all are culprit.*

5. When Present Tense is changed into Past Tense in the Reported Speech in Indirect Narration, there are changes in a few words, the list of which is given below.

Now changes into *then*

Come changes into *go* (but not always)

This changes into *that*

Today changes into *that day* (but not always)

These changes into *those*

Tonight changes into *that night* (but not always)

Here changes into *there*

Tomorrow changes into the *next day*

Hence changes into *thence*

Next day changes into the *following day*

Thus changes into *so*.

Last night changes into the *previous night*

Ago changes into *before*

Note that, if *this / here / now / today / come*, etc. are used with those *things / places / destination*, etc. which were there with the Speaker when he was talking to, no changes take place.

INDIRECT NARRATION OF ASSERTIVE SENTENCES

Let us look at a few problems based on this topic.

The lady said that she should be away from home tomorrow as Mita's friend would come to visit Mumbai.

In this sentence, instead of 'tomorrow' it should be either 'the next day' or 'on the morrow.'

Again look at these two examples.

Manisha said, "I am responsible for it".

Anurag said to Juhi, "You are punctual".

Rules

(i) *said* remains *said* or can change into *explained / remarked*, etc.

said to remains *said to*

said to can also change into *told*

Remember that -

(A) 'Told' is never used without an Object because 'tell' is a Transitive Verb. Problems are generally created by using 'told' without an Object.

Example:

She told that she was depressed.

The usage of 'told' in the sentence is wrong, because there is no Object after it. Instead of 'told', 'said' should be used to make the sentence correct.

(B) After 'said', the usage of Object without 'to' is strictly restricted. In context to this, problems are created by straightway using Object after 'said'.

Example:

She said me that she liked that designer suit.

In this sentence, 'to' should be used after 'said'. That is, instead of 'said me' you should say 'said to me' or just you can use 'told' instead of 'said'.

(ii) Inverted Commas (" ") are removed and 'that' is used after the Reported Speech.

Example:

Direct Narration: *Shoma said, "I am going to Kolkata".*

Indirect Narration: *Shoma said that she was going*

↓

that

to Kolkata.

(iii) The Tense of the Verb of the Reported Speech is changed as per requirement in the sentence.

Example:

Direct Narration: *Anurag said to Reha, "Juhi is punctual".*

Indirect Narration: *Anurag said to Reha that Juhi was punctual.*

Or,

Indirect Narration: *Anurag told Reha that Juhi was punctual.*

(iv) Full Stop (.) is used at the end of the sentence.

Example:

Direct Narration: *Narayan said to Priya, "I will go and take Roma back".*

↓

Full Stop

Indirect Narration: *Narayan said to Priya that he will go and take Roma back.*

↓

Full Stop

DIRECT NARRATION OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Look at the following sentences.

She said to me, "Are you coming with me?"

He said to me, "Do you go to school?"

You said to me, "What are you planning to do?"

Ranu said to Bhanu, "Why were you late?"

Priyanka said to Rahul, "Why did you travel by train?"
Now, let us look at the rules.

Rules

(i) 'Say' is changed into – *enquire (of)*, *want to know (of)*, etc.

Example:

Direct Narration: Kaushik said to me, "Who teaches you Maths?"

Indirect Narration: Kaushik wanted to know



'Said' is changed to 'wanted to know' who teaches me Maths.

(ii) Inverted Commas (" ") are removed from the sentence.

Example:

Direct Narration: Siddharth said to Ajay, "How did you learn to drive a car?"

Indirect Narration: Siddharth enquired Ajay of how did he learn to drive a car.

(Inverted Commas (" ") have been removed)

(iii) If there is the question in the Reported Speech whose answer can come as "Yes" or "No", we should use 'if' or "whether" before the Reported Speech.

Direct Narration: Piyali said to Raju, "Do you know the arrival time of Mumbai Rajdhani?"

Indirect Narration: Piyali asked Raju if / whether he knows the arrival time of Mumbai Rajdhani.

(iv) But if there are 'Wh' – Question (beginning with – *who* / *what* / *how* / *where* / *when* / *why*, etc.) then before the Reported Speech i.e., Interrogative word, there will be no usage of any Conjunction.

Example:

Direct Narration: You said to your sister, "What are you writing?"

Indirect Narration: You asked your sister what she was writing.

Note that, problems are generally created in context to this rule, where 'that', 'as to', etc. are put before Interrogative words.

Example:

She asked me that how I got time to practice all these sums.

In this sentence, instead of 'that how I got', you should use 'how I got'; i.e., before the Interrogative word 'how' the usage of 'that' should not occur, which is wrong.

The correct form of the sentence will be –

She asked me how I got time to practice all these sums.

(v) The Reported Speech is changed into Assertive sentence (i.e., the order of Verb + Subject is changed into Subject + Verb).

Example:

Direct Narration: Lali said to me, "What

will you do today?"



Verb Subject

Indirect Narration: Lali asked me what

I would do this day.

↓ ↓

Subject Verb

Note that, several silly problems are created on this rule to vex students.

Example:

The guard of the company asked me who do I want to meet in the office.

In this sentence, instead of 'who do I want', you should use 'whom I wanted'.

The correct sentence will be –

The guard of the company asked me whom I wanted to meet in the office.

Remember these rules related to the example given above.

(i) In Indirect Narration, the sentence is always in Assertive, therefore, the Assertive of 'do I want' will be 'I want'.

(ii) As the Reporting Verb 'asked' is in the Past Tense, therefore, there will also be the usage of Past Tense in the Indirect Narration. Because of this reason, instead of 'I want' it will be 'I wanted'.

(iii) Instead of 'who' it will be 'whom'; because, 'who' does the work of a Subject and 'whom' Object.

(iv) The sign of Interrogation (?) is replaced with a Full Stop (.) in the sentence.

Example:

Direct Narration: Raja said to me, "Who have you visited in the morning?"

Indirect Narration: Raja asked you whom you had visited in the morning.

Remember that, at the end of the sentence in Direct Narration, there is always the sign of Interrogation (?), while at the end of sentence in Indirect Narration there is always a Full Stop (.)

Now, let us follow these rules to implement their usage and try the first five sentences given at the beginning of this topic.

(i) She asked me if / whether I was coming with her.
Or,

She wanted to know if I was coming with her.

(ii) He asked me if / whether I go to school.

(iii) You asked me / wanted to know what I was planning to do.

(iv) Ranu asked Bhanu why he had been late.

(v) Priyanka wanted to know from Rahul why had he travelled by train.

Remember that, when the Reporting Verb is in the Past Tense and there is the presence of *was* / *were* in Reported Speech, this *was* / *were* changes into 'had been'.

INDIRECT NARRATION OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

Look at the instincts of Imperative sentence.

(i) Imperative sentence is used for stating *Order*, *Request*, *Negative Command*, etc.

(ii) Imperative sentence begins with the Principal Verb in the sentence, like – *Go*, *Bring*, *Make*, etc.

(iii) Imperative sentence also begins with a Negative Command like – *Do not* or *Don't*.

Here are few rules associated with these inferences on Imperative sentence.

Rules regarding Order / Request

(i) According to the meaning of *say* / *said*, the Verbs also change their forms; like – *ask* / *asked*, *beg* / *begged*, *tell* / *told*, *order*/*ordered*, *request*/*requested*, *go/went*, etc.

(ii) Inverted commas (" ") are removed and 'to' is used before the Principal Verb.

(iii) The Pronouns of the Reported Speech are changed as per requirement.

(iv) The usage of *kindly*, *please*, etc. are strictly restricted in Indirect Narration.

Here are the examples on the above laws.

(i) Rakhi said to her assistant, "Bring a glass of water".

(ii) Raveena said to her brother, "Please, bring me an ice cream."

(iii) My father-in-law said to me, "Join my company and become the CEO."

(iv) The teacher said to the children, "Do not walk in the sun."

Rules regarding Negative Command

(a) As per requirement, *say* / *said* is changed to *ask*/ *asked*, *tell* / *told*, *remind* / *reminded*, etc. in the sentence.

(b) Inverted commas (" ") are removed and instead "not + to + Verb¹" is used. For example, 'do not go' changes into 'not to go', 'do not make' into 'not to make', 'do not sing' into 'not to sing', etc.

Example:

My friend advised me to do not go to Bangalore for joining Yahoo.

In this sentence, the usage of 'to do not go' is wrong. It should be 'not to go'. The correct form of the sentence will be:

My friend advised me not to go to Bangalore for joining Yahoo.

(c) The construction: (*forbid* / *forbade*) + Object + to + Verb¹ is used.

Example:

Direct Narration: She said to me, "Don't watch this movie".

Indirect Narration:

She forbade me to watch this movie.
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 forbade Object to Verb¹

Again, the construction like – prohibit / prohibited, prevent / prevented + Object + from + Verb (+ ing) is used.

Example:

Direct Narration: You said to your brother, "Stop eating too much".

Indirect Narration: You prohibited / prevented your brother from eating too much. (prohibited / prevented + Object + from + Verb⁴)

Now that we have learnt all these rules, let us take a note of those examples given in Indirect Narration under the topic 'Rules Regarding Order / Request.'

(i) Rakhi said to her assistant, "Bring a glass of water".

Rakhi ordered her assistant to bring her a glass of water.

(ii) Raveena said to her brother, "Please, bring me an ice cream."

Raveena requested her brother to bring her an ice-cream.

(iii) My father-in-law said to me, "Join my company and become the CEO."

My father-in-law requested me to join his company and become the CEO.

(iv) The teacher said to the children, "Do not walk in the sun."

The teacher asked the children not to walk in the sun.
Or,

The teacher forbade the children to walk in the sun.

Usage of 'Let' in Indirect Narration

Inferences on 'Let'.

(i) The usage of 'Let' is only 'to suggest' and sometimes 'to propose'.

(ii) 'Let' is used to mean 'to allow'.

Here are a few rules on the context when 'let' is used to refer 'to advice' or to 'state a proposal' in Indirect Narration.

Rules

(a) 'say' and 'said' are changed into *propose* / *proposed*, *suggest* / *suggested*, etc.

(b) If there is an Object in the Reporting Verb, 'to' is used after *proposed* / *suggested* to make use of the Object.

Examples:

He suggested to me.
 ↓ ↓ ↓

suggested to Object

They proposed to you.
 ↓ ↓ ↓

proposed to Object

(c) After removing the Inverted commas (" "), 'that' is used before the Reported Speech.

(d) Verb¹ is used by joining 'should' after the Subject in the Reported Speech.

Examples:

Direct Narration: He said to his cousin, "Let's go to see the Taj."

Indirect Narration: He proposed to his cousin that he should go to see the Taj.

Direct Narration: We said to the people, "Let's punish the thief."

Indirect Narration: We suggested to the people that we should punish the thief.

Note that, if there is no Object after 'propose' or 'suggest', then directly there is the usage of Verb⁴ (Verb + ing).

Example:

Direct Narration: She said, "Let's go to the café."

Indirect Narration: She suggested going to the café.

That is, the constructions will be:

(i) Subject + propose / suggest + to + object + that + should + Verb1 +

Example:

You proposed / suggested to your friends that you should have exercise in the morning.

(ii) Subject + propose / suggest + Verb (+ ing) + ...

Example:

You proposed / suggested having exercise in the morning.

Remember that, the construction: propose / suggest + to + Verb¹ is never used.

Therefore, if we say – She proposed to me to have dinner outside – is wrong.

We should say – She proposed to me that we should have dinner outside.

Here are a few rules on the context when 'let' is used to refer 'to allow' in Indirect Narration.

Rules

(a) 'say to' and 'said to' are changed into order / ordered, request / requested, etc. according to the meaning.

(b) The Reported Speech is started by using 'to allow'.

(c) 'To' is used before the Principal Verb.

Examples:

Direct Narration: Radha said to her boss, "Let me go home as I am unwell."

Indirect Narration: Radha requested her boss to allow her to go home as she is unwell.

Direct Narration: The officer said to the guard, "Let the beggar come in."

Indirect Narration: The officer ordered the guard to allow the beggar to come in.

Note that, sometimes, 'let' is used as 'to let' in Indirect Speech.

Example:

Direct Narration: Prakash said to his wife, "Let the children watch television."

Indirect Narration: Prakash ordered his wife to let the children watch television. Or,

Prakash told his wife that the children might be allowed to watch television.

INDIRECT NARRATION OF OPTATIVE SENTENCES

Look at these sentences.

(i) Father said, "May God bless you."

(ii) Granny said, "May you succeed in the examination."

(iii) They said, "Long live the king."

(iv) We said, "Lord save the earth from evil."

Optative sentences is used to express wishes, desires, curses, etc.

Rules

(a) 'said' is changed into prayed / wished, etc.

(b) Inverted commas (" ") are removed and before the Reported Speech 'that' is used.

(c) Reported Speech (where there is Verb + Subject) is changed into Subject + Verb, i.e. made into Assertive sentence.

(d) As per requirement, 'should' and 'might' are used and alongwith them the usage of Verb¹.

Now following these rules, let us treat those sentences given at the beginning of this topic.

(i) Father prayed that God might bless me.

(ii) Granny wished / prayed that I might succeed in the examination.

(iii) They wished / prayed that the king should live long.

(iv) We wished / prayed that the earth should be saved by God from evil.

INDIRECT NARRATION OF EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

Look at these sentences.

(i) Piyush said, "What a splendid beauty it is!"

(ii) The coach said, "Well done! my players."

(iii) Pankaj said, "Alas! I am undone."

(iv) The businessman said, "Ah! I am ruined."

A few inferences on Exclamatory sentences:

(a) Exclamatory sentence is used to express something wonderful or surprising. For expressing in Exclamatory sentences – What / How / Alas / Ah / Oh / Hurrah, etc. are used at the beginning of the sentence.

(b) The sentence in Exclamatory sentence always remains Assertive (i.e. Subject + Verb).

(c) The sing of exclamation (!) is used in Exclamatory sentences.

There are certain rules used in Exclamatory sentence.

Rules

(a) According to the meaning and intention, 'said' in the Reporting Speech of the sentence is changed into – exclaimed with joy / exclaimed with sorrow / exclaimed with grief / exclaimed with regret / shouted with applause / cried out, / eagerly wished, etc.

(b) Replacing Inverted commas (" "), 'that' is used before the Reported Speech.

(c) As per requirement, sometimes the Verb is changed into Tense.

(d) At the end of the sentence, full stop (.) is used replacing the sign of exclamation (!).

Now following these rules, let us treat those sentences given at the beginning of this topic.

(i) Piyush exclaimed that it was a splendid beauty.

(ii) The coach shouted with applause that you players have done well.

(iii) Pankaj exclaimed with sorrow that he is undone.

(iv) The businessman exclaimed with regret that he is ruined.

MUST AND INDIRECT NARRATION

Look at these sentences.

(i) The teacher said, "We must love our country."

(ii) His grandpa said, "One must do one's duty."

When, by the usage of 'must' it refers to 'morality', 'universality', etc., no change does take place in the usage of 'must'. Therefore, abiding by the rules of Indirect Narration, the Indirect Narration of the above given two sentences would be –

(i) The teacher said that we must love our country.

(ii) His grandpa said that one must do one's duty.

Note that, when 'must' is used in the sense of Present or Future, then according to the meaning of the sentence, 'must' changes into *has to / had to / will have to / would have to*, etc.

Example:

Direct Narration: Jolly said, "I must go to office at once."

Indirect Narration: Jolly said that she had to go to office at once.

Direct Narration: Naren said, "I must discuss the project with my senior tomorrow."

Indirect Narration: Naren said that he would have to discuss the project with his senior the next day.

There may, however be sentences which are Interrogative only in form but are Exclamatory in Character. Such sentences can be converted into Assertive ones.

For example,

Interrogative : Did I not help you?

Assertive : I did help you.

Interrogative into Assertive

Interrogative : Can a leopard change his spots?

Assertive : A leopard cannot change his spots.

Interrogative : Who will not help a man in distress?

Assertive : Everybody will help a man in distress,

Interrogative : Can any man, by taking thought, add a cubit to his stature?

Assertive : No man can, by taking thought, add a cubit to his stature.

Interrogative : Is that the way a gentleman should behave?

Assertive : That is not the way a gentleman should behave.

Interrogative : Shall I ever forget those happy days?

Assertive : I shall never forget those happy days.

Interrogative : Who would have trusted Socrates or Coleridge to post a letter?

Assertive : Everybody would have trusted Socrates or Coleridge to post a letter.

Assertive into Interrogative

Assertive : Now here in the world will you find a mountain peak higher than Everest.

Interrogative : Where in the world will you find a mountain peak higher than Everest?

Assertive : Nobody else could have done it.

Interrogative : Who else could have done it?

Assertive : He saw someone in the house?

Interrogative : Did he see anyone in the house?

Assertive : Surely you will join us.

Interrogative : Am I not sure that you will join us?

Assertive : There is nothing wrong with me.

Interrogative : Is there anything wrong with me?

Assertive : There is nothing better than a pious life.

Interrogative : Is there anything better than aious life?

Assertive : I am not the man to submit.

Interrogative : Am I the man to submit?

Exclamations and Statements

An Exclamatory Sentence can be converted into an Assertive sentence, but all Assertive sentences cannot be turned into Exclamatory sentences.

Exclamatory : Was any man ever immortal!

Assertive : No man was ever immortal.

Exclamatory : What a piece of work is man!

Assertive : Man is a wonderful piece of work.

Exclamatory : What an unhappy life he leads!

Assertive : He leads a most unhappy life.

Exclamatory : Oh! how desirous I am to meet you once more!

Assertive : I am very desirous to meet you once more.

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

The English language is so vivid that the same meaning may often be expressed in many ways. This gives rise to the various forms a sentence may take in expressing the same idea.

For example,

(i) Nature say, 'God is good'

(ii) Nature exclaims, 'How good is God!'

(iii) Nature proclaims the goodness of God.

(iv) The goodness of God is proclaimed by nature.

(v) Nature never ceases to proclaim the goodness of God.

(vi) That God is good is proclaimed by nature

(vii) We find the goodness of God in nature

(viii) The goodness of God is quite large on the face of nature

(ix) Nature teaches us that God is good

(x) Nature teaches us the goodness of God

Thus, to *transform* or *convert* a sentence is to rewrite it to change its form without any change of meaning.

Sentences may be of various forms.

(a) Statement or Assertive (affirmative or negative);

Question or Interrogative; Desires or Imperative and Optative and Exclamatory sentences

(b) Active and Passive

(c) Simple, Complex, Double and Multiple (Compound)

(d) Direct and Indirect (Narration)

Statement: Questions: Exclamations

Interchange of form is not possible in all cases. An Assertive sentence or Statement (e.g. Sin leads to ruin) cannot be turned into an *Imperative* or *optative* one.

A *Statement* or *Assertive* sentence can be changed into a *Question* or an *Interrogative sentence*.

Assertive : Everybody knows that the earth is round.

Interrogative : Who does not know that the earth is round?

But an *Interrogative* sentence which merely asks for information cannot be changed into an *Assertive* one : *why did you go there?*

Exclamatory	: How beautiful is night!	Active	: They proposed to hold a meeting.
Assertive	: Night is very beautiful.	Passive	: It was proposed by them that a meeting should be held
Exclamatory	: How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!	Active	: They were conducting him to the chair.
Assertive	: The moonlight very sweetly sleeps upon this bank.	Passive	: He was being conducted by them to the chair.
Exclamatory	: O that I were young again!	Active	: The audience highly applauded his speech.
Assertive	: I wish that I were young again.	Passive	: His speech was highly applauded.
Exclamatory	: Alas! that youth should pass away!	Active	: Brutus stabbed Caesar.
Assertive	: It is sad to think that youth should pass away.	Passive	: Caesar was stabbed by Brutus.
<i>Affirmative and Negative Sentences Affirmative into Negative</i>		Active	: The people will make him king
Affirmative	: He failed to notice me when he came in.	Passive	: He will be made king by the people
Negative	: He did not notice me when he came in	Active	: Who taught you grammar?
Affirmative	: As soon as he came he made objections.	Passive	: By whom was grammar taught you? or By, whom were you taught grammar?
Negative	: No sooner did he come than he made objections.	Active	: The king gave him a reward.
Affirmative	: Only the evening star has as yet appeared.	Passive	: He was given a reward by the King. or, A reward was given him by King
Negative	: None but the evening star has yet appeared.	Active	: The Romans expected to conquer Carthage
Affirmative	: He was a man of some intelligence.	Passive	: It was expected by the Romans that they would conquer Carthage
Negative	: He was a man of no great intelligence	Passive	: It is time to shut up the shop
Affirmative	: Kolkata is the biggest city in India.	Active	: It is time for the shop to be shut up.
Negative	: There is no other city in India as big as Kolkata. or <i>There is no bigger city in India than Kolkata.</i>	Passive	: The audience loudly cheered the Mayor's speech.
<i>Negative into Affirmative</i>		Active	: The Mayor's speech was loudly cheered.
Negative	: I am not a little tired.	<i>Passive into Active</i>	
Affirmative	: I am very tired.	Passive	: The house had been deserted by those who lived in it.
Negative	: There is no rose without a thorn.	Active	: Those who lived in the house had deserted it.
Affirmative	: Every rose has a thorn.	Passive	: I have been shocked at his conduct.
Negative	: We did not find the road very bad.	Active	: His conduct has shocked me.
Affirmative	: We found the road fairly good.	Passive	: John prayed to the judge that he might be pardoned.
Negative	: There could be no smoke without fire.	Active	: John prayed that the judge might pardon him.
Affirmative	: Wherever there is smoke there is fire.	Passive	: Everybody was satisfied with him
Negative	: None but a Hercules could do this.	Active	: He satisfied everybody.
Affirmative	: Only a Hercules could do this.	Passive	: Our purpose has been served.
Negative	: A good boy never neglects his lessons.	Active	: It has served our purpose.
Affirmative	: A good boy always minds his lessons.	Passive	: Caves must be dug for them.
Negative	: No one can deny that he was a great man.	Active	: Others must dig caves from them.
Affirmative	: Everybody must admit that he was a great man.	Passive	: I was compelled to go.
<i>Active into Passive</i>		Active	: Circumstances compelled me to go.
Active	: They proposed to build a dam for irrigation purposes.	Passive	: Police has arrested the thief.
Passive	: It was proposed by them that a dam should be built for irrigation purposes.	Active	: The thief has been arrested.
Active	: The Curator of the Museum showed us some ancient coins.	<i>Simple into Double or Multiple (Compound)</i>	
Passive	: We were shown some ancient coins by the Curator of the Museum.	Simple	: Simple sentences may be converted into Compound ones by enlarging Words or Phrases into Co-ordinate clauses.
Active	: They laughed at him.	Compound	: Besides doing his own work, he helped me.
Passive	: He was laughed at by them	Simple	: He not only did his own work, but also he helped me.
		Simple	: Shifting himself along the arm, he rose to his feet.
		Compound	: He shifted himself along the arm and rose to his feet.

Simple : You must work hard to pass the examination.

Compound : You must work hard or you will not pass the examination.

Simple : You may take either of the pens.

Compound : You may take this pen or you may take that.

Simple : Due to poverty he could not shine in life.

Compound : He was poor and so he could not shine in life.

Simple : For all his troubles, he is cheerful.

Compound : He is in great troubles, still he is cheerful.

Simple : He must work very hard to make up for the lost time.

Compound : He must work very hard and make up for the lost time.

Simple : To his eternal disgrace, he betrayed his country.

Compound : He betrayed his country, and this was to his eternal disgrace.

Simple : Besides robbing the poor child, he also murdered her.

Compound : He not only robbed the poor child but also murdered her.

Simple : He must work very hard to win the first prize.

Compound : He must work very hard, or he will not win the first prize.

Simple : He must not attempt to escape, on pain of death.

Compound : He must not attempt to escape, or he will be put to death.

Simple : Notwithstanding his hard work, he did not succeed.

Compound : He worked hard, yet did not succeed.

Simple : Owing to ill-luck, he met a bad accident on the eve of his examination.

Compound : He was unlucky and therefore met with bad accident on the eve of his examination.

Simple : The teacher punished the boy for disobedience.

Compound : The boy was disobedient, and so the teacher punished him.

Double or Multiple (Compound) into Simple

Double and Multiple (Compound) Sentences can be changed into Simple sentences by contracting Clauses into words or phrases

Compound : I gave him not only money but also good advice.

Simple : Besides giving him money, I gave him good advice.

Compound : Love the neighbours and be a friend to them.

Simple : Be a loving friend to the neighbours.

Compound : John did his best but could not succeed.

Simple : In spite of doing his best, John could not succeed.

Compound : Tagore was not only a poet but also a great statesman.

Simple : Besides being a poet, Tagore was a great statesman.

Compound : He not only robbed the poor child but also raped her.

Simple : Besides robbing the poor child, he raped her.

Compound : He finished his exercise and put away his books.

Simple : Having finished his exercise, he put away his books.

Compound : Not only did his father give him money, but his mother too.

Interchange of one Part of Speech for another

He *presumptuously* ignored my advice.

He *presumed* to ignore my advice.

Few historians have written in a more *interesting* manner than Gibbon.

Few historians have written more *interestingly* than Gibbon.

We passed an anxious hour.

We *passeed* an hour anxiously.

He examined the document carefully.

He examined the document with care.

I see him everyday.

I see him daily

The Act made the negro slaves free.

The Act gave freedom to the negeros slaves.

There is a slight *difference* between the two shades.

The two shades are slightly different.

He showed generosity even to his enemies.

He was generous even to his enemies.

He fought bravely.

He put up a brave fight.

That kind of joke does not *amuse* me.

That kind of joke does not give me any *amusement*.

It *costs* twelve paise.

The *cost* is twelve paise.

He has *disgraced* his family.

He is a disgrace to his family.

The treaty of Salbai should be *remembered* as one of the landmarks in the history of India.

The treaty of Salbai is worthy *rememberance* as one of the landmarks in the history of India.

Simple to Complex

Simple sentences may be changed into Complex sentences by enlarging words or phrases into Subordinate clauses.

Simple : He confessed his crime.

Complex : He confessed the crime he had committed.

Simple : Fortunately he had a strong sense of humour.

Complex : It was fortunate that he had a strong sense of humour.

Simple : Let him enjoy his hard-earned money.

Complex : Let him enjoy the money which he earned by hard work.

Simple : I wish your success.

Complex : I wish that you may succeed.

<i>Simple</i>	: His failure is almost certain.	<i>Simple</i>	: The duration of my stay is doubtful.
<i>Complex</i>	: That he will fail is almost certain.	<i>Complex</i>	: Except that he hurt his hand, he was lucky.
<i>Simple</i>	: They would no doubt, send out all the soldiers in search of the party.	<i>Simple</i>	: Except for the hurt to his hand, he was lucky.
<i>Complex</i>	: There is no doubt that they would send out all the soldiers in search of the party.	ADJECTIVE CLAUSE	
<i>Simple</i>	: Only first class men need apply.	<i>Complex</i>	: I have no advice that I can offer you.
<i>Complex</i>	: Only those who are first class men need apply.	<i>Simple</i>	: I have no advice to offer you.
<i>Simple</i>	: The news is too good to be true.	<i>Complex</i>	: The place where Buddha was cremated has recently been discovered.
<i>Complex</i>	: The news is so good that it cannot be true.	<i>Simple</i>	: The place of Buddha's cremation has recently been discovered.
<i>Simple</i>	: Our teacher is a man of spotless character.	<i>Complex</i>	: The son who was his chief pride in his old age is dead.
<i>Complex</i>	: Our teacher is a man who bears a spotless character.	<i>Simple</i>	: His son, the pride of his old age, is dead
<i>Simple</i>	: Truly speaking, he never came here	<i>Complex</i>	: The exact time when this occurred has not been ascertained
<i>Complex</i>	: The truth is that he never came here	<i>Simple</i>	: The exact time of the occurrence has not been ascertained.
<i>Simple</i>	: A man's modesty is in inverse proportion to his ignorance.	<i>Complex</i>	: Youth is the time when the seeds of character are sown.
<i>Complex</i>	: The more ignorant a man is, the less modest he is	<i>Simple</i>	: Youth is the time for the formation of character.
Complex into Simple		ADVERB CLAUSE	
<i>Complex</i>	: A child who has lost its parents is to be pitied.	<i>Complex</i>	: The Rajah was annoyed that he had not carried out his orders.
<i>Simple</i>	: An orphan is to be pitied.	<i>Simple</i>	: The Rajah was annoyed at his not having carried out his orders
<i>Complex</i>	: If you fail, you must make another attempt.	<i>Complex</i>	: Everything comes if a man will only work and wait.
<i>Simple</i>	: Failing this attempt, you must make another.	<i>Simple</i>	: Everything comes to a diligent and patient man.
<i>Complex</i>	: The report that the king was dead is false.	<i>Complex</i>	: I am pushing my business wherever I can find an opening.
<i>Simple</i>	: The report of the king's death is false	<i>Simple</i>	: I am pushing my business in every possible direction.
<i>Complex</i>	: Wherever you go, I shall follow you.	<i>Complex</i>	: He will not pay unless he is compelled.
<i>Simple</i>	: I shall follow you everywhere.	<i>Simple</i>	: He will pay only under compulsion.
<i>Complex</i>	: A boy who neglects his studies, cannot progress.	<i>Complex</i>	: You have succeeded better than you hoped.
<i>Simple</i>	: A boy neglecting his studies cannot progress.	<i>Simple</i>	: You have succeeded beyond your hopes.
<i>Complex</i>	: Where there is a will, there is a way.	<i>Complex</i>	: When the cat is away the mice will play.
<i>Simple</i>	: A will has a way.	<i>Simple</i>	: In the absence of the cat the mice will play.
<i>Complex</i>	: Father desired that I should go.	<i>Complex</i>	: He does not always speak as he thinks.
<i>Simple</i>	: Father desired me to go.	<i>Simple</i>	: He does not always speak his thoughts.
<i>Complex</i>	: That he should resign was beyond doubt.	Double and Multiple (Compound) into Complex	
<i>Simple</i>	: His resignation was beyond doubt	<i>Compound</i>	: Listen and I will tell you all.
NOUN CLAUSE		<i>Complex</i>	: If you listen, I will tell you all.
<i>Complex</i>	: He said that he was innocent.	<i>Compound</i>	: She must weep or she will die.
<i>Simple</i>	: He declared his innocence.	<i>Complex</i>	: Unless she weeps, she will die.
<i>Complex</i>	: That you are drunk aggravates your offence.	<i>Compound</i>	: He was very tired and therefore he fell asleep.
<i>Simple</i>	: Your drunkenness aggravates your offence.	<i>Complex</i>	: He fell asleep because he was very tired.
<i>Complex</i>	: Tell me where you live.	<i>Compound</i>	: Beware of pick-pockets and there will be no trouble.
<i>Simple</i>	: Tell me your address.	<i>Complex</i>	: If you are beware of pick-pockets, there will be no trouble.
<i>Complex</i>	: It is pity that we should have to undergo this disgrace.	<i>Compound</i>	: Leave this room or I will compel you to do so.
<i>Simple</i>	: Our having to undergo this disgrace is a pity.	<i>Complex</i>	: Unless you leave this room, I will compel you to do so.
<i>Complex</i>	: It is proclaimed that all men found with arms will be shot.		
<i>Simple</i>	: According to the proclamation all men found with arms will be shot.		
<i>Complex</i>	: He remarked how imprudent the boy was		
<i>Simple</i>	: He remarked on the boy's imprudence		
<i>Complex</i>	: How long I shall stay is doubtful		

<i>Compound</i> : Jones is a rich man but he is not honest.	Simple : The news is too good to be true.
<i>Complex</i> : Jones is not honest although he is a rich man.	Complex : The news is so good that it cannot be true.
<i>Compound</i> : Search his pockets and you will find the watch.	Simple : It is never too late to mend.
<i>Complex</i> : If you search his pockets, you will find the watch.	Complex : It is so late that it cannot be mended.
<i>Compound</i> : Do as I tell you, or you will regret it.	Simple : He is too late to hear the first speech.
<i>Complex</i> : Unless you do as I tell you you will regret it.	Complex : He is so late that he can not hear the first speech.
<i>Compound</i> : The lion was wounded but not killed.	Simple : The boy is too old for a whipping.
<i>Complex</i> : The lion was not killed although he was wounded.	Complex : The boy is so old that he cannot whip.
<i>Complex into Double or Multiple (Compound)</i>	(b) <i>Sentences expressing a Condition.</i>
<i>Complex</i> : If you speak, you shall die.	Double : Work hard and you will succeed.
<i>Compound</i> : Speak and you will die.	Complex : If you work hard, you will succeed.
<i>Complex</i> : If you do not speak, you shall die.	Complex : Should you work hard, you will succeed.
<i>Compound</i> : Speak or die.	<i>Compound</i> : Unless you work hard you will not succeed.
<i>Complex</i> : He failed although he did his best.	Simple : It is never too late to mend.
<i>Compound</i> : He did his best, still he failed.	Complex : It is never so late for anything that it cannot be mended.
<i>Complex</i> : I have lost the pen which my father gave me.	(c) <i>Sentences expressing Concession or Contrast.</i>
<i>Compound</i> : My father gave me a pen and I have lost it.	He is honest though poor.
<i>Complex</i> : I am certain you have made a mistake.	Poor as he is, he is honest.
<i>Compound</i> : You have made a mistake, and of this I am certain.	Although he is poor, he is honest.
<i>Complex</i> : I am glad that he has recovered from illness.	In spite of his poverty, he is honest.
<i>Compound</i> : He has recovered from illness, and I am glad of it.	For all his poverty, he is honest.
<i>Complex</i> : We can prove that the earth is round.	Admitting that he is poor, he is honest.
<i>Compound</i> : The earth is round, and we can prove it.	He is poor; all the same he is honest.
<i>Complex</i> : I have found the book that I had lost.	(d) <i>Interchange of Degrees of Comparison.</i>
<i>Compound</i> : I had lost a book, but I have found it.	<i>Positive</i> : This book is not as good as that.
<i>Complex</i> : As soon as he got the telegram, he left in a taxi.	<i>Comparative</i> : That book is better than this.
<i>Compound</i> : He got the telegram, and immediately he left in a taxi.	<i>Positive</i> : Birds do not fly as fast as the aeroplane.
<i>Complex</i> : He worked hard so that he might win the prize.	<i>Comparative</i> : The aeroplane flies faster than birds.
<i>Compound</i> : He aimed at winning the prize and worked hard.	<i>Positive</i> : I am as strong as he.
<i>Other ways of Transformation of Sentences</i>	<i>Comparative</i> : He is not stronger than I.
(a) <i>Sentences with the Adverb <i>too</i> can be transformed as follows :</i>	<i>Positive</i> : This razor is not as sharp as that one.
<i>Simple</i> : He speaks too fast to be understood.	<i>Comparative</i> : The razor is sharper than this one.
<i>Complex</i> : He speaks so fast that he cannot be understood.	<i>Positive</i> : Few historians write as interestingly as Joshi.
<i>Simple</i> : This tree is too high for me to climb.	<i>Comparative</i> : Joshi writes more interestingly than most historians.
<i>Complex</i> : This tree is so high that I cannot climb it.	<i>Comparative</i> : Ram is better than any other boy in the class.
<i>Simple</i> : He was too small to reach up to the branches of the tree.	<i>Positive</i> : No other boy in the class is as good as Ram.
<i>Complex</i> : He was so small that he could not reach up to the branches of the tree.	<i>Positive</i> : No other metal is as useful as iron.
<i>Simple</i> : She is too clever not to see through your tricks.	<i>Comparative</i> : Iron is more useful than any other metal.
<i>Complex</i> : She is so clever that she will be through your tricks.	<i>Superlative</i> : Iron is the most useful of all metals.
<i>Simple</i> : These mangoes are too cheap to be good.	<i>Comparative</i> : Shakespeare is greater than any other English poet.
<i>Complex</i> : These mangoes are so cheap that they cannot be good.	<i>Superlative</i> : Shakespeare is the greatest of the English poets.

- Superlative : The pacific is the deepest ocean.
 Comparative : The Pacific is deeper than any other ocean.
 Superlative : Abraham Lincoln was the greatest American ever lived.
 Comparative : Abraham Lincoln was greater than any other American ever lived.
- (e) *Interchange of one part of speech for another.*
- Preposition : I have not seen him since Monday last.
 Adverb : I saw him on Monday last but I have not seen him since then.
 Adverb : He gets up early in the morning.
 Adjective : He gets up in early morning.
- (f) *Replacement of one word by another.*
1. *But : help : who not : which not : unless :*
 I could not but feel sorry for you.
 I could not help feeling sorry for you.
 There is no mother but loves her child.
 There is no mother who does not love her child.
 But for your help, I could not have finished the work.
 Unless you helped me, I couldnot have finished the work.
 2. *Preferable : better : superior : prefer :*
 Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven.
 To reign in hell is preferable to serving in heaven.
 I prefer riding to in heaven swimming.
 I like riding better than swimming.
 He is better than his friend in merits.
 His merits are superior to his friend's.
 3. *Or : unless :*
 Leave this room or I will compel you to do so.
 Unless you leave this room, I will compel you to do so.
 4. *Therefore : because :*
 He was very tired and therefore feel asleep.
 He fell asleep because he was very tired.
 5. *Steal : rob :*
 He stole my money.
 He robbed me of my money.
 6. *Passed : failed :*
 He passed in all subject except mathematics.
 He failed only in mathematics.
 7. *Twelve : twelfth :*
 I am twelve yyears old.
 I am in my twelfth year.
 8. *Twice : double :*
 My bag is twice as bit as yours.
 My bag is double the size of yours.
 9. *Arrive : arrival :*
 Wait till I arrive.
 Wait till my arrival.
- Combination of two or more Simple sentences into a single Simple Sentence :*
- (i) *By using a Participle*
 For example,
 He jumped up. He ran away.

- Jumping up he ran away.
 — He was tired of play. He sat down to rest.
 — Tired on being tired of play he sat down to rest.
- (ii) *By using a Noun or a Phrase in Apposition*
 For example,
 This is my friend. His name is Tom.
 — This is my friend Tom.
 William I defeated Harold and Senlac in 1066.
 Harold was the successor of Edward the Confessor.
 — William I Defeated Harold, the successor of Edward the Confessor, at Senlac in 1066.
 This town was once a prosperous sea-port. It is now a heap of ruins.
 — This town once a prosperous sea-port, is now a heap of ruins.
- (iii) *By using a Preposition with a Noun or Gerund :*
- For example,
 The moon rose. Their journey was not ended.
 — The moon rose before the end of their journey.
 He had failed many times. He still hopes to succeed.
 — In spite of many failures he hopes to succeed.
 Her husband died. She heard the news. She fainted.
 — On hearing the news of her husband's death she fainted.
- (iv) *By using the Nominative Absolute Construction*
- For example,
 The soldiers arrived. The mob dispersed.
 — The soldiers having arrived, the mob dispersed.
 The town was enclosed by a strong wall. The enemy was unable to capture it.
 — The town having been enclosed by a strong wall, the enemy was unable to capture it.
- (v) *By using an Infinitive*
- For example,
 I have some duties. I must perform them.
 — I have some duties to preform. We must finish this exercise. There are still three sentences.
 — We have still three sentences of this exercise to finish.
 He wanted to educate his son. He sent him to Canada.
 — He sent his son to Canada to be educated.
 He is very fat. He cannot run.
 — He is too fat to run.
- (vi) *By using an Adverb or an Adverbial Phrase*
- For example,
 He deserved to succeed. He failed.
 — He failed undeservedly.
 The sun set. The boys had not finished the game.
 — The boys had not finished the game by sunset.
- Combination of two or more Simple Sentences into a single Compound sentence*
- Simple sentences may be combined to form compound sentences by the use of co-ordinative conjunctions. These are of four kinds :

- (i) Cumulative;
- (ii) Adversative ;
- (iii) Alternative; and
- (iv) Illative

Let us take a few sentences :

- Night came on. The room grew dark.
- Night came on and the room grew dark.
- He is a fool. He is a knave.
- He is a fool and a knave.
- He is both a fool and a knave.
- He is not only a fool but also a knave.
- He is a fool as well as a knave.
- The wind blew. the rain fell. The lightening flashed.
- The wind blew, the rain fell and the lightening flashed.

It is found that the conjunction and simply adds one statement to another.

The conjunctions both ... and, not only.... but also, as well as are emphatic forms of and do the same work.

(i) Conjunctions which merely add one statement to another are called *Cumulative*.

For example,

- He is slow. He is sure.
- He is slow *but* he is sure.
- I was arroyed. I kept quiet.
- I was annoyed, *still* (or) *yet* I kept quiet.
- He failed. He persevered.
- He failed, *nevertheless* he perserved.
- I shall not oppose your design. I cannot approve of it.
- I shall not oppose your design; I cannot *however* approve of it.
- He was all right. He was fatigued.
- He was all right; *only* he was fatigued.

(ii) Conjunctions which express opposition or contrast between two statements are called *Adversative*.

For example,

- Make haste. You will be late.
- Make haste *or* you will be late.
- Came in. Go out.
- Come in *or* go out.
- *Either* come in *or* go out.
- Do not be a borrower. Do not be a lender.
- Do not be a borrower *or* a lender.
- Be *neither* a borrower *nor* a lender.

(iii) Conjunctions which express a choice between two alternatives are called *Alternative*.

For example,

- He was obstinate. He was punished.
- He was obstinate, *therefore* he was punished.
- I cannot see. It is very dark.
- I cannot see, *for* it is very dark.
- It is raining heavily. I will take an umbrella with me.
- It is raining heavily, so I will take an umbrella with me.

(iv) Conjunctions which express an inference are called *Illative*.

For example,

- Abdul is ill. He cannot study. He still attends school.
- Abdul is ill and cannot study, yet he still attends school.
- He saw the boy in the street. He stopped to speak to him. He gave him a rupee.
- Seeing the boy in the street he stopped to speak to him and gave him a rupee.

Combination of two or more Simple sentences into a single Complex sentence

Subordinate Clause a Noun Clause

For example,

- You are drunk. That aggravates your offence.
- That you are drunk aggravates your offence.
- He will be late. That is certain.
- It is certain that he will be late.
- You are repentant. I will not forget it.
- I will not forget that you are repentant.
- He may be innocent. I do not know.
- I do not know whether he is innocent.
- He is short-sighted. Otherwise he is fit for the post.
- Except that he is short-sighted he is fit for the post.
- The clouds would disperse. that was our hope. Our hope was cheering.
- Our hope, that the clouds would disperse, was cheering.
- The game was lost. It was the consequence of his carelessness.
- The consequence of his carelessness was that the game was lost.

Subordinate Clause An Adjective Clause

For example,

- A fox once met a lion. Th fox had never seen a lion before.
- A fox who had never seen a lion before met him.
- She keeps her ornaments in a safe. This is the safe.
- This is the safe where she keeps her ornaments.
- A cottager and his wife had a her. The hen laid an egg everyday. The egg was golden.
- A cottager and his wife had a hen which laid a golden egg everyday.

Subordinate Clause an Adverb Clause

For example,

- Queen Victoria died in 1901. The Prince of Wales thereafter became king.
- When Queen Victoria died in 1901, the prince of Wales became King.
- I waited for my friend. I waited till his arrival.
- I waited for my friend until he came.
- He fled somewhere. His pursuers could not follow him.

- He fled where his pursuers could not follow him.
Let them sow anything. They will reap its fruit.
- As men sow, so shall they reap.
You are strong. I am equally strong.
- I am as strong as you are.
He was not there. I spoke to his brother for that reason.
- As he ws not there, I spoke to his brother.
We wish to live. We eat for that purpose.
- We eat that we may live.
He was quite tired. He could scarcely stand.
- He was so tired that he could scarcely stand.
Don't eat too much. You will be ill.
- If you eat too much you will be ill.
He began late. He finished first.
- He finished first though he began late.
I shall come. My being alone is a condition.
- I shall come if I am alone.
I must know all the facts. I cannot help you otherwise.
- Before I can help you, I must know all the facts.
He is superstitious. He is equally wicked.
- He is as superstitious as he is wicked.

THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

The *Sequence of Tenses* is the principle in accordance with which the Tense of the verb in a subordinate clause follows the Tense of the verb in the principal clause.

The *sequence of Tenses* applies chiefly to Adverb Clauses of purpose and Noun Clauses.

A Past Tense in the principal clause is followed by a Past Tense in the subordinate clause.

- For example,
- He *hinted* that he *wanted* money.
She *replied* that she *felt* better.
I *found out* that he *was guilty*.
He *saw* that the clock *had stopped*.
He *replied* that he *would come*.
I never *thought* that I *should see* him again.
I *took care* that he *should not hear* me.
The *climbed* higher that they *might get* a better view.
I *worked hard*. That I *might succeed*.

Exceptions : (i) A Past Tense in the principal clause may be followed by a Present Tense in the subordinate clause when the subordinate clause expresses a universal truth.

- For example,
- Newton *discoverd* that the force of gravitation makes apples fall.

Galileo *maintained* that the earth *moves* round the sun.

Educlid *proved* that the three angles of a trinagle are equal to two right angles.

- He *said* that honesty is the best policy.
(ii) When the subordinate clause is introduced by *than*,

even if there is a Past Tense in the principal clause, it may be followed by any tense required by the sense in subordinate clause.

For example,
He *liked* you better than he *likes* me.
He *helped* him more than he *helps* his own children.
I then *saw* him oftener than I *see* him now.
He *valued* his friendship more than he *values* mine.
A Present or Future Tense in the principal clause may be followed by any Tense required by the sense.

- For example,
He *thinks* that she *is* there.
He *thinks* that she *was* there.
He *thinks* that she *will be* there.
He *will think* that she *is* there.
He *will think* that she *was* there.
He *will think* that she *will be* there.

But in sentences where the subordinate clause denotes *purpose*, if the verb in the principal clause is Present or Future the verb in the subordinate clause must be Present.

- For example,
I *eat* that I *may live*.
I *shall nurse* him so that he *can live*.

CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCES

Simple Sentences

- Two wickets fell at twenty.
Rome was not built in a day.

In these two sentences, there is only one finite verb.
Finite means *full* i.e., a verb with a subject.

Hence, a sentence that contains only one finite verb as called a *Simple Sentence*. So a simple sentence contains only one subject and one predicate.

Complex Sentences

- I cam to know that six wickets had fallen before lunch.
The team that wins the toss usually chooses to bat.
When the minth-wicket partnership was broken,
I felt that we might hope to win the match.

In each of these three sentences above has one Main or Principal clause and one subordinate clause or more depending on it.

All these sentences are called *Complex sentences*.

Hence, a sentence that contains only one Main or Principal clause and one or more than one subordinate clause is called a *Complex Sentence*.

Double and Multiple Sentences

Actually, there are only two kinds of sentences : *Simple* and *Complex sentences*. But, others are a mixture or compound of these two kinds.

For example,

We carv's not a line *and* we raised not a stone.
Our hoards are little *but* our hearts are great.
Do *or* die. Neither a borrower *nor* a lender be.
I went in *but* missed you and so I left.

In these sentences, two or more co-ordinate clauses are joined by the conjunction *and*, *but*, *or* and *nor*. These are called *Double* or *Multiple* sentences.

A *Double sentence* is one which consists of two co-ordinate clauses.

A *Multiple Sentence* is one which is composed of more than two co-ordinate clauses.

Double and *Multiple* sentences are also called Compound sentences.

There are four different kinds of Dobule and Multiple sentences composed of —

(i) two or more Simple sentences.

For example,

We make our fortunes *and* we call them fate.

(ii) two or more Complex Sentences.

For example,

A custom officer discovered a passenger who had hidden a watch in his inside pocket *and* the latter made matters worse by trying to bribe the officer who happened to be very honest.

(iii) a Simple Sentence and a Complex Sentence.

For example,

He is poor *but* I know that he is honest.

(iv) a Complex Sentence and a Simple Sentence.

For example,

I told them why I stole it *but* they laughed at me.

The nature of Double and Multiple Sentences is not, however determined by the number of Subordinate Clauses in them but by the number of Co-ordinate Clauses a sentence contains.

A Double or Multiple predicate with their Single Subject makes the sentences Double or Multiple and not Simple.

For example,

The boy heard, judged and decided cases (Multiple sentence).

Note : (i) A Double or Multiple subject does nto necessarily make a sentnce Double or Multiple.

For example,

Jack and Jill went up the hill (simple sentence)

(ii) *Who*, *which* and *where* when used in a continuative sense (*who* = and he, *which* = and it, *where* = and there) are treated as Co-ordinating conjunctions and so when they join a cause to the Main or Principal clause, the sentence becomes a Compound (Double or Multiple) sentnce.

For example,

I was waiting for a friend *who* came soon.

I paid him two shillings *which* was all I had with me.

I went to the station *where* I bought a ticket.

QUICK REVIEW OF GRAMMAR

Here, we present some useful rules of grammar. You must get by rote all these rules. These will help enormously in the forthcoming exams.

n ARTICLES

The Adjectives *a* or *an* and the are usually called Articles. They are really Demonstrative Adjectives.

There are two types of articles –

1. Indefinite and 2. Definite

A/an is called the 'indefinite Article'.

The is called the 'definite Article'.

Use of '*A*' or '*An*' : Difference between '*A*' and '*An*'

- (i) The form *a* is used before a word beginning with a consonant, or a vowel with a consonant sound :

a man, a hat, a cat etc.

a university, a European, a one way street.

(Vowel with a consonant sound)

('u' is a vowel but the pronunciation of the 'University' is / starts with a consonant sound)

- (ii) The form *an* is used before words beginning with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) or words beginning with a mute h :

an elephant, an orange.

an apple, an island

an hour

[*h* is a consonant, but it is mute. The word 'hour' begins with a vowel sound. The pronunciation of 'hour' is / our]

- (iii) '*An*' is used before individual letters spoken with a vowel sound :

an S.D.O., an M.P., an L.L.B., an M.A.

But we use, a B.D.O., a B.A.

(Consonant letter & Consonant Sound)

Use of *A/An* :

A/An is used :

- (a) Before a singular countable (i.e. of which there is more than one) when it is mentioned for the first time and represents no particular person or thing).

a cat, a dog, a visa, a flat, an ice-cream.

- (b) We can also use *a/an* to talk about any one member of a class.

A doctor, a car, a spider etc.

- (c) With a noun complement. This includes names of professions :

- (d) In certain expressions of quantity : a lot of, a couple of, a great many, a dozen (but one dozen is also possible) a great deal of.

- (e) In the vague sense of a certain; A **Salman Khan** is suspected by the

↓
(=a certain person named Salman Khan)

- (f) To make a common noun of a proper noun; as, A Daniel came to Judgement! (A Daniel = a very wise man)

- (g) With certain numbers :

a hundred, a thousand

Before half when half follows a whole number.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ kilos = one and a half kilos or a kilo and a halfg.

- (h) In expressions of price, speed, ratio : 5 Rs. a kilo, sixty kilometres an hour. Four times a day.

ADJECTIVE

An Adjective is a word used to qualify a Noun or Pronoun:

For example : a red cover, a long time, a beautiful girl.

CLASSIFICATION

Adjectives may be classified as follows :

1. Qualitative — Wonderful, noble, intelligent, red, good, bad, beautiful, short, tall, big, small, sharp, blunt, long, lovely, handsome.
2. Quantitative — Little, some, much, any, no, none, whole, enough, half, a lot of, lots of, a great deal of, plenty of, some, enough.
3. Proper — Indian, American, English, German.
4. Numerical : (a) Definite

Cardinal — One, two, three etc..

Ordinal — First, second, third etc.

Multiplicative — Single, double, triple etc.

(b) Indefinite—Many, a great many, a good many, many a, several, various, numerous, a lot of, lots of, a great deal of, all, any, no, few, some

5. Possessive—My, our, his, her, their, its.

6. Distributive—Each, every, either, neither.

7. Demonstrative —

(a) Definite—this, that, these, those, such, the same, the other.

(b) Indefinite—a, an, a certain, certain, another, other, some, any etc.

8. Interrogative — what, which, whose, etc.

9. Exclamatory — What

What a genius!

What a blessing!

(10) Emphasizing — own, very

I saw it with my own eyes.

That is the very thing we want.

Comparison of Adjectives — there are three Degrees of Comparison :

Positive Comparative Superlative

(1)	(2)	(3)
Tall	taller	tallest
Great	greater	greatest
Noble	nobler	noblest
Happy	happier	happiest
Wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest
Hot	hotter	hottest
Fat	fatter	fattest

Difficult more difficultmost difficult

Beautiful more beautifulmost beautiful

CONJUNCTION

He sings as well as cooks

(= he not only cooks, but also sings).

He sings as well as he cooks.

(= His singing is as good as his cooking).

1. As if and as though mean the same. We use them to say what the situation seems like. As, you look as if / though you're going to kill me.

⇒ As if / as though is used to indicate imaginary case (Particularly to show that a comparison is unreal).

He walks as if he's drinking.

(Judging from his walk that he is drunk this comparison doesn't belong to the category of unreal, essentially). But,

He walks as if he were drunk. (implying he is drunk, but he is not).

⇒ An infinitive is used after such as / such --- as.

My behaviour was not such as to cause a problem.

I am not such a fool as to believe that.

⇒ We use such a statement (Not, a such statement)

Such a decision (Not, a such decision)

⇒ Such is not generally used demonstratively, to refer the things in the present situation. To express the idea, 'of the kind that I am showing you' or 'of the kind that we can see / hear now.' We prefer like this / that or this / that kind / sort of,

2. Before : Whenever before is used as a conjunction with reference to some future event, it is never followed by a Verb in the Future Tense, even if the Verb in the principal clause is future :

3. If

If is used to mean :

(i) Admitting that -

If I am dull, I am at least honest.

(ii) Whenever -

If you feel any doubt, you inquire.

(iii) On supposition,

If he is there, I shall see him.

(Here the use of 'shall' is valid, see 'Problems')

(iv) Whether,

I wonder if she comes.

4. 'And' is used after 'Both' (Not, as well as, or, else) :

Both Sita or Shyam may come today. — incorrect

Both Sita and Shyam may come today. — correct

5. 'Except' and 'Without'.

'Except' or 'without' are sometimes wrongly used for unless.

She will not come except you need her. — incorrect

She will not come unless you need her. — correct

Similarly, without is also a Preposition.

⇒ 'Whether' and 'or'

'Or' is used after whether (Not that)

I do not know that he wil come or not. — incorrect

(Whether should be used in place of that)

I don't know whether he will come or not. — correct

Tell me that whether you will return soon. —

incorrect

'That' Conjunction should never be used before a sentence is Direct Narration, nor before Interrogative Adverbs or Pronouns in Indirect Narration

⇒ 'Or' is used to introduce an alternative, you must work or starve.

⇒ 'Or' means 'otherwise'

We must hasten or night will overtake us.

⇒ 'Or' is also used between two numbers to indicate that you are giving an approximate amount :

You are supposed to polish your can three or four times a year.

⇒ 'Or' is also used to introduce a comment which corrects or modifies what you have just said : My organisation is paying rent or at least contributing to it.

⇒ 'Or' is used when you are telling someone what will happen if they don't follow your instruction or advice:

Don't put anything plastic in the oven or it will probably start meeting.

7. That

That is a Conjunction. It connects two sentences:

I know. He is wicked. (Two separate sentences)

I know that he is wicked.

That is used after some verbs, nouns, and adjectives to introduce a clause :

She suggested that I telephones you ----

That can be the complement :

The main thing is that you're satisfied.

See, the above sentence without 'that' :

The main thing is you're satisfied.

(The above sentence seems unusual).

Hence the use of 'that' as the complement is prevalent.

To express a consequence, Result, or Effect; as,

I am so weak that I cannot walk.

'That' Conjunction should never be used before a sentence in Direct Narration, nor before Interrogative Adverb or Pronoun in Indirect narration. The above sentence is in Indirect narration. 'How' is an interrogative adverb. Remember the rule of narration. 'that' or any conjunction is not used before wh-questions (where, which, what, how etc.) Hence, 'that' should be omitted.

8. But

⇒ Use of but as a conjunction :

It never rains but it pours

⇒ As an adversative conjunction of the co-ordinating class :

He is intelligent but cruel.

⇒ Note : 'Although / though but' is not used.

9. Not only - but also

Not only --- but also can go immediately before the words or expression they modify.

Not only + Verb but also + Verb (Neither not only + Noun but also + Verb nor Not only + Verb but also + Noun is possible)

Not only + Noun but also + Noun. etc.

We go there not only in winter, but also in summer.

10. When or before is used after Hardly / Scarcely:

"He had scarcely (or hardly) heard the news before (Not than) he wept aloud".

These three expressions (hardly, scarcely and no sooner) can be used (often with a past perfect tense) to suggest that one thing happened very soon after another. Note the sentence structure :

hardly when / before

scarcely when / before

no sooner than

I had hardly / scarcely closed my eyes when the phone rang.

She was hardly / scarcely inside the house before the kids started screaming.

I had no sooner closed the door than some body knocked"

⇒ Therefore, from examination point of view, one should use when / before with hardly / scarcely and than with

no sooner. This rule is widely accepted in formal usage.

11. Lest

'Should' is used after lest (not may / will).

TIME AND TENSE

Tense shows :

- (i) the time of an action,
- (ii) its degree of completeness.

A verb has three main Tenses :

- (i) the Present
- (ii) the Past and
- (iii) the Future

I write a letter to please you.

You wrote a letter to my brother.

I shall write a letter to you.

'Write' refers to present time.

'Wrote' refers to past time.

'Shall write' refers to future time.

To each tense there are four different forms

- (i) Simple, (ii) Continuous,
- (iii) Perfect,
- (iv) Perfect Continuous

PRESENT TENSE

Simple Present (Present Indefinite)

Structure :

Sub + V₁ / V₅ +

Sub + is / are / am + Complement

The simple present tense is used :

- (i) To express general truths; as,
The earth revolves round the sun.
- (ii) To express a habitual action; as,
I go to school daily.
I get up before sunrise.
- (iii) In vivid narrative, as substitute for the simple past;
as,
Immediately the minister hurries to New Delhi.
- (iv) To introduce quotations; as,
Vivekananda says, 'To me every particle of my motherland is holy'.
- (v) It is used, instead of the Simple Future Tense, in clause
of time and of Condition : When, as soon as, after in
case, as long as, if, unless, until, till etc. as,
If he comes we shall go to Delhi.

Present Progressive / Imperfect / Continuous

Structure : Subject + is / am / are / + V₄ (v+ing)
+.....

As — I am reading a book.

↓ ↓ ↓

Sub. am V₄ (V+ing)

The Present Continuous is used:

- (i) For an action going on at the time of speaking; as,
I am working.
- (ii) For an action that is planned or arranged to take place
in the near future; as.
IGNOU is going to launch a new postgraduate
programme in English.
- (iii) For a temporary action which may not be actually hap-
pening at the time of speaking; as

I am reading 'Hamlet' (but I am not reading at this moment)

(iv) We also use the present progressive to talk about developing and changing situations, even if these are very long lasting.

The climate is getting warmer. (Not gets warmer)

Verbs not normally used in Continuous Tenses :

hear, see, smell, notice, observe, admire (respect), adore, appreciate (value), care for (=like), desire, detest, dislike, fear, hate, like, loathe, love, mind (care), respect, value, want, wish, agree, appreciate (=understand), assume, believe, expect (think), see (think), sure, certain, forget, know, mean, perceive, realize, recall, recognize, recollect, remember, see through, suppose, think (= have an opinion), trust (=believe, have confidence in), belong, owe, own, possess, appear, concern, consist, contain, hold (=contain), keep (=continue), matter, seem, signify, sound (=seem / appear), please, refuse, forgive, hope, imagine, mean, cost, resemble, require, suffice.

I am loving you. - incorrect

I love you . - correct

I am hating her. - incorrect

I hate her. - correct

It is sounding queer. - incorrect

It sounds queer. - correct

Exception to the rule :

Feel, look, smell, taste, see, hear, think, assume and expect are used in the continuous forms under following circumstances :-

Present Perfect

Structure : Sub + have / has + V₃ + Use of has / have

The present perfect is used :

(i) To indicate completed activities in the immediate past; as,

I have just finished the book.

Note : Forms of verb

V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	V+ing	V+ies/s
go	went	gone,	going	goes
Read	read	read	reading	reads.
write	wrote	written	writing	writes
Reach	reached	reached	reaching	reaches

(ii) The present perfect tense is used for recent actions when the time is not mentioned :

Have you read 'Macbeth'? I have read the booklet but I do not understand it.

(iii) To express past events when we think more of their effect in the present than of the action itself; as,

The lift has broken down. (We'll have to use the stairs)

(iv) To denote an action beginning in the past and continuing upto the present moment; as,

He has lived here for five years.

We have not seen sonali for several days.

(v) Use present perfect with the following adverbs :

Just, often, never, ever (in questions only)

So far, till now, yet (in negatives and questions only) already, since - phrases.

With, today, this week, this month etc.

He has just gone out?

Present Perfect Continuous

Structure :

Subject + have / has + been + V₄ (V+ing) + (for / since + time)

(i) The present perfect tense is used to indicate an action which began at some time in the past and is still continuing; as

I have been living in Delhi since 1986.

He has been playing for hours.

(ii) To Indicate the event which has been finished now means its effect is continuing :

They have been drinking a lot.

Simple Past Tense (or Past Indefinite)

Structure :

(i) Subject + V₂ +

(ii) Subject + was / were + complement

Affirmative : I worked.

Negative : I did not work.

Interrogative : Did I work?

Affirmative : You worked.

Negative : You did not work.

Interrogative : Did you work?

He / she / it worked. He / she / it did not work. Did he / she / it work?

The simple past is used :

(i) To indicate an action completed in the past. It is often used with adverbs or adverb phrases of past time. For example

I saw him yesterday.

Do not use was / were + V₂

I was saw him yesterday.

- incorrect

I saw him yesterday. - correct

'Was / Were' is used only with complements.

(ii) Sometimes it is used without an adverb of time.

I learnt English in London.

(iii) It is used for past habits :

He always carried a notebook.

Always, daily, every day, every month, used to, every year, once a week / month / year etc. are used to indicate the habits of the past.

Past Imperfect (Past Continuous) or Past Progressive

Structure : SUBJECT + was / were + V₄ (V + ing).....

The past continuous tense is used :

(i) To denote an action going on at sometime in the past. The time of action may or may not be indicated.

It was getting darker.

At eight he was having breakfast.

(ii) With always, continually etc. for persistent habits in the past.

He was always working.

Affirmative : He was working.

Negative : He was not working.

Interrogative : Was he working?

Affirmative : You were working.

Negative : You were not working.

Interrogative : Were you working?

Structure :

Negative : Sub + was / were + not + V₄ (V + ing)

Interrogative : Was / were + Sub + V₄ (V + ing) ... ?
('was' is used) ('were' is used)

Past Perfect Tense

Structure : (Sub + had + V₃ +)

Use :

(i) The past perfect is the past equivalent of the present perfect or the past perfect describes an action completed before a certain moment in the past; as,

I had seen her last three years before.

(Indicator : an action completed before a certain moment in the past)

(ii) Past perfect is used with 'I wish', 'as if', 'as though' to indicate the unfulfilled desire, condition, wish of the past. As,

I wish I had passed in civil services Exam.

(iii) Present perfect tenses in direct speech become past perfect tenses in the indirect speech provided the introductory verb is in the past tense :

He, said, 'I have been in Darbhanga for ten years' = He said that he had been in Darbhanga for ten years.

Simple past tense in direct speech usually change similarly :

She said, 'I knew O.P. very well'.

She said that she had known O.P. Very well.

Affirmative : I had written him a letter.

Negative : I had not writer him a letter.

Interrogative : Had he written a letter to me.

Structure :

Negative : Sub + had not + V₃ +

Interrogative : Had + Sub + V₃ +?

Past Perfect Continuous

Structure :

Subject + had + been + V₄ (V+ing) + For / Since + Time

The past perfect continuous tense is used for :

An action that began before a certain point in the past and continued up to that time; as,

It was now five and she was tired because she had been working since dawn.

FUTURE TENSE

Future Indefinite

Structure : Subject + shall / will + V₁ +

Negative : Subject + shall / will + not + V₁ +

Interrogative : Will + Subject + V₁ +?

Use of shall / will

'Shall' is used only with 'I' and 'we' and 'will' is used with all other numbers and persons :

But in Interrogative sentences 'will' is used with all the three persons (I, we, you, he, they).

* Simple Future Tense is used for :

(i) an action that has still to take place.

I shall go to Chennai tomorrow.

They will play cricket tomorrow.

(ii) When the future is coloured with intention, the going to + infinitive construction is preferred.

In case of compulsion.

(iii) Structure : Subject + has / have + to + V₁

(iv) Will must not be confused with want / wish / would.

Will expresses an intention + a decision to fulfill it :

Note : To express determination or intention we use will instead of 'shall'.

Want / wish / would like merely express desire. They do not give any information about intended actions :

(v) Structure : Subject + is / are / am / about to / to + V₁

Future Continuous

The Future Continuous is used :

(i) For an action going on at sometime in future.

(ii) It is also used for future events that are planned.

Future Perfect Tense

Structure : Subject + Shall / will + have + V₃ +

Use :

The Future perfect is used :

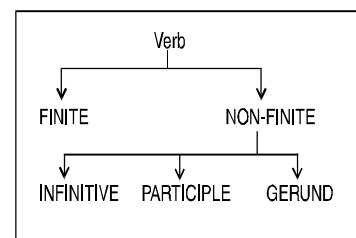
(i) to indicate the completion of an action by a certain future time;

(ii) indicate the prior information of a person about a thing.

Note : Future Perfect Continuous Tense is not much in use.

INFINITIVE, PARTICIPLE & GERUND

A Verb may be Finite (limited) or Infinite (unlimited). It is Finite when it is limited by the Number and Person of its Subject. On the other hand, a Verb which has no Subject and is therefore not limited by Number and Person, is called a Verb Infinite.



For example,

(i) He is going to school.

(ii) They are going to school.

In both these sentences going remains going. But is turns into are. This transformation of is into are is not due to the change of the Tense, but due to the change in the Number. When Subject was Singular, the Verb was is. When Subject becomes Plural (they), the Verb becomes are (Plural). So we find that the form of the Verb is (to be) is changed with the change in the Subject. It may also be proved that the Verb is (to be) is also changed with the change in the Person of the Subject. But the Verb going remains constant and it can be changed only when tense is changed. So, Verb is (to be) is Finite and going is Non-Finite. Verb is has a Subject and is limited by the Number and Person of the Subject. But going is not related to any Subject in this way.

As you know, there are three types of Non-Finite Verbs. (To some grammarians there are four types). The three types are : Infinitive, Participle and Gerund.

INFINITIVE

Infinitive can take two forms in Active Voice :

- (i) V_1
- (ii) TO + V_1

Infinitive can be used as —

(i) Subject

For example,

To swim is a good exercise.

↓

SUB.

(ii) Object

For example,

No one likes to die.

↓

OBJ.

(iii) Complement to the Verb.

For example,

He is to go.

↓

COMP.

There are two types of Infinitive - To - Infinitives and Bare Infinitives (Infinitive without to). There are some specific cases where To-Infinitives are used. Similarly, Bare Infinitives are also used under Certain Conditions. In Common Errors/Phrase Replacement, questions are asked on the uses of To-Infinitives and Bare Infinitives. Now, we shall discuss this.

1. Bare Infinitive is used with let, bid, watch, behold, see, feel, make, etc.

For example,

Correct- Let him sit there.

↓

V_1

Incorrect- Let him to sit there

↓

TO + V_1

2. After Modal Auxiliaries (can could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, dare not, need not) we use Bare Infinitive.

For example,

I shall go to the station.

↓

↓

SHALL V_1

But with dare, need, ought etc. we use To-Infinitive.

For example,

(i) I dare to go there

(ii) You ought to go there

3. Bare Infinitive is also used after had better, had rather, and as soon as, had sooner etc.

For example,

He had better go now.

↓

↓

V_1

4. Bare Infinitive is used after conjunction, than.

For example,

He had better read than write.

↓

↓

THAN V_1

5. If but is used as a Preposition and is preceded by the Verb "to do", then but is followed by a Bare Infinitive.

For example,

He did nothing but wander.

↓ ↓

BUT V_1

SPLIT INFINITIVE

An adverb or adverbial phrase placed between to and V_1 is called Split Infinitive which should be avoided.

Incorrect-

Sam agreed to thoroughly go into the matter.

↓ ↓

TO ADV. V_1

Correct- Sam agreed to go thoroughly into the matter.

↓

TO V_1

This shows that if there is a TO- Infinitive in a sentence we cann't use to and V_1 apart, they should be used together.

PARTICIPLE

The word that participates in the function of a Verb as well as in that of an Adjective in a sentence, is called a Participle

(i) It is a large building.

↓

NOUN

(ii) Building a house I lived in it

↓

PARTICIPLE

Broadly speaking there are two types of Participles : Present Participles and Past Participles.

1. Present Participle- A participle which is formed by adding-ing to the Verb and which states an action as going on or incomplete is called a Present Participle.

For example,

(i) Who set the ball rolling?

↓

PAR (Pre.)

(ii) The enemy caught is napping.

↓

PAR (Pre.)

The Present (or Active) Participle ending in - ing is used in forming Continuous Tense.

For example,

(i) I am going.

(ii) She was going.

2. Past Participle- A participle which is formed by adding -ed, -t, -n, -en or -ne and which denotes a completed action, is called a Past Participle.

For example,

(i) He is a retired man.

(ii) A burnt child dreads the fire.

(iii) He is a known man.

(iv) It was a rotten fish.

(v) I dislike half -done work.

In these sentences, participles are formed by adding -d, -ed, -t, -n, -en or -ne to the Verb and they state an action as completed. They are called Past Participles. The Past (Passive) Participle is used with an Auxiliary Verb to form a Perfect tense, active or passive (active, with tense of

the Verb have and Passive, with tenses of the Verb be).

For example,

- (i) I have loved (Active)
- (ii) I was loved (Passive)

PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE USES OF PARTICIPLES

1. Participle is sometimes used to connect two sentences, that is as conjunction.

2. Since the Participle is a Verb Adjective, it must be attached to some Noun or Pronoun; in other words, it must always have a proper 'Subject of Reference'.

I GERUND

A gerund is that form of the Verb which end in — ing, and has the force of a Noun and a Verb.

For example,

Reading is his favourite pas
 ↓
 time.

VERB + NOUN

The word reading is formed from the Verb read by adding — ing. Here heading is used as the Subject. It is therefore, a Verb - Noun, and is called a Gerund. As both the Gerund and the Infinitive have the force of a Noun and a Verb, they have the same uses. Thus in many sentences either of them may be used without any special difference in meaning.

For example,

- (i) Teach me how to swim.
 ↓
 INFINITIVE
- (ii) Teach me swimming
 ↓
 GERUND

These two sentences convey the same meaning.

Both the Gerund and the Present Participle end in — ing. So they must be carefully distinguished. The differences are —

1. Gerund = Verb + Noun

Participle = Verb + Adjective

2. Gerund can be substituted with an Infinitive. But Participle cannot be substituted with an Infinitive.

Note : If a Noun or Noun equivalent is used before a Gerund, it should be in Possessive Case.

For example,

Incorrect- I hope you will excuse
 me leaving early.
 ↓
 ↓

OBJ. GERUND

CASE

Correct- I hope you will excuse
 my leaving early.

↓
 ↓

POSS. GERUND.

CASE.

Similarly,

- (i) We rejoiced at his being promoted.
- (ii) I insist on your being present.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

The Number and Person of any Finite Verb is determined by the Number and Person of the Subject.

For example,

- (i) They go.
- (ii) He goes.

Here the Verb, go is in Plural form with they, a Plural Subject. And with Singular Subject he, it is in Singular form. Remember that the rules relating to Subject Verb Agreement (Number) are based on two basic concepts.

Subject Singular → Verb Singular

Subject Plural → Verb Plural

For example,

- (i) He is playing in the field.

↓

↓

SUB. VERB.

SING. SING.

- (ii) They are playing in the field.

↓

↓

SUB. VERB

PLU. PLU.

RULES GOVERNING SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

1. Two or more singular Subjects connected by and usually take a verb in the Plural.

For example,

Oil and water do not mix.

2. If two Singular Nouns refer to the same person or thing, the Verb must be Singular.

For example,

My friend and benefactor has come.

Here, though my friend and benefactor are connected by and still the Verb is Singular. This is because both these subjects refer to one person.

3. If two Subjects together express one idea, the Verb may be in the Singular.

For example,

Bread and butter is his favourite food.

4. If the Singular Subjects are preceded by each or every, the Verb is usually Singular.

Every boy and girl was ready.

5. Two or more Singular Subjects connected by "or", "nor", "either or", "neither nor" take a Verb in the Singular.

For example,

(i) Neither he nor I was there.

(ii) Either Abdul or Amir has stolen the watch.

6. When the Subject joined by or, nor are of different numbers, the Verb must be Plural, and the Plural Subject must be placed next to the Verb.

For example,

Correct- Rama or his brothers have done this

Incorrect- Rama's brothers or Rama have done this.

7. When the Subjects joined by or, nor are of different Persons, the Verb agrees in Person with the one nearest to it.

For example,

(i) Correct- Either he or I am mistaken.

(ii) Correct- Neither you nor he is to blame.

(iii) Incorrect- Either he or I is mistaken.

(iv) Incorrect - Neither you nor he are to blame.

8. When Subject differing in number, or person, or both, are connected by and, the Verb must always be in the Plural; and of the First Person, if one of the subjects is of that person; of the second person, if one of the Subjects is of the that person and none of the first.

For example,

(i) He and I are well.

(ii) My father and I have lived here five years.

(iii) You and he are birds of the same feather.

(iv) You and I have done our duty.

9. A Collective Noun takes a Singular Verb when the collection is thought of as a whole; a Plural Verb when the individuals of which it is composed are thought of.

For example,

(i) The committee was agreed on the main question.

(ii) India have scored 250 for three wickets.

10. Some Nouns which are Plural in form, but Singular in meaning take a Singular Verb.

For example,

The news is true.

11. Some Nouns which are Singular in form but Plural in meaning, take a Plural Verb.

For example,

According to the present market rate twelve dozen cost one hundred rupees. ↓

PLU.

12. When a Plural Noun comes between a Singular Subject and its Verb, the Verb is often wrongly made to agree with the nearest Plural Noun instead of with the real Subject. We should guard against this error and say. For example,

(i) Each of the sisters is clever.

(ii) Neither of the men was very tall.

(iii) A variety of pleasing objects charms the eye.

(iv) The quality of the mangoes was not good.

13. Words joined to a singular Subject by with, together with, in addition to or as well as, etc., are parenthetical and therefore do not affect the number of the Verb.

For example,

(i) The chief, with all his men, was massacred.

↓ ↓
SING VERB SING

(ii) Rama, and not you, has won the prize.

↓ ↓
SUB SING. VERB SING.

14. The Verb "to be" takes the same case after it as before it.

For example,

(i) He said to them; it is I; be not afraid.

(ii) It was you who did it for me.

15. When the Subject of the Verb is a Relative Pronoun care should be taken to see that the Verb agrees in Number and Person with the antecedent of the Relative Pronoun.

For example,

I, who am your friend, will guard your interest.

16. The Verb in a sentence remains in Singular, if the Subject is everyone, someone, some-body, nobody, anybody, no one, everyone, anyone, everything, something,

nothing or anything.

For example,

(i) Something is better than nothing

↓ ↓
SUB. VERB
 SING.

(ii) Everybody among your friends likes playing.

17. The Verb takes the Plural form if the Subject is many, both, few or a few.

(i) Both are happy.

↓ ↓
SUB. VERB
 PLU.

(ii) Many were invited but a few have come. ↓

↓ ↓
SUB VERB SUB VERB
 PLU. PLU.

18. Both of, a few of or many of is followed by a Plural Noun or Noun Equivalent and a Plural Verb as well.

For example,

Many of the trees are green.

↓ ↓
NOUN VERB
 PLU. PLU.

19. Many, a great many or a good many is generally followed by a Plural Noun and a Plural Verb.

For example,

A great many boys are sitting here.

↓ ↓
NOUN VERB
 PLU. PLU.

But, what is to be noted is "Many a" is followed by a Singular Noun and a Singular Verb.

For example,

Many a pen is red.

↓ ↓
NOUN VERB
 SING. SING.

20. Both Noun and Verb used after a number of or a large number of are in Plural Number.

For example,

A number of girls have passed.

↓ ↓
NOUN VERB
 PLU. PLU.

But, note that, the number of is followed by a Plural Noun and a Singular Verb.

For example,

The Number of the buses is increasing.

↓ ↓
NOUN VERB
 PLU. SING.

21. If a Countable Noun is used after some, some of, all, all of, enough, most, most of, great deal of, lots of, a lot of or plenty of, then this Noun should be in Plural and also followed by a Plural Verb.

For example,

(i) All Men are mortal.

↓ ↓
NOUN VERB
 COUNT. PLU.

PLU.

But in case, the Noun is an Uncountable Noun, Both Noun and Verb should be in Singular.

(i) Some money is needed

↓ ↓

NOUN VERB
(UNCOUNT. SING.
SING.

(ii) Lots of milk is available.

↓ ↓

NOUN VERB
(UNCOUNT. SING.
SING.

22. If a Countable Noun is used after half of, one third of, two thirds of or three fourths of, then this Noun takes the Plural form and is followed by a Plural Verb.

For example,

Half of the hotels are closed.

↓ ↓

NOUN VERB
(COUNT. PLURAL
PLURAL

23. More than one is always followed by Singular Noun and Singular Verb.

More than one room is vacant.

↓ ↓

NOUN VERB

Note- But, after the formation —

MORE + PLURAL NOUN + THAN ONE

the verb is always in Plural Number.

For example,

More teachers than one are late.

↓ ↓ ↓

MORE NOUN THAN VERB

24. If there or it is used as Introductory Subject, then the Verb used after it is related to the Noun used after the Verb.

For example,

(i) There was a king.

(ii) There were two kings.

25. If a "NUMERAL + PLURAL NOUN" denotes a definite amount, distance, deposit, weight or height, etc, then the Verb used must be in Singular.

For example,

Two thousand rupees

↓ ↓

NUMERAL NOUN
PLU.

is a handsome amount.

↓
VERB
SING.
(ii) Ten tonnes of coal is enough for me.

PREPOSITION

Preposition : Word governing (and usually preceding) a Noun or Pronoun and expressing a relation to another word, as in : 'the man on the platform', 'came after dinner', 'went by train', etc.

Prepositions may be divided into following categories as per their formation :

1. Simple preposition : of, on, up, off, to, by, at, for, per, with, in, from, etc.

2. Compound Prepositions :

(i) Prepositions formed by fixing a Preposition (Usually a=no, or be=by) to a Noun, an Adjective, or an Adverb : Above, across, along, amidst, around, before, below, beneath, between, into (in+to), besides, outside, within, without,

(ii) Two or more words habitually thrown together and ending with a simple preposition may be called compound prepositions.

They are -

By means of; because of; in fornt of, in opposition to; inspite of; on account of; with reference to; with regard to, for the sake of, on behalf of, instead of, in lieu of, in the place of, with a view to, in the event of; etc.

3. Participle Prepositions : concerning, considering, excepting, judging, regarding, respecting etc. belong to this class.

To have a clear comprehension of this topic one must have a regular practice of words associated with prepositions.

NARRATION

He said, "I am very busy now".

When the Verb in one sentence reports what is said by some speaker in another sentence, the Verb in the first sentence (He 'said') is called the Reporting Verb (R.V.), and what is said in the second sentence is called the Reported Speech.

"(I am very busy now)".

We may report the words of a speaker in two ways :

- (i) We may quote his actual words. This is called direct speech.
- (ii) We may report what he said without quoting his exact words. This is called indirect speech.

'Speech' = Narration.

He said, "I am very busy now". — Direct

He said that he was very busy then. — Indirect

Note :

- (i) The Tense of the Reporting Verb (R.V.) is never changed.
- (ii) If the R.V. is in Present or Future Tense, the tense of the verb in the R.S. is not changed at all.
- (iii) If the R.V. is in Past Tense, the tense of the Verb in the R.S. must be changed to one or other of the four forms of the Past Tense.

Rules for Changing Direct Speech into Indirect

When the R.V. is in the Past Tense, the tense of R.S. changes according to this rule :

Simple **Present** is changed Simple **Past**

Present Progressive into **Past** Progressive

Present Perfect into **Past** Perfect

Present Perfect into **Past** Perfect

Continuous Continuous

Simple Past into Past Perfect

Past progressive into Past Perfect

Continuous Continuous

In the R.S., when the present tense is changed into the past, an Adjective, Verb, or Adverb expressing nearness is similarly changed into the expressing distance.

Thus as a general rule we change:

(A)	(B)
Now	→ then
This	→ that
These	→ those
Ago	→ before
Thus	→ so
Here	→ there
Hence	→ thence
To-day	→ That day
Tomorrow	→ the next day
Yesterday	→ the previous day/ the day before
Last night	→ the previous night/ the night before

Next week the following week

If the tense of the R.S. changes, the following words also change

(A)	(B)
Shall	should
Will	would
Can	could
May	might
Am/is	was
Are	were
Makes	made

Would help would have helped

Note : Universal or habitual facts can be expressed only in the Simple Present (Present Indefinite)

For example

He said, "The earth moved round the sun." — Incorrect

He said, "The earth moves round the sun." — Correct

He said, "Honesty is the best policy." — Direct

He said that honesty is the best policy. — Indirect

In direct speech the R.S. begins with capital letter, but in Indirect the R.S. begins with small letters, barring a few exception (as, 'I')

Indirect Narration of Assertive Sentences

He said, "Man is mortal".— Direct

The R.S. of the sentence bears universal fact :

"Man is mortal".

He said (1st Part of the sentence) is in past tense. According to rules, the tense of the R.S. Changes, if the R.V. is in the Past Tense. But, if the R.S. is a universal fact (i.e. in simple present tense), the tense of R.S. does not change. Thus, both the parts of the given sentence remain unchanged while changing it from direct to indirect. The only change can take place is the use of that between the R.V. and the R.S. and inverted commas (" ") will be deleted.

He said that Man is mortal.

— Indirect

General rules for changing the Direct speech of Interrogative Sentences into the Indirect Speech.

* R.V. 'Say' is changed into ask, enquire (of), want to know (of).

* Inverted commas (" " or ' ') deleted.
* If the R.S. is Yes/No question, if / whether is used before the R.S. in the Indirect Speech. As,
* He said to me, "Is Gopal Your brother"? - Direct.
He asked me if Gopal was my brother. - Indirect
If the R.S. is Wh-question (the R.S. beginning with who / what / how / where / when / why), no conjunction is used before the R.S. As,
He said, "where is the book?"

- Direct

He asked me where the book was. - Indirect

* The R.S. becomes Assertive.

Interrogative R.S. changes into Assertive R.S.

Verb + Subject → Subject + Verb

As, Nitu said to me, "When will he sleep?"

Nitu asked me when he would sleep.

* Will changes into would

Shall changes into should

* In the end '?' (Mark of Interrogative) is deleted and full stop (.) is used instead of '?'

* Note : Do not use 'asked to'. Use object after 'ask' - ask me, asked him etc.

General rules for changing the Direct Speech of Imperative sentences into the Indirect speech :

* Imperative sentence has 'Order', 'Request', 'Negative command'.

* This type of sentence begins with - Go, Bring (with verb)

* Negative command begins with 'do not' or 'don't.'

As,

He said, "Don't be foolish".

His friend said to him, "Join his party". etc.

Rules regarding order / request :

* Say / said is changed into order / ordered, request / requested; ask/ asked, beg / begged, tell / told etc.

* Inverted commas deleted

* 'to' is used in front of the R.S.

* Kindly / please is not used in the Indirect speech, because we do not use kindly / please with request.

Rules regarding Negative Command

* Say / said is changed into ask / asked, tell / told, remind / reminded, as per need.

* 'do' is avoided in the Indirect speech.

* Negative word 'Not' is used before 'to'.

* Please / kindly is not used in the Indirect speech.

As,

Mohan said to me, "Do not forget to tell her". - Direct

Mohan told / asked / reminded me not to forget to tell her. - Direct I advised him not to go abroad for further studies. - Correct

* Remember,

Forbid / Forbade + Object + to + V₂

Prohibit / prohibited, prevent / prevented + Object + From + V(ing)

Sita said to him, "Don't go out".- Direct

Sita forbade him to go out.- Indirect

* Rules for changing the sentences beginning with let from the Direct to the Indirect :

- (a) Regarding 'to suggest', 'to propose'
(i.e. when 'let' is meant for 'to suggest' or 'to propose')
- * Say / said is changed into propose / proposed; suggest / suggested.
- * If there is an object in the R.V., the object is used after adding 'to'—to proposed / suggested. As,
Suggested to her.
Proposed to me.
- * 'that' is used in front of the R.S. instead of inverted commas (" ")
- * (Should + V₁) is used after the subject of the R.S.
- * If there is no object after the R.V., we use (V+ing) after suggest / propose.

Remember :

For the structure having an 'Object' after the R.V.
Sub + Propose / suggest + to + Object + that + Sub
(sub of the R.S.) + Should + V₁
But, for the structure having no object after the R.V. :
Subject + Propose / suggest + (V+ing)
Jyoti said, "Let us go home".

- Direct

First of all, we notice, there is no object after the R.V.
(i.e. said). Hence we change 'said' into 'suggested'.

Jyoti suggested.....

If there is no object after 'suggested', there will be (V+ing) after 'suggested' (i.e. go+ing)

Jyoti suggested going home.

- Indirect

Now, another example, Jyoti said to her friends, "Let us go home". - Direct

Jyoti proposed / suggested to her friends that they should go home. - Indirect

Oh! How did this change take place? Exercise! (Of brain).

Remember the structure of the sentence beginning with 'let' and its changed from in the Indirect speech :

Sub + Propose / suggested + to + Object + that + Sub
(sub of the R.S.) + Should + V₁

Note : Do not use 'to' after propose / suggest.

Use of 'let' in the context of 'to allow'.

Rules :

- * Say to / said to is changed into order / ordered, request / requested, as per need.
- * We begin the R.S. with 'to allow'.
- * 'To' is used in front of the main verb of the R.S.
- * Sometimes 'let' is changed into 'to let' and is used in the sentence.

They said to the teacher, "Let us go home". - Direct

They requested the teacher to allow them to go home

Optative Sentences

Rules for changing the Direct Speech into the Indirect Speech

- * Optative sentences have wishes / desires / curses etc. As, People said, "God save the king".
- * Said is changed to prayed / wished.
- * 'That' is used in front of the R.S.
- * Inverted commas deleted

* The R.S. in the Direct (Having verb + sub) is changed into the R.S. in the Indirect (Sub + verb) and it becomes Assertive.

Optative = Verb + Sub

Assertive = Sub + Verb

- * Should / might is used in the Indirect.

Remember : Should + V₁

= Should go

Should come etc.

- * Use pray / prayed with 'God', 'Almighty'.

Exclamatory Sentences

* Generally exclamatory sentences begin with Alas / Ah / How / Hurrah / Oh / What.

- * Sentences are in Assertive (i.e. Subject + Verb)

* Sign of Exclamation (!) is used As, You said, "Well done my friends".

Rules for changing from Direct into Indirect :

* 'Said' is changed into exclaimed / exclaimed with joy / exclaimed with sorrow / exclaimed with grief / exclaimed with regret/ shouted with applause / cried out / eagerly wished, according to 'feeling'.

- * Inverted commas (' ' or " ") deleted

* 'That' is used to connect the R.V. and the R.S.

* Sign of Exclamation (!) is changed into Full Stop (.)

- * Great / very can also be used as per need.

For Example :

He said, "What a pity!" - Direct

He exclaimed that it was a great pity. - Indirect

If the R.V. is in the past tense, the R.S. will also be in the past tense.

Sentences with question tags

* Example of question tags -

He said to me, "you are going to the cinema, aren't you?"

* In Indirect speech we leave out question tags (i.e. question tags should not be used in Indirect speech)

* Otherwise, we apply the process, used for changing Interrogative sentences.

As,

He asked me whether I was going to the cinema.

—Indirect

Sentences with 'must', 'mustn't' or 'needn't'.

* If 'must' reflects the feeling of natural law or universal truth, 'must' is not changed in the Indirect speech.

If 'must' indicates present / future meaning, must is changed into had to / would have to / has to / will have to etc.

* Mustn't and needn't are generally not changed in the Indirect Speech.

* 'Said' is not changed. (But 'told' can also be used).

* 'that' is used to connect the R.V. and the R.S.

* We use 'respectfully' and delete sir/madam etc. in the Indirect speech.

Rupa said, "Sir, May I go home?"

- Direct

Rupa respectfully asked whether he could go home.

COMPREHENSION

Preparation for competitive exams is no easy task. The approach and strategy should be well in place so that you can achieve maximum gain in limited time. Comprehension is an important segment that tests the ability of an individual to understand the language, his knowledge of words and how nicely can an examinee understand the given passage. Bigger things are difficult to handle as we do not proceed in a directed fashion. In fact, you end up messing up with things so it applies same when it comes to cracking lengthy and difficult comprehension passages at competitive exams. This part is in fact very easy but many fail to fix it since they fail to follow the rules defined to approach it. Many of us simply leave this section or just do guess work blindly. This happens as we stay in the convention that it takes lot of time to solve.

Here are few tips that help you to find the right answer choices with greater accuracy and with in relatively less amount of time.

1. Understand the context of the passage and the situation of the passage. Capture the whom, why, when aspects in the passage.

2. Domain of the passage – Find out to which subject or discipline is the passage related to e.g., is it related to Science or Technology or Literature and so on.

3. Type of the passage – Know what the content of the passage is whether it is an extract of an article, research paper or an event or news.

These things help you to set your mind and think it in those terms with in no time. Now that you have identified what it is related to exactly, remember these standard rules that are common and apply to levels and kinds of passages.

- (i) Read the questions first and remember the things the examiner is asking so that you read only those paragraphs related to those. Now proceed to the reading of the passage.
- (ii) Find and understand the main outline and idea of the passage. This can be done by reading the first two sentences of each paragraph which tell you about what this paragraph consists of. Read the starting and ending of every part.
- (iii) Now read a bit more in detail say a sentence more or search for key words of only those asked in questions.
- (iv) Do not try to analyze, make your conclusions and answers questions. Go with the ideology and boundary of the passage. Do not make assumptions.
- (v) When the question asks you to guess like about your opinion or suitable title to this passage then answer that question based on choices which are either too general or direct to the point.
- (vi) The words that convey emotions in the passage tell you about the opinion of the author of the passage if it is an article based passage. You can judge about the author's mood and tone to answer the questions.
- (vii) Keywords are the best ways to find answers if you can scan through the lines of the passage fast. Such words are like nouns or included as phrases. At least find closely related words that mean the same as asked in question.

(viii) If the question asks you for the meaning of a word or a phrase in the passage which might you new or familiar then make use of the context. Read the whole sentence which has that word and understand its meaning then answer.

Besides these, it is essential for you to improve your word power in order to understand the passage thoroughly. Your entire answers depends on how well have you understood the passage. Having a grasp over difficult words will assist you to comprehend the passage in less time. This will not only help you save time but also help you to answer appropriately. Reading of newspapers, books and magazines helps a candidate to increase his knowledge domain and also aid in improving vocabulary. While reading the passage you can underline or mark the important words so that you can quickly summarize the comprehension. This will be beneficial to save time and get the hang of the passage. Also, when you are answering the questions, you can quickly go through these important words to write correct answers. It is necessary for you to important parts of the passage that provides answers to a lot of questions. When you are giving a section reading, you can just simply focus on these important parts which will provide a clear picture. You must answer the questions correctly therefore, it is very important for you to know the important parts in a passage which gives answers to the questions.

A Few Specifics About How To Attempt Comprehensions: Comprehensions may contain the topic about science, social, politics, general, financial, etc. It contains about 5-10 questions to answer and some antonyms and synonyms based on the passage having some bold words. So, to give answer of those questions does not need you to be expertise in the either field, just you have to read out the passage with meaningfully and mark the important sentences, phrases, etc.

Note down the points specified below to find out the ways of how to tackle a comprehension at ease.

1. Read the passage and quickly jump to the short answered questions, like antonyms, synonyms, to give title of passage, etc. It is better to leave the questions to answer at last, because antonyms and synonyms take a second to solve and questions take a minute.

2. If you are familiar to any passage related to your knowledge and your academics, then quickly read out that one and solve the following questions of that passage. It will take less time and you will be accurate.

3. By the time you are reading the passage, figure out the tone/idea/inference/situation of the passage, it will help to find the answers quickly. Use a pencil to underline the specific sentences and phrases/words.

4. There is always a question about the main idea of the passage. Then look at the starting and end of the passage and try to summarize the paragraph to get the main idea of the passage. It will ask about the main idea of that passage.

5. When it is asked that to give a suitable title of the passage then watch out for choices that are too specific or broad. Sometimes, the title is already given in the first paragraph of the passage. Use the narrow approach to find out the title. Do not think beyond the passage.

6. Some passage contains the questions about attitude, mood, tone, etc. of the passage. Then look for words that convey emotion, values and expressions. I think its not hard question to give the answer, because any passage cannot be concluded by emotions, moods, values, etc.

7. There can be a question about to give specific detail of the passage – then spot some keywords in the question and look out for those in the passage and may be those words are in the form of synonym or antonym.

8. Put yourself in place of author and think, you can apply your ideas according to the passage in the new situation. You have to find out three things from the passage, first reason, second perceive feelings and third sense a larger structure.

9. In order to count on unfamiliar words, you have to be very keen about the passage saying. Your vocabulary will be tested here. There are many unfamiliar words you will find in a passage, for that you have to look out for the meaning by searching the nearby clues.

10. Familiarize yourself with the technical terms used in describing the passage. Some passages are from science background, so be logical in thinking and organize and understand what author is saying. May be it will be a difficult question.

Well friends, now that you have learnt all the fundamental aspects of how to deal with a comprehension passage, we are sure that you can do your best in attempting the questions which will be provided along with the comprehension. Just remember the points stated above and keep cool to answer the questions correctly. Comprehension is generally presented as the first question in most of the one day competitive examinations; however the sequence might vary from Board to Board.

You can also get an input about "Comprehension", discussed in "Topic-Wise Discussion" in the beginning of the book.

EXERCISE-1

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

The essence of Gandhiji's teaching was meant not for his country or his people alone but for all mankind and is valid not only for today but for all the time. He wanted all men to be free so that they could grow unhampered into full self-realisation. He wanted to abolish the exploitation of man by man in any shape or form because both exploitation and submission to it are sin not only against society but against the moral law, the law of our being. The means to be compatible with this end therefore, he said have to be purely moral, namely unadulterated truth and non-violence. He had been invited by many foreigners to visit their countries and deliver his message to them directly but he declined to accept such invitations as, he said, he must make good what he claimed for ; Truth and Ahimsa in his own country before he could launch on the gigantic task of winning or rather converting the world. With the attainment of freedom by India, by following his method, though in a limited way and in spite of all the imperfections in its practice, the condition pre-

cedent for taking his message to other countries was to a certain extent fulfilled. And although the partition has caused wounds and raised problems which claimed all his time and energy, he might have been able to turn his attention to this larger question even in the midst of his distractions. But Providence had ordained otherwise. May some individual or nation arise and carry forward the effort launched by him till the experiment is completed, the work finished and the objective achieved.

- (4) Gandhiji was praised even by the people who were adversely affected by the partition
8. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?
- (1) India's freedom from the British Raj cannot be entirely attributed to Gandhiji's methods
 - (2) Converting the entire mankind to truth and non-violence was a macroscopic task
 - (3) Gandhiji's energy was consumed by the problems caused by the partition
 - (4) Gandhiji's teaching was relevant only to his time.
9. Gandhiji wanted to —
- (1) remove poverty from India
 - (2) educated masses to achieve freedom for India
 - (3) establish a just social order
 - (4) oppose the partition of India

Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage.

10. ORDAINED

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) requested | (2) wished |
| (3) told | (4) questioned |

11. DELIVER

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (1) transfer | (2) confer |
| (3) communicate | (4) furnish |

12. BEING

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) existence | (2) through |
| (3) morality | (4) survival |

Choose the word which is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word given in bold as used in the passage.

13. RAISED

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) developed | (2) suppressed |
| (3) accelerated | (4) disappeared |

14. GIGANTIC

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (1) immeasurable | (2) massive |
| (3) negligible | (4) trivial |

15. VALID

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) unreliable | (2) undesirable |
| (3) timeless | (4) irrelevant |

EXERCISE-2

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Survival is the most essential factor for every living organism. People resort to different tricks to make both ends meet. One such live instances is mentioned here. Villagers of Makhrada village believed that a witch lived in the dense forest near Makhrada. The passers by were much harassed by the witch who used to frighten them and also took their belongings. In the village there lived a young man named Dhiru who was fond of adventures. When he heard about the witch, he did not believe that it was one of the witches who ate flesh. But there was something else about the witch, which made Dhiru curious. She did not eat flesh but took away the belongings of the people. Therefore, he was keen to solve this mystery.

He set out with a bag of mangoes. He walked through the forest till it was midway. He took shelter under a shady tree and pretended to be fast asleep. However, after some time, he really fell asleep. After a while, he felt that someone was trying to snatch his bag of mangoes. Suddenly, he woke up and caught hold of the person. It was the witch who tried to frighten Dhiru and run away. But Dhiru was strong and bold enough to hold the witch fast. The witch finally surrendered. Dhiru forced her to tell him who she really was. The witch removed her mask and narrated her story. She told that she was a poor old widow and she had nobody to look after her. Therefore, she used to live in the forest, wearing a fearful-looking mask. People passing through the forest got frightened due to her appearance and took her for a witch. She then robbed the people of their belongings to make both ends meet. Dhiru took pity on her and gave her the bag of mangoes.

1. What made Dhiru curious?
 - (1) The fearful appearance of the witch
 - (2) The fact that the witch lived in the forest
 - (3) The fearful attitude of the people towards the witch
 - (4) The distinct difference between the witch and other witches
2. Why did Dhiru enter the forest?
 - (1) To find out the truth about the witch
 - (2) To give the bag of mangoes to the witch
 - (3) To invite the witch to the village
 - (4) To sleep under a shady tree
3. What did the witch do soon after Dhiru caught her?
 - (1) She threw away his bag of mangoes
 - (2) She tried to frighten Dhiru and run away
 - (3) She removed her mask and showed him her face
 - (4) She narrated her sad story to Dhiru
4. Which of the following qualities of Dhiru helped him to over-power the witch?
 - (1) Courage and anxiety
 - (2) Eagerness and wisdom
 - (3) Intelligence and wisdom
 - (4) Courage and strength
5. How was the 'witch' described in this passage different from other witches?
 - (1) While other witches used to frighten the people, this witch didn't
 - (2) Other witches used to take people's belongings; this witch didn't
 - (3) Other witches used to eat flesh; this witch didn't
 - (4) Other witches were not as fearful as this witch was
6. When the witch came to snatch away the bag, Dhiru was
 - (1) fast asleep under the tree
 - (2) pretending to be awake
 - (3) looking fast asleep but he was awake
 - (4) trying to remove the witch's mask

7. Which of the following made the widow look frightening?
 - (1) Her ugly face
 - (2) Her poverty
 - (3) Her lack of cleanliness
 - (4) Her mask
 8. According to the author, people play different tricks in order to ...
 - (1) frighten others who are feeble-minded
 - (2) expose people who lead a different life
 - (3) earn their bread
 - (4) connect both the ends of the forest
 9. Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?
 - (1) The witch was really a fearful monster
 - (2) Dhiru succeeded in solving the mystery about the witch
 - (3) Dhiru was stronger than the witch
 - (4) The witch had no relatives to take care of her
 10. The widow had nobody to support her. This made Dhiru....
 - (1) eager to solve the mystery about the witch
 - (2) bold enough to hold her fast
 - (3) feel sympathy for her
 - (4) curious to know her story

Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage.

Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage.

EXERCISE-3

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The balance wheel whirled and the rusty food pedal clattered up and down. The needle hopped over the smooth stitching pleats, folds and moving smoothly around the neckline. The reel of cotton thread jumped and shook on its needle stand. "Stop, you are making me dizzy", said the reel. "stop, grumbling, you foolish thing",

said the pedal. "If anyone should grumble, it is me", said the small reel inside the bobbin. When the needle moved, it took the thread from the bobbin and made stitches under the cloth "I do all the important work and here I am stuck up day and night in this stuffy box. You all have a fine time sitting there staring at the world", he continued.

"Now children", said the kindly old balance wheel, 'You all know what important work the lady is doing today. She is stitching a school dress for her daughter who will be admitted in school tomorrow. We must all work hard and stitch it beautifully". "I have had enough food today. It is too hot here and I am tired of the needle poking his nose in all the time", said the small reel. "Listen my children", continued the old wheel. "I have been with this machine for about hundred years. At first we belonged to a dress maker. He made us work hard. One day this lady's grandfather come to the shop. He liked the machine and bought it. The old gentleman wanted his daughters to learn sewing but they did not use us much. Still, we were fed regularly with oil and cleaned by the servants for years. We have stood in this corner and seen many things. We saw the old gentleman die. His children then started quarrelling. Slowly they became poor. The servants were dismissed. Then one by one, the children went away and the house was closed. After many years this lady came with her husband. She had a daughter after a few years. The lady started using us after pouring oil into these old joints. She did not listen to her husband's suggestion to sell us off to a scrapdealer."

As the wheel finished everyone was quiet for some time. Then the reel said, "We are very sorry and we would rather break into pieces than let down the lady." They all continued to work till the scissors snipped the thread and the beautiful dress was ready.

1. Why was the reel of thread feeling dizzy?
 - (1) It was moving on the needle stand.
 - (2) It was being shaken by the needle.
 - (3) It was being wound with thread.
 - (4) It was made to rotate at a very fast rate.
 - (5) None of these
 2. What was the lady doing on the sewing machine?
 - (1) She was stitching a dress for herself.
 - (2) She was winding cotton thread on the reel.
 - (3) She was stitching a dress to sell.
 - (4) She was stitching a school dress for her daughter.
 - (5) None of these
 3. Who brought the sewing machine to the house?
 - (1) The child's grandfather
 - (2) The lady's father
 - (3) The grandfather of the child's mother
 - (4) The lady's husband's father
 - (5) None of these
 4. Which of the following did not happen after the old gentleman's death?
 - (1) The infighting among his children.

- (2) The cleaning of the machine by the servants.
 (3) The gradual abandoning of the house by the children.
 (4) The old man's children becoming economically weak.
5. Who is the narrator of the story of the lady's ancestors?
 (1) The sewing machine.
 (2) The big reel of cotton thread.
 (3) The pedal.
 (4) None of these

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

EXERCISE-1

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (2) | 2. (2) | 3. (4) | 4. (4) | 5. (3) |
| 6. (1) | 7. (2) | 8. (4) | 9. (3) | 10. (2) |
| 11. (3) | 12. (1) | 13. (2) | 14. (4) | 15. (4) |

1. (2) The effect of partition on Gandhiji finds mention in the following sentence of the passage :

"And although the partition had caused wounds and raised problems which claimed all his (Gandhiji's) time and energy"

It is clear in this very sentence that a lot of his time and energy were wasted due to partition.

2. (2) He has been invited by many foreigners to visit their countries and deliver his message to them directly but he declined to accept such invitations as, he said, he must make good what he claimed for : Truth and Ahimsa in his own country before he could launch on the gigantic task of winning or rather converting the world.

This shows that he wanted to accomplish the task of converting his countrymen first. So he declined such proposals.

This shows that he was busy in India (his own country) and could not spare time to visit abroad.

3. (4) The author did not consider Gandhiji's method from critical point of view. So, he did not mention any shortcoming of Gandhiji's method. obviously, the answer is (5).

4. (4) "The essence of Gandhiji's teaching was meant not for his country or his people alone but for all mankind and is valid not only for today but for all the time."

From this statement we can conclude :

- (i) His teaching was meant for his country.
- (ii) His teaching has not time-bound applicability.
- (iii) As it is meant for all mankind so it inspired the masses also.

Hence, we can conclude that none of these statements is correct.

5. (3) "The means to be compatible with this end therefore, he said have to be purely moral, namely unadulterated truth and non-violence".

From this premise, we can approach the truth that

Gandhiji emphasized the moral purity of both means and ends.

6. (1) The answer is contained in the following statement :

"He wanted all men to be free so that they could grow unhampered into full self-realisation".

From this statement we can say, Gandhiji advocated that full self-realisation could be achieved through unrestricted growth which is possible only through freedom.

7. (2) Gandhiji did not want to encourage submission. So the statement (1) is false.

To Gandhiji both moral purity of means and moral purity of ends are equally important. So the 3rd statement is also wrong.

Statement (4) and (5) are inconsistent with what is said or implied in the passage.

Only 2nd statement is true in the context of the passage. The second sentence of the passage produces enough evidences in its support.

8. (4) Nothing is said clearly in the passage in support or against the statement 1 and 2. Statements 3 and 5 are true as per what is/are said in the passage. Only what is said in the statement (4) is quite contrary to what is said in the passage in this respect.

9. (3) The old balance wheel.

10. (2) If some authority or power ordains something, they decide that it should happen or be in existence.

Ordain (Verb) means order or command; decide in advance. For example,

Fate had ordained that he should die in poverty.

It is very clear that, we can substitute word, ordained with wished, in the passage.

(Page 1164, Collins Combuild English Dictionary)

11. (3) Deliver (Verb) means give (a lecture, sermon, speech, etc.)

For example,

She delivered a talk on philosophy to the society.

Though the word deliver bears many other meaning, but in context to the passage, it bears the meaning stated above.

So, we can choose communicate without any hesitation.

(Page 317, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary)

12. (1) Being (Noun) means (i) existence.

For example,

What is the purpose of our being?

(ii) One's essence or nature, self.

For example,

I detest violence with my whole being

(iii) living creature : human being.

In the passage we can substitute the word being with existence without distorting the meaning of the sentence.

(Page 97, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary)

13. (2) Raise (Verb) means (i) to lift or move something to a higher level.

(ii) to increase the amount or level of something.

Considering the meaning the word raised conveys in the passage, we can choose suppressed.

(Page 960, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary)

14. (4) Gigantic (Adjective) means of very great in size or extent; huge : gigantic mountain ranges.

Trivial means very little in size, mundane.

15. (4) Valid (Adjective) means well based or logical; legally effective because made or done with the correct procedure; that can be legally used or accepted.

For example,

A cheque card is not a valid proof of identity.

— Page 1319, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

EXERCISE-2

1. (4)	2. (1)	3. (2)	4. (4)	5. (3)
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6. (1)	7. (4)	8. (3)	9. (1)	10. (3)
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11. (3)	12. (2)	13. (4)	14. (4)	15. (1)
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1. (4) "When he heard about the witch, he did not believe that it was one of the witches who ate flesh. But there was something else about the witch, which made Dhiru curious".

This shows that the distinction between the witch and other witches made him curious.

2. (1) Dhiru was keen to solve the mystery. Subsequent actions of Dhiru were guided by this curiosity. So, we can say that Dhiru entered the forest to find out the truth about the witch.

3. (2) "It was the witch who tried to frighten Dhiru and run away." This shows that, soon after she was caught, the witch tried to frighten Dhiru and run away.

4. (4) "But Dhiru was strong and bold enough to hold the witch fast." This very sentence clearly indicates that it were Dhiru's courage and strength which helped him to overpower the witch.

5. (3) The important difference as per the passage was : other witches used to eat flesh; this witch didn't.

6. (1) "However, after some time, he really fell asleep." The witch came after he had fallen asleep. So, the correct answer is (1).

7. (4) "Therefore, she used to live in the forest, wearing a fearful mask." So, we can conclude that the mask made the widow look frightening.

8. (3) The author says, "People resort to different tricks to make both ends meet". From this statement we can decide in favour of option (3).

9. (1) The witch was not really a fearful monster. It was an old widow who took the role of a witch to earn her livelihood. So, the statement (1) is not true.

10. (3) feel sympathy for her.

11. (3) "Take somebody/something for" means suppose, assume or consider somebody/something to be somebody/something.

So, took for means considered. Hence the answer is (3).

12. (2) Harass (Verb) means trouble and annoy (somebody) continuously.

For example,

Political dissidents complained of being harassed by the police.

In the passage harassed bears the same meaning as troubled.

- Page 567, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

13. (4) Keen when used as an Adjective means eager enthusiastic etc. In the passage also keen bears the same meaning. So the answer is (5).

14. (4) Finally (Adverb) means (i) lastly; in conclusion; (ii) conclusively; decisively; (iii) at last; eventually.

If we consider the given options and the sense of the term finally in the passage we should choose initially as the antonym.

15. (1) Fast is used in the passage as an Adverb which means speedily. So, slowly is the correct antonym for fast.

EXERCISE-3

1. (4)	2. (4)	3. (3)	4. (2)	5. (4)
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1. (4) Dizzy means feeling as if everything is spinning around; unable to balance, confused.

For example,

After another glass of whisky I began to feel dizzy.

In the passage, the reel of thread feels dizzy as it is rotating at a very fast rate. We know that if someone rotates speedily, he feels dizziness.

2. (4) In the passage, the balance wheel says, "She is stitching a school dress for her daughter who will be admitted in school tomorrow." From this statement it becomes clear that the lady is stitching a school dress for her daughter.

3. (3) "One day this lady's grandfather came to the shop. He liked the machine and bought it". The lady is the child's mother. So we can say that the machine was bought by the child's grandfather.

4. (2) "We saw the old gentleman die. His children then started quarrelling. Slowly they became poor. The servants were dismissed. Then one by one, the children went and the house was closed.

From this part of the passage we find that all the things mentioned in the given options were happened except (2).

5. (4) "Listen my children", continued the old wheel....."

Subsequently the old wheel narrates the story of the lady's ancestors. As none of the options contains old wheel, the answer is (5).

COMMON ERRORS

Directions (1-10) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 1997)

1. You must either (1)/ be regular with your studies (2)/ and study for longer period before the examination. (3)/ No error (4)
2. The new taxation rates (1)/ announced by the government (2)/ are bound to effect the export sector. (3)/ No error (4)
3. These days, job opportunities are not as better (1)/ as they used to be (2)/ in the early 70's. (3)/ No error (4)
4. When viewed with his point of view, the (1) / entire episode assumes (2)/ a different colour altogether. (3)/ No error (4)
5. On many occasions (1)/ we did helped the poor (2)/ people by way of giving them food to eat and clothes to put on. (3)/ No error (4)
6. Unless it is accepted to both the parties, an (1)/ arbitrator would be of no (2)/ use to settle this dispute. (3)/ No error (4)
7. Although the manager was keen on getting the work (1)/ done through Sudhir yesterday, (2)/ he tries to avoid it (3)/ No error (4)
8. The various consequences of(1)/ the decision taken by the (2)/ finance ministry was not foreseen by the bureaucrats. (3)/ No error (4)
9. I never considered him to be a person who would (1)/ go back on his promise and (2)/ then do not even apologise. (3)/ No error (4)
10. Having finished at school (1)/ Raghu thought/ of going to Bombay in (2)/ search some job. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (11-20) : Read each of the following sentences to find out if there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of it. The number of that

part is the answer. If there is No error your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 09.09.2001)

11. When shall we (1)/ arrive (2)/ to our destination ? (3)/ No error. (4)
12. Based on the newspaper reports, (1)/ we can conclude that (2)/ many accidents caused by reckless driving. (3)/ No error. (4)
13. Females (1)/ are not appointed (2)/ in our college. (3)/ No error. (4)
14. The officer (1)/ is angry on the clerk (2)/ for not attending to the work. (3)/ No error. (4)
15. No sooner (1)/ I had spoken, (2) than he left. (3)/ No error. (4)
16. Computer education (1)/ in universities and colleges (2) leaves much to be desired. (3)/ No error. (4)
17. You will be prosecuted (1)/ for bringing seeds (2)/ into Australia. (3)/ No error. (4)
18. You must either tell me (1)/ the whole story or, at least (2)/ the first half of it. (3)/ No error. (4)
19. Our new neighbours (1)/ had been living in Arizona (2)/ since ten years before moving to their present house. (3)/ No error. (4)
20. The patient (1)/ was accompanied (2)/ with his friend. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (21-25) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark (1), (2) or (3) as your answer. If there is No error, mark (4) as your answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 16.11.2003)

21. A city dweller finds it difficult (1)/ to pass away the time (2)/ in a village. (3)/ No error. (4)
22. Visitors (1)/ were not permitted (2)/ entering the park (3)/ after dark. No error (4)
23. The fifth and final act (1)/ of Macbeth contain (2)/ the sleep-walking scene. (3)/ No error. (4)

24. One of the terrorists (1)/ of the Kashmir valley (2)/ are shot dead. (3)/ No error (4)

25. Ten kilometres (1)/ is (2)/ a long distance to walk. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (26-35) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and indicate appropriate number (1, 2, 3). If there is No error, indicate corresponding number (4) as your answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 14.12.2003)

26. I saw him (1)/a couple of times (2)/ since May(3). /No error (4)
27. Tea (1)/which I am drinking (2)/ is hot (3). /No error (4)
28. Although the police officer sympathised with poor (1)/ he refused to (2) /take an action against the rich man (3). /No error (4)
29. We were looking forward (1)/ to hear news (2)/about the missing fishermen (3). / No error (4)
30. The actress (1)/was shocked (2)/by the news of her dog's death (3). /No error (4)
31. One of the questions (1)/ he asked me was (2)/ "Who did you travel with (3) ?" /No error (4))
32. I know (1)/a doctor (2)/you are referring to (3)./No error (4))
33. The introduction of job-oriented courses (1)/in the self-financing colleges (2)/ attract many students (3)./ No error (4)
34. It is better (1)/to keep one's head in the face of danger than (2)/losing one's courage (3). /No error (4)
35. The short story (1)/should not exceed (2)/more than two hundred words (3)./No error (4)

Directions (36-45) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error; mark (4) as your answer.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

COMMON ERRORS

36. To die with honour (1)/is better than (2)/live with dishonour.(3)/ No error. (4)
37. It is I (1)/who is to blame.(2)/for this bad situation(3). / No error.(4)
38. Gowri told me(1)/his name after(2)/he left. (3)/ No error. (4)
39. John would have told (1)/you the truth (2)/ if you had asked him. (3)/ No error. (4)
40. My sister (1)/has read (2)/pages after pages of the Bible. (3)/ No error. (4)
41. Your success in the IAS examinations depends not only on (1)/ what papers you have selected (2)/but on how you have written them. (3) No error. (4)
42. Heavy rain (1)/prevented us (2)/ to go to the cinema. (3)/No error. (4)
43. If majority of the individuals in a State (1)/prosper (2)/the State itself would prosper. (3) /No error. (4)
44. If motorists do not observe the traffic regulations (1)/they will be stopped, ticketed (2)/and have to pay a fine. (3)/ No error. (4)
45. He asked (1)/supposing if he fails (2)/ what he would do. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (46-55) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark (1), (2) or (3). If there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 05.06.2005)

46. We had a lot of difficulty(1)/to find (2)/the house. (3)/ No error. (4).
47. Patience as well as perseverance (1)/are necessary (2)/for success. (3) / No error/(4).
48. The passer-by told us (1)/where was the marriage hall (2)/and even led us to it. (3)/ No error/(4).
49. The increase in consumption is directly (1)/proportional to the increase (2)/in income. (3)/No error. (4).
50. In Singapore (1)/my brother-in-law with his wife (2)/were present at the function. (3)/No error. (4).

51. Scarcely had (1)/I arrived than (2)/the train left. (3)/No error. (4).
52. The reason why (1)/he was rejected (2)/was because he was too young. (3)/No error. (4).
53. Teachers of various schools (1)/ met to discuss about (2)/how to improve the standard of English. (3)/No error. (4).

54. His tradition-bound attitude (1)/ had to be a constant source of dissatisfaction (2)/among the younger members of the family. (3)/No error. (4).
55. The two first to arrive (1)/were the lucky recipients (2)/of a surprise gift. (3)/No error. (4).

Directions (56-65) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4).

(SSC Statistical Investigators
Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

56. Two hours have passed (1)/ since (2)/he had fallen asleep. (3)/No error (4).
57. Having broken down (1)/the driver sent the car (2)/to the garage. (3)/No error (4).
58. He is one of those writers (1)/ who has won acclaim (2)/the world over.(3)/No error (4).
59. The mason will not (1)/do the work (2)/except give the order. (3)/No error (4).
60. When students are ill (1)/they find that they have a lot of work (2)/to catch up with when they return. (3)/No error (4).
61. Scarcely did I reach the airport, (1)/nervous and tense, than the plane took off, (2)/leaving me stranded in an alien place. (3)/ No error (4).
62. The power to (1)/distinguish between differences (2)/is the basis of science and art. (3)/No error (4).
63. I have (1)/seen her only once (2)/ but I'm liking her a lot. (3)/No error (4).
64. I told him (1)/that we enjoyed very much (2)/at the party. (3)/ No error (4).
65. John is working very hardly (1)/ as the examinations (2)/are fast approaching. (3)/No error (4).

Directions (66 – 70) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark (1), (2) or (3) as answer. If there is No error, mark (4) as your answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)
Exam. 25.09.2005)

66. He ate (1)/ nothing (2)/ since yesterday (3)/. No error (4)
67. An experimental vaccine (1)/ has brought (2)/ glimmer of hope for the malarial researchers (3)/. No error (4)
68. After making me wait for two agonising hours (1)/ the great man called me in (2)/ and asked me what do I want (3)/. No error (4)
69. The ebb and flow of the tides (1)/ are (2)/ now understood (3)/. No error (4)
70. The green paint on the wall (1)/ provides a suitable contrast (2)/ with the yellow doors (3)/. No error (4)

Directions (71-80) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of sentence has an error. If there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 11.12.2005)

71. Even today (1)/ it is incredulous to think (2)/ that men have walked on the moon. /(3) No error. (4)
72. The firemen wore (1)/ inflammable clothing (2)/ for protection. / (3) No error. (4)
73. Beside food, (1)/ the pilgrims carried (2)/ some medicines. /(3) No error. (4)
74. Adults suffering chicken pox (1)/ can develop (2)/ all kinds of complications (3) No error. (4)
75. The well-known pianist (1)/ had to practice for several hours a day (2)/ even after he rose to fame. (3)/ No error. (4)
76. The Prime Minister was asked (1)/ to write a forward (2)/ to the book. (3)/ No error. (4)
77. I must complement you (1) / on your good manners (2)/ and your impeccable behaviour. (3)/ No error. (4)

78. The sweets (1)/ were shared (2)/ between the four girls. /(3) No error. (4)

79. The long-distance train (1)/ which met with an accident (2)/ was carrying some army personal. / (3) No error. (4)

80. The young men from Japan (1)/ found the assent of the mountain (2)/ hard going. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (81-90) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

81. If the worst (1)/comes to worst, (2)/I will have to bid good-bye to my studies and join my family business. (3) /No error. (4)

82. The interim report does not (1)/ analyse thoroughly the principle causes (2)/of the disaster (3) / No error (4).

83. The items I liked most (1)/were the rosewood carvings (2)/and the teak-wood furnitures of Dutch design (3)/No error. (4)

84. A part of the training (1)/they offered was (2)/real good (3)/No error. (4)

85. The soil was moist as (1)/there was little rain (2)/the day before (3)/No error. (4)

86. The manager wanted to know who had arrived (1)/early that day (2)/the cashier or the accountant (3)/No error. (4)

87. They are a politically important family; (1)/one of his sisters is a minister (2)/ and the other is married with a minister (3)/No error. (4)

88. Supposing that the information (1)/proves to be totally reliable, (2)/should we still have to recast the plans ? (3)/No error. (4)

89. Though its gloss can (1)/fool few unwary customers, (2)/it wouldn't be difficult for the clever ones to judge its real worth (3)/No error. (4)

90. She pretends as if she has (1)/ never in her life, (2)/told a lie. Isn't it ? (3)/No error.(4)

Directions (91 – 100) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sen-

tence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

91. Knowledge of (1)/ at least two languages (2)/ are required to pass the examination (3)/. No error (4).

92. The members of the Opposition Party in the Parliament (1)/ shout upon the minister (2)/ if he makes a wrong statement (3)/. No error (4).

93. Everyone of the films (1)/ you suggested (2)/ are not worth seeing (3)/. No error (4).

94. The Secretary and the Principal of the college (1)/ are attending (2)/ the District Development Council Meeting at the Collectorate (3)/. No error (4).

95. No sooner had the hockey match started (1)/ when it began (2)/ to rain (3)/. No error (4).

96. The Secretariat (1)/ comprises of (2)/ many air-conditioned rooms (3)/. No error (4).

97. It is high time (1)/ he stood on his own (2)/ two legs (3)/. No error (4).

98. You should avoid (1)/ to travel (2)/ in the rush hour (3)/. No error (4).

99. There is (1)/ only one of his novels (2)/ that are interesting (3)/. No error (4).

100. He denied (1)/ to have (2)/ been there (3)/. No error (4).

Directions (101-105) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and select answer (1), (2) or (3). If there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (Second Sitting))

101. A milk (1)/ can provide protein (2)/ for a nutritionally balanced diet. (3) / No error (4).

102. When the football team walked onto the field (1)/ the crowd burst into applause, (2)/ but some cheers were heard too. (3) / No error (4).

103. A lot of form-filling is just red tape, (1)/ and sometimes the forms are so complicated (2)/ that people can't make head or tail from them (3)./ No error (4).

104. You are required to explain (1)/ your conduct within two days (2)/ of the receipt of this letter, (3)/ No error (4).

105. I now (1)/ am knowing (2)/ all the facts about him.(3) / No error (4).

Directions (106 – 115) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

106. A hot and (1)/ a cold spring (2)/ was found near each other (3)/ No error. (4)

107. All doubts are cleared (1)/ between (2)/ you and I (3) / No error. (4)

108. Either of the roads (1)/ lead (2)/ to the park (3)/. No error. (4)

109. I went to the temple (1)/ with my parents, my aunts (2)/ and my cousins (3)/. No error. (4)

110. I have passed (1)/ the examination (2)/ two years ago (3)/. No error. (4)

111. The earth moves (1)/ round the Sun. (2)/ Isn't it ?(3)/. No error. (4)

112. Unless you do not give (1)/ the keys of the safe (2)/you will be shot (3)/. No error. (4)

113. Of the billions of stars in the galaxy, (1)/ how much are (2)/ suitable for life (3) ? . No error. (4)

114. The value of the dollar (1)/ declines as the rate (2)/ of inflation raises (3)/. No error. (4)

115. One of my desires (1)/ are to become (2)/ a doctor (3)/. No error. (4)

Directions (116-125) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (Second Sitting))

116. Banks were developed to keep people's money safe (1)/ and to make it available (2)/ when they need it. (3)/ No error (4)

117. Based on the newspaper reports, (1)/ we can conclude that (2)/ many accidents caused by reckless driving. (3)/ No error (4)

118. He walked (1)/ till the (2)/ end of the street. (3)/ No error (4)

119. The strain of all (1)/ the difficulties and vexations and anxieties (2)/ are more than he could bear. (3)/ No error (4)

120. In the background they could hear John laughing and joking loudly. (1)/ John was the life and soul of any party (2)/ and he was cracking a joke every few minutes. (3)/ No error (4)

121. I was thinking (1)/ if I could do (2)/ anything to help. (3)/ No error (4)

122. I meant nothing (1)/ less than (2)/ to compel you to come. (3)/ No error (4)

123. Females (1)/ are not appointed (2)/ in our college. (3)/ No error (4)

124. He has read four plays (1)/ written by Shakespeare (2)/ by the end of his vacation. (3)/ No error (4)

125. The officer (1)/ is angry on the clerk (2)/ for not attending to the work. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (126-135): In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

126. Being (1)/ a rainy day (2)/ I could not go out. (3)/ No error (4).

127. He is (1)/ capable to do this work (2)/ within the stipulated period. (3)/ No error (4).

128. I will send my servant (1)/ but I cannot insure (2)/ that he will reach there in time. (3)/ No error (4).

129. The lawyer asked the complainant (1)/ to put his sign (2)/ on the paper. (3)/ No error (4).

130. When you have gone through the papers (1)/ kindly return them (2)/ to us. (3)/ No error (4).

131. You could be better off these days (1)/ and this enables you (2)/ to have little more fun. (3)/ No error (4).

132. In that wholesale shop (1)/ they do not sell (2)/ fewer than ten bags of rice. (3)/ No error (4).

133. The period (1)/ between 1980 to 1990 (2)/ was very significant in my life. (3)/ No error (4).

134. He is not the fastest bowler (1)/ in the Indian team, (2)/ isn't he (3)/ No error (4).

135. I went into (1)/ the bank and (2)/ withdrew some money. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (136-145) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

136. I found (1)/ the two first chapters of the book (2)/ particularly interesting. (3)/ No error (4).

137. Bacon, the father of the English essay (1)/ had a thirst (2)/ of knowledge. (3)/ No error (4).

138. The train had left (1)/ when he had reached (2)/ the station. (3)/ No error (4).

139. He said (1)/ that he will never (2)/ repeat the mistake. (3)/ No error (4).

140. I am able (1)/ to cope up with (2)/ all these difficulties. (3)/ No error (4).

141. I wish I am (1)/ the richest person (2)/ in the whole wide world. (3)/ No error (4).

142. She is confident (1)/ to win the gold medal (2)/ this time. (3)/ No error (4).

143. The boy laid in the shelter (1)/ for a long time before (2)/ somebody came to rescue him. (3)/ No error (4).

144. Standing at (1)/ the top of the hill, (2)/ the houses below were hardly visible. (3)/ No error (4).

145. Kambli is one of the players (1)/ who has been selected (2)/ for the test match. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (146-155) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and select to the appropriate number (1, 2, 3). If there is No error, select the number '4'.

146. A moment delay (1)/ would have proved costly (2)/ in the situation. (3)/ No error (4)

147. Ram disappointed his mother (1)/ as he did not (2)/ write to her very often. (3)/ No error (4)

148. After you will return (1)/ from Chennai (2)/ I will come and see you. (3)/ No error (4)

149. Scenes from the film (1)/ had to be censured (2)/ before it was released. (3)/ No error (4)

150. When my sister was ill (1)/ I went to the hospital (2)/ on alternative days. (3)/ No error (4)

151. The beautiful (1)/ surrounding of the place (2)/ enchanted me. (3)/ No error (4)

152. No porter being available (1)/ he carried (2)/ all his luggages himself. (3)/ No error (4)

153. He will not be able (1)/ to cope up with (2)/ the pressure of work. (3)/ No error (4)

154. Lasers are (1)/ indispensable tools (2)/ for the delicate eyes surgery. (3)/ No error (4)

155. I take great pleasure (1)/ to welcome you (2)/ to this institution. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (156-165) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)

156. The whole country (1)/ was suffering by (2)/ a financial crisis. (3)/ No error. (4)

157. I do not know where could he have gone (1)/ so early (2)/ in the morning. (3)/ No error. (4)

158. I suggest that (1)/ he goes (2)/ to the doctor as soon as he returns from the examination. (3)/ No error. (4)

159. The introduction of tea and coffee (1)/ and such other beverages (2)/ have not been without some effect. (3)/ No error. (4)

160. In spite of the roadblock (1)/ the guards allowed us (2)/ enter the restricted area to search for our friends. (3)/ No error. (4)
161. The newer type of automatic machines (1)/ washes (2)/ the clothes faster. (3)/ No error. (4)
162. By the time (1)/ we got our tickets and entered the cinema theatre, (2)/ the show was already begun. (3)/ No error. (4)
163. Each of the students in the computer class (1)/ has to type (2)/ their own research paper this semester. (3)/ No error. (4)
164. The fact of me (1)/ being a stranger (2)/ does not excuse his conduct. (3)/ No error. (4)
165. The sea looks (1)/ as if it has been (2)/ agitated by a storm. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (166-175) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)

166. A variety of pleasant items in the shop (1) / attract (2) / everybody. (3)/ No error (4).
167. The table's legs (1)/ have been (2) / elaborately carved. (3) / No error (4).
168. The sceneries (1)/ of Kashmir (2)/ is very charming. (3)/ No error (4).
169. I would appreciate if readers (1)/ would write to me (2)/ about how they meditate. (3)/ No error (4).
170. Neither of the two children (1)/ said their prayer (2)/ before going to bed. (3)/ No error (4).
171. I sat down opposite him (1)/ and produced (2)/ the packet of cigarettes. (3)/ No error (4).
172. This happened (1)/ just exactly (2)/ five years ago. (3)/ No error (4).
173. Ramesh smiled when he was remembering (1)/ his hard early years (2)/ and his long road to success. (3)/ No error (4).
174. Good heavens ! (1)/ How has she (2) / grown ! (3)/ No error (4).

175. The doctor advised Mr. Murugan that, (1)/ because of his severe cramps, (2)/ he should lay in the bed for a few days. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (176-180) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (First Sitting))

176. He is a university professor (1)/ but of his three sons (2) / neither has any merit. (3)/ No error (4)
177. After knowing truth, (1)/ they took the right decision (2)/ in the matter. (3)/ No error (4)
178. It is time you (1)/ decide on your next (2) / course of action. (3)/ No error (4)

179. He who has suffered the most (1)/ for the cause, (2) / let him speak. (3)/ No error (4)

180. A cup of coffee (1)/ is an excellent complement (2) / to smoked salmon. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (181- 185) : Some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting))

181. Judge in him (1)/ prevailed upon the father (2)/ and he sentenced his son to death. (3)/ No error (4).

182. Nine-tenths (1)/ of the pillar (2)/ have rotted away.(3)/No error (4).

183. One major reason (1)/ for the popularity of television is (2)/ that most people like to stay at home. (3)/ No error (4).

184. Our efforts are (1)/ aimed to bring about (2)/ a reconciliation. (3)/ No error (4).

185. Three conditions (1)/ critical for growing (2)/ plants are soil, temperature, chemical balance or amount of moisture. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (186-190) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I))

186. If I had lots of money (1)/ I'd give some to anybody (2)/who asked for it. (3)/No error.(4)

187. The old man felled (1)/some of the trees in the garden (2)/with hardly no effort at all.(3)/ No error.(4)

188. Until the world lasts, (1)/the earth will go (2)/ round the sun.(3)/ No error.(4)

189. I go to the temple (1)/as often as (2)/I find time.(3)/ No error.(4)

190. A few tiles on skylab (1)/ were the only equipments (2)/ that failed to perform well in outer space.(3)/ No error (4).

Directions (191 – 195) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, the answer is (4).

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I))

191. I don't (1)/ want to (2)/ loose it. (3)/ No error. (4)

192. Do not (1)/ get panicked (2)/ in emergencies. (3)/ No error. (4)

193. Sometimes (1)/ I get angry (2)/ on her. (3)/ No error. (4)

194. I use (1)/ to go out (2) / to work earlier. (3)/ No error. (4)

195. The teacher (1)/ has took (2) / the responsibility. (3)/ No error. (5)

Directions (196-200) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam. 12.09.2010)

196. He walks (1)/ as if the earth (2)/ belongs to him (3)/ No error (4)

197. The clerk was (1)/ not intimidated by (2)/ his boss's bullying (3)/ No error (4)

198. This misogynist hates (1)/ all mother-in-laws, (2)/ lady-doctors and house maids (3)/ No error (4)

199. How to solve the problems (1)/ is the main concern of the organizers (2)/ at the moment (3)/ No error (4)

200. We requested the watchman (1)/ to clean up the basement (2)/ so that the children might have enough space to play (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (201 – 205) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4).

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

201. Last night I dream (1)/ I was a Sheikh on the 169th floor (2)/ of Burj Khalifa. (3)/ No error. (4)
202. As soon as (1)/ the lion saw the deer (2)/, he began to run after it. (3)/ No error. (4)
203. The police asked us (1)/ about our movements (2)/ on a night of the crime. (3)/ No error. (4)
204. Did he tell you (1)/ why he hasn't (2)/ come yesterday ? (3)/ No error. (4)
205. It was a pleasant (1)/ four hours drive (2)/ from Pune to Nasik (3)/ No error. (5)

Directions (206–210) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (First Sitting)

206. A senior doctor (1) / expressed concern (2) / about physician's recommended the vaccine. (3)/ No error. (4)
207. We have discussing (1) / all the known mechanisms (2) / of physical growth, (3)/No error. (4)
208. Children enjoy listening to (1) / ghost stories (2) / especially on Halloween night. (3) / No error.(4)
209. I (1) / have (2) / many works to do. (3)/ No error.(4)
210. There are so many filth (1) / all around (2) / the place. (3) / No error.(4)

Directions (211 –215) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

211. A great many student (1)/ have been declared (2)/ successful. (3)/ No error. (4)

212. We are going to launch (1)/ this three-crores project (2)/ within the next few months. (3)/ No error. (4)

213. I hope to go to shopping (1)/ this weekend (2)/ if the weather permits. (3)/ No error. (4)

214. The lawyer asked (1)/ if it was worth to take (2)/ the matter to court. (3)/ No error. (4)

215. After a carefully investigation (1)/ we discovered (2)/ that the house was infested with termites. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (216-220) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (First Sitting)

216. The future of food companies (1) / seems quite secure (2) / owed to ever-growing demand. (3)/ No error. (4)
217. The vaccine (1) / when hit the Indian market (2) / is dogged by controversy. (3) / No error. (4)
218. His son(1) / is working (2) / very hardly. (3) / No error.(4)
219. Do you know that it was I (1) / who has done (2) / this piece of beautiful work? (3) / No error.(4)
220. The company has ordered(1) / some (2) / new equipments.(3) / No error.(4)

Directions (221 – 225) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

221. If you had told me(1) / I would have helped you (2) / solve the problem. (3) / No error (4)
222. "The Arabian Nights" (1) / are indeed (2) / an interesting book. (3) / No error (4)
223. He (1) / loved her (2) / despite of himself. (3) / No error (4)
224. Of all the models (1) / Jessica is (2) / the more good-looking one. (3) / No error (4)

225. When I went there (1)/ Charles is playing (2) / a game of chess.(3) / No error (4)

Directions (226 – 230) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I)

226. The way to increase the production of the food (1)/ is to bring more land (2)/ under cultivation. (3)/ No error. (4)
227. The girls watched intently (1)/ as the model applied her make-up (2)/ with a practised hand. (3) / No error. (4)
228. If he is a millionaire (1) / he would help (2)/ the millennium project. (3) / No error. (4)

229. The Prime Minister along with his Cabinet colleagues (1)/ have been welcomed by the Chief Minister (2)/at a formal ceremony. (3)/No error. (4)
230. The political candidate talked (1)/ as if she has already been elected (2)/ to the presidency. (3) / No error. (4)

Directions (231–235) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 22.01.2012 Paper-I)

231. You have been doing (1)/ your homework (2)/ regularly ? (3)/ No error (4)
232. The same procedure (1)/ also should used (2)/ for the final assessment. (3)/ No error (4)
233. I must find out (1)/ some means to balance (2)/ my budget. (3)/ No error. (4)
234. Thank you, (1)/I am fine (2)/ completely. (3)/ No error (4)
235. He asked me (1)/ when could I finish (2)/ the work. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (236–240) : In the following questions, some sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

FCI Assistant Grade-III
Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper -I)

North Zone (1st Sitting)

236. Neither of them (1)/ is (2)/ good (3)/. No error (4)
237. Due to me being a new comer (1)/ I was unable (2)/ to get a good house (3)/. No error (4)
238. The circulation of The Statesman (1)/ is greater than (2)/ that of any newspaper. (3)/. No error (4)
239. In the garden (1)/ were the more beautiful flowers (2)/ and silver bells (3)/. No error (4)
240. The poet (1)/ describes about (2)/ the spring season (3)/. No error (4)

Directions (241-245) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 31.08.2008)

241. (1) They agreed
(2) to repair the damage
(3) freely of charge
(4) No error
242. (1) When Darun heard the news that his father had been hospitalised
(2) he cancelled his trip
(3) and returned back to his village
(4) No error
243. (1) The Governing Board
(2) comprises of
(3) several distinguished personalities
(4) No error
244. (1) My uncle does not spend
(2) so much money on that house
(3) unless he thinks of moving in soon
(4) No error
245. (1) Neither my sister nor my brothers
(2) are interested
(3) in moving to another house
(4) No error

Directions (246-250) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4).

(SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 02.08.2009)

246. We saw (1)/ sand sculptures (2)/ in the beach. (3)/ No error. (4)
247. Everybody in the office (1)/ has left early, (2)/ haven't they ? (3)/ No error. (4)
248. The teacher told that (1)/ the students should have gone to the library (2)/ instead of having wasted their time. (3)/ No error. (4)
249. He is (1)/ one of the tallest boy (2)/ in the class. (3)/ No error. (4)

(SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 02.08.2009)

250. He was awarded (1)/ with a doctorate degree (2)/ for his new invention. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (251 – 260) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' &'D')
Exam. 26.09.2010)

251. None of the diplomats at the conference (1)/was able either to comprehend (2)/ or solve the problem. (3)/No error (4)
252. The whole block of flats (1)/ including two shops (2)/ was destroyed in fire. (3)/No error (4)
253. They were having (1)/ a birthday party at home (2)/ next week. (3)/No error (4)
254. The inaugural function (1)/ is temporarily interrupted (2)/ as the lights suddenly went out. (3)/No error (4)
255. He always practises (1)/ the justice and cares (2)/ for moral principles. (3)/No error (4)
256. His assistants have (1)/ and are still doing (2)/ excellent work for the organisation. (3)/No error (4)

257. Thanks to medical research (1)/ our lives have become (2)/ healthier and long. (3)/No error (4)

258. The first task is provided (1)/ sufficient arable land (2)/ to the dispossessed farmers. (3)/ No error (4)

259. Paper should be (1)/ recycle (2)/ if possible. (3)/No error (4)

260. No sooner did he see (1)/ the traffic policeman (2)/ he wore seat belt. (3)/No error (4)

Directions (261 – 265) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level
Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 27.11.2010)

261. The Principal and staff (1)/ are waiting for (2)/ the chief guest. (3)/ No error (4).

262. He thinks (1)/ himself (2)/ as a great scholar. (3)/ No error (4)

263. Unless (1)/ you will study hard (2)/ you cannot pass. (3)/ No error (4).

264. I like (1)/ the poetries (2)/ of Byron and Shelley. (3)/ No error (4).

265. On last Sunday (1)/ I met my friend (2)/ accidentally. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (266-270) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your number. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level
Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 27.11.2010 (1st Sitting))

266. The Manager put forward (1)/ a number of criterions (2) / for the post. (3)/ No error (4).

267. The Railways have made (1)/ crossing the tracks (2)/ a punished offence. (3)/ No error (4).

268. A member shall be required (1)/ to pay interest at such rate (2)/ as is fixed by the committee. (3)/ No error (4).

269. Citizens cannot afford (1)/ to take the law (2)/ out of their hands. (3)/ No error (4).
270. The relatives of the deceased (1)/ threatened to avenge (2)/ his death. (3)/ No error (4).
- Directions (271 – 275) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.
- (SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting)
271. I remember (1)/ meet him (2)/ five years ago. (3)/ No error (4).
272. He asked (1)/ that how long (2)/ I would be absent. (3)/ No error (4).
273. He ate (1)/ nothing (2)/ since yesterday. (3) No error (4).
274. She (1)/ is working here (2)/ since 1983. (3)/ No error (4).
275. Madhuri Dixit is having (1)/ a large (2)/ fan following. (3)/ No error (4).
- Directions (276 – 285) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4) i.e. No error.
- (SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011)
276. Several guests noticed Mr. Sharma (1)/collapsing in his chair (2)/ and gasping for breath. (3)/ No error (4)
277. This is our second reminder (1)/ and we are much surprised (2)/ at receiving no answer from you. (3)/ No error (4)
278. You should (1)/ be always greatful (2)/ to your mentor. (3)/ No error (4)
279. The furnitures (1)/ had become (2)/ old and rusty. (3)/ No error (4)
280. Most people (1)/ are afraid of (2)/swine flu these days. (3)/ No error (4)
281. I may not be able (1)/ to attend (2)/to the function. (3)/ No error (4)
282. He is (1)/ residing here (2)/ since 1983. (3)/ No error (4)

283. At his return (1)/ we asked him (2)/ many questions. (3)/ No error (4)
284. The chief guest (1)/entered into (2)/ the room. (3)/ No error (4)
285. She is (1)/ very angry (2)/ on him. (3)/ No error (4)
- Directions (286 – 290) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is No error, the answer is (4). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).
- (SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)
286. When Anand reached the village (1) / he found that (2) / reports about him preceded him. (3) / No error (4)
287. Our success or our failure (1) / largely depend (2) / upon our actions. (3) / No error. (5)
288. The poor man(1) / poisoned him (2) / and his own children.(3) / No error. (4)
289. It was in 2006 (1) / that we first flew (2) / to the United States. (3) / No error. (4)
290. The children's dog (1) / slept quietly (2) / in their uncle's house. (3) / No error. (4)
- Directions (291 – 295) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is No error, the answer is (4). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).
- (SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)
291. She is one of the (1)/ best mothers (2)/ that has ever lived. (3)/ No error (4).
292. John, I and Hari (1)/ have finished (2)/ our studies. (3)/ No error (4).
293. Neither the mouse (1)/ nor the lion (2)/ were caught. (3)/ No error (4)
294. After you will returns (1)/ from New Delhi (2)/ I will meet you (3)/ No error (4)
295. When I was young, (1)/ I used to collect stamps (2)/ as a hobby. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (296–300) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CISF Constable (GD) Exam. 05.06.2011)

296. Pacific Ocean is (1) / the deepest ocean (2)/ in the world. (3)/ No error (4)
297. You will come (1) / to my sister's wedding tomorrow, (2)/ isn't it? (3)/ No error (4)
298. I am (1) / your's (2)/ affectionate son.(3) / No error (4)
299. Beside Hindi, (1) / she knew (2)/ Bengali well. (3)/ No error (4)
300. He walks (1) / as if the earth (2)/ belonged to him. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (301 – 310) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 16.10.2011)

301. He walked (1)/ten miles (2)/ by foot. (3)/ No error (4)
302. He is good (1)/ in mathematics (2)/ but his friend isn't.(3) / No error (4)
303. By noon (1)/ the fog cleared (2)/ completely. (3)/No error (4)
304. Ahmed has been watching (1)/ the Oscar nominated film (2)/ three times. (3) / No error (4)
305. The police (1)/ has arrested him (2)/ on the charge of theft. (3) / No error (4)
306. The period (1)/ between 1991 to 1995 (2)/ was very significant in my life. (3) / No error (4)
307. Both me (1)/ and my sister (2)/ went to a boarding school. (3)/ No error (4)
308. Time and tide (1)/ wait (2)/ for no man. (3) / No error (4)
309. Christina's friends (1)/preferred her remedies (2)/over the doctor's. (3) / No error (4)

COMMON ERRORS

310. Those who are in power (1)/ have to be sensitive of (2)/ the sufferings of the poor. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (311–315) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
(Ist Sitting (North Zone)

311. There are (1) / no poetries (2)/ in my book.(3)/ No error (4)
312. That house (1)/is built of (2)/ stones. (3)/ No error (4)
313. He as well as (1)/ you like (2)/ to go.(3)/ No error (4)
314. Very soon (1)/ I realised (2)/ that he is at fault. (3)/ No error. (4)
315. Santosh lives (1)/ by the principals (2)/ he professes.(3)/ No error (4)

Directions (316 – 320) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then the answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
(IIInd Sitting (North Zone)

316. Neither of these two documents (1)/ support your claim (2)/ on the property. (3)/ No error (4)
317. Get this book (1)/ be published (2)/ in time. (3)/ No error. (4)
318. He (1)/ is junior than (2)/ all his friends. (3)/ No error (4)
319. Had you (1)/ worked hard (2)/ you will have passed. (3)/ No error (4)
320. He works hardly (1)/ to make (2)/ both ends meet. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (321-325) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors then, your answer is (4). i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
(Ist Sitting (East Zone)

321. Supposing if (1)/ it rains (2)/ what shall we do? (3)/ No error. (4)

322. The captain along with his team (1)/ are practising very hard (2)/ for the forthcoming match. (3)/ No error. (4)

323. It was him (1)/ who came running (2)/into the classroom. (3)/ No error. (4)

324. The capital of Yemen (1)/ is situating (2)/ 2190 metres above the sea level. (3)/ No error. (4)

325. Ram was (1)/ senior to (2)/ Sam in college. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (326 – 330) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

326. I am going (1)/ to have this certificate (2)/ attest by the Director. (3)/ No error. (4)

327. Ravi (1)/ told to his friend (2)/ to buy a car. (3)/ No error. (5)

328. I would (1)/ accept the offer (2)/ if I were you. (3)/ No error. (4)

329. I am more lonelier (1)/ here than (2)/ I was in the USA. (3)/ No error. (4)

330. May I know (1)/ to who (2)/ I am speaking ? (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (331-335) : In the following questions some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
(Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone)

331. This custom (1) / has come down (2)/ since times immemorial.(3)/ No error.(4)

332. This letter will reach him (1)/before he left (2)/ for Delhi. (3)/ No error.(4)

333. We stayed for (1)/ a short time(2)/ in the hotel.(3)/ No error. (4)

334. Students are prohibited (1)/ to bring cycles (2)/ into the college. (3)/ No error.(4)

335. Unless you are careful,(1)/ you are bound to make mistake (2)/ in your work.(3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (336–340) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have

none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
(IIInd Sitting (Delhi Zone)

336. Due to the heavy rains (1)/ the ship drowned (2)/ in the middle of the ocean. (3)/ No error (4)

337. Death of (1)/ his only son (2)/ made Mohan desolate. (3)/ No error (4)

338. He fell heavily (1)/ and this caused (2)/ him great pain. (3)/ No error (4)

339. When I met him (1)/ the couple of days back (2)/ he was writing a new book. (3)/No error (4)

340. In his old age, (1)/ a person is likely to get (2)/ more weak day by day. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (341–345) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
(Ist Sitting (East Zone)

341. You are (1)/ always doing (2)/ this mistake. (3)/ No error (4)

342. He has (1)/ a large family (2)/ to care. (3)/ No error (4)

343. These poisonous gases (1)/ will effect (2)/ our health. (3)/ No error (4)

344. The only Indian (1)/ to win the Nobel Prize for the Literature (2)/ was Rabindranath Tagore. (3)/ No error (4)

345. After his illness, (1)/ the patient was (2)/ sick with life. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (346-350) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
(IIInd Sitting (East Zone)

346. I told him (1) / that I availed (2) / the opportunity. (3) / No error (4)
 347. I think (1) / he owns an expensive (2) / painting by Hussain. (3) / No error (4)
 348. It is time (1) / we should have done (2) / something useful. (3) / No error (4)
 349. He will tell you (1) / about it when (2) / he will come back. (3) / No error (4)
 350. A large sign near (1) / the entrance warns the visitors (2) / to beware about bears. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (351 – 370) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 16.09.2012)

351. I don't suppose (1) / anyone will volunteer, (2) / will they ? (3) / No error (4)
 352. I am (1) / looking forward for (2) / the day of my wedding. (3) / No error (4)
 353. "Can you cope up (1) / with all this (2) / work ?" he asked. (3) / No error (4)
 354. He served as President (1) / of the Lions Club (2) / since fifteen years. (3) / No error (4)
 355. That was (1) / the most unique opportunity (2) / he got in his life. (3) / No error (4)
 356. There is (1) / no place of you (2) / in this compartment. (3) / No error (4)
 357. Mother Teresa asked a building (1) / where she and her workers (2) / could care for the poor people always. (3) / No error (4)
 358. Shelley is (1) / superior than Byron (2) / in his vision of democracy. (3) / No error (4)
 359. When at last (1) / we got to the theatre, (2) / the much publicized programme by the Bollywood stars was begun. (3) / No error (4)
 360. Several prominent figures (1) / involved in the scandal are required to (2) / appear to the investigation committee. (3) / No error (4)

361. According to the radio (1) / it can rain (2) / this evening. (3) / No error (4)
 362. Due to heavy work (1) / in the office (2) / I was unable to catch the five thirty train. (3) / No error (4)
 363. Hari was appointed leader (1) / of a group of young social workers (2) / that have accepted to help and develop the village in three months. (3) / No error (4)
 364. No sooner (1) / they had received the guests (2) / than they began entertaining them. (3) / No error (4)
 365. Why (1) / on earth, (2) / has he not come ? (3) / No error (4)
 366. Yesterday (1) / it rained (2) / like cats and dogs. (3) / No error (4)
 367. I would request to you (1) / to consider my application (2) / and grant me a job as early as possible. (3) / No error (4)
 368. Each of these boys (1) / play games (2) / in the playground. (3) / No error (4)
 369. Not one of his lectures (1) / have ever been (2) / printed. (3) / No error (4)
 370. Either Sohan or his friends (1) / is to be blamed (2) / for this mischief. (3) / No error (4)
- Directions (371–380) :** In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.
- (SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. Paper-II 04.08.2011)
371. The minister for Education (1) / vehemently refused (2) / the allegation that he had taken bribes. (3) / No error. (4)
 372. If I were Zubin (1) / I would not attend (2) / the wedding, come what may. (3) / No error. (4)
 373. He says that (1) / he reads novels / (2) to pass away the time. (3) / No error. (4)
 374. He left for Mumbai on Sunday (1) / arriving there (2) / on Monday. (3) / No error. (4)
 375. No sooner did the teacher (1) / enter the class room (2) / the students got up. (3) / No error. (4)
376. It is (1) / nothing else (2) / than pride. (3) / No error. (4)
 377. To the ordinary man, in fact, the pealing of bells (1) / is a monotonous jangle and a nuisance (2) / tolerably only when mitigated by remote distance and sentimental association. (3) / No error. (4)
 378. The increasing mechanisation of life (1) / have led us farther away from daily contact with nature and (2) / the crafts of the farm. (3) / No error. (4)
 379. If you have a way with words, (1) / a good sense of design and administration ability (2) / you may enjoy working in the high pressure world of advertising. (3) / No error. (4)
 380. Last week's sharp hike in the wholesale price of beef (1) / is a strong indication for (2) / higher meat costs to come. (3) / No error. (4)
- Directions (381–395) :** In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.
- (SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. Paper-II 28.08.2011)
381. I had (1) / atest in Mathematics (2) / today morning. (3) / No error. (4)
 382. A girl must be gracious (1) / if she wishes (2) / to be a ballerina. (3) / No error. (4)
 383. In a very harsh tone (1) / he shouted at his servants (2) / and told them that he does not need their services. (3) / No error. (4)
 384. The Committee is thinking (1) / not to bring around any change (2) / in the basic structure. (3) / No error. (4)
 385. The Chief Minister had no time (1) / to pay attention (2) / on such simple matters. (3) / No error. (4)
 386. It was fortunate (1) / all of the inmates escaped (2) from the blazing fire. (3) / No error. (4)
 387. Drinkingand driving(1) / are(2) / a major cause of accidents. (3) / No error. (4)
 388. They are standing(1) / at the gate of the auditorium (2) / as there is no place inside. (3) / No error. (4)
 389. He is (1) / having many (2) / friends here. (3) / No error. (4)

390. Looking forward (1) / to meeting you(2)/inperson.(3)/Noerror. (4)
 391. Galileo proved that (1) / the earth revolves (2) / around the Sun. (3)/ No error. (4)
 392. I want (1) / that you should (2) / perform well. (3) / No error. (4)
 393. The servant(1) / hanged the lamp (2) / on the wall. (3) / No error.(4)
 394. In the back side(1) /ofour house (2) / we have a rock garden. (3)/ No error. (4)
 395. Ask her to call me (1) / when she (2) / will come back. (3) / No error. (4)
 396. The curator told us (1) / that the museum was not opened (2) to the public on Sunday. (3) / No error. (4)
 397. Long car journeys (1) / are even less pleasant (2) / for it is quite impossible to read even.(3)/ No error. (4)
 398. I declined the invitation (1) / not because I did not want to go,(2) / but because I have no time. (3) / No error. (4)
 399. Kindly confirm by letter and telephone (1) / that you will be able (2) / to attend the interview. (3) / No error.(4)

Directions (400 – 405) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012
 (1st Sitting))

400. I (1)/ came to school (2)/ at the same usual time. (3)/No error (4)
 401. The company is using (1)/ influence to persuade people (2) / to buy its refrigerators. (3)/ No er-ror (4)
 402. The technician reminded them (1)/ to have a thoroughly cleaning of the machine (2)/ after each use. (3) / No error (4)
 403. You should have used the mon-ey (1)/ for paying your debts (2)/ instead of buy a motor cycle. (3)/ No error (4)
 404. My cousin (1)/ invited me (2) / to her birthday party. (3) / No error (4)
 405. We should abide (1)/ to the promise (2)/ that we make. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (406 – 411) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, the your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012
 (2nd Sitting))

406. Everyone are expected (1)/ to come (2)/ to school tomorrow. (3) / No error (4)
 407. My father (1)/ has returned back (2)/ to Chennai yesterday. (3) / No error (4)
 408. Nalini says (1)/ she is living in Chennai (2)/ since 1991. (3) / No error (4)
 409. We get (1)/ excellent furnitures (2)/ in this shop. (3) / No error (4)
 410. We should arrange (1)/ for a por-tier as (2)/ the luggages are heavy. (3) / No error (4)
 411. Being very dark, (1) / the visitors found it difficult (2) / to locate the switch. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (412 – 417) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012
 (2nd Sitting))

412. We shall (1)/go out (2)/if it does not rains. (3) / No error (4)
 413. It is high time (1)/ that we leave (2)/ this place. (3)/No error (4)
 414. My elder brother (1)/ asked me (2)/that what I was doing. (3) / No error (4)
 415. The speaker (1)/ left the scene (2)/ before long.(3)/No error (4)
 416. The President (1)/overtakes (2)/ in Bangladesh.(3)/No error (4)
 417. The Hindu is (1)/ most popular, than any other (2)/ newspaper in India.(3) / No error (4)

Directions (418-423) : In each of the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error then your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012
 (1st Sitting))

418. I (1)/ am having (2)/ three chil-dren. (3) / No error (4)
 419. All mangoes (1) in this basket (2) are over-ripe. (3) / No error (4)
 420. Why (1)/ they didn't turn up (2)/ to the workshop ?(3) / No error (4)
 421. We (1)/ are leaving (2)/ for Ker-al-a today. (3) / No error (4)
 422. We (1)/ have to return back (2)/ immediately. (3) / No error (4)
 423. Hari lost (1)/ a hundred rupees note (2)/ yesterday. (3) / No er-ror (4)

Directions (424-429) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012
 (1st Sitting))

424. The artist and writer (1)/ has (2)/ died. (3) / No error (4)
 425. Scarcely had it stopped raining (1)/ when I started (2)/ to my college. (3) / No error (4)
 426. I (1)/ will return back (2)/ in five minutes. (3) / No error (4)
 427. Either an officer (1)/ or an as-sistant (2)/ are required. (3) / No error (4)
 428. I (1) / have seen him (2)/ yes-terday. (3) / No error (4)
 429. Being a rainy day (1)/ we didn't (2)/ go out. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (430-435) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012
 (2nd Sitting))

430. The teacher told to (1) / the stu-dents that (2) / they must attend school regularly. (3) /No error (4)
 431. Modern youth pay more atten-tion(1) / to seeing films (2)/ than to read books.(3) / No error (4)
 432. Old habits (1) / die (2) / hardly. (3) / No error (4)
 433. I (1) / have been studying (2) / since four hours. (3) / No error (4)

434. If he had walked (1) / fast enough (2) / he will get the bus. (3) / No error (4)

435. Speakers after speakers (1) / came on the stage (2) / to perform.(3) / No error (4)

Directions (436–440) : In the following question, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting)

436. The Vice-Chancellor (1)/ wants all vacancies (2)/ to be filled up. (3) / No error (4)

437. In world of ours (1)/ one has to compete (2)/ for almost everything. (3) / No error (4)

438. Bose is (1)/ more popular than (2)/ any student in the class. (3) / No error (4)

439. How is Surrinder (1)/ going with (2)/ his work ? (3) / No error (4)

440. It is said (1)/ that this room is not being opened (2)/ for the last fifty years. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (441–445) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

441. On receiving the mark-sheet from the University (1)/ I realised (2)/ that I had got only passing marks in English.(3) / No error (4)

442. When she knocked the door, (1)/ I said to her, (2) / "come in." (3) / No error (4)

443. He said (1)/ that he will meet me (2)/ at the restaurant.(3) / No error (4)

444. Miss Rama Devi has (1)/ two elephants, ten horses (2)/ and as much as fifty cars. (3) / No error (4)

445. The month of January (1)/ takes its name (2) / of the Roman God Janus. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (446–450) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that

part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

446. Having deprived of their houses (1)/ in the recent earthquake (2)/ they had no other option but to take shelter in a school. (3)/ No error (4)

447. He (1)/ is addicted (2)/ with smoking. (3) / No error (4)

448. Entering the hotel (1)/ he ordered for (2)/ a drink and a sumptuous dinner. (3) / No error (4)

449. He is (1)/ your brother (2)/ isn't it ? (3) / No error (4)

450. I have (1)/ known him (2) / since two years. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (451–456) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, Ist Sitting)

451. It was he who (1)/ came running in the house (2)/ with the news about the earthquake. (3) / No error (4)

452. Her mother does not approve of (1)/ her to go to the party (2)/ without dressing formally. (3) / No error (4)

453. Riding across the battle field (1)/ the famous Bhishm (2)/ saw a large number of dead warriors. (3) / No error (4)

454. My Aunt (1)/ was first (2) / to get a degree. (3) / No error (4)

455. Padmini had not rarely missed (1)/ a dance performance or festival since (2) / she was eight years old. (3) / No error (4)

456. Krupa and Kavya studied (1)/ in the Delhi Public School (2)/ and so does Kamya. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (457 – 466) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, Ist Sitting : Patna)

457. 'Gulliver's Travels' (1)/are indeed (2)/an interesting book. (3) / No error (4)

458. Either Parmeet (1)/ or Jyoti (2) / have done the crime. (3) / No error (4)

459. The streets (1)/ are so wet (2)/it should have rained last night. (3) / No error (4)

460. Our vacation is (1)/ between 12 May (2) / to 12 June.(3) /No error (4)

461. He is very angry on me (1)/ because I failed (2) / to return his book.(3) /No error (4)

462. The social activist (1)/ was murder (2) / in cold blood.(3) / No error (4)

463. The train will not start (1)/ until the guard (2) / will blow the whistle. (3) / No error (4)

464. I read (1)/ a great deal of (2)/ books.(3) / No error (4)

465. The Indians are genetically (1)/ incapable of (2) / being good or outstanding sportsmen. (3) / No error (4)

466. Equator (1)/ divides the earth (2) / into two hemispheres.(3) / No error (4)

Directions (467–476) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The answer of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

467. Subha (1)/ is living (2) / in Chennai since 1987. (3) / No error (4)

468. This errors (1)/ are made (2) / by foreigners. (3) / No error (4)

469. On entering the crowding room (1)/ I could not see one person (2) / whom I knew. (3) / No error (4)

470. Sundar (1)/ is getting married (2) / with Sita. (3) / No error (4)

471. He studied (1)/ so hardly (2) / he was sure of passing. (3) / No error (4)

472. If your coming home tomorrow (1)/ let me know at what time (2) / I can expect you. (3) / No error (4)

473. Though we both are of the same height (1)/ you are more heavier (2) / than I. (3) / No error (4)

474. After rising the flag to (1)/ inaugurate the sports meet, the Chairman (2)/ gave a long speech. (3)/ No error (4)

475. He is (1)/ fatter (2)/ than me. (3)/ No error (4)

476. Every child in the class (1)/ are wearing (2)/ sandals today. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (477-486) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

477. I and him (1)/ are (2)/ very good friends. (3)/ No error (4).

478. One should (1)/ look after (2)/ their parents. (3)/ No error (4).

479. She placed (1)/ the offering (2)/ to God in the altar. (3)/ No error. (4)

480. Teachers were instructed (1)/ to follow an uniform method (2)/ of evaluation. (3)/ No error. (4)

481. The newspapers they admit that (1)/ advertising sometimes (2)/ influences their editorial policy. (3)/ No error. (4)

482. No sooner did I finish (1)/ my speech, I was subjected (2)/ to a barrage of questions. (3)/ No error. (4)

483. I saw him (1)/ coming out of the hotel (2)/ on 10 o'clock. (3)/ No error. (4)

484. One of my friend (1)/ is returning (2)/ to India from the U.S.A. (3)/ No error. (4)

485. He knows (1)/ that your muscles (2)/ are not same as his. (3)/ No error. (4)

486. We shall wait (1)/ till you (2)/ will finish your lunch. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (487 – 496) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, IIInd Sitting)

487. Flowers (1)/ that are just picked (2)/ begins to rot in 15 seconds. (3)/ No error (4)

488. You haven't responded (1)/ to my invitation (2)/ didn't you ? (3)/ No error (4)

489. According to some estimates, (1)/ there are (2)/ seven thousand type of plants. (3)/ No error (4)

490. Every one (1)/ must sign their full names (2)/ before entering the hall. (3)/ No error (4)

491. The Great Wall of China (1)/ is the one structure build by man (2)/ visible from the moon. (3)/ No error (4)

492. In the fourth semester (1)/ of the course, the (2)/ attendance fell down. (3)/ No error (4)

493. Some of his (1)/ luggages was lost (2)/ in the train. (3)/ No error (4)

494. No sooner the minister had heard (1)/ about the accident (2)/ than he rushed to the spot. (3)/ No error (4)

495. My nephew (1)/ begun working for me (2)/ about ten years ago. (3)/ No error (4)

496. Prohibition aims at reducing (1)/ traffic accidents many of which (2)/ is caused by drunkenness. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (497-506) : In the following questions, some parts of sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

497. Across the world (1)/ discussions on curing cancer are any longer (2)/ just wishful thinking. (3)/ No error. (4)

498. I and he (1)/ have prepared (2)/ the lesson thoroughly. (3)/ No error. (4)

499. The vacancy was filled (1)/ by a young scholar (2)/ who had an extensible knowledge of ancient art. (3)/ No error. (4)

500. This novel (1)/ of Sheldon is more interesting (2)/ than any other novel. (3)/ No error. (4)

501. An eminent surgeon (1)/ is visiting the hospital (2)/ to attend a surgeons' conference. (3)/ No error. (4)

502. Most countries in the world (1)/ is for (2)/ peace. (3)/ No error. (4)

503. Our office buys (1)/ five kilograms of paper (2)/ every month. (3)/ No error. (4)

504. Many a man (1)/ have realized (2)/ that real happiness lies in making sacrifices. (3)/ No error. (4)

505. One of the most important factor (1)/ that contribute to the success of a person (2)/ is his sincerity. (3)/ No error. (4)

506. A technical view of new gadgets (1)/ sometimes differ(2)/ from an economic perspective. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (507-516) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

507. Books fair (1)/ encourage (2)/ reading habit. (3)/ No error (4)/

508. Each of the girls (1)/ are (2)/ clever. (3)/ No error (4)

509. We need to surround ourselves with (1)/ caring people particular loved ones who (2)/ bring hope and support to our hearts and minds and with whom we can communicate. (3)/ No error (4)/

510. UNICEF (1)/ is (2)/ an international organisation. (3)/ No error (4)/

511. The boy who studies hard (1)/ he will pass (2)/ with flying colours. (3)/ No error (4)/

512. As a person who believes (1)/ that honesty is the best policy (2)/ I feel that politics are not my cup of tea. (3)/ No error (4)/

513. A Tale of Two Cities (1)/ are written (2)/ by Charles Dickens. (3)/ No error (4)/

514. Though the police tried all sorts of methods to illicit (1)/ information from the public (2)/ they remained silent. (3)/ No error (4)

515. He asked me (1)/ what I am doing (2)/ out in the street at that hour (3)/ No error (4).

516. No sooner did the peon (1)/ ring the bell (2)/ the boys left the class. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (517-526) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

- 517. Unless aid arrives (1)/ within the next few weeks/ (2) thousands are starving. (3)/ No error (4)
- 518. I have been (1)/ working in this organization (2)/ since three years. (3)/ No error (4)
- 519. Neither of the two (1)/ candidates have (2)/ paid his subscription. (3) No error (4)
- 520. A well-balanced diet (1)/ is essential for (2)/ good health. (3)/ No error (4)
- 521. My uncle forced (1)/ my friend and I (2)/ to stay back. (3)/ No error (4)
- 522. We had scarcely (1)/ reached the place (2) than it started to rain heavily. (3)/ No error (4)
- 523. I am really disappointed (1)/ in not having saw my friends (2)/ while I was in New Delhi on vacation this summer. (3)/ No error (4)
- 524. The company have (1)/ thousands of customers (2)/ happy with its service. (3)/ No error (4)
- 525. They are residing (1)/ in this city (2)/ for the last two decades. (3)/ No error (4)
- 526. Our new television-set come (1)/ with a 90-day warranty (2)/ on all electrical components. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (527-531) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, 1st Sitting)

- 527. Each one of you (1)/ must make up their mind (2)/ as I did. (3)/ No error (4).
- 528. Sudoku was first designed in the 1970s (1)/ by a retired architect (2)/ and freelance puzzle constructor.(3)/No error (4).
- 529. During the last few years (1)/ the company works hard (2)/ to modernise its image. (3)/ No error (4).

530. This stamp is only one (1)/ of the design (2)/ ever printed. (3)/ No error (4).

531. After he had apologised to the magistrate profusely (1)/ for having broke the promise (2)/ the magistrate was happy to forgive him. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (532-536) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IIInd Sitting)

- 532. In India (1)/ working woman lead a life of dual responsibilities(2)/ if they are married and have a family.(3)/No error (4).
- 533. Greatly to our surprise (1)/ we find the ringleader (2)/was lame. (3)/ No error (4).
- 534. They have (1)/ played a game (2)/ last week. (3)/ No error (4).
- 535. The teacher made the boys (1)/ to do the sum (2)/ all over again. (3)/ No error (4).
- 536. Many overseas students (1)/ attend colleges (2)/ in the Great Britain. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (537-541) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

- 537. My sister asked me/(1) that how long (2)/ I would stay there. (3)/ No error. (4)
- 538. The teacher, as well as the students, (1) have gone on an excursion (2)/ to Ooty during their summer vacation. (3)/ No error. (4)
- 539. The US (1)/ don't want (2)/India in the Security Council. (3)/ No error.(4)
- 540. The cruel lady made (1)/her step daughter to do (2)/ all the household chores. (3)/ No error. (4)
- 541. You can eat (1)/as much as you like (2)/at the newly launch bar. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (542-546) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

- 542. I whistled thrice (1)/ with full might and raise my arms (2)/ towards the sky. (3)/ No error. (4)
- 543. Both science and religion (1)/ are necessary for man and for their (2)/outer and inner self respectively. (3)/ No error (4)
- 544. At certain seasons (1), some areas on Mars (2)/ is subject to strong winds. (3)/ No error (4).
- 545. As an artist (1)/Raju is as good (2)/, if not better than, Ramesh. (3)/ No error (4).
- 546. The scientists(1)/could not hardly (2)/ complete all the experiments. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (547-549) : In the following questions, some part of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013, 1st Sitting)

- 547. Could you please give me (1)/ a postal address (2)/ of the Indian Embassy in New York. (3)/. No error (4)
- 548. Short stories and poems (1)/of varying quality (2)/appears in dailies and periodicals (3)/. No error (4)
- 549. One of the (1)/most dangerous disease (2)/is AIDS (3)/. No error (4)

Directions (550-552) : In the following questions, some part of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

- (SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)
- 550. The director along with his assistants (1)/ have thoroughly examined (2)/ the new proposals. (3)/ No error. (4)

COMMON ERRORS

551. I bought (1)/ two (2)/ slippers. (3)/ No error. (4)
552. You are a very lovable person (1)/ but I (2)/ am not loving you. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (553-557) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.05.2013)

553. Being a holiday (1)/ we went out (2)/ for a picnic. (3)/ No error. (4)
554. If we have no definite aim before us (1)/ we would only wonder about in aimless pursuits (2)/ and achieve nothing. (3)/ No error. (4)
555. He is anxious not only (1)/ to acquire knowledge (2)/ but also eager to display it. (3)/ No error. (4)
556. I went to (1)/ see the Taj Mahal (2)/ in a moonlit night. (3)/ No error. (4)
557. Having found a piece of cheese, (1)/ two cats went to a dog (2)/ to divide it among them. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (558-562) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.05.2013)

558. The new dish (1)/ that I ordered (2)/ is tasting good. (3)/ No error. (4)
559. Increasing racism and hate crimes (1)/ casted a shadow (2)/ over elections. (3)/ No error. (4)
560. I have got your letter yesterday (1)/ and felt happy to learn (2)/ of your recovery. (3)/ No error. (4)
561. Sam is working (1)/ in a bank in Chennai (2)/ for the past five years. (3)/ No error. (4)
562. People living in low-lying areas (1)/ find it difficult (2)/ to cope up with the floods. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (563-567) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of

that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.05.2013)

563. If I was he, (1)/ I wouldn't accept (2)/ this project. (3)/ No error. (4)
564. The teacher advised to (1)/ the student to borrow (2)/ a book from the library within three days. (3)/ No error. (4)
565. I insisted (1)/ on his going (2)/ there immediately. (3)/ No error. (4)

566. We have been knowing (1)/ each other (2)/ since we were children. (3)/ No error. (4)

567. Neither of the teams (1)/ are sensible enough (2)/ to do this task. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (568-572) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI
Exam. 23.06.2013)

568. When one hears of the incident (1)/ about the plane crash (2)/ he feels very sorry. (3)/ No error (4)

569. I went there (1)/ with a view to survey (2)/ the entire procedure. (3)/ No error (4)

570. It had laid (1)/ in the closet (2)/ for a week before we found it. (3)/ No error (4)

571. He was present (1)/ in the court (2)/ to give witness. (3)/ No error (4)

572. He laughed (1)/ on her (2)/ as she fell off the tree. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (573-592) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II
Exam. 29.09.2013)

573. The reporter (1)/ was unable (2)/ to illicit information from the police. (3)/ No error. (4)

574. Each of these boys (1)/ play (2)/ games. (3)/ No error. (4)

575. These all (1)/ mangoes (2)/ are ripe. (3)/ No error. (4)

576. The students were (1)/ awaiting for (2)/ the arrival of the chief guest. (3)/ No error. (4)

577. If you hear (1)/ engaged tone (2)/ replace the receiver and dial again. (3)/ No error. (4)

578. Henry asked his wife (1)/ what had she prepared (2)/ for dinner that night. (3)/ No error. (4)

579. The news (1)/ I have received (2)/ is not good. (3)/ No error. (4)

580. Who (1)/ arranged (2)/ the chairs ? (3)/ No error. (4)

581. People who live on (1)/ glass houses (2)/ should not throw stone at others. (3)/ No error. (4)

582. The library members were asked (1)/ to return back the books (2)/ to the library. (3)/ No error. (4)

583. Raghu came out of the bathroom (1)/ with a towel (2)/ in the hand. (3)/ No error. (4)

584. Neither the girl nor her parents (1)/ was present (2)/ to receive the award. (3)/ No error. (4)

585. College girls seldom wear (1)/ sarees these days, (2)/ do they ? (3)/ No error. (4)

586. Scarcely had (1)/ the function started (2)/ than it began to rain. (3)/ No error. (4)

587. My friend (1)/ has invited me (2)/ for tea this Sunday. (3)/ No error. (4)

588. He discussed (1)/ the murder case (2)/ with his juniors. (3)/ No error. (4)

589. The paintings of natural sceneries (1)/ are selling (2)/ like hot cakes. (3)/ No error. (4)

590. I (1)/ go to school (2)/ by walk. (3)/ No error. (4)

591. It is a (1)/ desert (2)/ place. (3)/ No error. (4)

592. You shall get (1)/ all the informations (2)/ if you read this book carefully. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (593-597) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

593. My father gave me (1)/ a pair of binocular (2)/ on my birthday. (3)/ No error. (4)

594. Kalidas is (1)/ a Shakespeare (2)/ of India. (3)/ No error. (4)

595. The teacher as well as his students, (1)/ all left (2)/ for the trip. (3)/ No error. (4)

596. More you (1)/ think of it, (2)/ the worse it becomes. (3)/ No error. (4)

597. Hasan plays (1)/ both cricket and billiards (2)/ at the national level. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (598–602) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IIInd Sitting)

598. When I fail (1)/ to solve the problem myself (2)/ I unhesitatingly called for his help. (3)/ No error. (4)

599. I and Tina will (1)/ go to the market (2)/ in the evening. (3)/ No error. (4)

600. Krishnakali, an early riser and a nature-lover(1)/ goes to morning walk at Rabindra (2)/ Sarovar lake before dawn. (3)/ No error. (4)

601. As a boy Dhritiman is very obedient (1)/ polite and hard-working (2)/ but as a student, he is always inattentive in study. (3)/ No error. (4)

602. There would have been (1)/ a disaster (2)/ and for your prompt action. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (603–607) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your anwer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, 1st Sitting)

603. Eighty-five thousand rupees (1)/ is a large sum of money (2)/ to earn in a month. (3)/ No error (4)

604. His voice shook with emotion (1)/ and it was so funny to hear him (2)/ that all we longed to laugh and to cry. (3)/ No error (4)

605. It being a rainy day (1)/ I will decide to skip work (2)/ and stay at home. (3)/ No error (4)

606. Another baffling change (1)/ that I noticed in him now-a-days (2)/ is that he avoids speaking to me. (3)/ No error (4)

607. I had asked him (1)/ how he could go out (2)/ if it started raining. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (608 – 612) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

608. She regards (1)/ negotiating prices with customers (2)/ as her special expertise. (3)/ No error (4)

609. The police is investigating (1)/ for the recent happening (2)/ in the area. (3)/ No error (4)

610. The redevelopment project is aimed (1)/ not just providing good houses to shanty dwellers, (2)/but also developing infrastructure around the major Mumbai localities. (3)/ No error (4)

611. Unless he apologizes (1)/ he should not be (2)/ allowed to stay with us. (3)/ No error (4)

612. I met the gentleman (1)/ today morning on my way (2)/ to the market. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (613-614) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

613. Although we reached his house in time (1)/ he was left (2)/ for the airport. (3)/ No error. (4)

614. The two last (1)/ chapters of the book (1)/ are very interesting.(3)/ No error. (4)

615. I have seen (1)/ that film last year (2)/ but I do not remember its story.(3)/ No error. (4)

616. Mahatma Gandhi remained (1)/ a man of principles (2)/ all through his life. (3)/ No error. (4)

617. Rustam and (1)/ myself saw (2)/ the picture. (3)/ No error.(4)

618. A lot of money (1)/ were spent (2)/ on the common wealth games. (3)/ No error. (4)

619. You will come (1)/ to my party tomorrow (2)/ isn't it. (3)/ No error. (4)

620. The old man was (1)/ overwhelmed for joy at (2)/ the success of his only son. (3)/ No error. (4)

621. The hockey match (1)/ between India and Pakistan (2)/ was much exciting. (3)/ No error. (4)

622. His composition (1)/ is inferior (2)/ than mine. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (623–632) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

623. Mango, the most unique fruit (1)/ is available in India (2)/in plenty. (3)/ No error (4)

624. Our geography teacher told (1)/ to study the map of India (2)/ for a test. (3)/No error (4)

625. You are (1)/more beautiful (2)/ than her.(3)/ No error (4)

626. My brother-in-law(1)/who lives in Mumbai (2)/ have come to stay with us.(3)/ No error (4)

627. Have trust on(1)/God and everything (2)/ will be right. (3)/ No error (4)

628. Smoking is undoubtedly (1)/ very injurious (2)/ for health.(3)/ No error (4)

629. My friend Anu (1)/is one of the best tennis player (2)/ in the country. (3)/ No error (4)

630. The cattles (1)/ are grazing (2)/ in the fields. (3)/ No error (4)

631. When I was passing through the forest (1)/ I happened to see (2)/ a number of deers.(3)/ No error (4)

632. You can (1)/open the box (2)/ by a screwdriver.(3)/ No error (4)

Directions (633-642) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error your answer is (4), i.e. 'No error'.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IInd Sitting)

633. There is no agreement (1)/ between you and I (2)/ so we are free to go our way. (3)/ No error (4)

634. His father would (1)/ rather die than (2)/ to beg from door to door. (3)/ No error (4)

635. He is guilty (1)/ for killing (2)/ an innocent bird. (3)/ No error (4)

636. I have just come (1)/ to know that Mr. Ray, one of my favourite (2)/ teachers, died with cancer recently. (3)/ No error (4)

637. Many persons must have read(1)/'The Arabian Nights', (2)/ which is very interesting. (3)/ No error (4)

638. We should make green vegetables (1)/ an essential part of our daily diet,(2) / shouldn't we ? (3)/ No error (4)

639. He has promised (1)/ to pay me the whole amount (2)/ in cheque with the stipulated time. (3)/ No error (4)

640. We must have (1)/ sympathy for (2)/needy and the poor. (3)/ No error (4)

641. When I left (1)/ the house at 9 o'clock (2)/ my son was still at home. (3)/ No error (4)

642. I did not receive (1)/ any letter from my parents (2)/ for the last two months. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (643-647) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I

Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

643. After tasting both (1)/ John prefers (2) / tea than coffee. (3)/ No error (4)

644. I loved (1)/ the drawings (2)/ they were so real. (3)/ No error (4)

645. Suddenly they saw a car coming (1)/ at a break neck speed. (2)/ An old man were crossing the road at the zebra crossing. (3)/ No error (4)

646. I sprained my ankle (1)/ when I was (2)/ playing basketball. (3)/ No error (4)

647. It is time (1)/ we should accept all our people as equals (2)/ and as partners in the task of building a strong and united nation. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (648-652) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I
Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

648. Part of the research program (1)/ involved interviewing teenagers (2)/ in inner-city areas. (3)/ No error (4).

649. I could not put up at a hotel (1)/ because the board and lodging charges (2)/ were too expensive.(3)/No error (4).

650. Much harassed (1)/ he left hostel (2)/ bag and baggage. (3)/ No error (4).

651. The young man (1)/ was surprised (2)/ perhaps a shade scandalized. (3)/ No error (4).

652. Every boy and every girl (1)/ were given (2)/ a packet of sweets. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (653-657) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4). i.e. No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police
SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

653. In 1906 a earthquake (1)/destroyed much (2)/of San Francisco.(3)/ No error (4)

654. His parents does not (1) / approve of (2)/ his business. (3)/ No error (4)

655. The college library is (1) / not only equipped with (2) / very good books but also with the latest journals. (3)/No error (4)

656. The lovers walked (1) / besides each other (2)/ in silence. (3)/ No error (4)

657. Men are wanted (1)/ for the army (2)/ and the navy, and the air force. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (658-662) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

658. She had an (1) / miserable existence (2)/living with him.(3)/ No error (4)

659. A weak-minded person is frightened away (1)/ by the initial difficulties and (2)/ gives up the attempt in despair. (3)/ No error (4)

660. The Beatles (1)/ will ever be my favourite(2)/ pop group. (3)/ No error (4)

661. She was shocked when (1)/ she heard the news (2)/that he has died. (3)/ No error (4)

662. The behaviour of young (1)/ boys are the subject of (2)/ comment the world over. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (663-667) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013)
20.07.2014, 1st Sitting)

663. They dreamed of a society (1)/ where everyone (2)/ were equal. (3)/ No error (4)

664. On Senegal (1)/ it is considered impolite (2)/ if you do not share your food. (3)/ No error (4)

665. We discussed about the problem thoroughly (1)/on the eve of the examination (2)/ that I found it very easy to work it out. (3)/ No error (4)

666. The wise father told him (1)/ that the mangoes had gone bad as they were (2)/ in contact with the one rotten mango. (3)/ No error (4)

667. The box of eggs (1)/ are lying (2)/ on the table. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (668-672) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013)
20.07.2014, IInd Sitting)

668. In his book (1)/ Churchill describes (2)/ that historical first meeting with Roosevelt. (3)/ No error (4)

669. The ant who was nearby (1)/ walked forward and bit the hunter (2)/ sharply in the ankle. (3)/ No error (4)

670. They can promise you (1)/ an experience (2)/ you won't never forget. (3)/ No error (4)

671. The dress that the (1)/ girl wore was (2)/ more attractive than the other girls. (3)/ No error (4)

672. Fifty years has passed (1)/ since man first ventured (2)/ into outer space. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (673-677) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014,
1st Sitting)

673. A chill wind blew (1)/ and icy fingers of death (2)/ crept up my spine. (3)/ No error (4).

674. Such rules (1)/ do not apply to (2)/ you and I. (3)/ No error (4).

675. The river (1)/ has overflowed (2)/ its banks. (3)/ No error (4).

676. IIM Calcutta's MBA programme (1)/ is regarded (2)/ as the finest in the country. (3)/ No error (4).

677. One of the most (1)/ widely spread (2)/ bad habit is the use of tobacco. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (678-682) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

678. He feels his troubles (1)/ as much or (2)/ even more than they. (3)/ No error (4)

679. I like reading (1)/ more than (2)/ to play. (3)/ No error (4)
680. The old lady swooned (1)/ but was soon (2)/ restored at senses. (3)/ No error (4)
681. I shall have to (1)/ withdraw from my savings (2)/ to buy a new car. (3)/ No error. (4)

682. The whole block of flats (1)/ including two shops were (2)/ destroyed in fire. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (683-687) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

683. The new device (1)/ aims at eliminating (2)/ the risk of short - circuiting. (3) / No error (4)

684. I wish to heartily (1)/ congratulate you for (2)/ your astounding success. (3)/No error (4)

685. The visitor took the vacant seat (1)/ next from mine (2)/ one of the many huge sofas in the room. (3)/ No error (4)

686. He was (1)/ a learnt man among lords, (2)/ and a lord among learned men. (3)/No error (4)

687. With our great annoyance (1)/ we found the ground (2)/ filled with broken glasses. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (688-692) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region :
1st Sitting)

688. Paradise Lost (1)/ is (2)/a epic poem.(3)/ No error (4)

689. After toiling very hardly (1)/ over a long period of time (2)/he found that he had met no profit at all. (3)/ No error (4)

690. Excuse (1)/ me (2)/interrupting you. (3)/ No error (4)

691. At this time of the year (1)/ the mountains are (2)/usually covered with ice. (3)/ No error (4)

692. One of my friends (1)/ are (2)/an I.A.S officer. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (693-697) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IInd Sitting)

693. The Arabian Nights' (1)/ are enjoyed (2)/ by all kinds of readers. (3)/ No error (4).

694. She has not completed (1)/ her course, (2) / Isn't it ? (3)/ No error (4).

695. Every citizen is (1)/ entitled to (2)/ the voting. (3) / No error (4).

696. The collector (1)/ visits the office regularly (2) / Isn't it ? (3)/ No error (4).

697. No sooner did the rabbit (1)/come out of the bush (2)/ when the hunter killed it. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (698-702) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)

698. Shakespeare has written(1)/ many plays (2)/as well as some poetries. (3)/ No error (4)

699. Neither of the girls (1)/ were willing to (2) / accept the proposal. (3)/ No error (4)

700. A interesting book (1)/ 'A Tale of two cities' (2)/was written by Alexander Dumas. (3) / No error (4)

701. In India, (1)/ there are (2) / many poors. (3)/No error (4)

702. I worked (1)/ as medical representative (2) / for eight months.(3)/No error (4)

Directions (703 – 707) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region :
1st Sitting)

703. One must learn (1)/ to distinguish (2)/ good from bad. (3)/ No error (4)

704. The children (1)/ laughed at (2)/ the clown. (3)/ No error (4)
 705. Had the plane not been delayed, (1)/ I will reach here (2)/ in time for the function. (3)/ No error (4)
 706. In India, hill stations (1)/ usually have (2)/ beautiful sceneries. (3)/ No error (4)
 707. She was ill for five days (1)/ when the doctor (2)/ was sent for. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (708 - 712) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

708. The United Nations (1)/ enquired for (2)/ a cease fire. (3)/ No error (4)
 709. Ghana, Nigeria and Gambia (1)/ each have parts to play (2)/ in the development of Africa. (3)/ No error (4)
 710. In these days of inflation (1)/ a ten rupees note will not buy you (2)/ even an ordinary meal. (3)/ No error (4)
 711. Most of my friends (1)/ heard the earthquake (2)/ but I was totally unaware of it. (3)/ No error (4)
 712. He walks (1)/ as if the earth (2)/ belonged to him. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (713-722) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

713. Many a man (1)/ have come to India from Bangladesh (2)/ to live here permanently. (3)/ No error. (4)
 714. Our football team(1)/comprises of (2)/eleven skilled players. (3)/ No error. (4)
 715. Knowledge and wisdom makes (1)/ an individual truly complete (2)/ and self-assured. (3)/ No error. (4)

716. One of the boys(1)/ who always give the correct answer (2)/ is Samuel. (3)/ No error. (4)
 717. It is high time (1)/we renovate (2)/ our old house. (3)/ No error. (4)
 718. Headmaster(1)/has instructed(2)/ the teachers to follow the rules of the school. (3)/ No error. (4)
 719. The first inning (1)/of the match (2)/ was very sensational. (3)/ No error. (4)
 720. How long it takes (1)/to travel from Chennai to Trichy (2)/ by train? (3)/ No error. (4)
 721. One should respect (1)/ the religions of others (2)/ as much as his own. (3)/ No error. (4)
 722. On a holiday (1)/ I prefer reading story books (2)/ than visiting my friends. (3)/ No error. (4)
 723. I was (1)/ laying down (2)/ when the door bell rang. (3)/ No error. (4)
 724. I told the teacher (1)/ that the homework set for the day (2)/ was much too heavy for us to complete. (3)/ No error. (4)
 725. Someone, they don't know (1)/ who, knocked at (2)/ their door in midnight.(3)/ No error (4)
 726. Seldom if ever (1)/ nature does operate(2)/ in closed and separate compartments. (3)/ No error. (4)
 727. Mohan leapt (1)/ on the opportunity (2)/ that came his way. (3)/ No error. (4)
 728. Water contamination has become more serious (1)/ since chemists have begun to use (2)/ new substances. (3)/ No error. (4)
 729. Due to inflation (1)/ the cost of living (2)/ escalated in the last one year. (3)/ No error. (4)
 730. Just as (1)/ I was entering the room, (2)/ the family was going for a party. (3)/ No error. (4)
 731. The arm was so badly injured (1)/ that he must have (2)/ it amputated (3)/ No error. (4)
 732. You need not tell a lie (1)/ when the judge asked you where you were (2)/ When the crime was committed. (3) No error. (4)

Directions (733-752): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

733. Mobile phones are so importance these days that they are no longer luxury items but have become a necessity.
 (1) a necessity
 (2) so importance these days
 (3) no longer
 (4) No error
 734. Neither he or his wife has arrived.
 (1) has arrived (2) Neither he
 (3) No error (4) or his wife
 735. The process was too simple and easy to understand that it hardly took five minutes for us to grasp it.
 (1) No error
 (2) and easy to understand that it hardly
 (3) took five minutes for us to grasp it
 (4) The process was too simple
 736. Read not to contradict nor to believe but to weigh and consider.
 (1) but to weigh and consider
 (2) No error
 (3) nor to believe
 (4) Read not to contradict
 737. The decapitated body of a young girl was discovered yesterday.
 (1) No error
 (2) The decapitated body
 (3) of a young girl
 (4) was discovered yesterday
 738. We really wanted to go to the park but we were told not to go out if it rain.
 (1) No error (2) were told
 (3) wanted to go (4) if it rain
 739. It has been said that history is the essence of innumerable biography.
 (1) No error
 (2) of innumerable biography
 (3) that history is the essence
 (4) It has been said

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| <p>740. The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Traffickings is observed on June 26th.</p> <p>(1) Drug Abuse and Illicit Traffickings
 (2) No error
 (3) is observed on June 26th
 (4) The International Day against</p> <p>741. If man makes proper use of his time and opportunities and follow his aim in life with patience and perseverance, he is sure to succeed.</p> <p>(1) and perseverance, he is sure to succeed.
 (2) If man makes proper use of his time and opportunities
 (3) and follow his aim in life with patience
 (4) No error</p> <p>742. Jewellery retailers across India decided to suspend sold of gold coins and bars for six months.</p> <p>(1) to suspend sold
 (2) of gold coins and bars for six months.
 (3) No error
 (4) Jewellery retailers across India decided</p> <p>743. Who do you think will win the game ?</p> <p>(1) Who do you
 (2) No error
 (3) win the game
 (4) think will</p> <p>744. My cousin cannot understand why his teacher says that the earth move round the sun.</p> <p>(1) teacher says
 (2) cannot understand
 (3) No error
 (4) move round the</p> <p>745. Reading is no longer popular among the youthful of today. As the influence of the internet has taken over a very important and active hobby.</p> <p>(1) among the youthful of today
 (2) very important and active hobby
 (3) influence of the internet
 (4) No error</p> <p>746. A person who sticks to one thing inspite of initial difficulties is sure to succeed in the end.</p> <p>(1) A person who sticks to one thing
 (2) is sure to succeed in the end
 (3) inspite of initial difficulties
 (4) No error</p> | <p>747. What make people angry or tense is actually a mystery which is difficult to explain.</p> <p>(1) No error
 (2) What make people angry
 (3) or tense is actually a mystery
 (4) which is difficult to explain</p> <p>748. She gave me details of all the schools she had visited while she was on an official tour.</p> <p>(1) all the schools she had visited
 (2) No error
 (3) She gave me details of
 (4) while she was on a official tour</p> <p>749. The doctor recommended that he should take a holiday.</p> <p>(1) that he should
 (2) take a holiday
 (3) The doctor recommended
 (4) No error</p> <p>750. Education is the only effective tool to help eradicate the problem of violence against women.</p> <p>(1) problem of violence
 (2) help eradicate
 (3) the only affective tool
 (4) No error</p> <p>751. Even a fool when he holdeth his peace is counted wise.</p> <p>(1) when he holdeth his peace
 (2) No error
 (3) Even fools
 (4) is counted wise</p> <p>752. Henry is a capable boy of doing anything.</p> <p>(1) a capable boy
 (2) of doing anything
 (3) Henry is
 (4) No error</p> <p>Directions (753-772) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014
 (TF No. 482 RN 5)</p> <p>753. Africa is the second largest continent (1) and it contain about one fifth (2) of all the land in the world. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>754. We had (1) hardly reached the (2) platform than the train came in. (3) No error (4).</p> | <p>755. When no individual is (1) responsible there are no (2) sense of responsibility. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>756. I am not sure (1) if (2) he will come. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>757. I felt privileged (1) to recite a poem in an honour of my teacher (2) at a recent school function. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>758. It is now (1) five years since (2) I visit the Delhi. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>759. Prisoners, especially long term convict (1) have to suffer most (2) from emotional starvation. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>760. This is not (1) a worth reading book (2) so don't read it. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>761. The beautiful, young girl (1) jumped in the river (2) in a state of depression. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>762. The tree (1) is losing (2) its leaves. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>763. People have (1) different ideas about (2) what makes a good holiday. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>764. They decided (1) to consult (2) a marriage guidance counsellor. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>765. I saw (1) two deers (2) in the woods. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>766. I enjoy jogging (1) and I enjoy (2) playing the piano. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>767. For testing (1) the new microphone, (2) I tried to record my voice. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>768. My friends said (1) me that he was (2) unable to come. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>769. She has married (1) a young tall (2) Australian accountant. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>770. The hurrying crowds (1) of people past (2) each other amazed him. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>771. I have visited Mumbai two years ago (1) and I am planning to visit again (2) in the near future. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>772. He neither talks too much (1) nor he causes any trouble (2) during the lesson. (3) No error (4).</p> <p>Directions (773-777) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014
 TF No. 022 MH 3)</p> |
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773. If I would have realised (1)/ what a bad shape our library is in (2)/ I would have done something. (3)/ No error (4)

774. He has been (1)/ enhanced in position (2)/ as a result of his diligence and integrity. (3)/ No error (4)

775. It is I (1)/who is responsible (2)/ for the delay. (3)/ No error (4)

776. There is only one cure (1)/ to the evils which newly (2)/ acquired freedom produces and that cure is freedom. (3)/ No error (4)

777. He flew (1)/over extensively (2)/ the Pacific last winter. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (778–782) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , 1st Sitting TF No. 333 LO 2)

778. A five-men (1)/ enquiry committee was appointed (2)/ to look into the matter. (3)/ No error (4)

779. The crime rate increases inspite (1)/ formal moral education (2)/ given in schools. (3)/No error (4)

780. As soon as they (1)/ entered the temple (2)/ they prayed to the gods on bent knees. (3)/ No error (4)

781. Three-fourths of the men (1)/ has gone (2)/ to war. (3)/ No error (4)

782. The conversation (1)/ we are having is completely (2)/ out of the main topic. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (783–787) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IIInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

783. On the arrival of the mail, (1)/ the car finally (2)/ made the start. (3)/ No error. (4)

784. Second hand (1)/ furnitures were(2)/ put to auction.(3)/ No error. (4)

785. If she had seen (1)/ the car coming, she (2)/ may not crossed the road. (3)/ No error.(4)

786. His father (1)/ bought these furnitures (2)/ the day before yesterday. (3)/ No error. (4)

787. Although Niratyay is very intelligent and sincere (1)/ to his dealing he (2)/ often tells lies. (3)/ No error.(4)

Directions (788–807) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015
Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

788. The other day my sister told me (1)/ that she will be moving (2)/ to her new apartment very soon.(3)/ No error (4)

789. Tony is giving me a lift. (1)/ He's coming to (2)/ call for me at ten.(3)/ No error (4)

790. Each of the students participating (1)/ in the drawing competition (2)/ have to bring his own materials.(3)/ No error (4)

791. Raj surprised everyone (1)/ when he created an unbreakable record (2)/ of one and a half centuries.(3)/ No error (4)

792. Do not write him of (1)/ as I feel he still has the fire (2)/ smouldering in him.(3)/ No error (4)

793. The poor man saves the money (1)/ but then he began to worry (2)/ that thieves might take it away.(3)/ No error (4)

794. He advised me (1)/ to join (2)/ the computer course later in the year.(3)/ No error (4)

795. Some of our latest canon (1)/ that have come out of the production (2)/ line have a very long range.(3)/ No error (4)

796. Susan said that she shall (1)/ try to attempt the task (2)/ to the best of her ability.(3)/ No error (4)

797. He couldn't but help (1)/ shed tears at the plight of the villagers (2)/ rendered homeless by a devastating cyclone.(3)/ No error (4)

798. Most of the members at the meeting felt (1)/ that the group appointed to investigate the case (2)/ were not competent to do the job efficiently.(3)/ No error (4)

799. Neither the size (1)/ nor the colour of the gloves (2)/ were right.(3)/ No error (4)

800. It was only when they met that (1)/ they found he has a childish simplicity (2)/ in him.(3)/ No error (4)

801. I now realise that public speaking (1)/ requires as much courage (2)/ and confidence as to dance.(3)/ No error (4)

802. The children which are assembled (1)/ in the hall are the ones (2)/ chosen for the field trip.(3)/ No error (4)

803. It is to certify that he has won (1)/ the essay writing competition organised (2)/ by the Department of Arts and Culture.(3)/ No error (4)

804. Neither of the sisters (1)/ are sensible enough (2)/ to carry out the plan.(3)/ No error (4)

805. Give your answers (1)/ in your own words (2)/ as far as practical.(3)/ No error (4)

806. Tired I was I had to (1)/ keep on working till (2)/ the wee hours of the morning.(3)/ No error (4)

807. The suggestion given by him (1)/ is as bad, if not worst (2)/ than the one suggested by you.(3)/ No error (4)

Directions (808–812) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015
(1st Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

808. Hearing these strange noise above, the thought at once occurred to me that thieves had entered the house.

- (1) No error
- (2) the thought at once occurred to me
- (3) that thieves had entered the house
- (4) Hearing these strange noises above

809. Everyone were happy to hear about his success.

- (1) to hear
- (2) about his sucess
- (3) No error
- (4) Everyone were happy

810. The lions kill the animals and eat his meat.

- (1) The lions
- (2) and eat his meat
- (3) kill the animals
- (4) No error

811. The team was now in the field and about to take their place.

- (1) No error
- (2) The team was
- (3) about to take their
- (4) now in the field and place

812. Our beloved Prime Minister is known to the prominent figures all over the world.

- (1) the prominent figures all over the world
- (2) is known to
- (3) Our beloved Prime Minister
- (4) No error

Directions (813-817) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IInd Sitting)

813. Professor Lal teaches both history as well as literature each semester.

- (1) Professor Lal teaches
- (2) No error
- (3) each semester.
- (4) both history as well as literature

814. The media play a vital role in popularising a brand.

- (1) The media play
- (2) in popularising a brand.
- (3) No error
- (4) a vital role

815. My friend will not come to attend this marriage unless he is not invited.

- (1) No error
- (2) My friend will not come
- (3) to attend this marriage
- (4) unless he is not invited.

816. This is the second communication we have sent and we are much surprised at receiving no answer.

- (1) This is the second communication we have sent
- (2) at receiving no answer.
- (3) and we are much surprised
- (4) No error

817. She is wealthy and can afford all the pleasures of life.

- (1) and can afford
- (2) all the pleasures of life.
- (3) No error
- (4) She is wealthy

Directions (818-822) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

818. By May next year I have been working in this college for twenty years.

- (1) No error
- (2) By May next year
- (3) I have been working in this college
- (4) For twenty years.

819. Everyone of us should realise that any act of negligence will cause a great harm to our country's security.

- (1) No error
- (2) Everyone of us should realise that
- (3) any act of negligence will cause
- (4) a great harm to our country's security.

820. I shall look forward to being with you sometime next month.

- (1) No error
- (2) I shall look forward
- (3) to being with you
- (4) sometime next month.

821. I really do regret not to learn to play the violin when I had so many opportunities to learn and practise in school.

- (1) No error

- (2) I really do regret not to learn to play the violin
- (3) when I had so many opportunities
- (4) to learn and practise in school.

822. The government granted relief payments of Rs. 5,000 each to those who injured in the fire accident.

- (1) No error
- (2) The government granted
- (3) Relief payments of Rs. 5,000 each
- (4) To those who injured in the fire accident.

Directions (823-827) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IIInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

823. You are required to give an explanation for your conduct within two days of the receipt of this letter.

- (1) No error
- (2) for your conduct
- (3) within two days of the receipt of this letter.
- (4) You are required to give an explanation

824. The ruins of the spillway are a vital clue to the epic struggle that unfold as generations of Khmer engineers coped with a water system that grew complex and unruly.

- (1) coped with a water system that grew complex and unruly.

(2) to the epic struggle that unfold as generations of Khmer engineers

- (3) The ruins of the spillway are a vital clue

- (4) No error

825. Bobby learnt the alphabets at the age of two.

- (1) No error
- (2) age of two
- (3) Bobby learnt the
- (4) alphabets at the

826. The sum and substance of this poem is as follows.
 (1) of this poem
 (2) No error
 (3) The sum and substance
 (4) is as follows
827. I watched how the pianist used her left hand.
 (1) I watched how
 (2) the pianist
 (3) No error
 (4) used her left hand
- Directions (828-832) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.
- (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
 (1st Sitting) TF No. 3196279)
828. Who do you think I met ?
 (1) Who (2) No error
 (3) do you think (4) I met ?
829. Just outside my house are a playground for school boys and girls.
 (1) Just outside my house
 (2) are a playground
 (3) No error
 (4) for school boys and girls
830. He can be a basketball player since he is tall like a mule.
 (1) He can be
 (2) he is tall like a mule
 (3) No error
 (4) a basketball player since
831. It is not advisable to take heavy luggages while on a journey.
 (1) to take heavy luggages
 (2) while on a journey
 (3) No error
 (4) It is not advisable
832. A bird in the tree is worth two in the bush.
 (1) A bird in the tree
 (2) two in the bush.
 (3) No error
 (4) is worth
- Directions (833-837) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is No error.
- (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
 (IIInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)
833. Several guests noticed Mr. Sharma falling back in his chair and gasping for breath.
 (1) falling back in his chair
 (2) Several guests noticed Mr. Sharma
 (3) and gasping for breath
 (4) No error
834. We have finished our work three hours ago and have been waiting for you since then.
 (1) three hours ago and have been waiting
 (2) We have finished our work
 (3) for you since then
 (4) No error
835. Many a man want to be rich quickly.
 (1) rich quickly (2) want to be
 (3) Many a man (4) No error
836. The Russian ambassador's whereabouts is not known to anyone.
 (1) No error
 (2) The Russian ambassador's
 (3) not known to anyone
 (4) where abouts is
837. A study is going underway to determine the exact concentration of lead in the water supply.
 (1) to determine the exact concentration
 (2) No error
 (3) of lead in the water supply
 (4) A study is going underway
- Directions (838-857) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is No error.
- (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015
 TF No. 4039770)
838. The childrens were happy when the film started.
 (1) The childrens
 (2) when the film started
 (3) No error
 (4) were happy
839. His new job necessitated his getting up at six.
 (1) No error
 (2) His new job
 (3) getting up at six
 (4) necessitated his
840. This is Johns book on the table.
 (1) No error (2) John's book
 (3) on the table (4) This is
841. It is not advisable to take heavy luggages while travelling these days.
 (1) No error
 (2) to take heavy luggages
 (3) It is not advisable
 (4) while travelling these days
842. An ancients considered that knowledge had its limits.
 (1) had its limits
 (2) No error
 (3) that knowledge
 (4) An ancients considered
843. Despite the speed in which he was driving he couldn't reach on time.
 (1) Despite the speed
 (2) No error
 (3) in which he was driving
 (4) he couldn't reach on time
844. Being a very cold I could not go out for a morning walk.
 (1) for a morning walk
 (2) No error
 (3) Being a very cold
 (4) I could not go out
845. This is the girl whose brother is a doctor.
 (1) is a doctor
 (2) This is the girl
 (3) No error
 (4) whose brother
846. The children are driving me to distraction today.
 (1) No error
 (2) distraction today
 (3) The children are
 (4) driving me to
847. Thoughts about the slaughtered children is uppermost on my mind.
 (1) is uppermost on my mind
 (2) slaughtered children
 (3) Thoughts about the
 (4) No error

848. The luxuries of the riches are maintained by depriving the poor of their dues.
 (1) The luxuries of the riches
 (2) the poor of their dues
 (3) are maintained by depriving
 (4) No error
849. They brought to themself this disaster.
 (1) No error
 (2) to themself
 (3) this disaster
 (4) They brought
850. Everybody wants to enjoy habitual peace in mind.
 (1) peace in mind
 (2) No error
 (3) Everybody wants to
 (4) enjoy habitual
851. Orwell is one of those authors who do his best to irritate the reader.
 (1) Orwell is one of those
 (2) No error
 (3) who do his best
 (4) to irritate the reader
852. He was conferred to his bed by illness.
 (1) by illness
 (2) to his bed
 (3) No error
 (4) He was conferred
853. The full moon appearing in the sky and its silvery light spread across.
 (1) The full moon appearing
 (2) silvery light spread across
 (3) No error
 (4) in the sky and its
854. It began to rain as soon as we stepped out of the house.
 (1) out of the house
 (2) as soon as we stepped
 (3) No error
 (4) It began to rain
855. It is not good to breed over past failure.
 (1) to breed over
 (2) It is not good
 (3) No error
 (4) past failure
856. Things in Nature die a temporary deaths only to appear again.
 (1) only to appear again
 (2) die a temporary death
 (3) Things in Nature
 (4) No error

857. The Ph.D. degree was confide on him in the convocation.
 (1) The Ph.D. degree
 (2) him in the convocation
 (3) was confide on
 (4) No error

Directions (858-862) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

858. After he was caught cheating he was disqualified to appear at the examination.

- (1) After he was caught cheating
 (2) he was disqualified
 (3) to appear at the examination
 (4) No error

859. She stopped singing as soon as the telephone rings from across the hall.

- (1) She stopped singing
 (2) as soon as the telephone
 (3) rings from across the hall
 (4) No error

860. The old curtains were torn and they flapped in the light breeze.

- (1) The old curtains were torn
 (2) and they flapped
 (3) in the light breeze
 (4) No error

861. I do not know who you consider to be the best dancer.

- (1) I do not know
 (2) who you consider
 (3) to be the best dancer
 (4) No error

862. So hoarse he was that he could not make the speech.

- (1) So hoarse he was
 (2) that he could not make
 (3) the speech (4) No error

Directions (863-865) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, 1st Sitting)

863. The kitchen need painting badly and I must get it done.

- (1) need painting badly
 (2) The kitchen
 (3) No error
 (4) and I must get it done

864. If I will play my best I can win any day against anybody.

- (1) against anybody
 (2) I can win any day
 (3) No error
 (4) If I will play my best

865. He finds fault at everything I do.

- (1) No error
 (2) at everything
 (3) I do
 (4) He finds fault

Directions (866-868) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, IIInd Sitting)

866. An idea was worth nothing if it has no champion.

- (1) No error
 (2) if it has no champion
 (3) An idea
 (4) is worth nothing

867. The camp beside ours has been built in 1966 by John's brother.

- (1) No error
 (2) by John's brother
 (3) The camp beside ours
 (4) was built in 1966

868. I have been waiting for you since two hours.

- (1) for you
 (2) No error
 (3) I have been waiting
 (4) since two hours

Directions (869-888) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>869. There be a long queue for entry into the exhibition ground.</p> <p>(1) for entry into
 (2) No error
 (3) There be a long queue
 (4) the exhibition ground.</p> <p>870. Until you are in the habit of putting off things you cannot ensure yourself of a good future.</p> <p>(1) No error
 (2) the habit of putting off things
 (3) you cannot ensure yourself of a good future.
 (4) Until you are in</p> <p>871. Let us vie to one another in doing good.</p> <p>(1) to one another
 (2) Let us vie
 (3) in doing good.
 (4) No error</p> <p>872. The article suggests that when a person is under unusual stress you should be especially careful to eat a well-balanced diet.</p> <p>(1) The article suggests that when a person is under unusual stress
 (2) you should be especially careful
 (3) to eat a well-balanced diet.
 (4) No error</p> <p>873. The results of the survey were fairly disappointing.</p> <p>(1) of the survey were
 (2) The results
 (3) fairly disappointing.
 (4) No error</p> <p>874. Some members of the committee were opposed to use the club members' money to redecorate the meeting hall.</p> <p>(1) the club members' money to redecorate the meeting hall.
 (2) No error
 (3) Some members of the committee
 (4) were opposed to use</p> <p>875. I forbid you not to go there again.</p> <p>(1) there again (2) No error
 (3) not to go (4) I forbid you</p> <p>876. We received much help from the neighbours.</p> <p>(1) We received
 (2) much help
 (3) No error
 (4) from the neighbours.</p> | <p>877. He looked upon me eye to eye for a few moments before he spoke.</p> <p>(1) before he spoke.
 (2) No error
 (3) eye to eye for a few moments
 (4) He looked upon me</p> <p>878. As per the invitation card Rahim marries with Sayra on 13th December, Monday.</p> <p>(1) As per the invitation card
 (2) No error
 (3) on 13th December, Monday.
 (4) Rahim marries with Sayra</p> <p>879. I was convinced that the only thing I wanted to do ever, is to write novels.</p> <p>(1) I was convinced that
 (2) No error
 (3) the only thing I wanted to do
 (4) ever, is to write novels.</p> <p>880. This book is different than that.</p> <p>(1) is different (2) This book
 (3) No error (4) than that</p> <p>881. Riches are uncertain things, and the fame that power give or is won by foul means is as short-lived as the dewdrop.</p> <p>(1) is as shortlived as the dewdrop.
 (2) that power give or is won by foul means
 (3) Riches are uncertain things, and the fame
 (4) No error</p> <p>882. The doctor asked his patient to regularly take his medicine.</p> <p>(1) asked his patient
 (2) to regularly take his medicine.
 (3) No error
 (4) The doctor</p> <p>883. Did you hear many news about the political situation while you were in that country ?</p> <p>(1) about the political situation while you were in that country ?
 (2) many news
 (3) Did you hear
 (4) No error</p> <p>884. I meant to repair the radio but hadn't time to do it today.</p> <p>(1) No error
 (2) to do it today.
 (3) I meant to repair the radio
 (4) but hadn't time</p> | <p>885. The heavy-weight fighter was knocking out in one punch.</p> <p>(1) The heavy-weight fighter
 (2) in one punch.
 (3) was knocking out
 (4) No error</p> <p>886. Thanks to an insight and persistence of the local doctor, hundreds of victims have been able to resume normal life.</p> <p>(1) No error
 (2) and persistence of the local doctor,
 (3) hundreds of victims have been able to resume normal life.
 (4) Thanks to an insight</p> <p>887. In twenty wrecks five lives were fortunately lost.</p> <p>(1) In twenty wrecks
 (2) five lives were
 (3) No error
 (4) fortunately lost.</p> <p>888. Do you think you could lend me good pair of gloves to wear to the wedding ?</p> <p>(1) Do you think you could lend me
 (2) to wear to the wedding ?
 (3) good pair of gloves
 (4) No error</p> <p>Directions (889–892) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is No error.</p> <p>(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IIInd Sitting)</p> <p>889. When the workers threatened to go on a strike, the mill owner declared a lay off on his mill.</p> <p>(1) declared a lay off on his mill.
 (2) When the workers threatened to
 (3) go on a strike, the mill owner
 (4) No error</p> <p>890. Iodine deficiency is an easy and inexpensive nutrient disorder to prevent.</p> <p>(1) Iodine deficiency
 (2) is an easy and inexpensive
 (3) nutrient disorder to prevent
 (4) No error</p> |
|--|---|---|

891. Whoever assumes his statement true is foolish

- (1) his statement true
- (2) No error
- (3) Whoever assumes
- (4) is foolish

892. The people gathered at the funeral to pay respect.

- (1) No error
- (2) The people gathered
- (3) at the funeral
- (4) to pay respect.

Directions (893–896) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

893. You must abide on (1)/ the terms of (2)/this government. (3)/ No error (4)

894. Electronic mail or E-mail (1)/ are a method of exchanging (2)/digital messages. (3)/ No error (4)

895. I will have (1)/ both the blue (2)/ or the black pen. (3)/ No error. (4)

896. My wife, having finish her work (1)/ rushed to meet me (2)/ at the event. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (897–900) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IIInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

897. She always fed (1)/ her childrens (2)/ before she fed her dog. (3)/ No error (4)

898. One must (1)/ obey one's (2)/ teachers. (3)/ No error (4)

899. Make what you write (1)/ and say more (2)/ absorbed and engrossing. (3)/ No error (4)

900. They came here in (1)/ the evening and begin making (2)/ further arrangements. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (901–904) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are

correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

901. She made the child to study hard.

- (1) study hard (2) No error
- (3) She made (4) the child

902. The promise was broken by him.

- (1) was broken (2) by him
- (3) The promise (4) No error

903. Rakesh finds the newspaper very dull.

- (1) very dull
- (2) Rakesh finds
- (3) No error
- (4) the newspaper

904. The door should be keep closed.

- (1) keep closed (2) No error
- (3) should be (4) The door

Directions (905–908) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IIInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

905. Scientist now hope that cloning can successfully be conducted in human beings in the near future.

- (1) No error
- (2) can successfully be conducted in
- (3) human beings in the near future
- (4) Scientist now hope that cloning

906. They had to put of the garden party because of the heavy rain.

- (1) They had to
- (2) put of the garden party
- (3) No error
- (4) because of the heavy rain.

907. When one takes great risks they must be prepared for great losses.

- (1) they must be prepared
- (2) When one takes great risks
- (3) for great losses.
- (4) No error

908. What delicious flavour these mangoes have !

- (1) have!

- (2) No error

- (3) flavour these mangoes

- (4) What delicious

Directions (909–912) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

909. We, in India can look forward to a comfortable and settle life in the twenty-first century.

- (1) to a comfortable and settle
- (2) life in the twenty-first century.
- (3) No error
- (4) We, in India can look forward

910. It is painful to saw that some youngsters are killing time without doing anything useful.

- (1) some youngsters are
- (2) killing time without doing anything useful.
- (3) No error
- (4) It is painful to saw that

911. One should have their teeth checked every six months.

- (1) their teeth checked
- (2) every six months.
- (3) No error
- (4) One should have

912. A honest person is upright in speech, thought and deed.

- (1) is upright
- (2) in speech, thought and deed.
- (3) No error
- (4) A honest person

Directions (913–922) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

913. You will not (1)/ succeed unless you (2)/ don't work hard. (3)/ No error (4)

914. He stated that (1)/he prefers (2)/ tea than coffee. (3)/ No error (4)

915. She has been (1)/ complaining about headache (2)/ from morning. (3) No error (4)
916. The children left (1)/ the playground (2)/ one after one. (3)/ No error (4)
917. I knew the town well (1)/ so I was able (2)/ to advice him where to go. (3) / No error (4)
918. He runs (1)/ more faster (2)/ than I. (3) / No error (4)
919. The fight for liberation (1)/ brings out the best and (2)/ a noblest quality in mankind. (3)/ No error (4)
920. The baby was (1)/ clinging with her (2)/ mother in fear. (3) / No error (4)
921. Not much (1)/ people realize (2)/ his sincerity. (3) / No error (4)
922. The government (1) / must provide facilities for the (2)/ upbringing of women. (3) / No error (4)
- Directions (923–932) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.
- (SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)
923. You will not (1)/ succeed unless you (2)/ don't work hard. (3) / No error (4)
924. He stated that (1)/ he prefers (2)/ tea than coffee. (3) / No error (4)
925. She has been (1)/ complaining about headache (2)/ from morning. (3) No error (4)
926. The children left (1)/ the playground (2)/ one after one. (3) / No error (4)
927. I knew the town well (1)/ so I was able (2)/ to advice him where to go. (3) / No error (4)
928. He runs (1)/ more faster (2)/ than I. (3) / No error (4)
929. The fight for liberation (1)/ brings out the best and (2)/ a noblest quality in mankind. (3) / No error (4)
930. The baby was (1)/ clinging with her (2)/ mother in fear. (3) / No error (4)
931. Not much (1)/ people realize (2)/ his sincerity. (3) / No error (4)

932. The government (1)/ must provide facilities for the (2)/ upbringing of women. (3) / No error (4)
- Directions (933-937) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.
- (SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 1st sitting TF No. 3148585)
933. He assured me that he will return in an hour.
- No error
 - that he will return
 - in an hour.
 - He assured me
934. The car that he is using these days is belonging to his employer.
- No error
 - these days is belonging
 - The car that he is using
 - to his employer.
935. Three years have elapsed since I had gone to visit my aunt in the city.
- No error
 - visit my aunt in the city.
 - since I had gone to
 - Three years have elapsed
936. I reached two hours before he had came.
- two hours before
 - No error
 - he had came.
 - I reached
937. He needs not have shouted at me that way.
- No error
 - not have shouted
 - He needs
 - at me that way.
- Directions (938 – 942) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.
- (SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 1Ind sitting)
938. Before we returned from swimming in the river near the

- camp, someone had stole our clothes, and we had to walk back with our towels around us.
- No error
 - and we had to walk back with our towels around us.
 - Before we returned from swimming in the river near the camp
 - someone had stole our clothes
939. He went to the doctor because he had not been feeling well since several weeks.
- He went to the doctor
 - since several weeks
 - because he had not been feeling well
 - No error
940. Had you participated in the drawing competition, you would have won the first prize.
- No error
 - in the drawing competition
 - Had you participated
 - you would have won the first prize
941. Long life is good if one be happy and has friends.
- and has friends.
 - if one be happy
 - No error
 - Long life is good
942. The thief did not know that there was a dog laying under the table.
- that there was a dog
 - laying under the table
 - No error
 - The thief did not know
- Direction (943) : In the following question, some part of the sentence has errors and some are correct. Find out of which part of the sentence has an error. If sentence is free from error choose to 'No error'.
- (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)
943. The scissors, which (1)/ are on the table, (2)/ belongs to Radha. (3) / No error (4)
- Directions (944) : In the following question, some part of the sentence has errors and some are correct. Find out of which part of a sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error choose 'No error'.
- (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)

944. My brother, along with his friends, have gone to watch a movie at the nearest cinema hall.

- (1) at the nearest cinema hall
- (2) My brother, along with his friends
- (3) have gone to watch a movie
- (4) No error

Directions (945-946) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error choose 'No error'

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 1st sitting)

945. The teachers, who I worked with, were very insensitive towards children's needs.

- (1) The teachers, who I worked with
- (2) were very insensitive
- (3) towards children's needs
- (4) No error

946. Bradbury, one of the most versatile writer ever lived, was a school dropout.

- (1) Bradbury, one of the most
- (2) versatile writer ever lived,
- (3) was a school dropout
- (4) No error

Directions (947) : In the following question, some part of the sentence has errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error choose 'No error'

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 1st sitting)

947. Each of the girls in my class sing well.

- (1) Each of the girls
- (2) sing well
- (3) in my class
- (4) No error

948. In the following question, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

I shake his hand when he arrived and when he left.

- (1) I shake his hand
- (2) when he arrived
- (3) and when he left
- (4) No error

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 1Ind sitting)

949. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

The old, grey horse that was standing beside the barn had a sad look in its eyes when it saw the shotgun that the farmer was carrying.

- (1) The old, grey horse that was standing
- (2) No error
- (3) had a sad look in its eyes when
- (4) shotgun that the farmer was carrying

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 1Ind sitting)

950. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error.

The young child singed a very sweet song for the audience.

- (1) The young child
- (2) singed
- (3) a very sweet song
- (4) for the audience

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 1Ind sitting)

951. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error.

Nowhere is the resulting confusion more evident except in campaign speeches made by different campaigners of the same party.

- (1) Nowhere is the resulting confusion
- (2) more evident
- (3) except in campaign speeches
- (4) made by different campaigners of the same party.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 1Ind sitting)

952. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error.

As I prefer coffee than tea my friends always take the trouble to get me a cup of coffee.

- (1) As I prefer
- (2) coffee than tea
- (3) my friends always take the trouble
- (4) to get me a cup of coffee.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 1Ind sitting)

953. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, 'No error'.

I always had a fancy towards big luxurious cars.

- (1) had a (2) fancy
- (3) towards big (4) No error

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 1Ind sitting)

954. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

I'd like a bike in commuting to work.

- (1) I'd like
- (2) a bike
- (3) in commuting to work
- (4) No error

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.06.2016 1st sitting)

955. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error choose No error.

I prefer apples more than oranges.

- (1) I prefer
- (2) apples more than
- (3) oranges
- (4) No error

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.06.2016 1st sitting)

956. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error choose No error.

My husband was work, so I went shopping.

- (1) My husband
- (2) was work
- (3) I went shopping
- (4) No error

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.06.2016)

957. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error choose No error.

The moon are full and the stars are out.

(1) The moon are full

(2) and the stars

(3) are out

(4) No error

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.06.2016)

958. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error choose No error.

The fire in the apartment building effected over 20 families.

(1) The fire in

(2) the apartment building

(3) effected over 20 families.

(4) No error

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.06.2016)

Directions (959) : In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the appropriate option. If the sentence is free from error, choose 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting)

959. She exercised discretion in investigating whether her husband eloped with his ex-girlfriend.

(1) discretion in

(2) investigating whether

(3) eloped with

(4) No error

Directions (960) : In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and choose the appropriate option. If the sentence is free from error, choose 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting)

960. The lawyer deduced from the existing evidences that the accused was involved in the heinous crime.

(1) in the heinous crime

(2) deduced from the

(3) accused was involved

(4) No error

Directions (961-962) : In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the appropriate option. If the sentence is free from error, choose 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting)

961. Neither the chips, which were cheaper, nor the pizza interested the kid.

(1) No error

(2) were cheaper

(3) nor the pizza

(4) the chips which

962. The travellers were pacified when to hear that the plane had landed on the runway much before the official announcement.

(1) landed on the runway

(2) much before the

(3) were pacified when

(4) No error

Directions (963) : In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the appropriate option. If the sentence is free from error, choose 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting)

963. Since my mother was angry so I did not utter a word.

(1) was angry so

(2) utter a word

(3) since my mother

(4) No error

Directions (964-973) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

964. Wise men follow nobel (1)/ ideas whereas fools (2)/ disregard them. (3)/ No error (4)

965. The navel officers (1)/ successfully fought the pirates (2)/ who had looted and plundered for many years. (3)/ No error (4)

966. He acted not (1)/as per my advice (2)/ but somebody else. (3)/ No error (4)

967. The chairs in the (1)/room are in a (2)/statedisarray. (3)/ No error (4)

968. Ashoka the Great was (1)/ regarded one of the greatest emperors (2)/ the world has ever produced. (3)/ No error (4)

969. Will you please (1)/ give me little milk (2)/ for my cat ? (3)/ No error (4)

970. The light bulbs (1)/ on the hall (2)/ need to be changed. (3)/ No error (4)

971. A recent survey indicates (1)/ that the number of drug addicts (2)/ grew day by day. (3)/ No error (4)

972. I want to exchange (1)/ my Maruti (2)/ from a Santro. (3)/ No error (4)

973. There were extensive (1)/ lawn in front (2)/ of the bungalow. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (974-976) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 27.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

974. Each of the girls (1)/ have come (2)/ with her books. (3)/ No error (4)

975. Me and my wife (1)/ were at home (2)/ last night. (3)/ No error (4)

976. Essay writing is an art (1)/ that requires many planning (2)/ on the part of the writer. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (977-981) : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Choose the part with the error. If there is No error, choose 'No error'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 27.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

977. He is (1)/ capable to do this work (2)/ within the stipulated period. (3)/ No error (4)

978. I used (1)/ a pair of trousers (2)/ for a week. (3)/ No error (4)

979. He has made a (1)/ mistake of (2)/ which I am certain. (3)/ No error (4)

980. Good heavens! (1)/ How was she (2)/ grown! (3)/ No error (4)

981. The weather (1)/ of the new place (2)/ did not suit Ravi. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (982–984) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 28.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

982. Each child (1)/ was given a (2)/ red beautiful balloon. (3)/ No error (4)

983. She has had the best medical facilities available (1)/ but she will not be cured (2)/ unless she does not have a strong desire to live. (3)/ No error (4)

984. As if aware of my condition (1)/ the infuriated bird suddenly doubled back on its course (2)/ and charged straight after me. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (985–987) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose "No error".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 29.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

985. He had already sent me message (1)/ that his arrival (2)/ was scheduled for Thursday. (3)/ No error (4)

986. Science and technology and (1)/ their fallouts do not (2)/ complete human culture. (3)/ No error (4)

987. The angry bird flap (1)/ her wings, flies a short (2)/ distance and returns. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (988–990) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error option

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

988. We must go (1) / and congratulate him for (2)/ his brilliant success. (3) / No error (4)

989. My brother (1) / along with his friends (2) / are going on a tour. (3) / No error (4)

990. You have prepared well (1) / for the examination (2) / isn't it ? (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (991–993) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

991. Here is something pretty (1)/ that you can (2)/ wear on the party. (3)/ No error (4)

992. He was for all (1)/ selling the car (2)/ and buying a bicycle. (3)/ No error (4)

993. Look at what (1)/ I am doing (2)/ and do like I do. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (994–996) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

994. Although I have never seen the girl before, (1)/I recognized her at once (2)/ from her photograph. (3)/No error (4)

995. There was a (1)/ comparison between (2)/ you and he. (3)/ No error (4)

996. He flowed into a rage (1)/ at the very (2)/ sight of that man. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (997–999) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

997. Sooner had he come (1)/ his colleagues (2)/ organised a get together. (3)/ No error (4)

998. I enjoyed during (1)/ my tenure (2)/ in Shimla. (3)/ No error (4)

999. The Government offered him (1)/ clerical job (2)/ but he turned it over. (3) / No error (4)

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

Directions (1000–1002) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1000. If you permit me to speak the truth (1)/ I shall state without hesitation (2)/ that you have done a mistake. (3)/ No error (4)

1001. I succeeded persuading him (1)/ to come with me (2)/ only after hours of argument. (3) / No error (4)

1002. Vermin (1)/ does much harm (2)/ to crops. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1003–1005) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1003. If the farmer got a washing machine (1)/ his wife can (2)/ do the laundry quickly. (3) / No error (4)

1004. They had often heard (1)/about the ship (2)/ they have to travel on. (3) / No error (4)

1005. He'd no sooner (1)/ seen one continent (2)/ when he saw another. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (1006–1008) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 02.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1006. Can I have (1)/a loaf of bread (2)/ and a jam jar? (3) / No error (4)

1007. Now that I am back at work, (1)/ I have beginning (2)/ to feel much better. (3) / No error (4)

1008. The artist, plainly a better critic (1)/ than painter, destroyed what (2)/ he made over for ten years. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (1009–1012) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1009. He ought not (1)/ have done such a (2)/ filthy thing. (3) / No error (4)

1010. The reason for (1)/ his failure is because (2)/ he did not work hard. (3)/ No error (4)
1011. I have reached (1)/ the office before (2)/ the rain started. (3)/ No error (4)
1012. A large (1)/ consignment of books (2)/ are expected. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1013–1015) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1013. The leader (1)/ with all his followers (2)/ are send to prison. (3)/ No error (4)
1014. Do you know (1)/ whom the (2)/ next speaker is? (3)/ No error (4)
1015. He is having an attack (1)/ of fever everyday (2)/ for the last few days. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1016–1018) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 03.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1016. According to scientists (1)/, there are a lot of (2)/ answers about it. (3)/ No error (4).
1017. They are coming (1)/ straight to (2)/ our direction. (3)/ No error (4).
1018. The building collapsed (1)/ at the afternoon (2)/ at about 4 O'clock. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (1019–1021) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 04.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1019. Considering the (1)/gravity of the problems (2)/an early reply has expected. (3)/No error (4)
1020. The Statesman has the (1)/ larger circulation (2)/of all English dailies. (3)/No error (4)
1021. I am very anxious (1)/to know how are you (2)/and mother are doing. (3)/No error (4)

Directions (1022 – 2024) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting)

1022. Why you (1)/copying your homework (2)/from someone else? (3)/No error (4)
1023. There is (1)/few time (2)/for preparation. (3) / No error (4)
1024. All my hope (1)/were duped (2)/ and I was plunged in deep sorrow. (3)/No error (4).

Directions (1025–1027) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 07.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1025. I always enjoy (1)/ to read (2)/ books. (3)/ No error (4)
1026. Variety (1)/ is (2)/ spice of life. (3) / No error (4)
1027. Neither of the scout leaders know (1)/ how to trap wild animals (2)/ or how to prepare them for mounting. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1028–1030) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error option.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 08.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1028. The job for drawing water (1)/ from the village well is usually (2)/ carried out by the women and young girls. (3)/ No error (4)

1029. I remember him as (1)/ someone who was a lot nicer (2)/ than circumstances warranted. (3) / No error (4)

1030. Several days passed before (1)/ Jeff worked over enough (2)/ courage to return to the house. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (1031–1033) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 09.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1031. Could she cite (1)/ any precedent in support (2)/ for her case? (3)/ No error (4)

1032. The General Manager of the industry has felt (1)/ that there is no use of (2)/ discussing about the problems with the labourers. (3) / No error (4)

1033. She enquired from the stranger (1)/who was he and (2)/ what he wanted from her. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (1034–1036) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 10.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1034. The doctor says that (1)/the patient will recover (2)/in few days. (3)/No error (4)
1035. I do not think that (1)/ I can cope up (2)/ with this problem. (3) / No error (4)

1036. The mother (1)/ yearns for (2)/ her only child. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (1037–1039) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 11.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1037. I will not (1)/stay here another minute (2)/if I can help it! (3) / No error (4)

1038. Roger dressed (1)/ in his best shirt, (2)/ silver tie and black jacket. (3) / No error (4)

1039. They are looking forward (1)/ to meet (2)/ their parents. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (1040–1059) : In each of the following questions, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, select No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

1040. Millions of Jews lost (1)/ their kith and kin (2)/ in Hitler concentration camps.(3) / No error (4)

1041. Mother-in-laws (1)/ are (2) / a nuisance.(3) / No error (4)

1042. Today people is ignorant (1)/ of the things that (2)/ are happening around them. (3) / No error (4)

1043. I think so (1)/ you have taken (2)/ the right decision. (3)/ No error (4)
1044. When Albert stayed at the African jungle (1)/he chose to put up with many inconveniences such as (2)/ wild animals and poisonous insects. (3)/ No error (4)
1045. I recall you telling me (1) / the story of the seven witches (2)/ but I cannot remember where or when.(3)/ No error (4)
1046. I was surprised (1)/ when the hostess smiled (2)/ as if she saw me before.(3)/ No error (4)
1047. Each one of his sisters (1) / were (2)/hardworking.(3)/ No error (4)
1048. His need for affection (1)/ stem from his (2)/father's long absence. (3)/ No error (4)
1049. Due to his negligence,(1)/ he failed (2)/ in the examination.(3)/ No error (4)
1050. Ramesh is smarter enough (1)/ to get selected for this post,(2)/ without any recommendations. (3)/ No error (4)
1051. Madhu lived in Mumbai (1)/ since 1970 to 1985, (2)/ but is now living in Chennai. (3)/ No error (4)
1052. It has been shown that (1)/ very high doses of vitamin C actually (2)/ causes cancer cells to grow. (3)/ No error (4).
1053. Excess energy intake from (1)/ food may fuel the (2)/ growth of several cancers. (3)/ No error (4)
1054. Mr. Gaurav Sharma (1)/ is coming (2)/ to dinner. (3) / No error (4)
1055. You have been working very hard (1)/ for the past two years.(2)/ isn't it? (3)/ No error (4)
1056. I visited my (1)/ grandpa and grandma's house (2)/ and found their missing. (3)/ No error (4)
1057. You should learn to adopt (1)/ yourself to (2)/ changing circumstances.(3)/ No error (4)
1058. He was smiling, (1)/ but his eyes retained (2)/ a look of solemnness.(3)/ No error (4)

1059. I shall go (1)/ by the (2)/ 3 O' clock's train. (3) / No error (4)
- Directions (1060–1079) : In each of the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.
1060. In my opinion (1)/ a pencil is always (2)/ more preferable to a pen. (3) / No error (4)
1061. The climate (1)/ of Mumbai (2)/ is better than Hyderabad. (3)/ No error (4)
1062. The best known leader (1)/ among them were (2)/ Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru. (3)/ No error (4)
1063. The burglar stole all the money (1)/ in the house but surprisingly missed (2)/ the jewelleries in the locker. (3)/ No error (4)
1064. Owing to the disturbing noise,(1)/ the speaker was forced (2)/ to adjourn the meetings. (3) / No error (4)
1065. No man can become a great (1)/ artist unless he (2)/ apply himself continually to his art. (3)/ No error (4)
1066. No one wants to drive to work anymore (1)/ because of traffic jams (2)/ at rush hour. (3)/ No error (4)
1067. As they climb (1)/ higher, the air (2)/ became cooler. (3) / No error (4)
1068. Rama has (1)/ no taste (2)/ in classical music. (3)/ No error (4)
1069. A unique feature of a mobile phone (1)/ is that it enables seamless telephone calls even (2)/ When the user are moving around wide areas. (3)/ No error (4)
1070. My father, (1)/ though old, (2)/ goes everywhere by foot. (3) No error (4)
1071. You better (1)/ consult a doctor (2)/ immediately. (3) / No error (4)
1072. Ann received the promotion instead of Susan (1)/ as Ann is senior than Susan in age (2)/ though Susan had worked there before Ann. (3) / No error (4)

1073. The officer has (1)/ given orders to his (2)/ soldiers yesterday. (3) / No error (4)
1074. When your in doubt (1)/ about your best friend's loyalty (2)/you can't help being disappointed. (3) / No error (4)
1075. Scarcely had he gone (1)/ than I remembered (2)/ his name. (3) / No error (4)
1076. Were I the president (1)/ I would award (2)/ you a title. (3) / No error (4)
1077. The patient died (1)/ despite he had received (2)/ the best medical help. (3) / No error (4)
1078. One of my friend (1)/ has gone (2)/ to Canada. (3) / No error (4)
1079. Florence Nightingale (1)/ was called (2)/ Lady with the lamp. (3) / No error (4)
- Directions (1080–1099) : Each of the following sentences has four parts marked P, Q, R and S. Choose the part of sentence with the error. If there is No error, select No error (S).
- (SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)
1080. (P) Foolishly Rama threw (Q) some water on the electric heater (R) when it catches fire and he got a shock. (S) No error
 (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S
1081. (P) The conference was (Q) attended (R) by more than one hundred delegates. (S) No error
 (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S
1082. (P) Jayesh loved his Guru immensely (Q) and gave him fullest loyalty, (R) yet he have his own independent way of thinking. (S) No error
 (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S
1083. (P) We have done everything (Q)that could be done (R) to avert the storm which is now coming on. (S) No error
 (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S
1084. (P) I was pretty sure that (Q) he would support me (R) for changing the age-old and static structure of our organization. (S) No error

- (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S

1085. (P) According to one survey (Q) only those forests which were (R) not under village management succumbed from fires recently. (S) No error

- (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S

1086. (P) While Mahendra was away (Q) on a long official tour (R) his office receive an important letter which was marked 'Urgent'. (S) No error

- (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S

1087. (P) The house (Q) is built in an (R) attractive manner. (S) No error

- (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S

1088. (P) Sakshi wrote essay (Q) so well that (R) her teacher was very pleased with her. (S) No error

- (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S

1089. (P) I told him (Q) the story (R) in details to make him understand it fully. (S) No error

- (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S

1090. (P) The report is candid in admitting (Q) that the investment by the Government (R) in health and family planning have eroded considerably. (S) No error

- (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S

1091. (P) The old man (Q) told his sons (R) that there was no such thing like luck. (S) No error

- (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S

1092. (P) We now look forward for (Q) some great achievements (R) which to some extent can restore the country's prestige once again. (S) No error

- (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S

1093. (P) No method of making other (Q) people agree to (R) your view point is as effective as this method. (S) No error

- (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S

1094. (P) Our school is making (Q) every possible effort (R) to provide the best facilities and personal attention for each child. (S) No error

- (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S

1095. (P) I did not like his (Q) comments on my paper (R) but I had no alternative as I had agreed to keep quiet. (S) No error

- (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S

1096. (P) Mahatma Gandhi did not solve (Q) all the future problems (R) but he did solve problems of his own age. (S) No error

- (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S

1097. (P) We will pack not only (Q) the material properly (R) but will also deliver it to your valued customers. (S) No error

- (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S

1098. (P) No country can long endure (Q) if its foundations (R) are not laid deep in the material prosperity. (S) No error

- (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S

1099. (P) This laboratory of physicists is (Q) not only equipped with (R) all state-of-the-arts instruments but also with outstanding physicists. (S) No error

- (1) P (2) Q
 (3) R (4) S

Directions (1100-1102) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 28.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

1100. The Statesman has (1)/the largest circulation of any (2)/ English dailies. (3)/No error (4)

1101. A period of six years (1)/ have elapsed (2)/ since I last saw her. (3)/ No error (4)

1102. For several years now (1)/ my newspaper agent has been spelling (2)/ my name in correctly. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1103-1105) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 29.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

1103. It took her a long time (1)/to get off (2)/the death of her husband.(3)/No error (4)

1104. It is best (1)/ to be silent (2)/ than to speak in anger. (3)/No error (4)

1105. His father is disgusted (1)/ against him for his(2)/addiction to drink.(3)/No error (4)

Directions (1106-1108) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1106. On being called, (1) / all of us (2) / entered into the room. (3)/ No error (4)

1107. I waited for you (1) / but you never (2) / turned up. (3) / No error (4)

1108. He learnt (1) / the alphabets (2)/ at the age of four. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (1109-1111) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1109. Beside, writing is my hobby, (1) / I had ideas for a couple of short stories (2)/ that needed further thought. (3)/ No error (4)

1110. He recommended (1)/ my case (2)/ with the supervisor (3) / No error (4)

1111. Her knowledge in English (1)/ gives her great advantage (2)/ over me. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (1112-1114) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error

and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1112. He was (1)/very kind enough (2)/ to invite me. (3) / No error (4).

1113. Police reports claim that (1) / substantial seizure of cocaine have been made (2) / in the last two months.(3) /No error (4).

1114. Every conceivable race and nationality (1) / had its shared of suffering (2)/in the world wars. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (1115-1117) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1115. The reason Janet came dressed (1) / as Lady Gaga was because she'd been told (2) / it was a costume party (3) / No error (4).

1116. The path to (1) / the famous church passes (2) / through a forest (3) / No error (4).

1117. A first European sailor (1) / who came to India (2) / was Vasco-da-Gama (3) / No error (4).

Directions (1118-1120) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1118. The trek is difficult (1)/ but it is far worth (2)/ the endeavour. (3)/ No error (4)

1119. What man can die (1)/ better than (2)/ serving his country? (3) / No error (4)

1120. The teacher prevented (1)/ the boys (2)/ to go there. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1121-1123) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding

to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1121. The book, being written (1)/ in simple language, is suitable for children (2)/as it contains many good advices. (3) / No error (4)

1122. You are the man (1)/ who have (2)/ spoiled it. (3) / No error (4)

1123. Everyday new inventions (1)/ is make (2)/ for the good of humanity. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (1124-1126) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1124. All works of (1)/ creative writing (2)/ have aesthetics appeal. (3)/ No error (4).

1125. I and my wife (1)/ were declared (2)/ the best couple at the party. (3) / No error (4).

1126. The author said during the press conference (1)/ that there were (2)/ two farther volumes to be published. (3) / No error (4).

Directions (1127-1129) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1127. He was not able to concentrate (1)/ because of the continual music (2)/ being played next door. (3) / No error (4)

1128. Still (1)/ waters (2)/ run deep. (3) / No error (4)

1129. The job is (1)/under the direct (2)/ of Mrs Jones. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (1130-1132) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1130. When the stranger saw me, (1)/ he seemed to recognise me (2)/ and asked me what was my name. (3) / No error (4)

1131. My lawn (1)/ which is overgrown (2)/ needs weeding (3) / No error (4)

1132. Every man in this world (1)/ wishes to live long (2)/ but nobody wanted to grow old. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (1133-1135) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1133. He told his friend (1)/ that he could not do that work (2)/ because it is not to his taste. (3) / No error (4)

1134. The tragedy of Julius Caesar (1)/ was written by William Shakespeare (2)/ about 1599. (3) / No error (4)

1135. The writer is (1)/ evidently enamoured at (2)/ the subject. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (1136-1138) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1136. He is jealous for (1)/ my success (2)/ and wants to destroy me. (3) / No error (4)

1137. The main purpose of the visit (1)/ is to develop a close relationship (2)/ among the two countries. (3) / No error (4)

1138. I left (1)/ no stone unturned (2)/ to achieve for my object. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (1139-1141) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1139. My friend's actual job (1)/ involves a lot (2)/ of administration. (3)/ No error (4)
 1140. The students refused (1)/ to accept responsibility (2)/ for their acts. (3)/ No error (4)
 1141. It is not possible for me (1)/ to give you the accurate date (2)/ of my departure yet. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1142-1143) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1142. Had I been (1)/ in my brother's position (2)/ I would have refused the offer. (3)/ No error (4)
 1143. His parents usually spent (1)/ their summer in Ooty (2)/ but this year they are spending it in Darjeeling. (3)/ No error (4)

1144. He lost heart (1)/ because he could not cope up with (2)/ the difficulties in life. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1145-1147) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1145. I have come (1)/ as soon as (2)/ the customers leave your shop. (3)/ No error (4)
 1146. I called (1)/ at his house yesterday (2)/ and have given him money. (3)/ No error (4)
 1147. The reason for (1)/ my absence is (2)/ due to ill health. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1148-1150) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1148. One (1)/ should keep (2)/ his word. (3)/ No error (4)

1149. If you turn the corner, (1)/ you will found a house (2)/ built of stone. (3)/ No error (4)
 1150. His appearance bears (1)/ a striking resemblance (2)/ to your cousin. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1151-1153) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1151. She does not listen to me (1)/ because she is (2)/ senior than me. (3)/ No error (4)
 1152. The man is (1)/ the most tallest (2)/ of the group. (3)/ No error (4)
 1153. The boy (1)/ which money (2)/ was lost felt sorry. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1154-1156) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1154. The King Juan Carlos of Spain (1)/ arrived in London today (2)/ for a three day visit. (3)/ No error (4)
 1155. Many people die (1)/ with cholera (2)/ every year. (3)/ No error (4)
 1156. I was (1)/ at loss (2)/ and did not know what to do. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1157-1159) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1157. Some of the richest (1)/ business magnate (2)/ live in Mumbai. (3)/ No error (4)
 1158. This is an urgent (1)/ matter which may admit (2)/ of few delays. (3)/ No error (4)

1159. Outside, the rain beats down (1)/ in floods and the sea gives forth (2)/ a sound like an alarm bells. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1160-1162) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1160. Computers give us (1)/ the easier access (2)/ to information. (3)/ No error (4)
 1161. I don't have (1)/ any money to (2)/ spend for luxuries. (3)/ No error (4)
 1162. I was first (1)/ to reach the school (2)/ today. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1163-1165) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1163. Too great a (1)/ variety of studies (2)/ distract the mind. (3)/ No error (4)
 1164. The severe cyclonic storm (1)/ has left behind (2)/ a trial of miser. (3)/ No error (4)
 1165. My sister has been (1)/ interested in medicine (2)/ ever since she was a child. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1166-1168) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and mark corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, mark the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

1166. My brother's (1)/ ability of acting (2)/ was recognized at a very young age. (3)/ No error (4)
 1167. I admit that (1)/ I have some doubts (2)/ about your honesty. (3)/ No error (4)

1168. They persisted (1)/ on their going (2)/ inspite of rain. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1169-1171) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the 'No error' option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.10.2016 (IInd sitting)

1169. Shahjahan was (1)/ an heir at (2)/ the Mughal throne., (3)/ No error (4)

1170. Even if he was (1)/ a God, (2)/ would not trust him. (3)/ No error (4)

1171. Indian women (1)/are good (2)/ in cooking. (3)/ No error (4)

1172. In the following question, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No error'.

I had invited (1)/ all my sister-in-laws (2)/ to my son's birthday party. (3)/ No error (4)

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

1173. In the following question, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No error'.

Due to me being new (1)/ to the city, I had (2)/ difficulty in finding a job. (3)/ No error (4)

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (1174-1175) : In the following questions, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No error'.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

1174. My younger sister (1)/is much smarter (2)/then me. (3)/No error (4)

1175. Those sort of people (1)/are always nice (2)/to you on your face. (3)/No error (4)

Directions (1176-1195) : In each of the following questions, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)

Exam. 12.01.2017)

1176. They will (1)/ leave the office at six and (2)/ reach at home by seven. (3)/ No error (4)

1177. The new lecturer (1)/ seems to be very popular with (2)/ most of the class. (3)/ No error (4)

1178. The museum's revolving doors (1)/ stopped the crooks (2)/ as they jam half way round. (3)/ No error (4)

1179. He had no (1)/ accuse for attacking (2)/ that old man. (3)/ No error (4)

1180. Mothers keep on (1)/ to encouraging their children (2)/ to study. (3)/ No error (4)

1181. Mohan wishes (1)/ he will be (2)/ richer. (3)/ No error (4)

1182. I am not familiar with (1)/ all the important places in this town (2)/ although I had been living here for two years. (3)/ No error (4)

1183. The receptionist gave us (1)/ much informations (2)/ which we needed. (3)/ No error (4)

1184. Everyday we hear about (1)/ senior citizens being robbed (2)/ and even kill in cold blood. (3)/ No error (4)

1185. Ravi Shankar's performance was given (1)/ a standing ovation by the (2)/ people who has come to hear him. (3)/ No error (4)

1186. People are wanting (1)/ to see the home team (2)/ win the game. (3)/ No error (4)

1187. He was elected (1)/ as chairman (2)/ of the college. (3)/ No error (4)

1188. Candidates present in the examination hall (1)/ should make use (2)/ with such opportunities. (3)/ No error (4)

1189. He said that it was the first time (1)/ that such a trick (2)/ is discovered.(3)/ No error (4)

1190. I saw his (1)/ unbelievably really quite (2)/ delightful cottage. (3)/ No error (4)

1191. I was shocked (1)/ to see how much my grand mother had aged (2)/ since the last time we visited her. (3)/ No error (4)

1192. My heart (1)/ is so full (2)/ for words. (3)/ No error (4)

1193. It is not (1)/ such a pretty place (2)/ that I had expected. (3)/ No error (4)

1194. The Management Committee (1)/ was divided (2)/ in their opinion. (3)/ No error (4)

1195. Speech was given (1)/ to man to (2)/ conseal his thoughts. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1196-1205) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error your answer is (4), i.e. 'No error'.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
Exam. 30.04.2017 (1st Sitting)

1196. While I was driving home, (1)/ I heard some shocking news (2)/ at the radio. (3)/ No error (4)

1197. The old man (1)/ is too weak (2)/ to walk. (3)/ No error (4)

1198. Everyone of us has to be (1)/ very vigilant to safeguard (2)/ our hardly won liberty. (3)/ No error (4)

1199. Yesterday, I met a man (1)/ who was blind (2)/ with the right eye. (3)/ No error (4)

1200. The two first chapters of the book (1)/are very interesting, (2)/the remaining ones are boring. (3)/No error (4)

1201. The manager is having his problems (1)/ but we have (2)/ ours as well. (3)/ No error (4)

1202. The large balloons (1)/ I bought for Christmas (2)/ is very nice. (3)/ No error (4)

1203. Every member of the committee (1)/ have been present (2)/at all the meetings. (3)/ No error (4)

1204. I will try to (1)/ tell to you (2)/ what you must do. (3)/ No error (4)

1205. I did not see (1)/ Meenu (2)/ since Monday. (3)/ No error (4)



IMPROVEMENT OF SENTENCES

Directions (1-10)—In these questions, a part of the sentence is given in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2 and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 1997)

1. On one occasion he persuaded me to accompany him on a shooting expedition he was planning.

- (1) has planned
- (2) had planned
- (3) planned
- (4) No improvement

2. We have no less than a thousand students in our College.

- (1) not less
- (2) no less
- (3) no fewer
- (4) No improvement

3. When she regained consciousness she was stretched **in** the ditch out, soaked to the skin.

- (1) out in the ditch stretched
- (2) on the ditch outstretched
- (3) outstretched in the ditch
- (4) No improvement

4. Too little is known by this time about possible side-effects of the drug.

- (1) presently
- (2) in the end
- (3) before hand
- (4) No improvement

5. If you want to save money you must get rid of shopping.

- (1) cut down on
- (2) get on with
- (3) put up with
- (4) No improvement

6. The loud and incessant chatter worries your father who is trying to concentrate.

- (1) aggravates
- (2) annoys
- (3) irritates
- (4) No improvement

7. Not only they went to see a film, but also had dinner out.

- (1) Not only did they go
- (2) They didn't go not only
- (3) They not only went
- (4) No improvement

8. Birds sit on the boughs of trees in my garden and with their sweet notes fill the air with music.

- (1) fill their sweet notes in the air
- (2) by their sweet notes fill the air
- (3) fill the air by their sweet notes
- (4) No improvement

9. India will enter the league of major developed nations as a space giant within a short time.

- (1) energy
- (2) force
- (3) power
- (4) No improvement

10. Many a man would welcome the opportunity.

- (1) Many man
- (2) A many man
- (3) Many a men
- (4) No improvement

Directions (11– 20) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2, and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case "no improvement" is needed, your answer is '4'.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 29.07.2001)

11. The greater the demand, higher the price.

- (1) high
- (2) the high
- (3) the higher
- (4) No improvement

12. I prefer to ride than to walk.

- (1) riding to walking
- (2) ride to walk
- (3) riding than walking
- (4) No improvement

13. The workers went on a strike asking for better pay and service condition

- (1) requesting
- (2) demanding
- (3) needing
- (4) No improvement

14. The newspaper provides more International News than domestic News.

- (1) National
- (2) alien
- (3) provincial
- (4) No improvement

15. The teacher was very angry at his student.

- (1) angry with
- (2) angry against
- (3) angry about
- (4) No improvement

16. He backed out of the agreement.

- (1) gave his full support
- (2) reconsidered the point
- (3) withdrew his support from
- (4) went through the back door

17. Man is the only animal who can talk.

- (1) which
- (2) whom
- (3) that
- (4) No improvement

18. He did not know the answer, I did not neither.

- (1) neither did I
- (2) either did I
- (3) neither have I
- (4) No improvement

19. When the owner offered tea, the peon denied it.

- (1) disliked
- (2) declined
- (3) disobeyed
- (4) No improvement

20. "Do you remember his phone number? I don't suspect so."

- (1) don't think
- (2) don't thing
- (3) may think
- (4) No improvement

Directions (21–30) : In these questions, a part of the sentence is given in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2 and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)

21. Please report to me when you return back from Delhi.

- (1) you have returned back from
- (2) you return from
- (3) you returned back from
- (4) No improvement

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>22. Ravi has been demanding a lot more marks, doesn't he ?
 (1) hasn't he ?
 (2) isn't he ?
 (3) isn't it ?
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>23. Exercise is benevolent to good health.
 (1) beneficial
 (2) beneficent
 (3) bounteous
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>24. He parked his vehicle under the shade of a tree.
 (1) on (2) in
 (3) beneath (4) No improvement</p> <p>25. In case if it rains, I shall not visit you.
 (1) If so (2) In case of
 (3) If/In case (4) No improvement</p> <p>26. TV sets have become costlier, thanks to the sudden rise in the prices of imported compounds.
 (1) tubes (2) components
 (3) things (4) No improvement</p> <p>27. Because the enemy had a reputation for engaging in sneak attacks we were frequently on the alert.
 (1) occasionally
 (2) inevitably
 (3) constantly
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>28. Less people came to watch cricket matches this year, so the gate receipts were lesser than last year.
 (1) Many (2) Fewer
 (3) Lot of (4) No improvement</p> <p>29. God has bestowed man unusual gifts.
 (1) bestowed with man
 (2) bestowed for man
 (3) bestowed on man
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>30. Many workers were being held hostages.
 (1) held to be hostages
 (2) held as hostages
 (3) held like hostages
 (4) No improvement</p> | <p>31. He told me that he was married four years.
 (1) over four years
 (2) four years ago
 (3) about four years
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>32. Chennai is by the way a cosmopolitan city.
 (1) by the by
 (2) by and large
 (3) on the large
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>33. For me, money is only the means to an end.
 (1) only means
 (2) only the mean
 (3) only a means
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>34. The bullet struck a wall and was diverted from its course.
 (1) twisted (2) reflected
 (3) deflected (4) No improvement</p> <p>35. You should not boasting of your achievements.
 (1) boast for (2) boast at
 (3) boast of (4) No improvement</p> <p>36. Kannan asked me to go round with them, but I didn't want.
 (1) don't want
 (2) don't want to
 (3) didn't want to
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>37. We eat that we may live.
 (1) might (2) shall
 (3) should (4) No improvement</p> <p>38. He had his breakfast, when we visited him.
 (1) He had taken his breakfast
 (2) He wished to have his breakfast
 (3) He avoided his breakfast
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>39. When the Inspector of Police said this, we knew whom he was eluding.
 (1) intending (2) referring to
 (3) hinting (4) No improvement</p> <p>40. The doctor reassured that the operation was a routine one.
 (1) is reassuring
 (2) reassured me
 (3) was reassuring
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (31-40) : In the following questions, part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2, and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is 4.</p> <p>(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)
 Exam. 16.11.2003)</p> |
|---|--|
- Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).
- (SSC Section Officer (Audit)
 Exam. 14.12.2003)
41. Let us go see her new house, shall we?
 (1) do we ? (2) don't we ?
 (3) do they ? (4) No improvement
42. It took a long time for him to realise, what was truth.
 (1) what is truth.
 (2) what was the truth.
 (3) what the truth was.
 (4) No improvement
43. My mother is worried about my father's health and also I.
 (1) I also (2) also me
 (3) so am I (4) also I am
44. Roads are wet, it must have rained last night.
 (1) must had
 (2) might have been
 (3) must have been
 (4) No improvement
45. He must know them in their most plausible form, isn't it ?
 (1) isn't he ? (2) mustn't he ?
 (3) can't he ? (4) No improvement
46. English opens the window upon the world's knowledge.
 (1) the English
 (2) the English language
 (3) the English land
 (4) No improvement
47. If one works hard, you have got the reward.
 (1) one gets
 (2) one has got
 (3) one will get
 (4) No improvement
48. The U.N.O. insists on better understanding between the countries of the world.
 (1) among the countries
 (2) with the countries
 (3) by the countries
 (4) No improvement
49. He doesn't smoke, nor I did.
 (1) nor I smoke
 (2) nor I do
 (3) nor do I
 (4) No improvement
50. His reasons can be good, is it not ?
 (1) can they ?
 (2) isn't he ?
 (3) can't they ?
 (4) No improvement

Directions (51 – 55) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Tex Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

51. If I am the P.M. I would ban all processions.

- (1) will be (2) were
- (3) am (4) No improvement

52. Mrs. Madhuri has great respect and unlimited faith in her Director.

- (1) respect and unlimited faith for
- (2) respect for and unlimited faith for
- (3) respect for and unlimited faith in
- (4) respect in and unlimited faith for

53. He is addicted to smoke.

- (1) addicted to smoking
- (2) used to smoke
- (3) addicted of smoking
- (4) addicted with smoking

54. Write down the address lest you may forget.

- (1) you may not forget
- (2) you cannot forget
- (3) you will forget
- (4) you should forget

55. We used to get up early in the morning, have breakfast and then went out to play.

- (1) go out to play
- (2) gone out to play
- (3) had gone out to play
- (4) played

Directions (56–60) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2 and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)

56. Can this machine be adopted in farm work.

- (1) by (2) into
- (3) for (4) No improvement

57. The driver was dazzled by the bright light of approaching car.

- (1) twinkled (2) flashed
- (3) glowed (4) No improvement

58. What does it matter most is the quality of the goods that we require.

- (1) What it matters more
- (2) What does it matter more
- (3) What matters most
- (4) No improvement

59. You called on me when I was not at home, don't you?

- (1) did you ? (2) didn't you ?
- (3) didn't I ? (4) No improvement

60. He paid the caretaker for his board and lodging.

- (1) room (2) furniture
- (3) boarding (4) No improvement

Directions (61–70) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2 and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

61. It's high time that you go home.

- (1) have gone (2) should go
- (3) went (4) No improvement

62. It is proposed to construct a bath for males 99-feet long.

- (1) a 99-feet long bath for males
- (2) a 99-feet long males bath
- (3) a males bath 99-feet long
- (4) No improvement

63. Corrupt officials have siphoned off more than five hundred crore rupees over the last decade from welfare funds.

- (1) away (2) up
- (3) in (4) No improvement

64. They are migratory workers from another country.

- (1) immigrant (2) itinerant
- (3) emigrant (4) No improvement

65. Neither I nor my friend live here.

- (1) neither I do nor does my friend
- (2) neither do I nor does my friend
- (3) neither I live nor does my friend
- (4) No improvement

66. He is the poorest of the two workers.

- (1) the poorer of
- (2) the poorest between
- (3) poorest of
- (4) No improvement

67. The help given to us was more adequate for our purpose.

- (1) much adequate
- (2) enough adequate
- (3) more than adequate
- (4) No improvement

68. Quite the most remarkable article we ever remember to have read.

- (1) ever remarkable article we remember to have read.
- (2) remarkable article we remember ever to have read.
- (3) remarkable ever article we remember to have read.
- (4) No improvement

69. You won't tell them what has happened, wouldn't you?

- (1) won't you ?
- (2) isn't it ?
- (3) will you ?
- (4) No improvement

70. She doesn't mind to be disturbed.

- (1) being disturbed
- (2) to being disturbed
- (3) being disturbing
- (4) No improvement

Directions (71–80) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

71. By this time tomorrow, I will reach my home.

- (1) will be reaching
- (2) shall have reached
- (3) can reach
- (4) No improvement

72. He was so afraid that his knees knocked one another.

- (1) one against
- (2) each other
- (3) both
- (4) No improvement

73. They only work when they have no money.

- (1) when they have no money, they only work
- (2) when they only work they have no money
- (3) they work only when they have no money.
- (4) No improvement.

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

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>(1) has run
 (2) was running
 (3) had run
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>75. He suddenly struck a note of discord in his otherwise harmonious presentation.
 (1) unhappiness
 (2) regret
 (3) anger
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>76. If I dyed my hair green, everybody will laugh at me.
 (1) would (2) did
 (3) may (4) No improvement</p> <p>77. The students often play truant, didn't they ?
 (1) can they ?
 (2) is indeed ?
 (3) don't they ?
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>78. He is adequately provided for the necessities of life.
 (1) by (2) to
 (3) with (4) No improvement</p> <p>79. The T.V. news is doctored by non-professionals and whetted by political higher-ups.
 (1) wetted (2) vetted
 (3) written (4) No improvement</p> <p>80. Will you type these letters now ?
 (1) Could (2) Can
 (3) Shall (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (81–85) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 11.12.2005)</p> <p>81. The traveller commanded of the peasant he would tell him the way to the nearest village.
 (1) exclaimed of the peasant if he would
 (2) enquired of the peasant if he could
 (3) replied of the peasant whether he will
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>82. As I was new to the place, I felt like a fish in water.
 (1) felt like a fish in the water.
 (2) felt like a fish with water.</p> | <p>(3) felt like a fish out of water.
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>83. The flood-affected people are looking forward with the visit of the Governor.
 (1) looking forward to
 (2) looking forward on
 (3) looking forward for
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>84. He is fond of saving money.
 (1) hoarding
 (2) not spending
 (3) spending carefully
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>85. He comes often to our house.
 (1) come often
 (2) often comes
 (3) often come
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (86–95) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is given in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2 and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required your answer is (4).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)</p> <p>86. Most of the participating members at the fair, which was organised by the students, were Mathematics teacher's.
 (1) Mathematic teachers
 (2) Mathematics teachers
 (3) Teacher in mathematics
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>87. Americans do not object my calling them by their first names.
 (1) my calling the
 (2) to my calling them
 (3) been called
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>88. The NYC building at New York City is as high as every other building in the United States of America.
 (1) high than every other building
 (2) as high as every other building
 (3) higher than any other one
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>89. But here again, there are allegations of indiscriminate reclamations and acquisition to the farmland by the Adanis.
 (1) reclamations and also acquisition by the farmland</p> | <p>(2) reclamation as well as acquisition of farmland
 (3) reclamation and acquisition of farmland
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>90. It is a three-years degree course.
 (1) an three-years degree course
 (2) a three-year degree course
 (3) a three years degree course
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>91. As soon as winter sets in, the number of tourists start increasing suddenly.
 (1) the number of tourists are increased
 (2) the amount of tourists start increasing
 (3) the number of tourists increases
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>92. Is respect really preferable than money ?
 (1) preferable to money ?
 (2) preferred, or money ?
 (3) preferable than money ?
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>93. His speech was marked by disagreement and scorn for his opponent's position.
 (1) is being marked with disagreement and scorn for his opponent's position.
 (2) was marked with disagreement and scorn for his opponent's position.
 (3) was marked by disagreement and scorn for this opponents positions.
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>94. Changu is as tall if not, taller than Chanchu.
 (1) as tall, if not, taller than
 (2) as tall as, if not taller to
 (3) as tall as, if not taller than
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>95. The bigger dilemma facing these mega stores is how to retain customers after the novelty wear thin.
 (1) wears thin.
 (2) cools down.
 (3) wears off.
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (96 – 100) : In the following questions, a part of sentence is printed in bold. Alternatives to the bold part, which may improve the sen-</p> |
|--|---|---|

tence, are given at (1), (2), and (3). Choose the appropriate alternative. In case no improvement is needed, mark (4) as your answer.

(SSC Tax Assistant (IncomeTax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

96. She has slept for eight hours last night.

- (1) slept
- (2) had slept
- (3) has been sleeping
- (4) No improvement

97. I have seen the film and she also has .

- (1) has also (2) has too
- (3) too has (4) No improvement

98. He is in want of a reliable servant.

- (1) refused (2) needs
- (3) declined (4) No improvement

99. He was rejected because he was too young.

- (1) so (2) hence
- (3) though (4) No improvement

100. I hope that I shall get a First Class.

- (1) I feel that
- (2) I hope
- (3) I am doing
- (4) No improvement

Directions (101-110) : In the following questions, part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006)

101. While crossing the road, a snake was seen.

- (1) a snake was moving.
- (2) he saw a snake.
- (3) a snake was observed.
- (4) No improvement.

102. If you have studied hard, you would have got a first class.

- (1) If you studied hard.
- (2) If you had studied hard.
- (3) If you would study hard.
- (4) No improvement.

103. The new Sultan has been able to bear up all opposition.

- (1) bear off
- (2) bear down
- (3) bear out
- (4) No improvement.

104. The watchman was on alert all night.

- (1) was on the alert
- (2) was off the alert
- (3) was alert
- (4) No improvement.

105. Rice is to the Japanese while potatoes are to many Europeans

- (1) which (2) that
- (3) what (4) No improvement.

106. It's a long time since you didn't come to see me.

- (1) came to (2) came not
- (3) come to (4) No improvement.

107. He comes here often, don't he?

- (1) is he?
- (2) does he?
- (3) doesn't he?
- (4) No improvement.

108. She did not like the movie, nor I did.

- (1) nor did I.
- (2) nor I liked it.
- (3) nor I like it.
- (4) No improvement.

109. The Victorian Era noted the end of human dependence on religion.

- (1) marked (2) showed
- (3) indicated (4) No improvement.

110. The enemy, beaten at every point, fled from the field.

- (1) having been beaten
- (2) was beaten
- (3) to be beaten
- (4) No improvement

Directions (111 – 120) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)

Exam. 10.12.2006)

111. She teaches us grammar, isn't it ?

- (1) isn't she ?
- (2) doesn't she ?
- (3) doesn't it ?
- (4) No improvement

112. The struggle for independence is gaining movement every day.

- (1) motion
- (2) movement
- (3) momentum
- (4) No improvement

113. She is quite without affection and has no false pride.

- (1) admiration
- (2) affliction
- (3) affection
- (4) No improvement

114. I complimented Raju for his promotion.

- (1) with (2) on
- (3) about (4) no improvement

115. The food tastes deliciously.

- (1) delicacy (2) delicious
- (3) badly (4) No improvement

116. I have seen much of the plays of Shakespeare acted.

- (1) a few (2) many
- (3) most (4) No improvement

117. I have bought this house in 1970 for Rs. two lakhs.

- (1) had bought
- (2) bought
- (3) have been bought
- (4) No improvement

118. The child died from jaundice.

- (1) with (2) of
- (3) by (4) No improvement

119. I will phone you after I shall arrive.

- (1) after I shall have arrived
- (2) after I arrive
- (3) after I arrived
- (4) No improvement

120. It's high time you come to a decision.

- (1) came
- (2) had come
- (3) have come
- (4) No improvement

Directions (121-125) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1) , (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 24.06.2007)

121. Can this machine be adopted in farm work.

- (1) by (2) into
- (3) for (4) No improvement

122. The driver was dazzled by the bright light of approaching car.

- (1) twinkled (2) flashed
- (3) glowed (4) No improvement

123. What does it matter most is the quality of the goods that we require.

- (1) What it matters more
- (2) What does it matter more
- (3) What matters most
- (4) No improvement

124. You called on me when I was not at home, don't you ?

- (1) did you ? (2) didn't you ?
- (3) didn't I ? (4) No improvement

125. He paid the caretaker for his board and lodging.

- (1) Room (2) Furniture

- (3) Boarding (4) No improvement

Directions (126-135): In the following questions a part of the sentence is given in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)

Exam. 30.09.2007

126. I had my ears bored, so I could wear my diamond ear-rings.

- (1) holed (2) pricked

- (3) pierced (4) No improvement

127. It is interesting to correspond the history of the 19th century with its literature.

- (1) corroborate

- (2) correlate

- (3) command

- (4) No improvement

128. Didn't Mr. Sharma come to the office yet ?

- (1) Hadn't (2) Hasn't

- (3) Isn't (4) No improvement

129. He can't read this, nor can I.

- (1) no, I never can

- (2) no, I can't

- (3) no, I don't

- (4) No improvement

130. I bought four dozen mangoes.

- (1) dozens of mango

- (2) dozens of mangoes

- (3) dozens mangoes

- (4) No improvement

131. The master was good at using pleasant names for unpleasant things in order to hoodwink the labourers.

- (1) euphemisms

- (2) euphoria

- (3) pleasantries

- (4) No improvement

132. They had to put off until later the open-air performance because of heavy rain.

- (1) postpone (2) delay

- (3) adjourn (4) No improvement

133. Dozens of phrases can be offered to describe style but perhaps the best one is : "Style - it is the man."

- (1) but the best one is : "Style - it is the man."

(2) but perhaps the best one is : "Style is the man."

(3) but the best one is : "Style is the man."

(4) No improvement

134. They have bought a new car, isn't it ?

- (1) haven't they ?

- (2) don't they ?

- (3) have they ?

- (4) No improvement

135. Only a few persons can stand on entreaties.

- (1) against (2) with

- (3) in (4) No improvement

Directions (136-140) : In the following questions, a sentence is given which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (1), (2) and (3) below which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

136. I sent him a letter to return the car by registered post.

(1) I sent him a letter by registered post asking him to return the car.

(2) I sent by registered post him a letter to return the car.

(3) I sent him a letter by registered post to return the car.

(4) No improvement

137. Covered with grease, the water did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.

(1) As he was covered with grease, the water did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.

(2) As it was covered with grease, the water did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.

(3) As it was covered with water, the grease did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.

(4) No improvement

138. The old woman gave her dog biscuits.

(1) The old woman gave biscuits to her dog.

(2) The old woman was given biscuits by her dog.

(3) She gave the old woman dog biscuits.

(4) No improvement

139. They take their children for a drive in the charming countryside around Bangalore always.

(1) They take their children for a drive always in the charming countryside around Bangalore.

(2) They take their children always for a drive in the charming countryside around Bangalore.

(3) They always take their children for a drive in the charming countryside around Bangalore.

(4) No improvement

140. To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your nose until it drops down into your throat.

(1) To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your nose until the drug drops down into your throat.

(2) To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your throat until it drops down into your nose.

(3) To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your nose until your throat drops down into it.

(4) No improvement

Directions (141-150) : In following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)

Exam. 06.01.2008)

141. He declined all the allegations against him.

- (1) spurned (2) refused

- (3) refuted (4) No improvement

142. It is time we leave.

- (1) left

- (2) have to leave

- (3) would leave

- (4) No improvement

143. We spent an hour discussing about his character.

- (1) his character

- (2) on his character

- (3) upon his character

- (4) No Improvement

144. After the letter reached me, I shall know the result.

- (1) After the letter reaches

- (2) After the letter will reach

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>(3) After the letter has reached
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>145. I have returned the library books yesterday.
 (1) had returned
 (2) have had returned
 (3) returned
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>146. How long are you working here ?
 (1) have you been working here ?
 (2) you are working here ?
 (3) were you working ?
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>147. The officer asked his secretary to remember him about the meeting.
 (1) recall (2) remind
 (3) recollect (4) No improvement</p> <p>148. I acquainted him about the facts of the case.
 (1) with (2) on
 (3) to (4) No improvement</p> <p>149. He denied to be party to the deal.
 (1) refused
 (2) disagreed
 (3) rejected
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>150. It is necessary to consider separately these problems, is indeed ?
 (1) is that it? (2) isn't it?
 (3) are they? (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (151–160) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2 and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is '4'.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 30.10.2008)</p> <p>151. He was weary of failure, didn't he ?
 (1) isn't he?
 (2) wasn't he?
 (3) doesn't he?
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>152. What you have been doing in the workshop since last month ?
 (1) have you done
 (2) you have done
 (3) have you been doing
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>153. Keats says the idea very well in his poems.
 (1) speaks (2) describes
 (3) expresses (4) No improvement</p> <p>154. The enemy soldiers went back hastily.
 (1) returned
 (2) retreated</p> | <p>(3) retrenched
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>155. No sooner had the teacher entered the room and the boys rushed to their seats.
 (1) when (2) than
 (3) but (4) No improvement</p> <p>156. We have already disposed our old house.
 (1) disposed off
 (2) disposed out
 (3) disposed of
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>157. We can buy anything in this shop, can we ?
 (1) isn't it?
 (2) can't we?
 (3) don't we?
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>158. If I had followed your advice, I would not regret today.
 (1) will not regret
 (2) had not regretted
 (3) would not have regretted
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>159. Somebody must be made to answer for the securities scam.
 (1) to (2) after
 (3) upon (4) No improvement</p> <p>160. Corruption is the most serious problem in India.
 (1) the more serious
 (2) the seriouster
 (3) serious
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (161–165) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3), which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is '4'.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)</p> <p>161. In the desert, the sun is the master, all else resigns before its merciless rays.
 (1) collapses (2) falls
 (3) retires (4) No improvement</p> <p>162. I intend to learn French next year.
 (1) learning (2) learn
 (3) have learnt
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>163. The police needed him for armed robbery.
 (1) liked (2) was after
 (3) were looking to
 (4) No improvement</p> | <p>164. There is no more room for you in this compartment.
 (1) no seat
 (2) no more space
 (3) no more accommodation
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>165. It is easy to see why cities grew on the river banks.
 (1) along the river banks
 (2) in the river banks
 (3) upon the river banks
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (166–170) : In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)</p> <p>166. The only way to solve the racial problem is by education
 (1) because of
 (2) thanks to
 (3) on account of
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>167. He may be poor now but he appears to be rich.
 (1) to seem rich
 (2) rich to be
 (3) to have been rich
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>168. The suspected couple was taken away from the airport through a side entrance to the police station for interrogation.
 (1) whisked (2) rushed
 (3) guided (4) No improvement</p> <p>169. She left the room feeling contrite.
 (1) sorry for what she had done
 (2) rather ill
 (3) extremely irritated
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>170. The transport workers have organised a strike asking for more salary.
 (1) demanding
 (2) begging
 (3) requesting
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (171–175) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(First Sitting)</p> |
|--|--|--|

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>171. Obviously he isn't cut up to be a good teacher.
 (1) cut out (2) cut in
 (3) cut for (4) No improvement</p> <p>172. Power got with money is the most craved for today.
 (1) sought after
 (2) wished for
 (3) welcomed for
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>173. The brown shirt wants washing.
 (1) has to wash
 (2) is in need of a wash
 (3) requires a wash
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>174. You are asked to copy this letter word by word.
 (1) word for word
 (2) word with word
 (3) word to word
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>175. The weak man is a slave to his sensuous pleasures.
 (1) sensory (2) sensual
 (3) secondary (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (176–180) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting))</p> <p>176. To get into the building I'll disguise as a reporter.
 (1) disguise to be
 (2) disguise as one
 (3) disguise myself
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>177. He denied that he had not forged my signature.
 (1) would not forge
 (2) had forged
 (3) did not forge
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>178. If I had played well, I would have won the match.
 (1) I played well
 (2) I play well
 (3) I am playing will
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>179. Since the records are missing, the possibility of paying more than one compensation for the same piece of land cannot be ruled aside.
 (1) out (2) off
 (3) away (4) No improvement</p> | <p>180. A callous system generates nothing but a misanthrope.
 (1) develops (2) induces
 (3) produces
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (181–185) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010)</p> <p>181. Who you said was coming to see me this morning ?
 (1) you did say
 (2) did you say
 (3) did you say that
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>182. He is not only known for his wealth but also for his learning.
 (1) not only known for his learning
 (2) only known for his wealth
 (3) known not only for his wealth
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>183. Owing to the close affinity of the architect and the builder, the project was completed ahead of schedule.
 (1) termination
 (2) cooperation
 (3) collaboration
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>184. The servant was disturbed as her son was now out of sight due to bad company.
 (1) out of bounds
 (2) out of control
 (3) out of reach
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>185. Whenever I doubt about the meaning of a word, I look up my dictionary.
 (1) Whenever I have a doubt
 (2) Whenever I am in doubt
 (3) The moment I doubt
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (186–190) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010)</p> <p>186. He behaves like coward.
 (1) cowardly
 (2) in a cowardly manner
 (3) as if he was a coward
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>187. Neither of them went to the cinema.
 (1) Both of them did not go
 (2) Both did not go
 (3) Neither went
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>188. I used to have very thick hair.
 (1) use to have
 (2) used to having
 (3) used to had
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>189. They reached at Calcutta on Monday last.
 (1) reached to Calcutta
 (2) reached on Calcutta
 (3) reached Calcutta
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>190. I did not saw my cousin in Madras.
 (1) not seen
 (2) did not see
 (3) did not seen
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (191–195) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 12.09.2010)</p> <p>191. Several disciples follow the footsteps of their guru.
 (1) follow in
 (2) follow on
 (3) are following
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>192. I did not see him since he wrote last.
 (1) I could not see him
 (2) I shall not see him
 (3) I have not seen him
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>193. Who will provide relief to the poor in this country ?
 (1) money (2) succour
 (3) shelter (4) No improvement</p> |
|---|---|

194. Most of the non-Western countries have been subject either to total colonial rule or varying degrees of economic control and their native population has either been destroyed or Westernised.

- (1) has been subject to either
- (2) either have been subject to
- (3) have been either subjected to
- (4) No improvement

195. Strenuous as it was, they went on with their task.

- (1) since it was
- (2) because it was
- (3) although it was
- (4) No improvement

Directions (196–200) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 12.12.2010

196. The strong breeze blew his hat away.

- (1) The strong air
- (2) The strong breath
- (3) The strong wind
- (4) No improvement

197. The Japanese are hardly working people.

- (1) a hard working people
- (2) a hardly working people
- (3) hard working people
- (4) No improvement

198. The monkey was seated at the foot of a tree.

- (1) bottom (2) end
- (3) root (4) No improvement

199. My father lives on Delhi.

- (1) in Delhi
- (2) at Delhi
- (3) inside Delhi
- (4) No improvement

200. He will come instantaneously.

- (1) just now (2) presently
- (3) instantly (4) No improvement

Directions (201–205) : In questions, a sentence or bold part thereof is given which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (1), (2) and (3) below, which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011
(First Sitting)

201. The man whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler.

- (1) The man whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved a swindler.
- (2) The man who I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler.
- (3) The man to whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler,
- (4) No improvement

202. No sooner had the dividend been declared, the notices were sent out.

- (1) The company had hardly declared the dividend till the notices were sent for mailing.
- (2) They had no sooner declared the dividend then the notices were sent out.
- (3) Hardly had the dividend been declared when the notices were sent out.
- (4) No improvement

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

- (1) Riding upon the tiger, the horse jumped at him.
- (2) The tiger jumped at him while he was riding upon his horse.
- (3) The tiger rode at him while he was jumping upon his horse.
- (4) No improvement

204. I, in black and white must have your terms down.

- (1) I must have in black and white your terms down.
- (2) I must have your terms in black and white down.
- (3) I must have your terms down, in black and white.
- (4) No improvement

205. When we came out of the restaurant it was half past eleven.

- (1) When we had come out of the restaurant
- (2) After we came out of the restaurant
- (3) When we have come out of the restaurant
- (4) No improvement

Directions (206–210) : In the following questions, a sentence is given which/a part of which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (1), (2) and (3) which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

206. What do you for go to school ?

- (1) For what do you go to school?
- (2) What do you go for to school?
- (3) What do you go to school for?
- (4) No improvement

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

- (1) He pleased the directors in good time and this completed his report.
- (2) He completed his report in good time and this pleased the directors.
- (3) He pleased the directors and completed his report and this in good time.
- (4) No improvement

208. The courtiers used to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was all day long.

- (1) The courtiers all day long used to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was.
- (2) The courtiers used all day long to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was.
- (3) The courtiers used to tell the King all day long how efficient an administrator he was.
- (4) No improvement

209. Every Saturday I go out for shopping.

- (1) for shops.
- (2) to shopping
- (3) for shop
- (4) No improvement

210. We had a grand party and we enjoyed very much.

- (1) We had a grand party and enjoyed very much.
- (2) We had a grand party to enjoy very much.
- (3) We had a grand party and we enjoyed ourselves very much.
- (4) No improvement

Directions (211–215) : In the following questions, a sentence or bold part thereof is given which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (1), (2) and (3) below, which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (First Sitting)

211. He has for good left India.

- (1) He has left for good India.
- (2) He has left India for good.
- (3) Good he has left India.
- (4) No improvement

212. We are credibly informed that the murderer has given himself up.

- (1) We are informed that the murderer has credibly given himself up.
- (2) We are informed that the murderer has given credibly himself up.
- (3) We are informed that credibly the murderer has given up himself.
- (4) No improvement

213. We generally select one of the most intelligent student of the school for this award.

- (1) one of the most intelligent students of the school
- (2) one of the intelligent most students of the school
- (3) one of the intelligent most student of the school
- (4) No improvement

214. My friend lives in a nearby street whose name I have forgotten.

- (1) the name of which
- (2) which name
- (3) of which name
- (4) No improvement

215. He both won a medal and a scholarship.

- (1) He won a medal and a scholarship both.
- (2) Both he won a medal and a scholarship.
- (3) He won both a medal and a scholarship.
- (4) No improvement

Directions (216 – 220) : In the following questions, a sentence in bold part thereof is given which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (1), (2) and (3) below, which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

216. A taller Sikh rushed forward than any of his comrades.

- (1) A Sikh, taller than any of his comrades, rushed forward
- (2) A Sikh rushed forward taller than any of his comrades
- (3) A Sikh rushed forward than any of his comrades taller
- (4) No improvement

217. An author in the reign of Queen Anne who was famous lived in a cottage.

- (1) An author in the reign, who was famous, of Queen Anne lived in a cottage
- (2) In the reign of Queen Anne, an author lived in a cottage, who was famous
- (3) An author who was famous in the reign of Queen Anne, lived in a cottage
- (4) No improvement

218. In the absence of your support, he would have lost the election.

- (1) Lacking your support, he would have lost the election
- (2) But for your support, he would have lost the election
- (3) He would have lost the election if you had not supported him.
- (4) No improvement

219. My uncle is enough rich to buy a car.

- (1) My uncle is rich enough to buy a car
- (2) My uncle is richer enough to by a car
- (3) My uncle is enough richer to buy a car
- (4) No improvement

220. Walking along the road, an old man ran over the lorry.

- (1) Walking along the road, an old man ran behind the lorry
- (2) Running along the road, the lorry ran over an old man
- (3) The lorry ran over an old man walking along the road
- (4) No improvement

Directions (221–225) : In the following questions, a sentence is given, the bold part of which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (1), (2) and (3) below which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011

221. With these extra people you can work easily with this job.

- (1) deal (2) improve
- (3) cope (4) No improvement

222. I visited my aunt just before a week.

- (1) a week before
- (2) a week earlier
- (3) a week ago
- (4) No improvement

223. Foreigners often come across with serious difficulties in studying English.

- (1) have to come across with
- (2) come cross with
- (3) come across
- (4) No improvement

224. He work hard will succeed.

- (1) who will work hard
- (2) who will be working hard
- (3) who works hard
- (4) No improvement

225. It is high time you started revising your lessons.

- (1) start (2) had started
- (3) will start (4) No improvement

Directions (226–230) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 22.01.2012)

226. Officials were asked to examine the likelihood of providing banking facilities in the area.

- (1) probability
- (2) possibility
- (3) profit
- (4) No improvement

227. The shortage of fuel has obstructed interstate transportation.

- (1) facilitated
- (2) hampered
- (3) burdened
- (4) No improvement

228. Being a rainy day, we had to abandon the match.

- (1) Having been a rainy day
- (2) It being a rainy day
- (3) It been a rainy day
- (4) No improvement

229. Rahul gave me an old scissor.

- (1) an old scissors
- (2) a pair of old scissors
- (3) a pair of old scissor
- (4) No improvement

230. The teacher was angry with Paul as he had not done the homework.

- (1) at (2) on
- (3) from (4) No improvement

Directions (231–235) : In the following questions, part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4)

(FCI Assistant Grade-III)

Exam. 05.02.2012 (1st Sitting)

231. A pair of shoes have been purchased by me.

- (1) has been
- (2) has being
- (3) would been
- (4) No improvement

232. When I shall go to Agra, I shall visit the Taj Mahal.

- (1) have gone
- (2) shall travel
- (3) go
- (4) No improvement

233. You must apologise with him for this.

- (1) to (2) of
- (3) for (4) No improvement

234. Since he worked hard he failed to secure good grades.

- (1) As (2) When
- (3) Though (4) No improvement

235. The minister agreed will answer questions on television.

- (1) to answer
- (2) for answering
- (3) with answering
- (4) No improvement

Directions (236–240) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(FCI Assistant Grade-III)

Exam. 05.02.2012 (IIInd Sitting)

236. Your answer book will be answered with the help of a computer.

- (1) judged (2) tested
- (3) evaluated (4) seen

237. In the hot afternoon after a long walk, I rested under the shadow of a tree.

- (1) shelter (2) shade
- (3) cool (4) No improvement

238. He throwed it out of the window.

- (1) threw (2) throw
- (3) thrown (4) No improvement

239. Marconi assembled the radio.

- (1) discovered
- (2) made
- (3) invented
- (4) No improvement

240. He showed great kind to his friend.

- (1) kindness
- (2) kind heart
- (3) kind hearted
- (4) No improvement

Directions (241 –245) : In the following questions, apart of the sentences is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3), which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 31.08.2008)

241. He was released from the hospital yesterday

- (1) let out
- (2) discharged
- (3) dismissed
- (4) No improvement

242. The colours softened as the sun went down.

- (1) brightened
- (2) deepened
- (3) mellowed
- (4) No improvement

243. The new manager is soft – spoken and is considerable to all.

- (1) conceited
- (2) considerate
- (3) constricted
- (4) No improvement

244. He hanged his portrait in the main hall.

- (1) hang
- (2) hung
- (3) had hanged
- (4) No improvement

245. We were unable to call on you because of the rains.

- (1) help (2) invite
- (3) visit (4) No improvement

Directions (246–250) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 02.08.2009)

246. Both the mother-in-laws welcomed the newly weds with garlands of flowers.

- (1) mothers-in-laws
- (2) mother-in-law
- (3) mothers-in-law
- (4) No improvement

247. The workers looked run down.

- (1) happy (2) relaxed
- (3) exhausted (4) No improvement

248. The relatives comforted the old man whose wife had died.

- (1) sympathized with
- (2) pitied
- (3) consoled
- (4) No improvement

249. They obtained the top-secret information by wrong means.

- (1) clever (2) fraudulent
- (3) bad (4) No improvement

250. His speech was broadcasted over the radio last Thursday.

- (1) was broadcast
- (2) had been broadcast
- (3) has been broadcast
- (4) No improvement

Directions (251–255) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at 1, 2 and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Stenographer

(Grade'C' & 'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)

251. The problems of traffic crowding will not disappear soon.

- (1) congestion
- (2) concentration
- (3) intensification
- (4) No improvement

252. Like for example, a post office can have a customer care centre.

- (1) For example
- (2) Like example
- (3) For an example
- (4) No improvement

253. His brother never has and never will be dependable.

- (1) never had
- (2) never has been
- (3) was never being
- (4) No improvement

254. It is important not to worry.

- (1) to don't worry
- (2) to not worry
- (3) don't worry
- (4) No improvement

255. The work you have submitted is not to the mark.

- (1) as the (2) from the
- (3) upto the (4) No improvement

Directions (256-260) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose correct alternative. In case no improvement needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 27.11.2010)

256. She **had** read Oliver Twist when she had been fourteen years old.

- (1) had become
- (2) has become
- (3) was
- (4) No improvement

257. Children **like** to eat sweets, isn't it ?

- (1) do they?
- (2) is it?
- (3) don't they ?
- (4) No improvement

258. He took **disadvantage** of the situation and cheated many people.

- (1) chance
- (2) advantage
- (3) disapproval
- (4) No improvement

259. He was so afraid that his knees knocked one another.

- (1) one against
- (2) each other
- (3) both
- (4) No improvement

260. All the candidates will give a test on Friday.

- (1) appear (2) take
- (3) accept (4) No improvement

Directions (261-265) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 28.11.2010)

261. Did there **bus** come on time ?

- (1) their's (2) theirs
- (3) their (4) No improvement

262. Mayank was working overtime for the last two weeks.

- (1) is working
- (2) is being working
- (3) has been working
- (4) No improvement

263. Every morning I **get up** at 4 O'clock, but today I get up at 7 O'clock.

- (1) got up
- (2) was getting up
- (3) am geeting up
- (4) No improvement

264. Most children are **liking** ice - cream.

- (1) likes
- (2) like
- (3) were liking
- (4) No improvement

265. Supposing **if he comes**, what should I do ?

- (1) If he comes
- (2) In case he will come
- (3) In the event of his being come
- (4) No improvement

Directions (266-270) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 28.11.2010) (IInd Sitting)

266. My uncle presented me the more expensive watch.

- (1) much (2) mere
- (3) most (4) No improvement

267. Either Vijay or Vimal are going to be selected for the match.

- (1) has
- (2) is
- (3) have been
- (4) No improvement

268. Nisha is more **funnier** than Natasha.

- (1) funnier
- (2) funniest
- (3) quite funny
- (4) No improvement

269. The office staff members wished each and other on New Year's Day.

- (1) one other
- (2) one another
- (3) each another
- (4) No improvement

270. The two brothers shared the property beside themselves.

- (1) among (2) between
- (3) amidst (4) No improvement

Directions (271 – 275) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case, no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam.
09.01.2011)

271. The advancements in medical science has proved to be a boon for all of us.

- (1) has proven
- (2) had proven
- (3) have proved
- (4) No improvement

272. Educational facilities in under-developed nations are often limiting.

- (1) limited
- (2) limitless
- (3) delimiting
- (4) No improvement

273. Doctors are known for their illegible handwriting.

- (1) ineligible
- (2) eligible
- (3) incorrigible
- (4) No improvement

274. He cited a number of reasons for his absence.

- (1) sited (2) recited
- (3) sighted (4) No improvement

275. He received many praises for his latest invention.

- (1) great many praises
- (2) much praise
- (3) too much praises
- (4) No improvement

Directions (276-280) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff
Exam. 20.02.2011)

276. If I **was** you, I would not sign the document.

- (1) If I have been you
- (2) If I were you
- (3) If I had been you
- (4) No improvement

277. They were astonished through his failure in the examination.

- (1) from (2) at
- (3) with (4) No improvement

278. The increasing sale of luxuries is an index of the country's prosperity.

- (1) appendix
- (2) pointer
- (3) mark
- (4) No improvement

279. When are you starting to write to your friend?

- (1) wanting
- (2) going
- (3) thinking
- (4) No improvement

280. I prefer to ride than to walk.

- (1) ride to walk
- (2) riding than walking
- (3) riding to walking
- (4) No improvement

Directions (281-285) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)

281. I have not finished to paint the door.

- (1) painting
- (2) the paint of
- (3) the painting
- (4) No improvement

282. She usually does not leave for work until she finished all her chores.

- (1) finishes
- (2) has finished
- (3) had finished
- (4) No improvement

283. The article should not exceed more than hundred words.

- (1) exceed beyond
- (2) exceed than
- (3) exceed
- (4) No improvement

284. Geeta said that she had never viewed across a book she liked so much .

- (1) come across
- (2) come through
- (3) come round
- (4) No improvement

285. I will be giving blood in the hospital at 9.00 a.m. tomorrow.

- (1) exchanging
- (2) contributing
- (3) donating
- (4) No improvement

Directions (286-295) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (1), (2) and (3) below, one of which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D'
Exam. 16.10.2011)

286. The fishermen are fishing in the sea from sunrise and will continue to do so until sunset.

- (1) have fished
- (2) have been fishing
- (3) were fishing
- (4) No improvement

287. Which newspaper do you subscribe for ?

- (1) subscribe in
- (2) subscribe at
- (3) subscribe to
- (4) No improvement

288. Mary wondered if the other girls were as excited as she was.

- (1) that (2) whether
- (3) that if (4) No improvement

289. His friends could not tell me why he did not come to college yesterday.

- (1) why had he not come
- (2) why did he not come
- (3) why not had he come
- (4) No improvement

290. The festival is likely to fall in December.

- (1) will likely to fall
- (2) will be likely to fall
- (3) will likely for fall
- (4) No improvement

291. I asked the traveller where is he going.

- (1) where he is going
- (2) where was he going
- (3) where he was going
- (4) No improvement

292. The bird sanctuary is about 10 kms inside from Central Delhi.

- (1) was about 10 kms over
- (2) is about 10 kms on top
- (3) is about 10 kms away
- (4) No improvement

293. This is so important a matter.

- (1) such an important
- (2) very important
- (3) quite important
- (4) No improvement

294. When Rahul handed his homework, he forgot to give the teacher the last page.

- (1) handed in his homework
- (2) handed down his homework
- (3) hand over his homework
- (4) No improvement

295. Although he was tired, he went out for playing.

- (1) goes out for playing.
- (2) goes out to play.
- (3) went out to play.
- (4) No improvement

Directions (296-300) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
(North Zone) IIInd Sitting

296. Rakesh didn't knew my address.

- (1) didn't known
- (2) didn't have
- (3) didn't know
- (4) No improvement

297. It was quite clear that the runner could be able to improve upon his own record.

- (1) will be able
- (2) should be able
- (3) would be able
- (4) No improvement

298. This work of art is worthy to praise.

- (1) for (2) of
- (3) about (4) No improvcment

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

- (1) lessen (2) minimise
- (3) lesson (4) No improvement

300. The Prime Minister established a commission to look after the plight of the widows.

- (1) formed (2) created
- (3) set up (4) No improvement

Directions (301-305) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (1), (2) and (3) below, which may be better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
(North Zone) Ist Sitting

301. The **cheapest** electronic good are manufactured in China.
 (1) electronical good
 (2) electrical good
 (3) electronic goods
 (4) No improvement

302. I have been living in Delhi from 1989.
 (1) eversince
 (2) since
 (3) in
 (4) No improvement

303. He is a descendant from the Mughal royalty.
 (1) of (2) in
 (3) for (4) No improvement

304. Mary would not go to the market unless I go with her.
 (1) shall go (2) went
 (3) would go (4) No improvement.

305. Flowers embellishment the beauty of our surroundings.
 (1) replenish
 (2) enhance
 (3) destroys
 (4) No improvement

Directions (306-310) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
(Eastern Zone) IInd Sitting)

306. A large number of people have fallen victim to dengue fever.
 (1) of (2) from
 (3) with (4) No improvement

307. The stranger asked the little girl what is her name.
 (1) what her name is
 (2) what her name was
 (3) what was her name
 (4) No improvement

308. She scoffed on the idea of revolution.
 (1) for (2) at
 (3) about (4) No improvement

309. Beside being a poet, he is also a famous singer.
 (1) Besides being
 (2) Besides becoming
 (3) Beside becoming
 (4) No improvement

310. Work at the request of your conscience.
 (1) behest (2) desires
 (3) orders (4) No improvement

Directions (311-315) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
(Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone))

311. My foot is paining.
 (1) aching (2) ailing.
 (3) hurting (4) No improvement

312. The light went out while I read,
 (1) was reading
 (2) am reading
 (3) had read
 (4) No improvement

313. She said me about her holiday in Kerala.
 (1) told about
 (2) said about
 (3) told me about
 (4) No improvement

314. Why do you prefer the theatre than the cinema ?
 (1) for (2) against
 (3) to (4) No improvement

315. He is the only man I know who can laugh at himself.
 (1) whose (2) whom
 (3) which (4) No improvement

Directions (316-320) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
(IInd Sitting) Delhi Zone)

316. He said that he saw him last year, to discuss the documents.
 (1) met (2) had seen
 (3) seen (4) No improvement

317. Them shoes are mine.
 (1) Those (2) That
 (3) Their (4) No improvement
318. Unity in diversity is the most noticeable quality of India.
 (1) popular
 (2) remarkable
 (3) famous
 (4) No improvement

319. He is addicted to alcohol and exerts a bad influence for his family.
 (1) on (2) in
 (3) about (4) No improvement

320. Kalidasa is the Shakespeare of India.
 (1) Shakespeare
 (2) a Shakespeare
 (3) like Shakespeare
 (4) No improvement

Directions (321-325) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
(Ist Sitting (East Zone))

321. All the students have passed out of the final examination.
 (1) passed on
 (2) passed away
 (3) passed
 (4) No improvement

322. The greater part of the building has been destroyed.
 (1) spoiled
 (2) demolished
 (3) disturbed
 (4) No improvement

323. This is one of the best novels that have appeared this year.
 (1) that (2) that has
 (3) to have (4) No improvement

324. This course does not have any requirements.
 (1) reason
 (2) technique
 (3) prerequisite
 (4) No improvement

325. You are abstained to speak ill of others.
 (1) to speaking
 (2) from speaking
 (3) to speak to
 (4) No improvement

Directions (326-330) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
(IInd Sitting (East Zone)

326. The price cannot be quoted except we are allowed to examine the sample.

- (1) if (2) unless
- (3) because (4) No improvement

327. If I hadn't seen the car coming, I might have been killed.

- (1) If I had seen the car coming
- (2) When I hadn't seen the car coming
- (3) Since I hadn't seen the car coming
- (4) No improvement

328. If you can afford a new car, your business must be looking up.

- (1) flourishing
- (2) improving
- (3) increasing
- (4) No improvement

329. The police would be employed at all places to beef up security.

- (1) deployed
- (2) appointed
- (3) encouraged
- (4) No improvement

330. "Gulliver's Travels" are an interesting novel.

- (1) were (2) was
- (3) is (4) No improvement

Directions (331-332) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) and (4) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

(SSC Constable (GD) & Riflemen (GD) Exam. 24.04.1912 (Ist Sitting)

331. He told his tale of woe with tears in his eyes.

- (1) narrated (2) recited
- (3) was telling (4) narrate

332. I prefer tea more than coffee.

- (1) than
- (2) to
- (3) better than
- (4) much more than

Directions (333-334) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) and (4) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

(SSC Constable (GD) & Riflemen (GD) Exam. 24.04.1912 (IInd Sitting)

333. The teacher told that Monday would be a holiday

- (1) is telling (2) has told
- (3) said (4) might tell

334. We have to respect our elders.

- (1) should (2) may
- (3) can (4) better

Directions (335-341) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (Ist Sitting)

335. I am working here from 2008.

- (1) have been working here since
- (2) have worked here from
- (3) have been working here from
- (4) No improvement

336. Myself Rajesh Mehta.

- (1) Myselfes
- (2) Myself is
- (3) I am
- (4) No improvement

337. The qualities which have supported Tilak and given him his hard-earned success have been rare in Indian politics.

- (1) gave
- (2) had given
- (3) have given
- (4) No improvement

338. Have you taken your breakfast?

- (1) had (2) eaten
- (3) done (4) No improvement

339. You can't get good marks unless you don't work hard.

- (1) till you don't
- (2) unless you
- (3) until you don't
- (4) No improvement

340. I am having two sisters.

- (1) have had
- (2) have
- (3) had
- (4) No improvement

341. They will arrive today night.

- (1) at night
- (2) tonight
- (3) at night today
- (4) No improvement

Directions (342-348) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (IIInd Sitting)

342. The offer is very good so it just can't be true.

- (1) so good to
- (2) rather good to
- (3) too good to
- (4) No improvement

343. Sujata was junior to me in college.

- (1) junior than
- (2) junior most to
- (3) junior of
- (4) No improvement

344. My friend went abroad last week.

- (1) has gone
- (2) went to
- (3) had gone
- (4) No improvement

345. One of my teacher has received the Sahitya Akademi award.

- (1) the teacher
- (2) my teachers
- (3) teacher
- (4) No improvement

346. If I had gone to Mumbai, I would surely bring your books.

- (1) would have surely brought
- (2) could have surely brought
- (3) might have brought
- (4) No improvement

347. The bell was ringing and ringing but no one picked up the phone.

- (1) rang and rang
- (2) rang repeatedly
- (3) was ringing repeatedly
- (4) No Improvement

348. Sachin Tendulkar has completed hundred centuries, hasn't he ?

- (1) has he ?
- (2) isn't it ?
- (3) didn't he ?
- (4) No improvement

Directions (349-355) : In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

349. I prefer tea rather than coffee.
 (1) and (2) over
 (3) to (4) No improvement
350. The carpenter did not keep his promise that the work will be finish before the end of the week.
 (1) can (2) could
 (3) would (4) No improvement
351. Try to understand the confidence of your opponents before you take any step against them.
 (1) motivation
 (2) inspiration
 (3) motive
 (4) No improvement

352. A lot depends on your early brought up in the family.
 (1) bringing
 (2) bring up
 (3) upbringing
 (4) No improvement

353. The dictator declared an emergency in the country.
 (1) proposed
 (2) decreed
 (3) ordered
 (4) No improvement

354. She is loving chocolate ice cream
 (1) has loving
 (2) has been loved
 (3) loves
 (4) No improvement

355. James had been teaching at the university since June.
 (1) has been teaching
 (2) have been teaching
 (3) is teaching
 (4) No improvement

Directions (356-360) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam-11.11.2012 1Ind sitting)

356. He has been growing weaker and his life now hangs with a thread.

- (1) on (2) to
 (3) by (4) No improvement

357. The passengers were afraid, but the captain consoled them that there was no danger.

- (1) guaranteed
 (2) assured
 (3) confided
 (4) No improvement

358. Would you like some water ?

- (1) Can (2) Do
 (3) Shall (4) No improvement

359. The injured man had been shot from his back.

- (1) in the back
 (2) to the back
 (3) by his back
 (4) No improvement

360. Luckily we've got the few minutes to spare.

- (1) quite few (2) a little
 (3) a few (4) No improvement

Directions (361-367) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012, South Zone (1st Sitting))

361. I am working here from 2008.

- (1) have been working here since
 (2) have worked here from
 (3) have been working here from
 (4) No improvement

362. Myself Rajesh Mehta.

- (1) Myselves
 (2) Myself is
 (3) I am
 (4) No improvement

363. The qualities which have supported Tilak and given him his hard-earned success have been rare in Indian politics.

- (1) gave
 (2) had given
 (3) have given
 (4) No improvement

364. Have you taken your breakfast?

- (1) had (2) eaten
 (3) done (4) No improvement

365. You can't get good marks unless you don't work hard.

- (1) till you don't
 (2) unless you
 (3) until you don't
 (4) No improvement

366. I am having two sisters.

- (1) have had
 (2) have
 (3) had
 (4) No improvement

367. They will arrive today night.

- (1) at night
 (2) tonight
 (3) at night today
 (4) No improvement

Directions (368-374) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting))

368. The offer is very good so it just can't be true.

- (1) so good to
 (2) rather good to
 (3) too good to
 (4) No improvement

369. Sujata was junior to me in college.

- (1) junior than
 (2) junior most to
 (3) junior of
 (4) No improvement

370. My friend went abroad last week.

- (1) has gone
 (2) went to
 (3) had gone
 (4) No improvement

371. One of my teacher has received the Sahitya Akademi award.

- (1) the teacher
 (2) my teachers
 (3) teacher
 (4) No improvement

372. If I had gone to Mumbai, I would surely bring your books.

- (1) would have surely brought
 (2) could have surely brought
 (3) might have brought
 (4) No improvement

373. The bell was ringing and ringing but no one picked up the phone.
 (1) rang and rang
 (2) rang repeatedly
 (3) was ringing repeatedly
 (4) No improvement
374. Sachin Tendulkar has completed hundred centuries, hasn't he ?
 (1) has he ?
 (2) isn't it ?
 (3) didn't he ?
 (4) No improvement
- Directions (375-381) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012
 (2nd Sitting)
375. The **one** factor that governs the progress of a nation is education.
 (1) Single factor
 (2) Primary factor
 (3) One of the factors
 (4) No improvement
376. You are getting a beautiful salary.
 (1) a smart
 (2) a handsome
 (3) a heavy
 (4) No improvement
377. I watched him fell.
 (1) him fall
 (2) him to fell
 (3) him to falling
 (4) No improvement
378. Mr. Sharma was stubborn that his son will attend coaching classes.
 (1) amazed (2) determined
 (3) doubtful (4) pleased
379. We want the leader to be he who works for the people.
 (1) to be the leader
 (2) to be he
 (3) to be a person
 (4) No improvement
380. As a wise old man, the Chief of the Apaches imagined a time when the white men and his fellow Indians would no longer fight for the land.
 (1) think (2) forecast
 (3) expect (4) envisaged

381. I do not think it would not rain.
 (1) will rain
 (2) should not rain
 (3) should rain
 (4) will not rain
- Directions (382-388) : In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012,
 South Zone (1st Sitting)
382. I prefer tea rather than coffee.
 (1) and (2) over
 (3) to (4) No improvement
383. The carpenter did not keep his promise that the work will be finished before the end of the week.
 (1) can (2) could
 (3) would (4) No improvement
384. Try to understand the confidence of your opponents before you take any step against them.
 (1) motivation
 (2) inspiration
 (3) motive
 (4) No improvement
385. A lot depends on your early brought up in the family.
 (1) bringing
 (2) bring up
 (3) upbringing
 (4) No improvement
386. The dictator declared an emergency in the country.
 (1) proposed
 (2) decreed
 (3) ordered
 (4) No improvement
387. She is loving chocolate ice cream.
 (1) has loving
 (2) has been loved
 (3) loves
 (4) No improvement
388. James had been teaching at the university since June.
 (1) has been teaching
 (2) have been teaching
 (3) is teaching
 (4) No improvement
- Directions (389-395) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence.

Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012
 (1st Sitting)

389. The manager's role is to define and resolve problems.
 (1) identify and resolved
 (2) defined and resolved
 (3) spot and resolved
 (4) No improvement
390. The little boy kick the ball.
 (1) have been kicked by the ball
 (2) has been kicked the ball
 (3) was kicked the ball
 (4) kicked the ball
391. Playing cricket and football are his best hobbies.
 (1) favourite (2) closest
 (3) friendliest (4) worst
392. Laura forgot her friend's birthday, so she make her a card when she finally remembered.
 (1) bought her a card
 (2) send her a card
 (3) dispatch her a card
 (4) e-mail her a card
393. Rajan has got many friends because he has got much money.
 (1) a lot of money
 (2) enough money
 (3) bags of money
 (4) very much money
394. One of my friend is an engineer.
 (1) One of my friends
 (2) One among my friends
 (3) One of friend of mine
 (4) No improvement
395. The constitution of India guaranteed each citizen equal rights and privileges.
 (1) Indian guaranties
 (2) India guarantees
 (3) India guarantys
 (4) No improvement
- Directions (396-400) : In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
 Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting)

396. I give key to my wrist watch everyday.

- (1) wind down
- (2) wound up
- (3) wind
- (4) No improvement

397. We did a test when the lights went out.

- (1) have been doing
- (2) were doing
- (3) had done
- (4) No improvement

398. The frightened convict wept for mercy.

- (1) mumbled
- (2) pleaded
- (3) shouted
- (4) No improvement

399. He put up a lot of work on that article.

- (1) put in (2) put down
- (3) put over (4) No improvement

400. The beggar was satisfied with his lowly meal.

- (1) miserly (2) mean
- (3) meagre (4) No improvement

Directions (401-405) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012, South Zone (2nd Sitting))

401. He has been growing weaker and his life now hangs with a thread.

- (1) on (2) to
- (3) by (4) No improvement

402. The passengers were afraid, but the captain consoled them that there was no danger.

- (1) guaranteed
- (2) assured
- (3) confided
- (4) No improvement

403. Would you like some water ?

- (1) Can (2) Do
- (3) Shall (4) No improvement

404. The injured man had been shot from his back.

- (1) in the back
- (2) to the back
- (3) by his back
- (4) No improvement

405. Luckily we've got the few minutes to spare.

- (1) quite few
- (2) a little
- (3) a few
- (4) No improvement

Directions (406-410) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

406. We hurried to the door, but nobody is there.

- (1) nobody was there
- (2) nobody are there
- (3) nobody were there
- (4) No improvement

407. I cannot say it to you right now. We will discuss it tomorrow.

- (1) demand (2) expect
- (3) explain (4) No improvement

408. Let's buy a new sari with the annual bonus, can we ?

- (1) shall we (2) could we
- (3) isn't it (4) No improvement

409. He is not only a good teacher but a good man.

- (1) instead also
- (2) but seldom
- (3) but also
- (4) No improvement

410. The position gives an excellent remuneration.

- (1) offers (2) carries
- (3) holds (4) No improvement

Directions (411-417) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, Ist Sitting)

411. The trek is difficult but it is worth well the endeavour.

- (1) well worth the endeavour
- (2) worth the endeavour well
- (3) the endeavour well worth
- (4) No improvement

412. The manager was given a holiday and so he decided to go to the hitch-hiking.

- (1) for the hitch-hiking
- (2) for hitch-hiking
- (3) hitch-hiking
- (4) No improvement

413. Goaded to frenzy, the bull charged its tormentors.

- (1) the tormentors were charged by the bull
- (2) the tormentors were being charged by the bull
- (3) the bull charged on its tormentors
- (4) No improvement

414. The war was a time of tribulations for all of us.

- (1) intimacy
- (2) placidity
- (3) stupidity
- (4) No improvement

415. The temptations that bestow young people today are ruining them.

- (1) appeal (2) beset
- (3) confront (4) No improvement

416. We kept all the old paintings in a place where they would remain safe from harm or danger.

- (1) will remain safe
- (2) are safe
- (3) may remain safe
- (4) No improvement

417. The tragedy is reflection of an episode that took place a decade ago.

- (1) rendition
- (2) reincarnation
- (3) reminiscent
- (4) No improvement

Directions (418-422) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, 1st Sitting : Patna)

418. He makes excellent portraits.

- (1) paints
- (2) portrays
- (3) illustrates
- (4) No improvement

419. The dog bite him.

- (1) beat him
- (2) bit him
- (3) bitten him
- (4) No improvement

420. Students will have to take the test again tomorrow.

- (1) apply the test
- (2) avoid the test
- (3) retain the test
- (4) No improvement

421. The innocence of the child was obliterated due to hard labour.

- (1) maintained
- (2) increased
- (3) destroyed
- (4) No improvement

422. He was given a lot of pressure to sign the deed.

- (1) told (2) forced
- (3) asked (4) No improvement

Directions (423-427) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

423. Presently, she is busy composing the music for her next play.

- (1) At the present
- (2) In the present
- (3) At present
- (4) No improvement

424. Modern medicine promotes good health.

- (1) means
- (2) preaches about
- (3) praises
- (4) No improvement

425. Despite having many other opportunities, he went for Police Service.

- (1) liked (2) opted
- (3) selected (4) No improvement

426. I love him because he is a good man by heart.

- (1) at heart (2) of heart
- (3) in heart (4) No improvement

427. The editor gave me a time line to finish the article.

- (1) guideline
- (2) deadline
- (3) decline
- (4) No improvement

Directions (428-432) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

428. Since she directing the play for quite some time, she knows the actors really well.

- (1) Since she has directed
- (2) Since she has been directing
- (3) Since she was directing
- (4) No improvement

429. She is scrutinising hard for the final examination.

- (1) recollecting
- (2) recapitulating
- (3) revising
- (4) No improvement

430. This is the late edition of the Shakespearean play which was originally published in 1603.

- (1) later (2) latest
- (3) latter (4) No improvement

431. You can borrow my laptop as long as you promise not to misuse it.

- (1) only long as
- (2) too long as
- (3) so long as
- (4) No improvement

432. On receiving his appointment letter, Ravi treated us with a sumptuous meal.

- (1) treated us to
- (2) treated us for
- (3) treated us by
- (4) No improvement

Directions (433-437) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, IIInd Sitting)

433. He proved himself unique for he refused to go with the tide.

- (1) go in the tide
- (2) go against the tide
- (3) go by the tide
- (4) No improvement

434. The building you are talking about is not existing.

- (1) have not been existing
- (2) does not exist
- (3) has not been existing
- (4) No improvement

435. His lecture was banned because of the bandh.

- (1) called off
- (2) disturbed
- (3) interrupted
- (4) No improvement

436. Some people garner new experiences after retirement.

- (1) episodes
- (2) events
- (3) happenings
- (4) No improvement

437. The deaf man asked me to speak up.

- (1) speak in
- (2) speak into
- (3) speak down
- (4) No improvement

Directions (438-442) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

438. The difficulty level of this problem is extremely great.

- (1) perplexity
- (2) hindrance
- (3) intricacy
- (4) No improvement

439. The cooking soup on the stove got burnt.

- (1) The soup cooking on the stove got burnt.

- (2) The soup which has been cooking on the stove gets burnt.

- (3) The soup which have been cooking on the stove got burnt

- (4) No improvement

440. Diamonds are eternal.

- (1) enduring
- (2) forever
- (3) imperishable
- (4) No improvement

441. I have studied such characters at close hand.

- (1) close to hand
- (2) at close quarters
- (3) close off hand
- (4) No improvement

442. I must quit the job now if I prefer a better one.

- (1) It's time I quit the job if I prefer a better one
- (2) It's time I quit the better job if I prefer
- (3) It's time the job quits me before I get the better job
- (4) No improvement

Directions (443-447) % In the following questions, a sentence / part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

443. The workers were bent at getting their dues.

- (1) bent for getting
- (2) bent upon getting
- (3) bent in getting
- (4) No improvement

444. Jatin's case against Jagat was trivial.

- (1) insignificant
- (2) harmful
- (3) tolerable
- (4) No improvement

445. How can one adjust among a passive lot?

- (1) people who are cold and without feeling
- (2) A lot of crowd
- (3) Indolent people
- (4) No improvement

446. Her activities are limited only to cooking and washing clothes.

- (1) limited by
- (2) limited to
- (3) not limited to
- (4) No improvement

447. My sister doesn't have as much jewellery as my mother.

- (1) My mother has jewellery but not more than my sister.
- (2) My sister has too much jewellery.
- (3) My mother has more jewellery than my sister.
- (4) No improvement

Directions (448-457) : In the following questions, a sentence / a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence / part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

448. She prefers tea than coffee.

- (1) tea to
- (2) tea over
- (3) tea more than
- (4) No improvement

449. Mutual **shakes** of hands was exchanged.

- (1) Both **shakes** of hands was carried.
- (2) The hand **shakes** were exchanged.
- (3) They shook hands with each other.
- (4) No improvement.

450. The incident made a deep impression on me.

- (1) rounded (2) profound
- (3) slight (4) No improvement

451. He, I, She and They cooked the food.

- (1) I, He, She and They cooked the food.
- (2) They, I, He and She cooked the food.
- (3) He, She, They and I cooked the food.
- (4) No improvement.

452. The newspaper report of the killing verified with the police findings.

- (1) authenticated
- (2) corroborated
- (3) confirmed
- (4) No improvement

453. The saint said that men are mortal.

- (1) said that men is mortal.
- (2) advised men are mortal.
- (3) said that men were mortal.
- (4) No improvement.

454. There is no alternate offered to us.

- (1) way (2) solution
- (3) choice (4) No improvement

455. The voluntary organization appealed to the people to come forward to help the victims and said that each may contribute what they can.

- (1) each may contribute what he can
- (2) each may contribute what one can
- (3) each may contribute what each one can
- (4) No improvement

456. There is no escape in the container for the water to flow.

- (1) outlet (2) inlet
- (3) drainage (4) No improvement

457. The problem was so complicated to be solved in a day.

- (1) too (2) very
- (3) much (4) No improvement

Directions (458-467) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, 1st Sitting)

458. They left the hotel by car where they had been staying.

- (1) They left the hotel where they had been staying, by car.
- (2) They left where they were staying in a hotel by car.
- (3) In a car they left where they were staying in a hotel
- (4) No improvement

459. Will you lend me few rupees in this hour of need ?

- (1) lend me a little rupees
- (2) borrow me a few rupees
- (3) lend me a few rupees
- (4) No improvement

460. Five years ago today, I am sitting in a small Japanese car, driving across Poland towards Berlin.

- (1) was sitting
- (2) sat
- (3) have been sitting
- (4) No improvement

461. He could not look anything in the dark room.

- (1) look at
- (2) see
- (3) see through
- (4) No improvement

462. No one could explain how a calm and balanced person like him could penetrate such a mindless act on his friends.

- (1) perpetuate
- (2) perpetrate
- (3) precipitate
- (4) No improvement

463. Anyone who would speak with authority on the poets of the Renaissance must have a broad acquaintance with the writers of classical antiquity.

- (1) Anyone who will speak
- (2) If one would speak
- (3) Anyone desirous for speaking
- (4) No improvement

464. He found a wooden broken chair in the room,

- (1) wooden and broken chair
- (2) broken wooden chair
- (3) broken and wooden chair
- (4) No improvement

465. The starving and crawling people in the television programme looked more like beasts than tiring creatures.

- (1) posed (2) resembled
- (3) seemed (4) No improvement

466. I took the cycle which he bought yesterday.

- (1) that he bought yesterday.
- (2) which he had bought yesterday.
- (3) that he has bought yesterday.
- (4) No improvement

467. Having only a few hours left, she wondered as she would finish the assignment.

- (1) that if (2) whether
- (3) that (4) No improvement

Directions (468-477) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 21.04.2013, IIInd Sitting)

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

- (1) along (2) towards
- (3) on (4) No improvement

469. Twenty kms are not a great distance in these days of fast moving vehicles.

- (1) is not a great distance
- (2) are not too great a distance
- (3) aren't proving a great distance
- (4) No improvement

470. I adapted a new method to solve the problem.

- (1) I have been adopted
- (2) I adopted
- (3) I was adapted
- (4) No improvement

471. Hoping not to be disturbed, I sat down in my easy chair to read the book, I won as a prize.

- (1) I had won as a prize
- (2) I have won as prize
- (3) I had to win as a prize
- (4) No improvement

472. If you are living near a market place you should be ready to bear the disturbances caused by traffic.

- (1) to bear upon
- (2) to bear with
- (3) to bear away
- (4) No improvement

473. The more they earn, more they spend on luxury items.

- (1) more they should spend
- (2) the more they spend
- (3) the more they ought to spend
- (4) No improvement

474. You have come here with a view to insult me.

- (1) to insulting me
- (2) of insulting me
- (3) for insulting me
- (4) No improvement

475. A little rail-road engine was employed by a station yard for doing small pieces of work.

- (1) was made by a station yard
- (2) was used at the station yard
- (3) was employed at the station yard
- (4) No improvement

476. From an aesthetic point of view, the painting did not appeal to me.

- (1) From the viewpoint of aesthetics, the painting did not appeal to me
- (2) The painting had no aesthetic appeal to me
- (3) From an aesthetic point of view, the painting had a little appeal to me
- (4) No improvement

477. The child tossed in bed burning with fever.

- (1) The child in bed, burning with fever tossed
- (2) The child burning with fever, tossed in bed
- (3) The child burning in bed tossed with fever
- (4) No improvement

Directions (478-487) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 21.04.2013)

478. He may have grown taller when I last saw him.

- (1) from when I last saw him
- (2) since I last saw him
- (3) before I last saw him
- (4) No improvement

479. While crossing the highway, a five year old child was knocked out by a passing car.

- (1) away (2) up
- (3) down (4) No improvement

480. We are looking forward to see you tomorrow.

- (1) looking forward towards seeing
- (2) looking forward for seeing
- (3) looking forward to seeing
- (4) No improvement

481. The clients are waiting outside since morning and will continue to wait until you meet them.

- (1) have waited
- (2) have been waiting
- (3) were waiting
- (4) No improvement

482. The workers are hell bent at getting what is due to them.

- (1) hell bent on getting
- (2) hell bent for getting
- (3) hell bent upon getting
- (4) No improvement

483. During his long discourse, he did not touch that point.

- (1) touch upon
- (2) touch in
- (3) touch of
- (4) No improvement

484. They could not tell me why did he not eat his lunch.

- (1) why not had he eaten
- (2) why he did not eat
- (3) why had he not eaten
- (4) No improvement

485. He who will bid the highest will get the product.

- (1) who bids the highest
- (2) who the highest bids
- (3) who would bid the highest
- (4) No improvement

486. If he had time he will call you.

- (1) would have
- (2) would have had
- (3) has
- (4) No improvement

487. John had told me that he hasn't done it yet.

- (1) told
- (2) tells
- (3) was telling
- (4) No improvement

Directions (488-497) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 21.04.2013)

488. The disparity of the GDP between the rich and the poor has broadened in the last some decades.

- (1) have widened in the last some decades
- (2) has widened in the last few decades
- (3) have broadened in the last few decades
- (4) No improvement

489. How, is beyond my understanding, the boy could fall into the ditch.

- (1) How the boy could fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding
- (2) Beyond my understanding is how the boy could fall into the ditch
- (3) How could the boy fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding
- (4) No improvement

490. The pioneer spacecraft went beyond Pluto.

- (1) made its way past
- (2) went across
- (3) went after
- (4) No improvement

491. The firm buys frozen seafood in bulk, packs it into smaller pouches and then they sell them to the local grocery stores.

- (1) it sells them
- (2) sell them
- (3) they sell the pouches
- (4) No improvement

492. The learners are intended to read the sources at home.

- (1) are meant
- (2) are suggested
- (3) are expected
- (4) No improvement

493. Fuji's invention of super computer will be enable to make Japan supercede America in computer technology.

- (1) will make Japan
- (2) will enable Japan
- (3) can make Japan
- (4) No improvement

494. I could never repay the debt I owe to my place of study.

- (1) Alma Mater
- (2) Motherland
- (3) Place of worship
- (4) No improvement

495. She cries all the time.

- (1) mostly everytime
- (2) day in and day out
- (3) pretty frequently
- (4) No improvement

496. For a week last month, the team's 20 players were stranded because the Government-issued passport is not up to international standards,

- (1) Government-issued passports were not up to international standards
- (2) Government-issued passports are not up to international standards
- (3) the passports issued by the government were not up to international standards
- (4) No improvement

497. Since July 2008, our customers will be able to use the ATM network of BBY Bank, the bank that was acquired by us during that year.

- (1) have been able to use
- (2) were using
- (3) will have been able to use
- (4) No improvement

Directions (498-500) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Constable (GD)

Exam. 12.05.2013, 1st Sitting)

498. It has been raining since morning.

- (1) from (2) for
- (3) during (4) No improvement

499. I am neither a poet nor philosopher.

- (1) not philosopher
- (2) nor the philosopher
- (3) nor a philosopher
- (4) No improvement

500. He was hung for murder.

- (1) hang (2) hanged
- (3) hanging (4) No improvement

Directions (501-503) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Constable (GD)
Exam. 12.05.2013)

501. He had hardly gone when his friend came.

- (1) Hardly he had gone
- (2) He had gone hardly
- (3) Hardly had he gone
- (4) No improvement

502. Neither Ted nor Johan are going.

- (1) have been going
- (2) were going
- (3) is going
- (4) No improvement

503. You have played instead of worked

- (1) working
- (2) having worked
- (3) being worked
- (4) No improvement

Directions (504-513) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose, the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.05.2013)

504. New hires in this laboratory should anticipate excellent research opportunities and getting valuable clinical, experience.

- (1) as well as
- (2) and also getting
- (3) and obtaining
- (4) No improvement

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>505. It is more better to take this route than the other one.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> good better more good No improvement <p>506. She is absent; she must be sick again.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> She is absent; she has been sick again She is absent: she is sick again She is absent; she must have been sick again No improvement <p>507. Jackie has already gone to the airport she will meet us at the check-in-counter.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> gone to the airport and Jackie will meet us gone to the airport and she will meet us gone to the airport she ought to meet us No improvement <p>508. The place at which the two roads meet, you will find a small log cabin.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> where the two roads meet at the place where the two roads meet the place where the two roads meet No improvement <p>509. The vivid photos of majestic animals and colourful birds from the wild-life park is a graphic depiction of what is beautiful in the continent of Africa.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> is a graphic depiction of what was beautiful in are graphic depictions of what is beautiful in is a beautiful and graphic depiction of No improvement <p>510. Although I was initially apprehensive, I found the eating of snails to be a rather pleasant experience.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I ate the pleasant snail's experience I found the snails experienced I found it to be a more pleasant experience No improvement | <p>511. The man ate an apple, an orange, and washed his hands.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> an apple and an orange, and washed his hands an apple, an orange, washed his hands an apple, an orange and his washed hands No improvement <p>512. After we ate a spectacular nine-course dinner, three television shows were watched by us.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> we were watching three television shows we engaged in the watching of three shows we watched three television shows No improvement <p>513. The Blue Whale, weighing more than 150 tons, the largest known animal on Earth.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> weighing more than 150 tons, it is weighing more than 150 tons, is the which weighs more than 150 tons, being the No improvement <p>Directions (514-523) : In the following questions, a sentence / part of the sentence printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence / part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)</p> <p>514. He reached the village just when the sun was setting.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When just the sun was setting, he reached the village. When the sun was setting he just reached the village. He just reached the village when the sun was setting. No improvement. <p>515. He evaded to pay income tax.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> from paying against paying paying No improvement <p>516. The gypsies had left the village a few days ago.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> have left would have left left No improvement |
|--|---|

Directions (524-533) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence /part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.05.2013)

524. I wish I knew what is wrong with my car.

- I wish I knew what was wrong with my car.
- I wish I had known what is wrong with my car.
- I wish I know what is wrong with my car.
- No improvement

525. Just before he died, Amar, who is a poet, wrote this poem.

- Amar wrote this poem who is a poet, just before he died.
- Just before he died, Amar, who was a poet, wrote this poem.
- Amar, who is a poet, wrote this poem just before he died.
- No improvement

526. The flag will be risen on the 15th of August.

- The flag will be raised on the 15th of August.
- The flag will be roused on the 15th of August.
- The flag will be rising on the 15th of August.
- No improvement

527. If I had the money I would have bought the house.

- If I have had the money I would have bought the house.
- If I had had the money I would have bought the house.
- If I have the money I would have bought the house.
- No improvement

528. Don't sit in the grass. It's wet.

- beside
- by the side of
- on
- No improvement

529. The game is more important than the winning of the prize.

- Gaming is more important than winning of the prize.
- The gaming is more important than the winning of the prize.
- The game is more important than winning of the prize.
- No improvement

530. The actor is out of jail, and not exactly a free man, since he will be under house arrest for an additional 90 days.

- if not exactly a free man
- but not exactly a free man
- though exactly a free man
- No improvement

531. Some players on the team suffer from chronic knee problems and will not play in the next playoff.

- Some players on the team suffers
- Some player on the team suffered
- Some player on the team suffer
- No improvement

532. Sushma has wisdom, charm and she has a good sense of humour.

- has a good sense of humour
- Sushma had a good sense of humour
- a good sense of humour
- No improvement

533. They knocked down ten houses when they built the new road.

- pulled down
- ruptured
- removed
- No improvement

Directions (534-538) : In the following questions, a sentence / part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence / part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI
Exam. 23.06.2013)

534. The gentry of the town was invited.

- is invited
- has been invited
- were invited
- No improvement.

535. After the written exam, you will also have an oral exam.

- practical
- viva voce
- vocal
- No improvement

536. The regular use of alcohol, only in small quantities, tends to cause mischief in many ways to various organs of the body.

- though in small quantities
- even in a little quantity
- even in small quantities
- No improvement

537. If you were the Prime Minister of India what steps would you have taken to end unemployment?

- will you take
- will you be taking
- would you take
- No improvement

538. A high school student is not even understanding the basics of Chemistry and Physics.

- does not understand even
- was not even understanding
- has even not understood
- No improvement

Directions (539-560) : In the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II
Exam. 29.09.2013)

539. One of my neighbours will sell his house who is going abroad.

- One of my neighbours will who is going abroad sell his house.
- One who is going abroad of my neighbours will sell his house.
- One of my neighbours who is going abroad will sell his house.
- No improvement

540. There are many species of parakeets in India, the recognizable being the Rose-ringed parakeet.

- more recognizable
- more recognized
- most recognizable
- No improvement

541. You cannot pass as long as you study.

- provided(2) unless
- less
- No improvement

542. They sat by the river bank with their legs remaining in the water.

- swimming
- dangling
- washing
- No improvement

543. A buffalo cannot defend a buffalo against lion.

- A buffalo cannot defend another buffalo against a lion.
- Buffalo cannot defend buffalo against lions.
- Buffalo cannot defend a buffalo against lion.
- No improvement

544. I sat down on the bench to look at the trophy I won as a prize.
- I sat down on the bench to look at the trophy I had won as a prize.
 - I sat down on the bench to look at the trophy I have won as a prize.
 - I sat down on the bench to look at the trophy I had to win as a prize.
 - No improvement
545. If the room had been brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime.
- If the room was brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime.
 - If the room been brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime.
 - Had the room been brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime.
 - No improvement
546. I like tea and I like coffee.
- tea to coffee
 - tea after coffee
 - both tea and coffee
 - No improvement
547. They are bringing down the old bridge to build a new one.
- destroying
 - damaging
 - demolishing
 - No improvement
548. Maggie took a hot bath because she was working in the garden all afternoon.
- is
 - has
 - had been
 - No improvement
549. The country faced a rainfall deficit of eight per cent after the four month long southwest monsoon.
- during the
 - at the end of the
 - for the
 - No improvement
550. Children with disabilities and special needs also have the right to education just like normal children.
- just as normal children do
 - even as normal children are doing
 - along with normal children
 - No improvement
551. He was too glad to see his friend.
- very glad
 - so glad
 - to glad
 - No improvement
552. All his efforts to find his lost child were in vain.
- vein
 - wane
 - vain
 - No improvement
553. He is so intelligent that he could win the quiz competition.
- will
 - can
 - should
 - No improvement
554. The demonstration passed away peacefully.
- passed out
 - passed
 - passed on
 - No improvement
555. They have not spoken to each other since they quarrelled.
- for
 - because
 - ever since
 - No improvement
556. I walked back home after the movie yesterday night.
- last night
 - previous night
 - that night
 - No improvement
557. Last evening I went to the optician and bought spectacles.
- a spectacle
 - two spectacles
 - a pair of spectacles
 - No improvement
558. He came despite of his busy schedule.
- nevertheless
 - but for
 - in spite of
 - No improvement
559. The receptionist asked the patient, "Who recommended you to Dr. Paulson ?"
- introduced
 - referred
 - alluded
 - No improvement
560. Seeing that she is very tired, I walked out of the room and let her sleep.
- Seeing that she are very tired
 - Seeing that she was very tired
 - Seeing she is tired
 - No improvement
- Directions (561-562) :** In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)
561. She is quite well now, except a slight cold.
- except for a slight cold
 - excepting a slight cold
 - excepting have a slight cold
 - No improvement
562. The commoners joined the king's army at crushing the rebels
- without
 - in
 - into
 - No improvement.
- Directions (563-564) :** In each of the following questions, part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)
563. The fronds of the coconut tree make a gentle musical note when the wind blows.
- music note
 - music sound
 - musical sound
 - No improvement
564. The President shook hands with all the persons on the dais.
- shook hands with all
 - shook hands with each of the persons
 - shook hands with everyone
 - No improvement
- Directions (565-566) :** In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

565. He argued endlessly with him on the subject.

- (1) argued on and on
- (2) argued all the time
- (3) argued continuously
- (4) No improvement

566. She sat on the tree to protect herself from the rain.

- (1) sat upon
- (2) sat before
- (3) sat under
- (4) No improvement

Directions (567–568) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IIInd Sitting)

567. Complete the formalities of registration of the workshop before you enter the hall.

- (1) formalities to register for
- (2) formalities to registering for
- (3) formalities of registration for
- (4) No improvement

568. If a man remains as careful as he is in the beginning, there will be no failure.

- (1) he was in the beginning
- (2) he in the beginning
- (3) he at the beginning
- (4) No improvement

Directions (569–573) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

569. Stop taking bribe lest you are caught.

- (1) might be caught
- (2) should be caught
- (3) may be caught
- (4) No improvement

570. Someone has tampered with my lock.

- (1) trampled
- (2) tampered
- (3) tethered
- (4) No improvement

571. Some people has all the luck even when they did not try very hard.

- (1) Some people has all the luck even when they do not try very hard.
- (2) Some people have all the luck even when they do not tried very hard.
- (3) Some people have all the luck even when they do not try very hard.
- (4) No improvement

572. A lot of effort went into collecting the data.

- (1) The data went into collecting a lot of effort.
- (2) The collecting a lot of effort went into data.
- (3) Went into a lot of effort collecting the data.
- (4) No improvement.

573. To contact doctor attempts were made.

- (1) The doctor were made attempts to contact.
- (2) The doctor were attempts made to contact.
- (3) Attempts were made to contact the doctor.
- (4) No improvement.

Directions (574–578) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative . In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

574. I feel out of sort today.

- (1) I feel of sort today.
- (2) I feel out of sorts today.
- (3) I feel out of sort this day.
- (4) No improvement

575. The profits will be dealt with among the investors.

- (1) dealt in (2) dealt out
- (3) dealt of (4) No improvement

576. The Indian team should fare well, shouldn't they ?

- (1) oughtn't they ?
- (2) shouldn't it ?
- (3) should it ?
- (4) No improvement

577. The performance of the maestro left the audience entranced.

- (1) attentive
- (2) enamoured
- (3) attracted
- (4) No improvement

578. An increase in crimes against women have been reported in the newspapers recently.

- (1) are being reported
- (2) has been reported
- (3) has been written
- (4) No improvement

Directions (579–583) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IIInd Sitting)

579. The carpenter has been given a routine to finish his job.

- (1) framework
- (2) deadline
- (3) limitation
- (4) No improvement

580. The labourers are bent at getting what is due to them.

- (1) bent for (2) bent upon
- (3) bent in (4) No improvement

581. Although the goal-keeper was responsible for the defeat in the important football match, nobody blamed him.

- (1) still nobody blamed him
- (2) nevertheless nobody blamed him
- (3) yet nobody blamed him
- (4) No improvement

582. The children found the story funny.

- (1) humorous
- (2) bad
- (3) ridiculous
- (4) No improvement

583. The cattle are fed on barley and grass.

- (1) cattles are fed
- (2) cattles are feeding
- (3) cattle is fed
- (4) No improvement

Directions (584–593) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/ part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam–2013, 27.04.2014)

584. Then with all his loot he sailed inwards Scotland's shore.
 (1) onwards
 (2) towards
 (3) forward
 (4) No improvement
585. Can you please give me some leave?
 (1) grant for me
 (2) grant me
 (3) grant from me
 (4) No improvement
586. The office is soon to be closed.
 (1) just to (2) about to
 (3) where to(4) No improvement
587. The teacher was very proficient in his subject.
 (1) expert
 (2) well-versed
 (3) proficient
 (4) No improvement
588. He found a wooden chair that has broken in the room.
 (1) wooden and broken chair
 (2) broken wooden chair
 (3) broken and wooden chair
 (4) No improvement
589. The robbers fled before the police came.
 (1) arrived
 (2) were coming
 (3) had come
 (4) No improvement
590. The hosts were taken aback when many guests who had been invited did not turn up for the party.
 (1) had been invited
 (2) had invited
 (3) was invited
 (4) No improvement
591. The master aimed a blow to Oliver's head with the ladle.
 (1) a throw at
 (2) a punch in
 (3) a blow at
 (4) No improvement
592. The athletes who have won prizes are being honoured.
 (1) The prize winning athletes
 (2) The athletes who are given prizes
 (3) The athletes who are winning prizes
 (4) No improvement
593. Motor cars carry people from one place to another.
 (1) from place to place
 (2) about the place
 (3) for travel
 (4) No improvement

Directions (594-603) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CGL Tier-I
Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

594. The student's interest raised by an article he had read.
 (1) quickened
 (2) multiplied
 (3) increased
 (4) No improvement
595. This telephone number is not existing.
 (1) has not existed
 (2) has not been existing
 (3) does not exist
 (4) No improvement
596. Would it be impertinent to ask why you are leaving ?
 (1) if asking why you are leave
 (2) for asking why you are leave
 (3) to asking why you are leave
 (4) No improvement
597. We have to know that we can achieve things slowly and gradually, not overnight.
 (1) would know that
 (2) had to know that
 (3) must know that
 (4) No improvement
598. Rajesh's ability to use the local language surprised me.
 (1) knowing of
 (2) confidence with
 (3) familiarity with
 (4) No improvement
599. I usually did not take sugar in my tea.
 (1) do not take
 (2) do not takes
 (3) have not taken
 (4) No improvement
600. Unless they modify the system, our future generations will suffer.
 (1) Unless the system is modified
 (2) Unless the system will be modified
 (3) If the system will not be modified
 (4) No improvement

601. We did not see this movie yet.
 (1) never seen
 (2) have not seen
 (3) never have seen
 (4) No improvement
602. The sight of the lizard is hateful to me.
 (1) repulsion
 (2) repulsive
 (3) repulse
 (4) No improvement
603. During his long discourse, he did not touch the central idea of the topic.
 (1) touch
 (2) touch up
 (3) touch upon/on
 (4) No improvement
- Directions (604-608) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).
 (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)
604. He will revise it when he is comes back.
 (1) when he come back
 (2) on coming back
 (3) when he came back
 (4) No improvement
605. The members of the student's union did not give the examination in protest.
 (1) did not write
 (2) did not sit for
 (3) did not show up for
 (4) No improvement
606. She was kept from her assignment because of her loquacious room-mate.
 (1) noisy
 (2) irritating
 (3) talkative
 (4) No improvement
607. James epitomizes everything that a leader should be.
 (1) worships
 (2) loves
 (3) adores
 (4) No improvement
608. The businessman is respectively connected.
 (1) respectfully
 (2) respectably
 (3) receptively
 (4) No improvement

Directions (609-613) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

609. The old man is addicted to singing.

- (1) is fond of singing
- (2) is used to singing
- (3) likes singing
- (4) No improvement

610. We were not used to get up early.

- (1) used to getting up
- (2) getting up
- (3) used to be up
- (4) No improvement

611. The most important aspect for life is to be humble.

- (1) asset of
- (2) aspect of
- (3) extract of
- (4) No improvement

612. A group of fish is swimming in the pond.

- (1) swarm (2) collection
- (3) school (4) No improvement

613. Your dress is the same like mine.

- (1) the same as
- (2) as same as
- (3) similar like
- (4) No improvement

Directions (614-623) : In the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold letters. Below are given alternatives to that bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013)
20.07.2014, 1st Sitting)

614. The speaker got confused, and started to contradict himself.

- (1) oppose himself
- (2) argue against
- (3) reject
- (4) No improvement

615. The number of people going abroad for vacations is ever increasing every year.

- (1) ever increasing
- (2) increasing
- (3) shooting
- (4) No improvement

616. Looking at the pictures of his old home made him nostalgic.

- (1) romantic
- (2) historical
- (3) philosophic
- (4) No improvement

617. I met him in the way.

- (1) on the way
- (2) at the way
- (3) during the way
- (4) No improvement

618. I shall appreciate if you kindly accept my proposal.

- (1) I would appreciate if
- (2) I shall appreciate it if
- (3) I would have appreciate if
- (4) No improvement

619. Rajesh is not very-well these days.

- (1) in poverty
- (2) unwell
- (3) indifferent
- (4) No improvement

620. Nothing about the accident has come to her knowledge.

- (1) was learnt by her
- (2) has been known by her
- (3) is known to her
- (4) No improvement

621. Will you let me borrow some money in this hour of need ?

- (1) lend me some rupees
- (2) let me borrow a few rupees
- (3) lend me some money
- (4) No improvement

622. The autumn season of Parliament will begin on Monday.

- (1) session (2) cession
- (3) mission (4) No improvement

623. The boy said that he has read the book.

- (1) he has already read
- (2) he had read
- (3) he has finished to read
- (4) No improvement

Directions (624-633) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013)
20.07.2014, IIInd Sitting)

624. Loose tea leaves are kept in a tea box.

- (1) tin (2) cosy
- (3) caddy (4) No improvement

625. Shakespeare is greater than any other poet.

- (1) greater than many poets
- (2) greater as any other poet
- (3) greater than all poets
- (4) No improvement

626. I saw the woman whom you said lived next door.

- (1) that you said live next door
- (2) who you said lived next door
- (3) which you said lived next door
- (4) No improvement

627. A thousand rupees are all that he wants.

- (1) are (2) was
- (3) is (4) No improvement

628. I have never been hearing from him since he left for America.

- (1) have never heard
- (2) have never been hearing
- (3) was never heard
- (4) No improvement

629. The camera I bought recently is not convenient.

- (1) easy to use
- (2) hard to use
- (3) difficult to use
- (4) No improvement

630. You are a mechanic, aren't you?

- (1) wasn't (2) isn't
- (3) are (4) No improvement

631. Sincere workers do not rest till they have reached perfection in their work.

- (1) they had achieved
- (2) they have achieved
- (3) they having reached
- (4) No improvement

632. The interesting tale had its beginning more than fifty years ago.

- (1) began
- (2) was started
- (3) initiated
- (4) No improvement

633. One of her friends had just got down from the bus.

- (1) alighted from
- (2) arrived in
- (3) landed from
- (4) No improvement

Directions (634-643) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014,
1st Sitting)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>634. This crime makes a man liable for transportation till his life.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to transportation to life for transportation for life to transportation for life No improvement <p>635. I don't think many people will be able to attend the meeting tomorrow. I, but for one, have to be in Chennai.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> so for one rather for one for one No improvement <p>636. My visits to my family are a few and far between.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> few and a far between few and far between few or far between No improvement <p>637. Their friendship will not last through long time.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> last through a long time last through last long No improvement <p>638. All these articles are kept in a tin box to prevent from spoiling of damp in rainy season.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> prevent them from spoiling by damp prevent them being spoiled by damp prevent them from spoiling of damp No improvement <p>639. Your previous project was only failed because you did not persevere yourself in it.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> failed only because you did not persevere. failed only because you did not persevere for it. only failed because you did not persevere. No improvement <p>640. I had more sympathy with you, my friend.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> have a more sympathy have much sympathy had much sympathy No improvement <p>641. The bank manager was given a holiday and so he resolved to go for hitch-hiking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> with hitch-hiking for the hitch-hiking hitch-hiking No improvement | <p>642. Our big iron gate jingles on its hinges as it is opened.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> clangs grates bangs No improvement <p>643. Although other parts the world 20 per cent of the farm area is owned by women, in India women own less than 7 per cent.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If in other parts of However some parts of While in other parts of No improvement <p>Directions (644-653) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)</p> <p>644. The visitors arrived at a lucky moment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> an opportunistic an opportunity an opportune No improvement <p>645. The government can see scarcely any valid reason to launch an inquiry.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> cannot scarcely see any valid reason can see any valid reason scarcely can scarcely see any valid reason No improvement <p>646. Henry is taking John for tea.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> taking John on tea taking John to tea taking John at tea No improvement <p>647. The medicines made miracles and healed me in two days.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The medicines brought miracles The medicines worked miracles The medicine performed miracles No improvement <p>648. Any of these two books is good.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Any of this Either of these Any other of this No improvement | <p>649. The report highlights a number of instance of injustice.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> highlight a number of instances of injustice highlights a numbers of instances of injustice highlights a number of instances of injustice No improvement <p>650. He was for a time our captain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> for sometime once at any time No improvement <p>651. He made the utmost effort to save us.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> an all-out an altered an intentional No improvement <p>652. He belongs to a rich family.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a well-to-do family an upper class family a well-known family No improvement <p>653. Suraj looked at Sunil with a question.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> questioningly questionably wistfully No improvement <p>Directions (654-663) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)</p> <p>654. Ram filled ink into his pen before leaving for school.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> filled ink in his pen filled ink on his pen filled his pen with ink No improvement <p>655. The toys he bought for Suzy are too good to be cheap.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> are so much good to be cheap were so good to be cheap are so good that to be cheap No improvement <p>656. I did one mistake in the dictation test today.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I made a mistake in I did a mistake at I did a mistake in No improvement |
|--|---|--|

657. John has been detained at a meeting.
 (1) by the meeting
 (2) in meeting
 (3) on a meeting
 (4) No improvement
658. The butler was as devoted as a faithful dog.
 (1) a faithful cat
 (2) a faithful friend
 (3) a faithful pet
 (4) No improvement
659. The government representative furnished the reporters all details.
 (1) provided the reporters all details
 (2) furnished the reporters with all the details
 (3) furnished reporters all details
 (4) No improvement
660. It was raining so heavily yesterday that I could not move out for my usual walk.
 (1) I could not go out for my usual walk
 (2) I could not go to my usual walk
 (3) I could not move for my usual walk
 (4) No improvement
661. There is an error in grammar in this sentence.
 (1) a written error
 (2) a grammatical error
 (3) a grammar error
 (4) No improvement
662. He denied that he had not forged my signature.
 (1) would not forge
 (2) did not forge
 (3) had forged
 (4) No improvement
663. To his astonishment and admiration he got the information that it was only the picture of a curtain.
 (1) found
 (2) received the information
 (3) saw clearly
 (4) No improvement
- Directions (664-668) :** In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sen-

- tence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region :
Ist Sitting)
664. Hitler was an absolute **potentate**.
 (1) dictator (2) militant
 (3) ruler (4) No improvement
665. Having completion of the course, the students left college
 (1) On completion of
 (2) In order to complete
 (3) Down the completion
 (4) No improvement
666. Will you please give me a warm glass of water ?
 (1) Will you please give me a glass of warm water ?
 (2) Will you please give I a warm glass of water ?
 (3) Would you please give I a warm glass of water ?
 (4) No improvement
667. Boil the potatoes and then crush it until soft.
 (1) smash it (2) knead it
 (3) mash it (4) No improvement
668. They presented him a beautiful expensive designer gold pen.
 (1) an expensive designer beautiful gold
 (2) a beautiful gold expensive designer
 (3) a designer gold beautiful expensive
 (4) No improvement
- Directions (669-673) :** In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IIInd Sitting)
669. I brushed my teeth every day at 7 o'clock in the morning.
 (1) I brushes my teeth every day at 7 o'clock in the morning
 (2) I brush my teeth every day at 7 o'clock in the morning
 (3) I brush my tooth every day at 7 o'clock in the morning
 (4) No improvement

670. More than 60% of India's population live under the poverty line.
 (1) live by the poverty line
 (2) live below poverty line
 (3) live beside the poverty line
 (4) No improvement
671. Only me I can solve the problem.
 (1) Only me can
 (2) Only I can
 (3) I can only
 (4) No improvement
672. They congratulated me for my victory in the debate competition.
 (1) about (2) at
 (3) on (4) No improvement
673. When the little girl losses her doll, she began to cry.
 (1) losing her doll
 (2) loss her doll
 (3) lost her doll
 (4) No improvement
- Directions (674 – 678) :** In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)
674. She did not like the movie, nor I did.
 (1) nor did I.
 (2) nor I like it
 (3) nor did I like it.
 (4) No improvement
675. Old habits die hardly.
 (1) hard
 (2) too hard
 (3) much hardly
 (4) No improvement
676. One cannot be indifferent to one's health, can't one
 (1) can't be ?
 (2) can one ?
 (3) isn't it ?
 (4) No improvement
677. The mother with her children were expected.
 (1) was (2) will
 (3) have (4) No improvement
678. Sohan is pleased at the news yesterday.
 (1) has been pleased
 (2) had been pleased
 (3) was pleased
 (4) No improvement

Directions (679–683) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

679. The octopus uses its arms for hunting and locomotion.

- (1) fins
- (2) flippers
- (3) tentacles
- (4) No improvement

680. It is compulsory for every citizen to help the administration for keep as the city clean.

- (1) for upkeep clean the city
- (2) for keeping of the city cleanliness
- (3) to keep the city clean
- (4) No improvement

681. Mr. Sharma has been living in this city since five years.

- (1) for (2) only
- (3) from (4) No improvement

682. Kamal's suggestion was greeted with hoots of laughter.

- (1) in (2) at
- (3) on (4) No improvement

683. I could not help to laugh at the joke.

- (1) laughing
- (2) laugh
- (3) to laughing
- (4) No improvement

Directions (684-688) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

684. She does not tell lies, doesn't she?

- (1) isn't she ?
- (2) does she ?
- (3) didn't she ?
- (4) No improvement

685. Have you ever been in New York ?

- (1) at (2) to
- (3) with (4) No improvement

686. Wave after wave surrounded the tower.

- (1) engulfed
- (2) circled
- (3) encircled
- (4) No improvement

687. It is quite tough to declare which candidate will win the presidential election.

- (1) predict (2) augur
- (3) portend (4) No improvement

688. Transcoding has one of the items in the new syllabus.

- (1) is one of the items
- (2) has one of the item
- (3) is one of the item
- (4) No improvement

Directions (689-710) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

689. The toddler has a habit of throwing tantrums.

- (1) expressing emotions
- (2) expressing frustrations
- (3) expressing happiness
- (4) No improvement

690. He absented from the meeting.

- (1) was absent
- (2) absented himself
- (3) took absence
- (4) No improvement

691. The concert will start when the conductor comes.

- (1) when the conductor arrives
- (2) when the curtain has been raising
- (3) when the audience will arrive
- (4) No improvement

692. The air-conditioner has made ceiling fans a little redundant in today's world.

- (1) superfluous
- (2) obsolete
- (3) extinct
- (4) No improvement

693. You ought to do your homework, oughtn't you ?

- (1) shouldn't ?
- (2) mustn't ?
- (3) ought ?
- (4) No improvement

694. A thing of beauty is joy for ever.

- (1) is the joy
- (2) is joyous
- (3) is a joy
- (4) No improvement

695. The little boy fell from the roof.

- (1) fell below the roof
- (2) fell down the roof
- (3) fell off the roof
- (4) No improvement

696. Because that there were heavy rains the lake was flooded.

- (1) Because of the
- (2) As there were
- (3) Since there was
- (4) No improvement

697. The thieves ran away in a black car.

- (1) fled
- (2) escaped with
- (3) jumped away
- (4) No improvement

698. I don't understand why did you not call me last night.

- (1) why had you not call
- (2) why you did not call
- (3) why not did you call
- (4) No improvement

699. What she said is not correct at all.

- (1) incorrect
- (2) not incorrect
- (3) correct
- (4) No improvement

700. My uncle couldn't rise up from his bed no more.

- (1) any farther
- (2) any further
- (3) any more
- (4) No improvement

701. The train rolls along the track.

- (1) rumbles
- (2) rattles
- (3) ripples
- (4) No improvement

702. His miserable condition made us wept.

- (1) made us weep
- (2) made us to weep
- (3) made us to wept
- (4) No improvement

703. Everybody was alarmed with the news of his murder.

- (1) on (2) after
- (3) at (4) No improvement

704. The greatest fear which is scar-ing of the world today is global warming.
 (1) which had scared of the world
 (2) that scared off the world
 (3) that scares the world
 (4) No improvement
705. Anyone interested in computer programming can find a job in contemporary industry if you learn the basic programming lan-guages, such as COBOL and FORTRAN.
 (1) by studying
 (2) by the study of
 (3) if he would learn
 (4) No improvement
706. Anxiety and other such emotions are known to be unhealthy to the body.
 (1) dangerous
 (2) detrimental
 (3) damaging
 (4) No improvement
707. The Portsmouth Summer Art Festi-val is the only place in New Hampshire where we are fortu-nately see such diverse tales all in one place.
 (1) we are able to fortunately see
 (2) we are fortunate to see
 (3) we are fortunate to seeing
 (4) No improvement
708. He speaks not only English but Hindi as well.
 (1) as well as Hindi
 (2) Hindi too
 (3) also Hindi
 (4) No improvement
709. His powerful desire brought about his downfall.
 (1) his intense desire
 (2) his desire for power
 (3) his fatal desire
 (4) No improvement
710. My opinion of the play is that it will win the National award.
 (1) opinion to
 (2) opinion about
 (3) opinion on
 (4) No improvement
- Directions (711–732) :** In the fol-lowing questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sen-tence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sen-tence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

711. Too much of anything is good for everything.
 (1) No Improvement
 (2) a thing
 (3) all things
 (4) nothing
712. The most important part in life is to be humble.
 (1) appearance
 (2) No Improvement
 (3) aspect
 (4) entity
713. We could not help admire his inventive genius.
 (1) could not help to
 (2) No Improvement
 (3) could not but
 (4) could not help but
714. He borne down all opposition with an iron hand.
 (1) bore in all
 (2) bore down all
 (3) No Improvement
 (4) bore up all
715. The teacher was stimulated by the mischievous behaviour of the students.
 (1) provoked
 (2) evoked
 (3) No Improvement
 (4) inspired
716. The prisoner was kept in Jail.
 (1) Kept in confined
 (2) Kept in confinement.
 (3) No Improvement
 (4) kept in confirmation.
717. The students met the college au-thority whom allowed them to sit for the exams.
 (1) who allowed them to sit at the exams
 (2) which allowed them to sit in exams
 (3) which allowed them to sit for the exams
 (4) No Improvement
718. Placing a talisman or lucky charm on the door or near the thresh-old is not mere superstition.
 (1) entrance
 (2) opening
 (3) No Improvement
 (4) doorway
719. He could not cope up with the heavy rush.
 (1) No Improvement
 (2) cope by
 (3) cope with
 (4) cope upto
720. One day the hare began to make fun of the tortoise as it moved slowly.
 (1) mock
 (2) shout at
 (3) No Improvement
 (4) torture
721. The tribunal has postponed the hearing to December 15.
 (1) delayed
 (2) pushed
 (3) adjourned
 (4) No Improvement
722. The workers are very determined on fighting for their dues.
 (1) No Improvement
 (2) have seriously planned
 (3) hell bent
 (4) have decided
723. I will buy the house provided it is quite sound.
 (1) unless (2) whether
 (3) until (4) No Improvement
724. It was fortunate that the time bomb had burst only after the crowd had dispersed.
 (1) exploded
 (2) No Improvement
 (3) blown up
 (4) erupted
725. The amount multiplies over a period of time.
 (1) within (2) in
 (3) by (4) No Improvement
726. The police found a human body in the forest.
 (1) corpse
 (2) No Improvement
 (3) carcass
 (4) copse
727. The teacher asked him to copy the material word for word.
 (1) by
 (2) No Improvement
 (3) before
 (4) after
728. Granting that he has a very great influence, he cannot injure us.
 (1) Having great influence
 (2) He may have great influence so
 (3) Because of his great influence
 (4) No Improvement
729. Equipment and practice space will be provided for the players.
 (1) Much facility
 (2) Each facility
 (3) No Improvement
 (4) Every facility

730. Everyone of this girls is beautiful.

- (1) that (2) the
- (3) these (4) No Improvement

731. Water drawn from a municipal reservoir or a private well, is likely to contain traces of minerals or bacteria.

- (1) village tank
- (2) No Improvement
- (3) public tank
- (4) private tank

732. Tax-payers are to be conscious of their privileges.

- (1) might
- (2) have to
- (3) No Improvement
- (4) could

Directions (733-754) : In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014
(TF No. 482 RN 5)

733. You need to read these kinds of books for the test.

- (1) these kind of book
- (2) this kind of book
- (3) this kind of a book
- (4) No improvement

734. Due to power grid collapse essential services like hospitals, the railways and water plants were perturbed.

- (1) was perplexed
- (2) were paralysed
- (3) were abandoned
- (4) No improvement

735. Satish told his mother that he had been reading for six hours.

- (1) since six hours
- (2) from six hours
- (3) till six hours
- (4) No improvement

736. No sooner had he agreed to join the job than he started to have doubts.

- (1) No sooner did he
- (2) No sooner than he
- (3) No sooner was he
- (4) No improvement

737. Laws were enacted to do away with social evils.

- (1) to eradicate
- (2) to stop
- (3) to prevent
- (4) No improvement

738. The woman is waiting to see you looks rather angry.

- (1) The women whose waiting to see you looks rather angry
- (2) The women who is waiting see you looks rather angry
- (3) The woman who is waiting to see you looks rather angry
- (4) No improvement

739. If you are a cricket fan, make sure you are witness the grand opening ceremony today.

- (1) you witnessed
- (2) you witnessing
- (3) you witness
- (4) No improvement

740. Gauri was for waiting for Hema and I.

- (1) Gauri was waiting for Hema and me
- (2) Gauri were waiting for Hema and me
- (3) Gauri were waiting for Hema and I
- (4) No improvement

741. The doctor made no farther comment to justify his action.

- (1) The doctor made no farther commandments to justify his action
- (2) The doctor made no further comments to justify his action
- (3) The doctor made no further commitments to justify his action
- (4) No improvement.

742. When the thief saw the police approaching he showed a clean pair at heels.

- (1) a clean pair of heels
- (2) a clean pair on heels
- (3) a clean pair down heels
- (4) No improvement

743. Not until did he receive her letter he fully realised her problem.

- (1) Not until he received her letter did he fully realise
- (2) Not until had he received her letter that he
- (3) Not until he had received her letter that he
- (4) No improvement

744. I can't think of anybody whom to invite.

- (1) anybody whom I should invite
- (2) anybody to invite
- (3) anybody who should be invited
- (4) No improvement

745. I hadn't heard from him for nearly ten years in which time I had got married and had two children.

- (1) I hadn't heard of him for nearly ten years, during which point I had got married and had two children
- (2) I hadn't heard of him for nearly ten years, in which point I had got married
- (3) I hadn't heard for him for nearly ten years, in which case I had got married
- (4) No improvement

746. Our progress was slow because of having to search for them at frequent intervals.

- (1) at having
- (2) through having
- (3) in having
- (4) No improvement

747. One day a wonderful plate of gold fell into the courtyard of a temple from Heaven at Banaras.

- (1) One day at Banaras a wonderful plate of gold fell into the courtyard from Heaven of a temple
- (2) One day fell into the courtyard of a temple at Banaras a wonderful plate of gold from Heaven
- (3) One day a wonderful plate of gold fell from Heaven into the courtyard of a temple at Banaras
- (4) No improvement

748. The man who approached me of dark complexion has disappeared.

- (1) The dark complexioned man who approached me has disappeared
- (2) Has disappeared who approached me of dark complexion
- (3) Who of dark complexion approached me has disappeared
- (4) No improvement

749. He narrated what his brother had done in vivid detail.

- (1) He narrated in vivid detail what his brother had done
- (2) In vivid detail, he narrated what his brother had done
- (3) He narrated what his brother in vivid detail had done
- (4) No improvement

750. He is looking for a flat for his son of 1200 sq feet carpet area.

- (1) He is looking for a flat of 1200 sq feet carpet area for his son
- (2) He of 1200 sq feet carpet area is looking for a flat for his son
- (3) Of 1200 sq feet carpet area he is looking for a flat for his son
- (4) No improvement

751. He impressed with his words than with his acts rather.

- (1) He impressed with his words rather than with his acts
- (2) He rather impressed with his words than with his acts
- (3) Rather he impressed with his words than with his acts
- (4) No improvement

752. John loves Mary so much that she can turn him round her finger.

- (1) turn a blind eye
- (2) turn him a cold shoulder
- (3) turn his head
- (4) No improvement

753. He has a good command over both English and French is known to all.

- (1) That he has a good command over both English and French is known to all
- (2) That is known he has a good command over both English and French to all
- (3) That a good command over both English and French he has is known to all
- (4) No improvement

754. I want a nurse to look after my child of about fifty years.

- (1) I want a nurse to look of about fifty years after my child
- (2) I want a nurse of about fifty years to look after my child
- (3) To look after my child of about fifty years I want a nurse
- (4) No improvement

Directions (755-764) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014
TF No. 022 MH 3)

755. Why should you be despaired of your success of your undertaking?

- (1) you despair of the success of your undertaking
- (2) you despair of success of undertaking
- (3) you be despaired of the success of your undertaking
- (4) No improvement.

756. As Rees was going to town in the High Street a savage dog attacked him and bit him.

- (1) going to town a savage dog attacked him and bit him in the High Street
- (2) in the High Street a savage dog attacked him and bit him in the town
- (3) going to town in the High Street a savage dog bit him and attacked him
- (4) No improvement

757. Something is pretty here that Vineeta can wear to the party.

- (1) Something here is pretty
- (2) Something is here pretty
- (3) Here is something pretty
- (4) No improvement

758. I have dreamt all my life to own a beautiful maroon coloured car.

- (1) of owning
- (2) to owning
- (3) at owning
- (4) No improvement

759. Sitting on the hill top, the sun went down watching before him.

- (1) he watched the sun go down
- (2) the sun went down with him watching.
- (3) the sun went down when he watched.
- (4) No improvement

760. The office is soon to be closed.

- (1) just to
- (2) about to
- (3) immediately to
- (4) No improvement

761. He has achieved nothing out of his way worth mentioning.

- (1) out of the way
- (2) by the way
- (3) in a big way
- (4) No improvement

762. I prevailed on him to vote for you.

- (1) to (2) at
- (3) upon (4) No improvement

763. Eager to pass his final exams, studying was the students top priority.

- (1) the student's top priority was studying.
- (2) the student made studying his top priority.
- (3) the top priority of studing was made by the student.
- (4) No improvement

764. Mr. Dev will not go to the wedding reception without being called.

- (1) if he is not invited
- (2) till he is invited
- (3) unless he is invited
- (4) No improvement

Directions (765-769) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , 1st Sitting
TF No. 333 LO 2)

765. The girl filled the pitcher for water.

- (1) in (2) of
- (3) with
- (4) No improvement

766. Walk carefully lest you do not fall.

- (1) lest you might not fall
- (2) lest you fall
- (3) lest you should not fall
- (4) No improvement

767. Please tell the story in a nutshell.

- (1) in nutshell
- (2) in the nutshell
- (3) in nutshells
- (4) No improvement

768. The housing problem in Mumbai becomes more serious.

- (1) is becoming
- (2) has become
- (3) become
- (4) No improvement

769. If he would have tried he would have succeeded.

- (1) had tried
- (2) is tried
- (3) was tried
- (4) No improvement

Directions (770–774) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed. Your answer is (4).

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IIInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

770. Renuka availed herself of all the leave to her credit.
 (1) availed of (2) availed
 (3) availed to
 (4) No improvement
771. One of my friends are going to Mumbai tomorrow.
 (1) will (2) is
 (3) has been (4) No improvement
772. I want you to clearly understand that excuses will not do.
 (1) you clearly to understand
 (2) to clearly understand you
 (3) you to understand clearly
 (4) No improvement
773. I sat down to do my assignment. Instead of that, I watched a movie.
 (1) I watched a movie instead
 (2) and I watched a movie
 (3) I began watching a movie
 (4) No improvement
774. The train was late for fifty minutes.
 (1) behind (2) by
 (3) around (4) No improvement
- Directions (775–796) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).
- (SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015
 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)
775. The train is running late time.
 (1) after (2) behind
 (3) off (4) No improvement
776. When the party ended, the band pack up its equipment and left.
 (1) will pack up
 (2) will have packed up
 (3) packed up
 (4) No improvement
777. I made a lecture.
 (1) will make
 (2) gave
 (3) would make
 (4) No improvement

778. They prevented me from danger.
 (1) was preventing
 (2) were preventing
 (3) protected
 (4) No improvement
779. The room is smoky.
 (1) by smokes
 (2) filled with smoke
 (3) with smokes
 (4) No improvement
780. I really enjoyed the way the fashion show was executed and I also very much liked its theme.
 (1) its theme conveyed
 (2) and the executing of the fashion shows theme
 (3) I really liked its theme
 (4) No improvement
781. Ronald might fail the test, in which point he'd re-sit it next year.
 (1) Ronald might fail the test, in which time he'd re-sit it next year.
 (2) Ronald might failed the test, in which point he'd re-sit it next year.
 (3) Ronald might fail the test, in which case he'd re-sit it next year.
 (4) No improvement
782. He saw looking through the window, the beggar standing right there.
 (1) He saw the beggar looking through the window standing right down there.
 (2) He, looking through the window, saw the beggar standing right down there.
 (3) Looking through the window, he saw the beggar standing right there.
 (4) No improvement
783. Only a smaller number of students participated in the 15th August celebration at school.
 (1) constricted
 (2) little
 (3) a few
 (4) No improvement
784. The chairs will be disposed in an auction.
 (1) disposed off
 (2) disposed of
 (3) dispose towards
 (4) No improvement
785. The Chief Minister has promised to commit his department to a renewed effort to clean up the environment.
 (1) administration
 (2) departmental
 (3) workers
 (4) No improvement
786. Both himself and his relations will be invited.
 (1) you (2) she
 (3) he (4) No improvement
787. As I am suffering from fever so grant me leave for two days.
 (1) and grant me
 (2) please grant me
 (3) grant myself
 (4) No improvement
788. A man's life is divided to four stages.
 (1) into (2) as
 (3) of (4) No improvement
789. On saw the mother, the child smiled sweetly.
 (1) On seeing
 (2) On having seen
 (3) On seen
 (4) No improvement
790. The three daughters divided the property between themselves.
 (1) for (2) to
 (3) among (4) No improvement
791. He did not give me some books.
 (1) more (2) any
 (3) much (4) No improvement
792. We saw one tiger approached to us.
 (1) approaching to us
 (2) approaching us
 (3) approaching towards us
 (4) No improvement
793. There were so many children at the party that it was hardly impossible to keep a count.
 (1) hardly possible for keeping
 (2) hardly impossible keeping
 (3) hardly possible to keep
 (4) No improvement
794. I am the secretary of the sports club since its formation five years ago.
 (1) was
 (2) have been
 (3) had been
 (4) No improvement

795. Sunil was acting strange when I saw him.

- (1) strangely
- (2) stranger
- (3) more strange
- (4) No improvement

796. I shall not go until I am invited.

- (1) till (2) whether
- (3) unless (4) No improvement

Directions (797–801) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015
(1st Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

797. The workers should have been more meticulous.

- (1) committed
- (2) precise
- (3) No improvement
- (4) punctual

798. I was angry at myself for making such a big mistake.

- (1) with
- (2) about
- (3) No improvement
- (4) on

799. Torture and trauma has made her a mental patient.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) lunatic
- (3) mania
- (4) mad

800. She is very eccentric woman.

- (1) impatient
- (2) No improvement
- (3) unusual
- (4) generous

801. The chickens in his farm are fattened up nicely.

- (1) are fattened
- (2) are fattening
- (3) are fattying
- (4) No improvement

Directions (802–806) : In the following five questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternatives. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015
(IIInd Sitting)

802. The university asked him to return back the funds allotted for the project.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) to bring back the funds
- (3) to settle the funds
- (4) to return the funds

803. He learnt the lesson with great care.

- (1) carefully
- (2) carelessly
- (3) with care
- (4) No improvement

804. No one cared for the boy after his father died.

- (1) cared for the boy since his father died
- (2) No improvement
- (3) took the boy for care after his father's death
- (4) took care of the boy after his father died

805. He insisted to go with me.

- (1) insisted upon going
- (2) agreed to go
- (3) No improvement
- (4) insisted that he should go

806. The hawk said that the pigeons and dove are meat birds.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) meek birds
- (3) meet birds
- (4) weak birds

Directions (807–816) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
(1st Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

807. The second pigeon flew just as the first pigeon had flown.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) one had done
- (3) one had flown away
- (4) had done

808. The old man has acquired experience through age.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) developed experience
- (3) experienced
- (4) got experience

809. Water and soil pollutants find their entry into the body through ingestion of contaminated water or food.

- (1) No improvement

- (2) digestion of contaminated
- (3) injection of contaminated
- (4) passage of contaminated

810. He lives far from the station.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) away from the station
- (3) a long way from the station
- (4) off the station

811. Mumbai is famous because of its textiles.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) at (3) in
- (4) for

812. They spoke about the weather.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) said
- (3) talked
- (4) expressed

813. Mr. Mukherjee knows ten languages, isn't it ?

- (1) No improvement
- (2) doesn't Mr. Mukherjee ?
- (3) hasn't he ?
- (4) doesn't he ?

814. It's high time that you go home.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) are going
- (3) went
- (4) gone

815. Drinking tea is an English habit.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) tradition
- (3) convention
- (4) custom

816. He is wanting in a little common sense.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) lacks
- (3) is lacking in
- (4) needs some

Directions (817–826) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
(IIInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

817. We do not believe in a dual policy of the company.

- (1) in this dual
- (2) in these dual
- (3) on these dual
- (4) No improvement

818. This news is too good to be true.
 (1) cannot be true
 (2) so good that it should be true
 (3) No improvement
 (4) so good that it cannot be true
819. The notorious criminal went to the police to go to prison.
 (1) submitted to the police
 (2) surrendered himself before the police
 (3) No improvement
 (4) gave himself up for the police
820. If he has time he will telephone.
 (1) could (2) might
 (3) would (4) No improvement
821. He met European lady at the conference who works for an NGO.
 (1) European lady who works for an NGO at the conference
 (2) No improvement
 (3) a European lady who works for an NGO, at the conference
 (4) an European lady at the conference who works for an NGO
822. I did not see you for a long time.
 (1) have not seen
 (2) saw
 (3) No improvement
 (4) have not been seeing
823. The glass figurine that was being shown in the store window appealed to me.
 (1) No improvement
 (2) that was on display
 (3) that was exhibited
 (4) that was advertised
824. He is somehow tall for his age.
 (1) No improvement
 (2) rather
 (3) many
 (4) much
825. The practice of starving the children in order to cure diarrhoea also aggravates the situation.
 (1) starving child
 (2) No improvement
 (3) starve children
 (4) starving children
826. She said that she was glad to be here that evening.
 (1) to come here
 (2) to be there
 (3) to have been here
 (4) No improvement
- Directions (827-836) :** In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sen-

tence/part of the sentence, which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(1st Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

827. **If I will get an opportunity, I shall attend the seminar.**
 (1) get
 (2) got
 (3) No Improvement
 (4) shall get
828. Both the teams played the game fairly.
 (1) No Improvement
 (2) played a fair game
 (3) played fairly the game
 (4) fairly played the game
829. **She could not help but laugh.**
 (1) but laughing
 (2) laughter
 (3) No Improvement
 (4) laughing
830. **We met yesterday, haven't we?**
 (1) didn't we ?
 (2) No Improvement
 (3) hadn't we ?
 (4) isn't it ?
831. **I took my mother some grapes when she was in hospital.**
 (1) I took for my mother some grapes.
 (2) I brought my mother some grapes
 (3) I took some grapes for my mother
 (4) No Improvement
832. **The others shook their heads and made vague noises of approval.**
 (1) hung
 (2) turned around
 (3) No Improvement
 (4) nodded
833. **She insisted on she was innocent.**
 (1) insisted on that
 (2) No Improvement
 (3) insisted that
 (4) insisted with
834. **The world is being faced with a crisis**
 (1) confronted
 (2) in front of
 (3) No Improvement
 (4) facing

835. You must endure what you cannot cure.
 (1) accept (2) suffer
 (3) prevail (4) No Improvement

836. **He does not laugh, nor he smiles.**
 (1) nor he does smile
 (2) neither he does smile
 (3) nor does he smile
 (4) No Improvement

Directions (837-846) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(1Ind Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

837. **I was struck by his singular appearance.**
 (1) struck by his single appearance
 (2) struck by how he singularly appears
 (3) No Improvement
 (4) had stricken his single appearance

838. **The blue whale was thriving in all of the world's oceans until the turn of the century, at which time they became hunted to the point of extinction.**

- (1) The blue whale was thriving in all of the world's oceans up until the turn of the century
 (2) At the turn of the century, blue whales were thriving in all of the world's oceans.
 (3) Blue whales were thriving in all of the world's oceans until the turn of the century
 (4) No Improvement

839. **We have been retracing our steps to the log cabin ten minutes ago.**
 (1) will be retracing
 (2) have to retrace
 (3) had to retrace
 (4) No Improvement

840. **I hope you will be able to steer ahead of the anti-social elements.**
 (1) steer clear
 (2) steer free
 (3) steer out
 (4) No Improvement

841. **He bowed down at the altar.**
 (1) next to the altar
 (2) No Improvement
 (3) before the altar
 (4) infront of the altar

842. They were being commanded to wait till the signal was given.

- (1) commanded
- (2) command
- (3) given command
- (4) No Improvement

843. River Damodar in West Bengal carry the effluents from the Durgapur Industrial complex for miles.

- (1) No Improvement
- (2) carries the effluents
- (3) carries the effluence
- (4) carried the effluents

844. The climate of Shillong is somewhat like Kohima.

- (1) as Kohima
- (2) as Kohima's
- (3) No Improvement
- (4) like Kohima's

845. John decided to go to the Advocate General to clear his name of the accusation.

- (1) to clean his name
- (2) to cleared his name
- (3) to wash his name
- (4) No Improvement

846. He could not be able to think logically because of his illness.

- (1) was not able
- (2) No Improvement
- (3) cannot be able
- (4) can be unable

Directions (847–865) : In the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is written in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, choose No Improvement.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015
TF No. 4039770)

847. He only married her for her money.

- (1) He married her for her money only.
- (2) He married her only for her money.
- (3) No improvement
- (4) Only for her money he married her.

848. Please send the letter on the address given below.

- (1) to
- (2) No improvement
- (3) at
- (4) upon

849. The two thieves distributed the loot between themselves.

- (1) with themselves
- (2) amongst themselves
- (3) among themselves
- (4) No improvement

850. The equipment were faulty.

- (1) equipment were
- (2) equipments are
- (3) equipment was
- (4) No improvement

851. Plants cannot grow without sunshine.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) Plants can thrive in the sun.
- (3) Plants cannot grow on a cloudy day.
- (4) Plants do not live in darkness.

852. The gold is a precious metal.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) A gold
- (3) An old
- (4) Gold

853. Old habits die hardly.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) die much hardly
- (3) die hard
- (4) die too hard

854. He is known by others.

- (1) for (2) among
- (3) to (4) No improvement

855. They tried to win control of the company from their step brothers.

- (1) inherit (2) swindle
- (3) wrest (4) No improvement

856. Mr. Bharath was a professor whom all students respected.

- (1) looked up to
- (2) looked up
- (3) No improvement
- (4) looked over

857. The criminal must be killed.

- (1) hanged (2) murdered
- (3) hung (4) No improvement

858. My daughter is going to take her final examination next month.

- (1) under take
- (2) No improvement
- (3) appear
- (4) give

859. My father advised me to shun bad peers.

- (1) escape (2) leave
- (3) avoid (4) No improvement

860. All these events are associated

- like links in a chain.
- (1) attached
- (2) bracketed
- (3) No improvement
- (4) concatenated

861. She is improving her pronunciation of English with a view to become a newsreader.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) be becoming
- (3) have become
- (4) becoming

862. The Kingfisher is a bird founded most in the Eastern Hemisphere, especially in the south-east Asian countries.

- (1) a bird find mostly
- (2) a bird mostly founded
- (3) a bird found mostly
- (4) No improvement

863. Instead of his hard work, he did not succeed.

- (1) Inspite of
- (2) In case of
- (3) In respect of
- (4) No improvement

864. Seeing no way to escape, the thief suited to the Inspector.

- (1) shoted
- (2) surrendered
- (3) supplied
- (4) No improvement

865. If you want to catch the first flight you may leave now.

- (1) must
- (2) ought to
- (3) No improvement
- (4) could

866. Manoj is so credible that he immediately believed my story.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) credulous
- (3) innocent
- (4) creditable

867. Thomas Caffall the gunman killing two persons near the Texas A & M University, asked forgiveness for shooting the officers.

- (1) who killed
- (2) who has killed
- (3) No improvement
- (4) who had killed

868. I want to dispose off all my old furniture immediately

- (1) dispose
- (2) disposed off
- (3) dispose of
- (4) No improvement

Directions (869–878) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

869. He parts his hair in the centre.

- (1) at the centre
- (2) near the centre
- (3) in the middle
- (4) No improvement

870. I can't allow you to make jokes in the class.

- (1) cut (2) crack
- (3) break (4) No improvement

871. Shut the window; it is fairly cold.

- (1) quiet (2) quite
- (3) rather (4) No improvement

872. She is the lady who will inaugurate the exhibition.

- (1) declare the exhibition open
- (2) start the exhibition
- (3) begin the exhibition
- (4) No improvement

873. He avoids to speak to me.

- (1) to talk
- (2) speaking
- (3) speech
- (4) No improvement

874. A major water pollutant due to the growth of large cities is the sewages.

- (1) a sewage
- (2) a sewages
- (3) the sewage
- (4) No improvement

875. I have just taken my meals.

- (1) I have just had my food
- (2) I am done with my meals
- (3) I finished my meals
- (4) No improvement

876. I stayed at Henry house for a week.

- (1) Henry's home
- (2) Henry's
- (3) Henry home
- (4) No improvement

877. The warden told the boys to quickly clean their rooms.

- (1) clean their rooms hastily
- (2) clean their rooms quickly
- (3) cleanse their rooms quickly
- (4) No improvement

878. I needn't get up early tomorrow, shouldn't I ?

- (1) don't I ? (2) do I ?
- (3) need I ? (4) No improvement

Directions (879– 881) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, choose "No Improvement".

(SSC Constable (GD)

Exam, 04.10.2015, 1st Sitting)

879. Covering thirty kilometres in thirty minutes are not a great distance using a brand new car.

- (1) aren't a great distance
- (2) is no distance
- (3) No improvement
- (4) is not a great distance

880. Years ago, I met a man which was President and Chairman of the board of a company.

- (1) whom
- (2) No improvement
- (3) who
- (4) whose

881. Where are you coming from ?

- (1) No improvement
- (2) do you come from
- (3) were you from
- (4) you are coming from

Directions (882–884) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternatives. In case no improvement is needed your answer is No improvement.

(SSC Constable (GD)

Exam, 04.10.2015, IIInd Sitting)

882. Journalism and medicine would be two of his career options.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) could be
- (3) will be
- (4) might be

883. No economist can accurately foresee whether tax will go up or down.

- (1) expect
- (2) anticipate
- (3) No improvement
- (4) obviate

884. One should keep their word.

- (1) one's
- (2) his
- (3) everyone's
- (4) No improvement

Directions (885-906) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF
No. 2148789)

885. Many a man have died of cancer.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) have died from
- (3) have been dying of
- (4) has died of

886. I want to admit in a university in the US.

- (1) go (2) enter
- (3) enrol (4) No improvement

887. He was a failure at art but his last piece was so beautiful that no one could believe he had painted it.

- (1) breath taking enough to be unreal.
- (2) indeed a masterpiece !
- (3) very realistic and unbelievable.
- (4) No improvement

888. This matter admits no excuse.

- (1) admits for
- (2) No improvement
- (3) admits of
- (4) admits to

889. I was greatly shocked by the most ruthless murder.

- (1) gruesome
- (2) shocking
- (3) loathsome
- (4) No improvement

890. She is annoying that her father had not accepted her suggestion.

- (1) was to annoy
- (2) had to annoy
- (3) No improvement
- (4) was annoyed

891. If the room had been brighter, I would have been able to read for a while before going to bed.

- (1) If the room was brighter
- (2) If the room are brighter
- (3) Had the room been brighter
- (4) No improvement

<p>892. He has composed a beautiful song.</p> <p>(1) penned (2) written (3) jotted down (4) No improvement</p> <p>893. The old car thumped along over the stony road.</p> <p>(1) creaked (2) crawled (3) chugged (4) No improvement</p> <p>894. No sooner had he reaching the station than the train began to move.</p> <p>(1) No sooner had he reach the station than the train begins to move. (2) No sooner did he reaching the station than the train began to move. (3) No sooner had he reached the station than the train began to move. (4) No improvement</p> <p>895. My father has been advised to reduce smoking.</p> <p>(1) cut down (2) No improvement (3) lower down (4) reduce down</p> <p>896. Sincerity is always appreciated.</p> <p>(1) enhanced (2) enjoyed (3) waited (4) No improvement</p> <p>897. Listen attention to what I say.</p> <p>(1) attentively (2) attend (3) attentive (4) No improvement</p> <p>898. My sister does not know whether tomorrow can be a holiday for her.</p> <p>(1) whether tomorrow is a holiday to her (2) whether tomorrow will be a holiday for her (3) No improvement (4) whether tomorrow is a holiday for her.</p> <p>899. Honesty is more superior than riches.</p> <p>(1) far superior than (2) No improvement (3) more superior to (4) superior to</p>	<p>900. A hand pump is very easy to work and it can be fitted in every house.</p> <p>(1) No improvement (2) can be fits (3) could be fitting (4) can be fitting</p> <p>901. The criminal was hung to death.</p> <p>(1) hunged (2) hang (3) No improvement (4) hanged</p> <p>902. What does agonise me most is not this criticism, but the trivial reason behind it.</p> <p>(1) No improvement (2) most agonising me (3) agonises me most (4) most agonised me</p> <p>903. They have not and cannot be in the good books of the coach because they lack discipline.</p> <p>(1) No improvement (2) have not been and can never be (3) have not and can never be (4) have not and can never been</p> <p>904. The Louvre, a museum known to everyone in the world, is in Paris.</p> <p>(1) a world-renowned museum (2) No improvement (3) a globally known museum (4) a world-famous museum</p> <p>905. The sun will not rise before an hour.</p> <p>(1) arise in an hour (2) rise in an hour (3) rises for an hour (4) No improvement</p> <p>906. Heartfelt prayers to God will always have expected results.</p> <p>(1) have amazing results (2) No improvement (3) have good results (4) have desired results</p>	<p>907. The museum's collection includes artefacts dated back to prehistoric times.</p> <p>(1) date back to (2) No improvement (3) dating back to (4) date backs to</p> <p>908. He said, 'Let the show begins'</p> <p>(1) 'Let the show to begin' (2) 'Let's the show begin' (3) 'Let the show begin' (4) No improvement.</p> <p>909. I'm really sorry but I haven't got much money myself.</p> <p>(1) I'm really sorry but I have very few money myself. (2) No improvement. (3) I'm really sorry I have lesser money myself. (4) I'm really sorry but I not have much money myself.</p> <p>910. Both of them are good, but this is the best of the two.</p> <p>(1) No improvement (2) better (3) much better (4) good</p> <p>Directions (911–914) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)</p> <p>911. How many country are there in Europe ?</p> <p>(1) countries are their in (2) country are there on (3) countries are there in (4) No improvement</p> <p>912. We stayed in Mumbai in five days.</p> <p>(1) with (2) for (3) at (4) No improvement</p> <p>913. The medicine must be take by you.</p> <p>(1) takes (2) taken (3) taking (4) No improvement</p> <p>914. The Sutlej has changed its path.</p> <p>(1) journey (2) course (3) line (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (915–918) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence</p>
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is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

915. She is **willing** to help you.

- (1) wilful
- (2) willingly
- (3) wilfully
- (4) No improvement

916. Being **ill**, he came to work.

- (1) He came to work and fell **ill**
- (2) Despite coming to work, he was **ill**
- (3) Inspite of being **ill**, he came to work
- (4) No improvement

917. She had **realized** that she had seen him before.

- (1) had been realized
- (2) realized
- (3) has realized
- (4) No improvement

918. Hundreds of children are **deaf** born every year.

- (1) deaf are born every
- (2) every born are deaf
- (3) are born deaf every
- (4) No improvement

Directions (919–922) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

919. It is not difficult to forgive someone who says **sorry**.

- (1) is apologising
- (2) is asking sorry
- (3) No Improvement
- (4) apologises

920. A greedy man always **hankers** after money.

- (1) wanted
- (2) greeds after
- (3) No Improvement
- (4) runs after

921. Ours is a **joined** family.

- (1) joint
- (2) jointed
- (3) No Improvement
- (4) join

922. Be quick otherwise you would miss the train.

- (1) otherwise you could have
- (2) No Improvement

- (3) otherwise you will
- (4) otherwise you will have

Directions (923–926) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is No Improvement.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

923. The terrorist as well as his **accomplices** was killed in the encounter.

- (1) have been killed
- (2) No improvement
- (3) were killed
- (4) was being killed

924. The Councillor behaves as if he is the Chief Minister.

- (1) has been
- (2) were
- (3) No improvement
- (4) was

925. Inspite of age he is my senior.

- (1) He is my senior, in keeping with his age.
- (2) He is my senior in regard of his age.
- (3) No improvement
- (4) In respect of age, he is my senior.

926. Rani has completed her graduation from a reputed university last year.

- (1) completed
- (2) was completed
- (3) No improvement
- (4) had been completed

Directions (927–930) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternatives. In case "no improvement" is needed your answer is (3).

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

927. The President of India administers the oath of office to the Council of Ministers.

- (1) imposes the promise
- (2) supervises the oath taking ceremony
- (3) No improvement
- (4) reads out the oath

928. Being a wet day, he stayed at home.

- (1) Though
- (2) As it was

- (3) No improvement
- (4) Since

929. We've got a new **big** house.

- (1) big new house
- (2) house big new
- (3) No improvement
- (4) house new big

930. I shall write to you when I reach Agra.

- (1) will write to you
- (2) would write to you
- (3) No improvement
- (4) should write to you

Directions (931–940) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose "No improvement".

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

931. Either Kiran or Mala is sure to be chosen for the school debate team.

- (1) Either Kiran or Mala are sure to
- (2) Either Kiran nor Mala are sure to
- (3) Either Kiran or Mala will
- (4) No Improvement

932. Tom was standing besides the school-house poster, when the ball rolled towards him.

- (1) standing beside the school-house poster
- (2) stand besides the school house poster
- (3) stood beside the school-house poster
- (4) No Improvement

933. No sane person or government can tolerate terrorists of any degree or kind.

- (1) terrorism of any degree or kind
- (2) terrorise of any degree or kind
- (3) torture of any degree or kind
- (4) No Improvement

934. Saibal has got an extensive to finish writing his thesis.

- (1) an extended
- (2) an extention
- (3) an extension
- (4) No Improvement

935. She stood by him under all conditions and undaunted by anything.

- (1) without reserve
- (2) without hesitation

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>(3) through thick and thin
 (4) No Improvement</p> <p>936. Sheela was reprimanded by the school Marshall for coming lately to school.
 (1) to school lately
 (2) late to school
 (3) to school later
 (4) No Improvement</p> <p>937. Kunal looked very manliness in his police uniform.
 (1) menliness
 (2) man-like
 (3) manly
 (4) No Improvement</p> <p>938. The school was very co-operation when we made a documentary film there.
 (1) very co-operator
 (2) very co-operative
 (3) very co-operated
 (4) No Improvement</p> <p>939. "I would like to tell you about this my friend," said John.
 (1) this friend of mine
 (2) the friend of mine
 (3) this friend
 (4) No Improvement</p> <p>940. The boat was drowned.
 (1) was sunk
 (2) was drown
 (3) was sink
 (4) No Improvement</p> <p>Directions (941–950) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement".</p> <p>(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513183)</p> <p>941. Either Kiran or Mala is sure to be chosen for the school debate team.
 (1) Either Kiran or Mala are sure to
 (2) Either Kiran nor Mala are sure to
 (3) Either Kiran or Mala will
 (4) No Improvement</p> <p>942. Tom was standing besides the school-house poster, when the ball rolled towards him.
 (1) standing beside the school-house poster</p> | <p>(2) stand besides the school house poster
 (3) stood beside the school-house poster
 (4) No Improvement</p> <p>943. No sane person or government can tolerate terrorists of any degree or kind.
 (1) terrorism of any degree or kind
 (2) terrorise of any degree or kind
 (3) torture of any degree or kind
 (4) No Improvement</p> <p>944. Saibal has got an extensive to finish writing his thesis.
 (1) an extended
 (2) an extention
 (3) an extension
 (4) No Improvement</p> <p>945. She stood by him under all conditions and undaunted by anything.
 (1) without reserve
 (2) without hesitation
 (3) through thick and thin
 (4) No Improvement</p> <p>946. Sheela was reprimanded by the school Marshall for coming lately to school.
 (1) to school lately
 (2) late to school
 (3) to school later
 (4) No Improvement</p> <p>947. Kunal looked very manliness in his police uniform.
 (1) menliness
 (2) man-like
 (3) manly
 (4) No Improvement</p> <p>948. The school was very co-operation when we made a documentary film there.
 (1) very co-operator
 (2) very co-operative
 (3) very co-operated
 (4) No Improvement</p> <p>949. "I would like to tell you about this my friend," said John.
 (1) this friend of mine
 (2) the friend of mine
 (3) this friend
 (4) No Improvement</p> <p>950. The boat was drowned.
 (1) was sunk
 (2) was drown</p> | <p>(3) was sink
 (4) No Improvement</p> <p>Directions (951–955) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.</p> <p>(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 1st sitting TF No. 3148585)</p> <p>951. I contradicted against him.
 (1) contradicted over
 (2) No improvement
 (3) contradicted
 (4) contradicted with</p> <p>952. You must accustom yourself with new ideas.
 (1) accustomed yourself with
 (2) accustom yourself to
 (3) No improvement
 (4) get accustom to</p> <p>953. You should cut off on the amount of cigarettes you smoke.
 (1) No improvement
 (2) cut up
 (3) cut down
 (4) cut out</p> <p>954. No sooner than it stopped raining, the children went out.
 (1) did it stopped raining than
 (2) No improvement
 (3) had it stopped raining than
 (4) did it stop raining than</p> <p>955. Try to lower the amount of fat in your diet.
 (1) cut
 (2) No improvement
 (3) reduce
 (4) lose</p> <p>Directions (956–960) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.</p> <p>(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 IIInd sitting)</p> <p>956. College students went at the rampage in the city yesterday.</p> |
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- (1) with the rampage
 (2) No improvement
 (3) on a rampage
 (4) over the rampage
957. I met the two girls, which I believe, are identical twins.
 (1) who I believe are
 (2) No Improvement
 (3) who to my belief, are
 (4) whom I thought, are
958. Helen Keller's efforts rehabilitate herself despite her triple handicap.
 (1) managed
 (2) No improvement
 (3) readapt
 (4) reinstate
959. I would gladly accompany your sister if you had asked me.
 (1) will gladly accompany
 (2) would have gladly accompanied
 (3) would gladly accompanied
 (4) No improvement
960. You cannot forbid him leaving.
 (1) his leaving
 (2) he leaving
 (3) him to leave
 (4) No improvement
- Directions (961) :** In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.
- (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)
961. It is a normal part of growth and development for a young child to be wary with strangers.
 (1) of
 (2) from
 (3) at
 (4) No improvement
- Directions (962) :** In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.
- (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)
962. She told me she has a headache.
 (1) had
 (2) is having
 (3) will have
 (4) No improvement

- Directions (963) :** In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.
- (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)
963. Finished my homework, I went out to play.
 (1) The work was finished
 (2) Homework completed
 (3) Having completed my homework
 (4) No improvement
- Directions (964) :** In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.
- (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)
964. We waited in six hours.
 (1) within
 (2) for
 (3) during
 (4) No improvement
- Directions (965) :** In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.
- (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)
965. It's time they went home.
 (1) go
 (2) had gone
 (3) gone
 (4) No improvement
966. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. In case no improvement is required choose No Improvement.
- Let's go for a walk, do we?
 (1) aren't we
 (2) shall we
 (3) don't we
 (4) No Improvement
- (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)
967. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. In case no improvement is required choose No Improvement.
- A pair of slippers is cheap now-adays.
 (1) slipper is
 (2) slippers are
 (3) No Improvement
 (4) are cheap
- (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)
968. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. In case no improvement is required choose No Improvement.
- Lot of water has overflowed the tank.
 (1) Lot of waters
 (2) A lot of water
 (3) A lot of waters
 (4) No Improvement
- (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)
969. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. In case no improvement is required choose No Improvement as your answer.
- The speech he gave was highly informative.
 (1) deliver
 (2) made
 (3) give
 (4) No Improvement
- (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)
970. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence.
- She is tall as me.
 (1) as tall as I am
 (2) tall like
 (3) tall like me
 (4) tall as I am
- (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)
971. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the

bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.

Even though she was disliked by her in-laws at the beginning of her marriage, she did manage to win their hearts.

- (1) win over their
- (2) win over there
- (3) win them over their
- (4) No Improvement

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)

972. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.

Many a pilgrim were hurt during the festival

- (1) have been
- (2) was
- (3) have
- (4) No Improvement

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 ISt sitting)

973. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.

My uncle and mentor are helping me.

- (1) mentor is
- (2) mentors have
- (3) mentors were
- (4) No Improvement

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 ISt sitting)

974. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.

You can't avoid notifying the building while travelling.

- (1) avoid to look
- (2) avoid to noticing

- (3) avoid noticing
- (4) No Improvement

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

975. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.

I am taking a book with me so that I'll have something to read on the train.

- (1) I will be something to read
- (2) I'll have something
- (3) I have read
- (4) No Improvement

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

976. In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No Improvement.

Twenty kilometres are a good distance.

- (1) were
- (2) are
- (3) is
- (4) No Improvement

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

Directions (977) : In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case, no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting))

977. Rosa's hatred to work under the landlord resulted in animosity.

- (1) disgust
- (2) distaste
- (3) resentment
- (4) annoyance

Directions (978) : In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case, no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting))

978. The celebration was abandoned due to heavy rains.

- (1) adjourned
- (2) postponed
- (3) inoperative
- (4) No improvement

Directions (979) : In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting))

979. It is a myth that drinking within limits helps to improves the health.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) help improves
- (3) helps improving
- (4) helps improve

Directions (980) : In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case, no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting))

980. Her new shoes ensure her that she does not fall while running.

- (1) ensures to her that
- (2) ensures her that
- (3) ensure that
- (4) No improvement

Directions (981) : In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting))

981. As much as I tried to reduce my weight, I ended up nowhere.

- (1) ended up to somewhere
- (2) ended in less weight
- (3) ended in lesser weight
- (4) No improvement

Directions (982-991) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improve-

ment is required, choose "No improvement".

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

982. Will you lend me few rupees in this hour of need ?

- (1) lend me any rupees
- (2) lend me a few rupees
- (3) borrow me a few rupees
- (4) No improvement

983. The car with a burst tyre halted swiftly.

- (1) stopped fastly
- (2) jolted to a halt
- (3) stopped quick
- (4) No improvement

984. Many incidents of the last month seem unimportant when viewed in perception.

- (1) perceptive
- (2) perspective
- (3) prospective
- (4) No improvement

985. The youths jostled their way in the crowd.

- (1) through
- (2) among
- (3) over
- (4) No improvement

986. What is wrong with the argument is that even if the two premises are true, then the conclusion isn't necessarily true.

- (1) the conclusion is false
- (2) the conclusions aren't necessarily true
- (3) the conclusion will be true
- (4) No improvement

987. He is entitled to a reward for honesty.

- (1) entitle to
- (2) entitled
- (3) titled
- (4) No improvement

988. The sight chosen for the school building is good.

- (1) eye-sight
- (2) side
- (3) site
- (4) No improvement

989. The matter must be considered in every point of view.

- (1) at every
- (2) on every
- (3) from every
- (4) No improvement

990. The poor villagers have waited in the bitter cold for more than two hours now.

- (1) had waited
- (2) have been waiting
- (3) has been waiting
- (4) No improvement

991. You must accustom yourself with new ideas.

- (1) accustom to
- (2) accustom yourself to
- (3) accustomed with
- (4) No improvement

Directions (992–996) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, select option corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

992. Each self is unique, and therefore cannot be compared.

- (1) incomparable
- (2) non-comparable
- (3) incomparably
- (4) No improvement

993. Shall I sit between you at the concert?

- (1) beside
- (2) besides
- (3) next
- (4) No improvement

994. No one other reason than poverty is hampering India's progress.

- (1) No other
- (2) None other
- (3) No another
- (4) No improvement

995. The custom has took root in the society.

- (1) taken root
- (2) take root
- (3) takes root
- (4) No improvement

996. We will take care of your children when you are away at Mumbai.

- (1) be looking for
- (2) look after
- (3) take care after
- (4) No improvement

Directions (997) : In this question, a sentence or a part of sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

997. She cut a sad figure in her first performance on the stage.

- (1) made a sorry figure
- (2) cut a sorry face

(3) cut a sorry figure

(4) No improvement

Directions (998–1002) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the option corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 28.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

998. You must complete this work up to Sunday.

- (1) within Sunday
- (2) by Sunday
- (3) on to Sunday
- (4) No improvement

999. Hole wheat bread is good for health.

- (1) Whole
- (2) Healthy
- (3) Holed
- (4) No improvement

1000. She has no pen to write.

- (1) write with
- (2) write at
- (3) write in
- (4) No improvement

1001. He dislikes the word, isn't he ?

- (1) doesn't he ?
- (2) didn't he ?
- (3) does he ?
- (4) No improvement

1002. He is one of those who likes to help others.

- (1) those persons who like to help others
- (2) those who like to help the other
- (3) those who like to help others
- (4) No improvement

Directions (1003 – 1007) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the option corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 29.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

1003. She has that rare character - the ability to listen to people.

- (1) rare ear
- (2) rare characteristic
- (3) rare sense
- (4) No improvement

<p>1004. Both of them have not apologized yet.</p> <p>(1) Neither of them has (2) Any of them have (3) None of the two (4) No improvement</p> <p>1005. The greater the demand, higher the price.</p> <p>(1) the high (2) a higher (3) the higher (4) No improvement</p> <p>1006. His appointment as coach is yet another feather in his wing.</p> <p>(1) feather in his hat (2) badge in his hat (3) feather in his cap (4) No improvement</p> <p>1007. The majority of the rain-fed Indian rivers, either dry up, or become trickle after the monsoon.</p> <p>(1) the trickle (2) a trickle (3) an trickle (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (1008–1012) : In each of the following questions a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to No improvement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (1st sitting))</p> <p>1008. The farmers work at the fields.</p> <p>(1) on the fields (2) through the fields (3) in the fields (4) No improvement</p> <p>1009. The boss impatiently told him to get up with his work.</p> <p>(1) to get on (2) to get by (3) to get under (4) No improvement</p> <p>1010. The judges remarked on the high standard of entries for the competition.</p> <p>(1) remarked of (2) remarked at (3) remarked over (4) No improvement</p> <p>1011. He did not know how to solve the problem and I did not either.</p> <p>(1) neither do I. (2) neither did I.</p>	<p>(3) either did I. (4) No improvement</p> <p>1012. It is a place far of here.</p> <p>(1) far by here (2) far from here (3) far away here (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (1013–1017) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (1Ind sitting))</p> <p>1013. Lying in my room, the music could be heard.</p> <p>(1) I could hear the music (2) the music can be heard (3) the music can be heard by me (4) No improvement</p> <p>1014. Come quickly if you will catch the train.</p> <p>(1) you want to (2) you shall (3) you could (4) No improvement</p> <p>1015. At the sound of foot steps he turned round fast really.</p> <p>(1) real fast (2) real fastly (3) real faster (4) No improvement</p> <p>1016. Only a few people came to the art exhibition as it was raining hard all day.</p> <p>(1) few (2) little (3) a small amount of (4) No improvement</p> <p>1017. His immediate ambition was to find a place to live in.</p> <p>(1) strategy (2) design (3) aim (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (1018–1022) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/ a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative as your answer. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (1st sitting))</p> <p>1018. His wife is as tall if not, taller than him.</p> <p>(1) as tall as, if not (2) as taller if not</p>	<p>(3) not as tall but as (4) No improvement</p> <p>1019. He is a fast bowler of repute, but his yesterday's performance was not up to the mark.</p> <p>(1) performance for yesterday (2) yesterday performance (3) performances for yesterday (4) No improvement</p> <p>1020. Owing to his respiratory problems the doctor has told him to refrain from smoking.</p> <p>(1) to not refrain from (2) to refrain to (3) to refrain not from (4) No improvement</p> <p>1021. He is suffering from fever for a week.</p> <p>(1) was suffering (2) had suffering (3) has been suffering (4) No improvement</p> <p>1022. None knows how it was happened.</p> <p>(1) was happen (2) has happened (3) happened (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (1023–1027) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (1Ind sitting))</p> <p>1023. This material is not much enough for me</p> <p>(1) not more enough (2) not so much enough (3) not enough (4) No improvement</p> <p>1024. This is a change of my usual work.</p> <p>(1) from my usual work (2) for my usual work (3) in my usual work (4) No improvement</p> <p>1025. Maharana Pratap killed many enemy soldiers through his sword.</p> <p>(1) by his sword (2) with his sword (3) across his sword (4) No improvement</p>
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| <p>1046. The common fruitfly is technically called as "drosophila"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) called (2) known by (3) known as (4) No improvement <p>1047. Give the tickets to whomever comes first.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) whoever (2) whichever (3) whatever (4) No improvement <p>1048. Though very young, she has a sense of flying high.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) imagery (2) imaginary (3) imagination (4) No improvement <p>1049. The greatest thing in the style of writing or speaking, is to have a use of metaphor.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) knowledge (2) command (3) need (4) No improvement <p>Directions (1050–1054) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 03.09.2016 (1st sitting)</p> <p>1050. Do you have some sugar?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) any sugar (2) little sugar (3) small sugar (4) No improvement <p>1051. Iago lied to Othello about his wife.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) lay (2) laid (3) lain (4) No improvement <p>1052. It is not possible to tell the entire story in nutshell.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) in a nutshell (2) in the nut (3) in a shell (4) No improvement <p>1053. It is all but same to me whether I am transferred to Mumbai or Kolkata.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) all or same (2) all the same (3) all one (4) No improvement | <p>1054. Despite his father's financial assistance he was always hard on.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) hard in (2) hard up (3) hard out (4) No improvement <p>Directions (1055–1059) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/ a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 04.09.2016 (1st sitting)</p> <p>1055. The Chairman's harsh words like insult to injury to the embarrassed speaker.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) added (2) evoked (3) invoked (4) No improvement <p>1056. He is in of sorts today.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) out (2) on (3) outside (4) No improvement <p>1057. She told to me the news.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) said me (2) said to me (3) told me (4) No improvement <p>1058. The philanthropist bestowed a lakh to the orphanage.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) granted (2) parted with (3) donated (4) No improvement <p>1059. There are a better ways of solving the problem.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) There are different ways of solving a problem. (2) There is a better way of looking at the problem. (3) There are better ways of solving the problem. (4) No improvement <p>Directions (1060 – 1064) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/ a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.09.2016 (1st Sitting)</p> | <p>1060. When in doubt check it up with a good dictionary.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) check it up in (2) check it in (3) check it with (4) No improvement <p>1061. At the present rate of exchange, fourteen dozen cost Rs. 3000.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) dozen costs (2) dozens cost (3) dozens costs (4) No improvement <p>1062. Can you believe this is the same old and the dilapidated house I had bought last year?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Can you not believe this is the same old and the dilapidated house that I buy last year? (2) Can you believe this is the same old and the same dilapidated house I have bought last year? (3) Can you believe this is the same old and dilapidated house I had bought last year? (4) No improvement <p>1063. If the sky is overcast, I take my umbrella with me.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) When (2) Unless (3) Whenever (4) No improvement <p>1064. The artist claims to have royal blood in his veins.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) hand (2) head (3) forehead (4) No improvement <p>Directions (1065 – 1069) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/ a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 07.09.2016 (1st sitting)</p> <p>1065. Knowing that the area was prone to earthquakes, all the buildings were reinforced with additional concrete.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) On being prone to earthquakes, (2) Having been knowing that the area was prone to earthquakes, |
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- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| (3) Since the area was known to be prone to earthquakes,
(4) No improvement | 1074. No other snake is as poisonous as this one.
(1) are as poisonous as this one
(2) is more poisonous than this one
(3) is poisonous than this one
(4) No improvement
Directions (1075–1079) : In each of the following questions a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed No improvement. | (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 09.09.2016 (1st sitting) |
| 1066. I will not buy some mangoes.
(1) a little
(2) much
(3) any
(4) No improvement | 1075. He likes to drive his car at a speed of eighty kilometres each hour.
(1) every hour
(2) an hour
(3) hourly
(4) No improvement | (1) Strictly
(2) Slightly
(3) Vaguely
(4) No improvement |
| 1067. He would surely assist me if I had requested him to do so.
(1) would surely assisted me
(2) would have surely assisted me
(3) will have surely assisted me
(4) No improvement | 1076. His argument against his opponent duly brought jeers from the crowd.
(1) invective
(2) praise
(3) controversy
(4) No improvement | 1082. Really speaking, no man is perfect
(1) do
(2) had
(3) is
(4) No improvement |
| 1068. The alarming report of the plane crash left everyone in a state of shock.
(1) alarmed report
(2) alarmed reporting
(3) reported alarm
(4) No improvement | 1077. Do you know the time when the train departs ?
(1) which
(2) by
(3) that
(4) No improvement | 1083. Mankind does not know this
(1) each
(2) most
(3) any
(4) No improvement |
| 1069. We were not the wiser after hearing the explanation
(1) none
(2) neither
(3) nevertheless
(4) No improvement
Directions (1070–1074) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement. | 1078. I'm staying with some friends who are owning a farm.
(1) will be owning
(2) own
(3) have been owning
(4) No improvement | 1084. Practically every part of the coconut tree is used by man.
(1) each
(2) most
(3) any
(4) No improvement
Directions (1085–1089) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose No improvement. |
| (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 08.09.2016 (1st sitting) | (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 11.09.2016 (1st sitting) | (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 10.09.2016 (1st sitting) |
| 1070. Sunita's sister had ribbons on her hair.
(1) in (2) over
(3) through
(4) No improvement | 1079. An old friend, may I give you an advice ?
(1) give you some advice
(2) give you an advise
(3) offer you an advice
(4) No improvement | 1085. The Vice Chancellor congratulated the blind student for his success in the examination.
(1) in his
(2) on his
(3) over his
(4) No improvement |
| 1071. She has an ability for Mathematics.
(1) attitude (2) aptitude
(3) altitude
(4) No improvement | 1080. The more they earn, more they spend.
(1) The more they earn, the more they spend.
(2) More they earn, the more they spend.
(3) More they earn, more they spend.
(4) No improvement | 1086. I am sorry but I will not believe the story you have told me.
(1) do not believe
(2) am not believed
(3) have not believed
(4) No improvement |
| 1072. I was impressed of it.
(1) by
(2) on
(3) for
(4) No improvement | 1081. The offerings were placed on the alter.
(1) on the altar.
(2) on the steps.
(3) on the platform.
(4) No improvement | 1087. Due to the fall in real estate prices builders have stopped from constructing multistoreyed office buildings |
| 1073. Only high officials have access with the President.
(1) to
(2) for
(3) from
(4) No improvement | | |

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| <p>(1) at constructing
 (2) to constructing
 (3) stopped constructing
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1088. Not having practised his lines he cut an angry figure on the stage
 (1) cut a confused figure
 (2) cut a sorry face
 (3) cut a sorry figure
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1089. My brother would gladly given you his car if you had asked him.
 (1) would gladly give
 (2) would have gladly given
 (3) would gladly gave
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (1090-1111) : In each of the following questions, a sentence / a part of sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose No improvement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
Exam. 30.11.2016)</p> <p>1090. The student told her teacher to explain the passage.
 (1) asked her teacher
 (2) said to her teacher
 (3) conveyed to her teacher
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1091. Ram cooked a conspiracy to cheat Abdul.
 (1) cultivated
 (2) hatched
 (3) fabricated
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1092. Raja is a bad singer, he is tone-deaf.
 (1) stonedefaf
 (2) deaf
 (3) tune-deaf
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1093. Whether we realise or not we are continuously making choices every moment of our lives.
 (1) comprehensively
 (2) comparatively
 (3) constantly
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1094. One night they sank through the shiny water, and for the first time since he has known them, began to quickly swim.
 (1) he had known them, began to swim quickly.</p> | <p>(2) he have known them, begin to quickly swim
 (3) he knew them, began to swim quickly
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1095. Having run here and there in rage, he stood defeated, his cries suppressed into sobs.
 (1) to and fro
 (2) helter-skelter
 (3) far and wide
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1096. Forewarned is forearmed.
 (1) For warned is forearmed.
 (2) Before warned is forearmed.
 (3) Forewarned is for armed.
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1097. Usain Bolt is second to one as an athlete.
 (1) second to no one
 (2) second to none
 (3) none of second
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1098. He spoke as though his throat had had suffered an injury.
 (1) has had
 (2) had
 (3) would have
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1099. All the family members of his are in Ernakulam.
 (1) All the members of his family
 (2) All his family members
 (3) All of his family members
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1100. We are witnessing not triumph but the breakdown of democracy.
 (1) not the triumph but breakdown
 (2) not the triumph but the breakdown
 (3) not triumph but breakdown
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1101. Woe betide the youngster who is less than respectful.
 (1) Woes beside
 (2) Woe beside
 (3) Woes betide
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1102. My office is within a stone's throw from the university.
 (1) in a stone's throw
 (2) within a stone throw
 (3) at a stone's throw
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1103. Herself saw the thief.
 (1) Herself she saw the thief.
 (2) She herself saw the thief.</p> | <p>(3) Herself she see the thief.
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1104. My parents will reach Delhi by Monday next.
 (1) are reaching
 (2) will have reached
 (3) were reaching
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1105. I think so she will come to the party.
 (1) So I think she will come to the party.
 (2) I am thinking she will come to the party.
 (3) I think she will come to the party.
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1106. Old habit die hardly.
 (1) Old habits die hardly.
 (2) Old habits die hard.
 (3) Older habits die too hard.
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1107. The burglar broke in the shop last night.
 (1) broke
 (2) broke through
 (3) broke into
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1108. Nida was too clever to see through his tricks.
 (1) see his tricks.
 (2) see into his tricks.
 (3) see over his tricks.
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1109. Teachers are exemplary to the virtues of middle class.
 (1) exemplify
 (2) are examples to
 (3) exemplificate
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1110. The revolt of 1857 happened during the rein of Bahadur Shah Zafar.
 (1) in the rein off
 (2) in the reign of
 (3) during the reign of
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>1111. We were introduced to each other by a mutual friend.
 (1) through a mutual friend.
 (2) by a common friend.
 (3) by mutual friends.
 (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (1112-1133) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is given in bold. Out of the four options given to the</p> |
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bold part, choose the correct option which may improve the sentence. In case no improvement is required, choose No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
Exam. 01.12.2016)

1112. She insisted to go there, though her husband cautioned her on it.

- (1) on going
- (2) upon going
- (3) going
- (4) No improvement

1113. I started lending books from the library.

- (1) borrowing
- (2) lending of
- (3) loan of
- (4) No improvement

1114. You will come to my party tomorrow, will you?

- (1) isn't it?
- (2) will not you?
- (3) won't you?
- (4) No improvement

1115. There was a roll of drums?

- (1) role
- (2) droll
- (3) troll
- (4) No improvement

1116. Bacteria is the most common form of life.

- (1) Bacteria are
- (2) Bacterium are
- (3) Bacteria was
- (4) No improvement

1117. Everyone was moved with tears at his sad story.

- (1) moved by
- (2) moved to
- (3) moved in
- (4) No improvement

1118. He behaves as if he is the supreme leader.

- (1) as he is
- (2) as if he were
- (3) as if he was
- (4) No improvement

1119. She stopped and said that she had forgotten taking the key from the keyhole.

- (1) forgot taking the key from
- (2) forgot to take the key off from
- (3) had forgotten to take the key from
- (4) No improvement

1120. Beside cricket Rahul plays tennis as well.

(1) Beside, Rahul plays cricket and tennis as well.

(2) Besides, cricket Rahul plays tennis as well.

(3) Besides, Rahul plays cricket and tennis as well.

(4) No improvement

1121. Two of the biggest corporate firms in the world are Apple and IBM which both are in the computer business.

- (1) which are both
- (2) both of which are
- (3) which are
- (4) No improvement

1122. I've been to a few of his talks but understood little of what he has said.

- (1) little of what he said
- (2) a little of what he has said
- (3) little of what he has talked
- (4) No improvement

1123. I welcome all the delegates on behalf of ABC corporation.

- (1) on the account of
- (2) on the parts of
- (3) for
- (4) No improvement

1124. Any of these two options could be the correct answer.

- (1) Either one of
- (2) Any two of
- (3) Either of
- (4) No improvement

1125. Several ministers have been expected to meet the people tomorrow.

- (1) have been expectant
- (2) have been expecting
- (3) are expected
- (4) No improvement

1126. Looking forward to meet you in Kochi.

- (1) to be meeting you
- (2) to meeting you
- (3) meeting with you
- (4) No improvement

1127. Rafeek introduced me to his friend who is both a scientist and a musician.

- (1) scientist-musician friend.
- (2) friend, who is a scientist as well as musician.
- (3) friend who is scientist and musician together.
- (4) No improvement

1128. The last census tells us that the population of Calcutta is greater than any other town in India.

(1) are greater than that of any other towns in India.

(2) is greater than all other town in India.

(3) is greater than that of any other town in India.

(4) No improvement

1129. My teacher forbade me to use mobile phone in the class.

- (1) forbade me not to use
- (2) forbid me not to use
- (3) forbade me using
- (4) No improvement

1130. From all accounts she is the best and honest student of the class.

- (1) she is the best and most honest student of the class.
- (2) the best and honest student of the class is she.
- (3) she is honest and best student of the class.
- (4) No improvement

1131. Not only the robbers robbed the tourist of his purse but they also wounded him grievously.

- (1) Not only did robbers robbed
- (2) Not only the robbers rob
- (3) Not only did the robbers rob
- (4) No improvement

1132. The meeting adjourned abruptly by the chairperson after about an hour of intense deliberation.

- (1) The meeting was adjourned abruptly
- (2) The meeting was abruptly adjourned
- (3) The meeting was adjourned abrupt
- (4) No Improvement

1133. How long were you learning English for?

- (1) How long have been you learning English?
- (2) How long have you been learning English?
- (3) How long have you been learning English for?
- (4) No improvement

Directions (1134–1155) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is given in bold. Out of the four options which follow, choose the correct option which may improve the sentence. In case no improvement is required, choose No improvement.

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

1134. He confidently asked the crowd if they thought he was right and the crowd shouted that they did. (1) that he did (2) that they had (3) that he is (4) No improvement	(3) been consulting (4) No improvement 1143. One of my drawbacks is that I did not have tolerance of ambiguity. (1) did not had (2) do not have (3) am not (4) No improvement	(3) all of her three sisters (4) No improvement 1151. Call in this evening, if you can, I have something important to discuss. (1) called in (2) call off (3) call for (4) No improvement
1135. The District Collector gave up the prizes to the winners at the end of the function. (1) give up (2) gave away (3) gave back (4) No improvement	1144. Before I could stop him, the boy was throwing the box down the stairs. (1) were throwing (2) threw (3) did throw (4) No improvement	1152. No sooner had he entered the room when the lights went out and everybody began to scream. (1) than the lights went out (2) and the lights went out (3) then the lights went out (4) No improvement
1136. The use of radar as well as two-way radio paging make it possible for State Police to intercept most speeders. (1) makes it possible (2) allows the possibility (3) making possible (4) No improvement	1145. The tea estate is in such a mess there is no one to set things right. (1) in a mess there (2) in a such mess that there (3) in such a mess that there (4) No improvement	1153. My father is suffering from diabetes for the past three years. (1) is suffer (2) has been suffering (3) has suffered (4) No improvement
1137. However, great you may be, you cannot trifle on a man's feelings. (1) trifle along (2) trifle upon (3) trifle with (4) No improvement	1146. I am sure that he has recovered from his illness and he will accompany us to the picnic spot. (1) and he will company (2) and that he will accompany (3) but he will accompany (4) No improvement	1154. The train was late for fifty minutes. (1) from (2) by (3) around (4) No improvement
1138. The alarming report of the building collapse had everyone spellbound. (1) alarmed report (2) reporting alarm (3) reported alarm (4) No improvement	1147. Because of his ill health, the doctor has advised him "not to refrain" from smoking. (1) not to refrained (2) to resort to (3) to refrain (4) No improvement	1155. I was shocked to learn that no one was knowing where the files were kept. (1) was known (2) knew (3) had been known (4) No improvement
1139. One day you will repent on what you have done. (1) into (2) for (3) about (4) No improvement	1148. The moment the manager came to know of the fraudulent action of his assistant, he order immediately dismissed him. (1) order immediate dismissed him (2) ordered his immediate dismissal (3) immediately order dismissal of his (4) No improvement	Directions (1156-1160) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/ a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative as your answer. In case no improvement is needed, choose the option corresponding to "No improvement".
1140. If neither of them are to be trusted it is not at all advisable to invest further. (1) were to be trusted (2) has to be trusted (3) is to be trusted (4) No improvement	1149. They feel very proudly that their team had won the match. (1) feels very proud (2) felt very pride (3) felt very proud (4) No improvement	(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (1st sitting)
1141. The man who has committed such a serious crime must get the mostly severe punishment. (1) got the mostly severely (2) get the most severe (3) have got the most severely (4) No improvement	1150. She was more beautiful than either of her three sisters. (1) either of her three sister (2) any of her three sisters	1156. She took the cycle which he bought yesterday. (1) that he bought yesterday (2) that he had bought yesterday (3) that he has bought yesterday (4) No Improvement
1142. I have been telling her that she better consulted a good doctor. (1) consulting (2) consult		1157. I must say to a feeling of uneasiness. (1) confess (2) connive (3) utter (4) No Improvement

<p>1158. The police booked a case against the taxi driver for wrong parking.</p> <p>(1) restricted (2) wrote (3) filed (4) No Improvement</p> <p>1159. One of our students originates from Leh.</p> <p>(1) comes (2) origins (3) belongs (4) No Improvement</p> <p>1160. Scarcely had he left the place when his friend came.</p> <p>(1) He had scarcely leave (2) He had left scarcely (3) He scarcely had left (4) No Improvement</p> <p>Directions (1161-1165) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the option corresponding to "No improvement".</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (1st sitting)</p> <p>1161. Jane had told me that she hasn't done her homework.</p> <p>(1) told (2) tells (3) was telling (4) No improvement</p> <p>1162. This survey is concerning your health as well as that of your family.</p> <p>(1) concerns with (2) is concerned with (3) concerns to (4) No improvement</p> <p>1163. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hidden.</p> <p>(1) be hid (2) hide (3) be hiding (4) No improvement</p> <p>1164. A black and white goat were grazing.</p> <p>(1) The white and the black goat (2) A black and a white goat (3) black and white goat (4) No improvement</p> <p>1165. I had took the papers to John's office.</p> <p>(1) will took the papers (2) taken the papers</p>	<p>(3) took the papers (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (1166-1170) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the option corresponding to "No improvement".</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)</p> <p>1166. The rays of the sun that is setting glimmer like golden threads.</p> <p>(1) the sunset glimmers (2) the set sun glimmering (3) the setting sun glimmer (4) No improvement</p> <p>1167. Will you lend me few rupees for the taxi fare?</p> <p>(1) lend me any rupees (2) lend me a few rupees (3) borrow a few rupees (4) No improvement</p> <p>1168. The higher you climb a Himalayan peak, more cold you feel.</p> <p>(1) the colder (2) the most cold (3) colder (4) No improvement</p> <p>1169. They were all astonished at the team's dramatic success in the competition.</p> <p>(1) were astonished at all (2) had all astonished by (3) had been all astonished on (4) No improvement</p> <p>1170. She is bent to taking revenge against her attacker.</p> <p>(1) bent upon (2) bent in (3) bent for (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (1171-1175) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the option corresponding to "No improvement".</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)</p> <p>1171. Government officials keep throwing the buck to others.</p>	<p>(1) giving (2) passing (3) donating (4) No improvement</p> <p>1172. She angrily broke up the letter.</p> <p>(1) tore up (2) break in (3) teared up (4) No improvement</p> <p>1173. They told me that they had build a new house.</p> <p>(1) have built (2) have build (3) had built (4) No improvement</p> <p>1174. One should exercise their right to vote</p> <p>(1) his (2) our (3) one's (4) No improvement</p> <p>1175. She sank back with a mourn of pain</p> <p>(1) morn (2) mourne (3) moan (4) No improvement</p> <p>Directions (1176-1180) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)</p> <p>1176. The interview came alive by satellite from Hollywood</p> <p>(1) came as live (2) came live (3) came up live (4) No improvement</p> <p>1177. There was little he could do to save his battered reputation</p> <p>(1) salvage (2) wreck (3) destroy (4) No improvement</p> <p>1178. It is much too important to be made a joke of</p> <p>(1) too much important (2) too many important (3) very much important (4) No improvement</p> <p>1179. If he wants farther help, send him to me</p> <p>(1) further</p>
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- (2) much
(3) best
(4) No improvement

1180. He jumped on the lake
(1) in the
(2) into the
(3) onto the
(4) No improvement

Directions (1181-1185) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1181. He started at the bottom rung of the ladder and then gained success.
(1) bottom rung of the stair
(2) lower rung of the ladder
(3) lower rung of the stair
(4) No Improvement

1182. The judge gave the verdict against the Government.
(1) pronounced
(2) declared
(3) sentenced
(4) No improvement

1183. The fire service personnel put off the fire with much difficulty.
(1) put on
(2) put out
(3) put away
(4) No improvement

1184. He has the irritating habit of playing his own trumpet all the time.
(1) blowing his own trumpet
(2) pumping his own trumpet
(3) bringing up his own trumpet
(4) No improvement

1185. His illness means he must resign his chairmanship impromptu.
(1) fast
(2) forthwith
(3) earliest
(4) No improvement

Directions (1186-1190) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

tive corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1186. The priest told the devotees that the wages of sin are death.
(1) was
(2) is
(3) were
(4) No improvement

1187. Careful drivers never take eyes off the road.
(1) by (2) from
(3) off
(4) No improvement

1188. For all his wealth, he has no joy in life.
(1) With (2) Beside
(3) Despite of
(4) No improvement

1189. The teacher asked him where did he live.
(1) he has been living
(2) he lives
(3) he lived
(4) No improvement

1190. The meeting was advanced until the following Monday.
(1) adjourned
(2) suspended
(3) forwarded
(4) No improvement

Directions (1191–1195) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1191. The old woman invited the children to become a part in the celebration in her house
(1) to be apart
(2) to take part
(3) to take apart
(4) No improvement

1192. You are junior than me in age
(1) to me in age.
(2) of me in age.
(3) to me at age.
(4) No improvement

1193. Wealth is no doubts necessary for happiness in life.
(1) was no doubt necessary
(2) is no doubt necessary
(3) is no doubting necessary
(4) No improvement

1194. Mumbai is larger than many other towns in India.
(1) large
(2) largest
(3) big
(4) No improvement

1195. All people want to be happy, do they?
(1) don't they?
(2) are they?
(3) didn't they?
(4) No improvement

Directions (1196–1200) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 04.09.2016 (IInd sitting))

1196. Salman and the other actors drove through the forest.
(1) in (2) over
(3) among
(4) No improvement

1197. You will not succeed unless you don't work hard.
(1) will not work hard
(2) should work hard
(3) work hard
(4) No improvement

1198. My friend has a toothache and cannot eat something.
(1) anything (2) things
(3) edibles
(4) No improvement

1199. Africa is in the South of Europe.
(1) by the (2) to the
(3) over the
(4) No improvement

1200. Either Lata or Mala have done it.
(1) Neither Lata or Mala has done it
(2) Either Lata or Mala has done it
(3) Neither Lata or Mala have done it
(4) No improvement

Directions (1201–1205) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIrd sitting)

1201. He enjoys to go on tours with his children.

- (1) to go for tours
- (2) going for tours
- (3) going on tours
- (4) No improvement

1202. Sita was cooking in the kitchen when her husband was ringing the bell.

- (1) would have been ringing
- (2) had rung
- (3) rang
- (4) No improvement

1203. If the room had been brighter, I would have been able to read for a while before bed time.

- (1) If the room was brighter
- (2) If the room are brighter
- (3) Had the room been brighter
- (4) No improvement

1204. Never such incidents have taken place on our campus.

- (1) have such incidents
- (2) such incidents will have
- (3) were such incidents
- (4) No improvement

1205. My mother teach me to be a good human being.

- (1) taught
- (2) thought
- (3) talked
- (4) No improvement

Directions (1206–1210) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1206. Will you tell me who did accompany you to the airport?

- (1) when did accompany you

- (2) who must be accompanied you
- (3) who accompanied you
- (4) No improvement

1207. Navinder and his wife departed for London by Air India yesterday.

- (1) to
- (2) towards
- (3) toward
- (4) No improvement

1208. The rain brought more respite from the heat.

- (1) much respite
- (2) most relief
- (3) severe drought
- (4) No improvement

1209. He speaks so fast to be understood.

- (1) very fast to be understood
- (2) too fast to be understood
- (3) too fast that he cannot be understood
- (4) No improvement

1210. I and my parents live together.

- (1) Me and my parents
- (2) My parents and I
- (3) My parents and me
- (4) No improvement

Directions (1211–1215) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIrd sitting)

1211. Seeing may be believing but understanding are definitely knowing.

- (1) understanding could be knowing
- (2) understanding to know
- (3) understanding is definitely knowing
- (4) No improvement

1212. There are some bacteria that are survive inside nuclear power stations.

- (1) have
- (2) were
- (3) can
- (4) No improvement

1213. No sooner did she finish the lecture, that the students began to leave.

- (1) then the students began to leave

- (2) than the students began to leave

- (3) and the students began to leave

- (4) No improvement

1214. Hundreds gathered to await the boxer's arrival at the airport.

- (1) to await for
- (2) to awaits for
- (3) to wait
- (4) No improvement

1215. The dissidents hold a great problem in every political party.

- (1) cause
- (2) instil
- (3) incite
- (4) No improvement

Directions (1216–1220) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 07.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1216. This book is adopted to the needs of beginners.

- (1) adapted to
- (2) adapted for
- (3) adopted for
- (4) No improvement

1217. There are a good many tigers in this forest.

- (1) some good many tigers
- (2) the good many tigers
- (3) an good many tigers
- (4) No improvement

1218. London is one of the oldest towns of England.

- (1) in
- (2) at
- (3) besides
- (4) No improvement

1219. You will be late if you do not leave now.

- (1) will not leave now
- (2) did not leave now
- (3) left now
- (4) No improvement

1220. People ask me why I decide to start a new magazine.

- (1) will decide

- (1) by bicycle or by foot
- (2) by bicycle or on foot
- (3) on bicycle or on foot
- (4) No improvement

Directions (1241-1245) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1241. A chance remark by her friend transported her life.
- (1) transgressed
 - (2) transposed
 - (3) transformed
 - (4) No improvement

1242. Please switch off the fan.
- (1) switch off
 - (2) switch in
 - (3) switch out
 - (4) No improvement

1243. The employees are hell bent at getting what is due to them.
- (1) hell bent on getting
 - (2) hell bent for getting
 - (3) hell bent about getting
 - (4) No improvement

1244. The new book written by Vikram Seth has become very populous.
- (1) populist
 - (2) popular
 - (3) populace
 - (4) No improvement

1245. Where have you first met your husband?
- (1) had you first met
 - (2) did you first met
 - (3) did you first meet
 - (4) No improvement

Directions (1246-1250) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1246. In case of a natural calamity the shortage of essential things must be overcome in a short time

- (1) commodities
- (2) consignments
- (3) material
- (4) No improvement

1247. She decided to go there, though her husband cautioned her on it
- (1) against (2) for
 - (3) about
 - (4) No improvement

1248. I am very much interested in your story
- (1) have been very interested
 - (2) am much more interested
 - (3) am very interesting
 - (4) No improvement

1249. He refused the charge brought against him
- (1) disagreed
 - (2) disowned
 - (3) denied
 - (4) No improvement

1250. Working hard students always achieve good results
- (1) Energetic
 - (2) Industrious
 - (3) Talented
 - (4) No improvement

Directions (1251-1255) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1251. Can you be able to please tone down your excitement?
- (1) Can you please be able to tone down your excitement?
 - (2) Are you able to please tone down your excitement?
 - (3) Can you please tone down your excitement?
 - (4) No improvement

1252. Uneasy lies the head which wears the crown
- (1) who
 - (2) that
 - (3) what
 - (4) No improvement

1253. The cities are bursting on the seams with people.
- (1) bursting on seams
 - (2) bursting at seams
 - (3) bursting at the seams
 - (4) No improvement

- (1) to all of you
- (2) to all you people
- (3) to all you
- (4) No improvement

1254. Let his failure be a lesson to you all.
- (1) sober (2) stupid
 - (3) gullible
 - (4) No improvement

1255. A foolish person is some one who is easily taken-in and tricked by others.

- (1) sober (2) stupid
- (3) gullible
- (4) No improvement

Directions (1256-1260) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are given to the bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative corresponding to it. In case no improvement is needed, choose the alternative corresponding to "No improvement".

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1256. I tried to cane her, but of no purpose.
- (1) for
 - (2) with
 - (3) to
 - (4) No improvement

1257. The soldier mentioned that they had to pay a consideration of fifty pounds with accordance in the contract we signed.
- (1) by accordance with
 - (2) in accordance with
 - (3) with accordance to
 - (4) No improvement

1258. Pankaj couldn't have seen us or he will have waved.
- (1) may
 - (2) would have
 - (3) should have
 - (4) No improvement

1259. Elephants live in groups in the jungle.
- (1) crowds
 - (2) herds
 - (3) hoards
 - (4) No improvement

1260. Taking the test, the teacher gave me a passing grade.
- (1) After I took the test
 - (2) After taking the test
 - (3) As I took the test
 - (4) No improvement

Directions (1261-1265) : In each of the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Four alternatives are

1280. He was a hopeless doctor if ever I saw one. (1) if I ever saw (2) if I saw (3) if I see (4) No improvement	(1) No one were there on (2) No one was on there (3) None was there on (4) No improvement	(3) existed in unhappiness (4) No improvement
1281. If I would have known the truth I would have admitted it. (1) had known (2) have known (3) know (4) No improvement	1290. I was first to reach the college today. (1) I was the first to reach (2) I firstly reached (3) I did reach first (4) No improvement	1299. The Internet has totally changed the world like no other technology before it. (1) revolutionised (2) reformed (3) radicalised (4) No improvement
1282. Members usually meet in one another's homes. (1) another's (2) each other's (3) every other's (4) No improvement	1291. Life offers myriad choices, isn't it? (1) shouldn't it? (2) does it? (3) doesn't it? (4) No improvement	1300. To emend a piece of writing means to remove mistakes from it. (1) amend (2) edit (3) rephrase (4) No improvement
1283. Ramu, Shyamu and Abdul came forward one after the others. (1) one after others (2) one after the other (3) after one other (4) No improvement	1292. The proposal was full of 'if' and 'but' that I seriously doubted whether the stadium would ever be built. (1) 'ifs' and 'but' (2) 'ifs' and 'butts' (3) 'ifs' and 'buts' (4) No improvement	1301. If I were you I'd kill him. (1) I will kill (2) I should kill (3) I must kill (4) No improvement
1284. Your father is among the other things a private person. (1) of the other things (2) among other things (3) among the others (4) No improvement	1293. We insist on you leaving the meeting immediately. (1) you to leave (2) your leaving (3) you leave (4) No improvement	Directions (1302-1306) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4). SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 30.04.2017 (1st Sitting)
1285. The aggressive response after the peace summit made no sense of the call for moderation. (1) made nonsense of (2) made no sense to (3) make no sense to (4) No improvement	1294. The reason why the magazine sells so well is because it is written in a pleasant style. (1) for (2) since (3) that (4) No improvement	1302. The hill is too high for climbing. (1) to climb (2) for going up (3) for climbing up (4) No improvement
1286. She was completely non-plussed by the erratic behaviour of her father. (1) completely plussed (2) completely no-nonplussed (3) entirely not nonplussed (4) No improvement	1295. The girl to whom he got married to is an actress. (1) got married with (2) got married (3) got betrothed in (4) No improvement	1303. I can always count on him in times of difficulty. (1) count him on (2) count on he (3) count at him (4) No improvement
1287. Twelve workers were killed in the conflict between two trade unions. (1) quarrel (2) clash (3) confrontation (4) No improvement	1296. The fugitive was finally stopped at the airport. (1) compromised (2) comprehended (3) apprehended (4) No improvement	1304. The economic environment is of late conducive for major political changes. (1) conducive about (2) conducive to (3) conducive with (4) No improvement
1288. The match was so very ordinary after all the hype generated by the fans. (1) very ordinary (2) nothing to write home about (3) so ordinary (4) No improvement	1297. He performed below par in the examination. (1) par below (2) poorly (3) below parr (4) No improvement	1305. My interest in Physics has decreased. (1) has been deceased (2) has shortened (3) has diminished (4) No improvement
1289. No one was there on the platform after the train had left.	1298. She was unhappy even after she married into an accommodative and caring family. (1) remained unhappy (2) continued her sadness	1306. There was a few drop of rain. (1) were a few drop (2) were a few drops (3) was a few drops (4) No improvement



TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES (ACTIVE/PASSIVE)

Directions (1-5) : In these questions, the sentences have been given in Active/ Passive Voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.1997)

1. They first sun-dried the garbage for one to three days to bring down the moisture level.

(1) The moisture level was brought down by sun-drying the garbage for one to three days.

(2) One to three days of sun-drying brought down the moisture level of the garbage.

(3) The moisture level of the garbage came down when it was sun-dried for one to three days.

(4) The garbage was first sun-dried for one to three days to bring down the moisture level.

2. Women like men to flatter them.

(1) Men are liked by women to flatter them.

(2) Women like to be flattered by men.

(3) Women like that men should flatter them.

(4) Women are liked to be flattered by men.

3. What one must do, one must do properly.

(1) What must be done, must be done properly.

(2) It must be done properly what one must do.

(3) It must be done what one must do properly.

(4) One must do properly what has to be done.

4. Look at the poll results-do they inspire hope ?

(1) Let the poll results be looked-is hope inspired by them ?

(2) Let the poll results be looked at-has hope been inspired by them ?

(3) Let the poll results be looked at-is hope being inspired by them ?

(4) Let the poll results be looked at-is hope inspired by them ?

5. It is your duty to make tea at eleven O'clock.

(1) You are asked to make tea at eleven O'clock.

(2) Your are required to make tea at eleven O'clock.

(3) You are supposed to make tea at eleven O'clock.

(4) Tea is to be made by you at eleven O'clock.

Directions (6-10) : A sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/ Active Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 09.09.2001)

6. He was congratulated by his teacher on his brilliant success in the recent examination.

(1) His teacher congratulated him on his brilliant success in the recent examination.

(2) His teacher congratulated him for his success in the examination.

(3) His teacher congratulated him on his success.

(4) His teacher congratulated him.

7. People speak English all over the world.

(1) English is spoken all over the world.

(2) English was spoken all over the world.

(3) English was spoken by people.

(4) English is spoken by people.

8. Who gave you permission to enter?

(1) By whom were you given permission to enter?

(2) By whom was you given permission to enter?

(3) By whom you were given permission to enter?

(4) By whom given you permission to enter?

9. The Principal has granted him a scholarship.

(1) A scholarship has granted to him by the Principal.

(2) He has been granted a scholarship by the Principal.

(3) He has granted a scholarship by the Principal.

(4) A scholarship was granted to him by the Principal.

10. Before festivals the shops are thronged with men, women and children making various purchases.

(1) During festivals people throng the shops.

(2) Men, women and children throng the shops before festivals making various purchases.

(3) Men, women and children make purchases during festivals.

(4) The shops are thronged by people making purchases.

Directions (11-15) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 16.11.2003)

11. The smugglers did not realise that their conversation was being recorded.

(1) The smugglers did not realise that someone was recording their conversation.

(2) Someone did not realise that the smugglers were recording their conversation.

(3) Conversation was recorded when the smugglers did not realise.

(4) The smugglers recorded their conversation without realising.

12. The principal kept the staff members waiting

(1) The staff members are kept waiting for the principal.

(2) The staff members were kept waiting by the principal.

(3) The staff members were waiting for the principal.

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES (ACTIVE/PASSIVE)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>(4) The staff members were being kept waiting by the principal.</p> <p>13. Who taught you grammar ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) By whom you were taught grammar ? (2) By whom were you taught grammar ? (3) By whom was grammar you taught ? (4) By whom were grammar taught to you ? <p>14. The king gave him a reward.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He was given by the king a reward. (2) He was given the reward by a king. (3) He was given a reward by the king. (4) A reward was given by him to the king. <p>15. He teaches us grammar.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Grammar was taught to us by him. (2) We are taught grammar by him. (3) We were teached grammar by him. (4) Grammar will be teached to us by him. <p>Directions (16-20) : In these questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 14.12.2003)</p> <p>16. Do you understand what I mean ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) What I mean....is that understood by you (2) Was what I mean understood by you ? (3) Is what I mean understood by you ? (4) What I mean is understood by you ? <p>17. Whom does he look for ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He is looked after for whom ? (2) Who is looked after for him? (3) Who is looked for by him ? (4) He is looked after by whom? <p>18. They say that you did that.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) You are told to do that (2) You are advised to do that (3) You did that said by them (4) You are said to have done that | <p>19. I am doing sums.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Sums are done by me (2) Sums are being done by me (3) I must be doing the sums (4) Sums must be done by me <p>20. The noise of the traffic kept me awake.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic (2) The traffic kept me awake by the noise (3) I kept myself awake due to the noise of the traffic (4) I remained awake by the noise of the traffic <p>Directions (21-25) : In the following questions, the following sentences have been given in Active/Passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Tax Assistant (IncomeTax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)</p> <p>21. We all know that there is only one God.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) We are all known that there is only one God. (2) It is known to us all that there is only one God. (3) We have all known that there is only one God. (4) Only one God is known by us all. <p>22. The people elected him Mayor.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Him was elected Mayor the people. (2) He was elected Mayor by the people. (3) Mayor is elected by the people. (4) He is elected by the people Mayor. <p>23. Don't laugh at me.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Let me be laughed at. (2) Let me be not laughed at. (3) I am laughed at. (4) Let me be not laughed. <p>24. I saw him leaving the house.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Leaving the house he was seen by me. (2) He was seen leaving the house by me. (3) He had been seen leaving the house. (4) He was seen to be leaving the house. | <p>25. Someone pulled the bull violently.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The bull had been pulled violently by someone. (2) The bull was to be pulled violently by someone. (3) The bull had been pulled violently. (4) The bull was pulled violently. <p>Directions (26-30) : In the following questions the sentences have been given in Active/Passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 05.06.2005)</p> <p>26. This shirt cannot be worn by me any longer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) I cannot wear this shirt any longer. (2) Wearing of this shirt any longer is not possible. (3) This shirt is too worn out to be worn any longer. (4) This worn out shirt cannot be worn any longer. <p>27. A lion does not eat grass, however hungry he may be.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Grass is not eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be. (2) Grass is not being eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be. (3) Grass is eaten not by a lion, however hungry he may be. (4) Grass is being not eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be. <p>28. Someone saw him picking up a gun.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He was seen pick up a gun by someone. (2) He was seen picking up a gun by someone. (3) He was seen when he was picking up a gun. (4) He was seen by someone pick a gun. <p>29. He was obliged to resign.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He was made to resign. (2) To resign was his obligation. (3) Circumstances obliged him to resign. (4) Resignation obliged him. <p>30. Why did you not agree to my proposal ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Why was my proposal not agreed to ? |
|--|---|---|

- (2) Why was my proposal not agreed by you ?
- (3) Why my proposal was not agreed to by you ?
- (4) Why was my proposal not agreed to by you ?

Directions (31-35) : In the following questions, the sentences have been given in Active/Passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

31. It is time to take tea.
 - (1) It was time that tea was taken
 - (2) It is time for tea to be taken
 - (3) It is time that tea should be taken
 - (4) It is time that tea had been taken
32. The members should adhere to all the decisions.
 - (1) All the decisions should adhere to the members
 - (2) All the decisions adhered to the members
 - (3) All the decisions should be adhered to by the members
 - (4) All should adhere to the decisions of the members
33. His subordinates accused him of various offences.
 - (1) They accused him of various offences
 - (2) It was accused by his subordinates that he had done various offences
 - (3) His subordinates accused that he had done various offences
 - (4) He was accused of various offences by his subordinates
34. Has someone made all the necessary arrangements ?
 - (1) Has all the necessary arrangements been made by someone ?
 - (2) Have the necessary arrangements been all made by someone ?
 - (3) Have all the necessary arrangements been made by someone ?
 - (4) All the necessary arrangements have been made by one ?
35. We will know the outcome of these experiments after six months.

- (1) The outcome of these experiments will be known after six months
- (2) The outcome will be known of these experiments after six months
- (3) After six months, we will know the outcome of these experiments
- (4) These experiments will have a known outcome after six months

Directions (36-40) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

36. Don't speak until someone speaks to you.
 - (1) Don't speak until you are spoken to
 - (2) Don't speak until someone is spoken to
 - (3) Don't speak until you have been spoken to
 - (4) Don't speak until someone has been spoken to
37. Did the noise frighten you ?
 - (1) Did you frighten the noise ?
 - (2) Was the noise frightened by you ?
 - (3) Were you frightened by the noise ?
 - (4) Were you frighten by the noise ?
38. We are reaching the end of this exercise.
 - (1) This exercise is ended by us.
 - (2) The end of this exercise is being reached by us.
 - (3) This is our end to the exercise.
 - (4) The exercise has reached its end by us.
39. I expect you to complete this work before sunset.
 - (1) I expect you to be completed this work before sunset.
 - (2) I am expected you to complete this work before sunset.
 - (3) You are expected to complete this work before sunset.
 - (4) You are expected to be completed this work before sunset.

40. The storm did much damage.
 - (1) Much damage was done by the storm.
 - (2) The storm damaged much.
 - (3) Much damage did the storm.
 - (4) The storm was damaged.

Directions (41-45) : In the following questions, the sentences have been given in Active/Passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 11.12.2005)

41. The boy has rung the bell.
 - (1) The bell has been rung by the boy.
 - (2) The bell was being rung by the boy.
 - (3) The bell was rung by the boy.
 - (4) The bell has been being rung by the boy.
42. He likes people to call him Sir.
 - (1) He likes to be called Sir by people.
 - (2) He likes to be call Sir by people.
 - (3) He likes people who call him Sir.
 - (4) To call him Sir is liked by people.
43. We added up the money and found that it was correct.
 - (1) The money was added up and found to be correct.
 - (2) Correct it was found and the money was added up.
 - (3) The money added up by us and it was correctly found.
 - (4) The money added up by us found it was correct.
44. The telegraph wires have been cut.
 - (1) Someone has been cut the telegraph wires.
 - (2) No one has cut the telegraph wires.
 - (3) The telegraph wires have cut someone.
 - (4) Someone has cut the telegraph wires.
45. Will she tell us the truth ?
 - (1) Is the truth told to us by her ?
 - (2) The truth will be told to us by her.
 - (3) Will the truth be told to us by her ?
 - (4) Will the truth be told us by her ?

Directions (46-50) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive Voice.

(SSC Statistical Investigators
Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

46. Mr. Sen asked him a question.

- (1) He was asked a question Mr. Sen.
- (2) He was asked a question to Mr. Sen.
- (3) He was asked a question by Mr. Sen.
- (4) A question was being asked by Mr. Sen.

47. People speak English all over the world.

- (1) English is spoken all over the world.
- (2) English was spoken all over the world.
- (3) English was spoken by people.
- (4) English is spoken by people.

48. The teacher punished the boys who had not done their homework.

- (1) The boys who had not done their homework had been punished by their teacher.
- (2) The boys were punished by their teacher who had not done their homework.
- (3) The boys who had not done their homework were punished by the teacher.
- (4) The boys who had not done their homework were being punished by the teacher.

49. The Principal has granted him a scholarship.

- (1) A scholarship has granted to him by the Principal.
- (2) He has been granted a scholarship by the Principal.
- (3) He has granted a scholarship by the Principal.
- (4) A scholarship was granted to him by the Principal.

50. Somebody told me that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall.

- (1) I was told by somebody about the explosion in the Town Hall.
- (2) I was told about the explosion in the Town Hall.
- (3) I was informed that there was an explosion in the Town Hall.

(4) I was told by somebody that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall.

Directions (51-55) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active voice.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

51. Circumstances will oblige me to go.

- (1) I will oblige the circumstances and go.
- (2) I shall be obliged to go by the circumstances.
- (3) Under the circumstances, I should go.
- (4) I would be obliged by the circumstances to go.

52. We waste much time on trifles.

- (1) Much time was wasted on trifles.
- (2) Much time will be wasted on trifles.
- (3) Much time is wasted by us on trifles.
- (4) Much time is wasted on trifles.

53. Mohan gave the beggar an old shirt.

- (1) An old shirt was given to Mohan by the beggar.
- (2) An old shirt was given to the beggar by Mohan.
- (3) The beggar was gave an old shirt by Mohan.
- (4) An old shirt was gave to the beggar by Mohan.

54. They have made him a king.

- (1) A King has been made by him.
- (2) He was made a king by them.
- (3) They have been made kings by him.
- (4) He has been made a king by them.

55. Who taught you English?

- (1) By whom English was taught to you?
- (2) By whom you were taught English?
- (3) By whom was English taught to you?
- (4) By whom are you taught English?

Directions (56-60) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice. Out of the four

alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)
Exam. 26.11.2006 (IIInd Sitting)

56. Why haven't they allowed you to go?

- (1) Why you haven't been allowed to go?
- (2) Why haven't you been allowed to go?
- (3) Why were you not allowed to go?
- (4) Why you were not allowed to go?

57. I expected him to give us financial aid.

- (1) It was expected of him to give us financial aid.
- (2) Let it be expected that he would give us finacial aid.
- (3) It was expected by me that he will give us financial aid.
- (4) He may be expected to give us financial aid.

58. Tobacco manufacturers are making considerable efforts to gain new clients.

- (1) Considerable efforts are being made by tobacco manufacturers to gain new clients.
- (2) Considerable efforts being made by tobacco manufacturers to gain new clients.
- (3) Considerable efforts are made by tobacco manufacturers to gain new clients.
- (4) To gain new clients by tobacco manufacturers considerable efforts are being made.

59. Has anybody done all the work?

- (1) Have all the work been done by somebody?
- (2) Somebody has done all the work.
- (3) The work has been done by somebody.
- (4) Has all the work been done by somebody?

60. Cigarette smoking causes two million deaths annually in the industrial states.

- (1) Cigarette smoking has been causing two million deaths annually in the industrial states.
- (2) Two million deaths arc caused annually by cigarette smoking in the industrial states.

- (3) Two million deaths are being caused by cigarette smoking annually in the industrial states.
 (4) Two million deaths have been caused annually by cigarette smoking in the industrial states.

Directions (61–65) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 10.12.2006)

61. You surprise me.
 (1) I am to be surprised
 (2) You are surprised
 (3) I am surprised
 (4) Me is surprised
62. The boys killed the snake with a stick.
 (1) The snake was killed by the boys with a stick.
 (2) A stick was killed by the boys with a snake.
 (3) A snake with a stick was killed by the boys.
 (4) A snake is killed by the boys with a stick.
63. Let me do this.
 (1) Let us do this.
 (2) This be done by me.
 (3) Let this be done by me.
 (4) Let do this.
64. The tiger caught a fox.
 (1) A fox has been caught by the tiger.
 (2) A fox was caught by the tiger.
 (3) A fox is caught by the tiger.
 (4) A fox had been caught by the tiger.
65. Someone has lit the fire.
 (1) The fire was lit by someone.
 (2) You are requested to light the fire by someone.
 (3) The fire has been lit by someone.
 (4) The fire had been lit by someone.

Directions (66–70) : In the following questions a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice.

Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)
Exam. 30.09.2007 (IInd Sitting)

66. Has the price rise affected all the people?
 (1) Have all the people been affected by the price-rise ?
 (2) Are all the people being affected by the price-rise ?
 (3) Had all the people being affected by the price-rise ?
 (4) Are all the people affected by the price-rise ?
67. They pick the flowers, fresh, every morning.
 (1) The Fresh flowers are picked every morning by them.
 (2) The flowers are fresh and picked every morning by them.
 (3) The flowers are picked fresh every morning by them.
 (4) The picked flowers are fresh every morning by them.
68. Everyone looked up to him.
 (1) He was looked up to by everyone.
 (2) He was looked up by everyone.
 (3) He is looked up by everyone.
 (4) He looks up by everyone.
69. Tell him to get out of our house.
 (1) He is told to get out of our house.
 (2) Let him be told to get out of our house.
 (3) He might be told to get out of our house.
 (4) He should be told that he may get out of our house.
70. Those who worked hard seldom obtained good marks.
 (1) Good marks were seldom being obtained by those who worked hard.
 (2) Good marks are seldom obtained by those who worked hard.
 (3) Seldom had good marks been obtained by those who worked hard.
 (4) Good marks were seldom obtained by those who worked hard.

Directions (71–75) : In the following questions, the sentences have been given in Active/Passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

71. The accountant took the money from the customer.
 (1) The money is taken from the customer by the accountant.
 (2) The money was taken from the customer by the accountant.
 (3) The customer was taken the money by the accountant.
 (4) The money had been taken from the customer by the accountant.
72. The peon refused him admittance.
 (1) He was refused admittance by the peon.
 (2) Admittance is refused to him by the peon.
 (3) Admittance was refused by the peon to him.
 (4) Admittance is refused him by the peon.
73. The reporter was interviewing the political leaders.
 (1) The political leaders were being interviewed by the reporter.
 (2) The political leaders was being interviewed by the reporter.
 (3) The political leaders are being interviewed by the reporter.
 (4) The political leader is being interviewed by the reporter.
74. The beavers have built a perfect dam across the stream
 (1) A perfect dam had been built by the beavers across the stream.
 (2) A perfect dam has been built by the beavers across the stream.
 (3) A perfect dam have been built by the beavers across the stream.
 (4) A perfect dam was being built by the beavers across the stream.
75. You should follow all the instructions carefully.

- (1) All the instructions are carefully followed by you.
- (2) All the instructions were carefully followed by you.
- (3) All the instructions should be carefully followed by you.
- (4) All the instructions can be carefully followed by you.

Directions (76-80) : In following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 10.12.2006)

76. The school was damaged by the earthquake which caused havoc to other buildings as well.
- (1) The earthquake damaged the school and other buildings.
 - (2) The earthquake damaged other buildings.
 - (3) The earthquake caused havoc to the school.
 - (4) The earthquake damaged the school besides causing havoc to other buildings.
77. You don't need to wind this watch.
- (1) This watch need not be wound.
 - (2) This watch does not wind.
 - (3) This watch need not be wounded.
 - (4) This watch need not be winded up.

78. Has somebody broken the window ?
- (1) Have the window been broken ?
 - (2) Had the window been broken by somebody ?
 - (3) Has the window been broken by somebody ?
 - (4) Has been the window broken ?

79. The children are making a noise.
- (1) A noise is made by the children.
 - (2) A noise is being made by the children.
 - (3) The children should be making a noise.
 - (4) A noise has been made by the children.

80. The child's shrill wail broke the silence.
- (1) The silence was being broken by the child's shrill wail.

- (2) The child's shrill wail was broken by the silence.
- (3) The silence was broken by the child's shrill wail.
- (4) The silence was being broken by the child's shrill wail.

Directions (81-85) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 30.11.2008)

81. The cat is running after the rat.
- (1) The rat was being run after by the cat.
 - (2) The rat is being run after by the cat.
 - (3) The rat is run after by the cat.
 - (4) The cat is being run after by the rat.
82. English is spoken all over the world.
- (1) All over the world English speaks.
 - (2) English speaks all over the world.
 - (3) The whole world speaks English.
 - (4) People speak English all over the world.
83. The boys elected Mohan captain.
- (1) The boys were elected captain by Mohan.
 - (2) Mohan is elected captain by the boys.
 - (3) Mohan was elected captain by the boys.
 - (4) Mohan and the boys elected the captain.
84. They threw away the rubbish.
- (1) The rubbish will be thrown away.
 - (2) The rubbish was being thrown away.
 - (3) The rubbish was thrown away.
 - (4) The rubbish thrown away.
85. Let him see the picture.
- (1) Let the picture be seen by him.
 - (2) The picture is seen by him.
 - (3) Let him the picture be seen.
 - (4) The picture is seen by him.

Directions (86 – 90) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive Voice/Active Voice.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)

86. We have already done the exercise.
- (1) Already, the exercise has been done by us.
 - (2) The exercise has already been done by us.
 - (3) The exercise had been already done by us.
 - (4) The exercise is already done by us.
87. The main skills we seek to develop include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas.
- (1) The main skills sought by us to develop include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas
 - (2) The main skills sought to be developed by us include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas
 - (3) The main skills that we are seeking to be developed include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas
 - (4) The main skills include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas which are sought by us to develop
88. Who can question Gandhi's integrity ?
- (1) By whom Gandhi's integrity can be questioned ?
 - (2) By whom can Gandhi's integrity be questioned ?
 - (3) Gandhi's integrity can be questioned by whom ?
 - (4) Who could have questioned Gandhi's integrity ?
89. He presented me a bouquet on my birthday.
- (1) A bouquet is presented to me on my birthday by him
 - (2) I was presented on my birthday a bouquet by him
 - (3) I was presented a bouquet on my birthday by him
 - (4) I will be presented a bouquet on my birthday by him

90. This surface feels smooth.

- (1) This surface is felt smooth
- (2) This surface is smooth when it is felt
- (3) This surface when felt is smooth
- (4) This surface is smooth as felt

Directions (91–95) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)

91. He asked me to finish the work in time.

- (1) I was asked that I should finish the work in time.
- (2) He asked me that I should finish the work in time.
- (3) I was asked to finish the work in time.
- (4) I was asked to finish the work in time by him.

92. Quinine tastes bitter.

- (1) Quinine is bitter when it is tasted.
- (2) Quinine is bitter tasted
- (3) The taste of quinine is bitter.
- (4) Quinine is tasted bitter.

93. The vintage cars hold a special place in the hearts of their owners.

- (1) A special place in the hearts of the vintage car owners is held by them.
- (2) A special place was held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.
- (3) A special place is held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.
- (4) A special place is being held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.

94. What amused you?

- (1) What you are made to amuse by?
- (2) By what are you being amused?
- (3) By what were you amused?
- (4) By what have you been amused?

95. Smoke and flames engulfed the area and made rescue operations difficult.

- (1) The area was engulfed in smoke and flames and made rescue operations difficult.
- (2) The area was engulfed in smoke and flames making rescue operations difficult.
- (3) The area had been engulfed in smoke and flames and made rescue operations difficult.
- (4) The area was engulfed in smoke and flames and rescue operations were made difficult.

Directions (96–100) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Ist Sitting))

96. They have made a film based on this novel.

- (1) A film was based on this novel and made.
- (2) A film have been made based on this novel.
- (3) A film, based on this novel, has been made
- (4) A film has been based and made on this novel.

97. The people couldn't move me to the hospital and the doctor operated on me at home.

- (1) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and was operated on at home by the doctor.
- (2) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and I had to be operated on at home.
- (3) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and I was operated at home by the doctor.
- (4) I couldn't be moved to the hospital by the people and operated on at home.

98. Why did he deprive you of the membership?

- (1) Why you were deprived of the membership?
- (2) Why were you deprived of his membership by him?
- (3) Why was he deprived of his membership
- (4) Why were you deprived of your membership by him?

99. The news has been brought to us by him.

- (1) He brought us the news.
- (2) He has brought us the news.
- (3) He was brought the news to us.

(4) We brought the news to him.

100. Not a word was spoken by the criminal in self-defence.

- (1) The criminal spoke not a word in self-defence.
- (2) The criminal in self-defence spoke no word.
- (3) The criminal did not speak a word in self-defence.
- (4) The criminal spoke in self-defence not a word.

Directions (101–105) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (IIInd Sitting))

101. The agent had disclosed the secret before it was evening.

- (1) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it was evening.
- (2) The secret had disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.
- (3) The secret had been disclosed by the agent before it was evening.
- (4) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.

102. Surely the lost child must have been found by now.

- (1) Surely must have found the lost child by now.
- (2) Surely someone must have found the lost child by now.
- (3) Surely now must have found the lost child
- (4) Now must have found the lost child surely.

103. We serve hot meals till 10:30; guests can order coffee and sandwiches up to 11:30.

- (1) Hot meals are serving till 10.30 ; coffee and sandwiches are ordering by guests till 11.30.
- (2) Hot meals are being served till 10:30 ; coffee and sandwiches are being ordered till 11:30.

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES (ACTIVE/PASSIVE)

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| <p>(3) Hot meals are served till 10.30; coffee and sandwiches may be ordered till 11.30.</p> <p>(4) Hot meals will be served till 10.30; coffee and sandwiches will be ordered upto 11.30.</p> <p>104. Lie face-down; stretch your arms in front.</p> <p>(1) You are face down, arms are to be outstretched</p> <p>(2) You should be lying face down, with arms outstretched.</p> <p>(3) You should be lying face down; let arms stretch out.</p> <p>(4) Let face be down; let arms be stretched out.</p> <p>105. The Greeks expected to win the international trophy.</p> <p>(1) It was expected that the Greeks would win the international trophy.</p> <p>(2) The international trophy was expected to be won by the Greeks.</p> <p>(3) It was expected that the Greeks will win the international trophy.</p> <p>(4) It was expected by the Greeks that they would win the international trophy.</p> | <p>(2) Foisted on his unfortunate friend the problems of a selfish person.</p> <p>(3) All his problems are foisted unfortunate friends by a selfish.</p> <p>(4) All the problems are foisted unfortunate friends by a selfish</p> <p>108. End the war now !</p> <p>(1) Now must the war be ended.</p> <p>(2) The war must be ended now.</p> <p>(3) You must end the war now.</p> <p>(4) Must the war be ended now.</p> <p>109. I was constantly being asked for money</p> <p>(1) I was constantly asking for money</p> <p>(2) They constantly asked for money.</p> <p>(3) I constantly asked them for money</p> <p>(4) They were constantly asking me for money.</p> <p>110. How much a month are you paid ?</p> <p>(1) How much a month do you pay ?</p> <p>(2) In a month how much do you pay ?</p> <p>(3) How much a month do they pay you ?</p> <p>(4) How much a month do you pay them ?</p> | <p>(3) Grass is eaten not by a lion, however hungry he may be.</p> <p>(4) Grass is being not eaten by a lion, however, hungry he may be.</p> <p>113. She is reading the book everyday.</p> <p>(1) The book is being read by her every day.</p> <p>(2) The book is read by her every day.</p> <p>(3) The book was read by her every day.</p> <p>(4) The book was being read by her every day.</p> <p>114. Someone saw him picking up a gun.</p> <p>(1) He was seen pick up a gun by someone.</p> <p>(2) He was seen picking up a gun by someone</p> <p>(3) He was seen by someone when he was picking up a gun</p> <p>(4) He was seen by someone pick a gun</p> <p>115. The students are decorating the stage for the annual day celebrations.</p> <p>(1) The stage had been decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.</p> <p>(2) The stage is being decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.</p> <p>(3) The stage was decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.</p> <p>(4) The stage has been decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.</p> |
| <p>Directions (106-110) : In the following questions a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.</p> <p>(SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam. 12.09.2010)</p> <p>106. When he left school, the textbooks were put aside by him and were never reopened.</p> <p>(1) After he left school, he put aside his textbooks and they were never reopened.</p> <p>(2) He put aside his textbooks when he left school and never reopened them.</p> <p>(3) He put aside his textbooks when he left school and were never reopened by him.</p> <p>(4) He put aside his textbooks as he left school and never reopened.</p> <p>107. A selfish person foists all his problems on unfortunate friends.</p> <p>(1) All the problems are foisted by a selfish person on his unfortunate friend</p> | <p>Directions (111 – 115) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.</p> <p>(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)</p> <p>111. This unexpected news surprised me a great deal.</p> <p>(1) I was surprised a great deal by this unexpected news</p> <p>(2) I am surprised a great deal by this unexpected news</p> <p>(3) I have been surprised a great deal by this unexpected news</p> <p>(4) I had been surprised a great deal by this unexpected news</p> <p>112. A lion does not eat grass, however hungry he may be.</p> <p>(1) Grass is not eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be.</p> <p>(2) Grass is not being eaten by a lion, however, hungry he may be.</p> | <p>Directions (116 – 120) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.</p> <p>(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 09.01.2011)</p> <p>116. India is evolving a new plan to control her population.</p> <p>(1) A new plan is evolved by India to control her population</p> <p>(2) A new plan has been evolved by India to control her population.</p> |

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| <p>(3) A new plan was being evolved to control her population by India.</p> <p>(4) A new plan is being evolved by India to control her population.</p> <p>117. We found the lock broken last night.</p> <p>(1) The lock was found by us breaking last night.</p> <p>(2) The lock was found by us broken last night.</p> <p>(3) The lock was broken by us last night.</p> <p>(4) The broken lock we found last night.</p> <p>118. They should shoot the traitors dead.</p> <p>(1) The traitor should be shot at by them.</p> <p>(2) The traitor should be shot them.</p> <p>(3) The traitors should be shot dead by them.</p> <p>(4) The traitor is shot by them.</p> <p>119. Who inaugurated the fair?</p> <p>(1) The fair was inaugurated by whom?</p> <p>(2) The fair is inaugurated by who?</p> <p>(3) By whom was the fair inaugurated?</p> <p>(4) By who was the fair inaugurated?</p> <p>120. Close the doors.</p> <p>(1) Let the doors are closed.</p> <p>(2) The doors are to be closed.</p> <p>(3) Let the doors be closed.</p> <p>(4) Allow the doors to close.</p> <p>Directions (121–130) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D'
Exam. 16.10.2011)</p> <p>121. Nobody has answered my question.</p> <p>(1) My question has been answered by somebody.</p> <p>(2) My question has not been answered by anybody.</p> <p>(3) My question was not answered.</p> <p>(4) My question remains unanswered.</p> | <p>122. The judge delivered the sentence at the courtroom yesterday.</p> <p>(1) The sentence been delivered yesterday by the judge.</p> <p>(2) The sentence was delivered by the judge at the courtroom yesterday.</p> <p>(3) The sentence was being delivered at the courtroom yesterday by the judge.</p> <p>(4) Yesterday, the sentence had been delivered at the courtroom by the judge.</p> <p>123. Shut all the doors and windows in the night.</p> <p>(1) Let all the doors and windows be shut in the night.</p> <p>(2) All the doors and windows may be shut in the night.</p> <p>(3) Let all the doors and windows remain shut in the night.</p> <p>(4) All the doors and windows be shutted in the night.</p> <p>124. People use computers for various purposes.</p> <p>(1) Computers are being used by people for various purposes.</p> <p>(2) Computers have been used by people for various purposes.</p> <p>(3) Computers are used by people for various purposes.</p> <p>(4) Computers will be used by people for various purposes.</p> <p>125. The problem has been treated by numerous experts.</p> <p>(1) Numerous experts have been treating the problem.</p> <p>(2) Numerous experts have treated the problem.</p> <p>(3) Numerous experts had been treating the problem.</p> <p>(4) Numerous experts treated the problem.</p> <p>126. She always cooks delicious food.</p> <p>(1) Delicious food is cooked by her always.</p> <p>(2) Delicious food is always being cooked by her.</p> <p>(3) Delicious food has been cooked by her.</p> <p>(4) Delicious food was being cooked by her.</p> <p>127. Mother gave him a little puppy.</p> <p>(1) He was given a little puppy by mother.</p> | <p>(2) A little puppy was being given to him by mother.</p> <p>(3) He had been given a little puppy by mother.</p> <p>(4) A little puppy is given to him by his mother.</p> <p>128. The company paid her a meagre salary.</p> <p>(1) She was paid a meagre salary by the company.</p> <p>(2) A meagre salary has been paid to her by the company.</p> <p>(3) She was being paid a meagre salary by the company.</p> <p>(4) A meagre salary was to be paid to her by the company.</p> <p>129. Do not insult him.</p> <p>(1) Let he not be insulted.</p> <p>(2) Let him not be insulted.</p> <p>(3) Let not he be insulted.</p> <p>(4) Let not him be insulted.</p> <p>130. Sameer shut the door with a bang.</p> <p>(1) The door was shut with a bang by Sameer.</p> <p>(2) The door with a bang shut by Sameer.</p> <p>(3) The door shut Sameer with a bang.</p> <p>(4) The door had been shut with a bang by Sameer.</p> <p>Directions (131 – 150) : In the following questions a sentence has been given in Active /Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II
Exam. 16.09.2012)</p> <p>131. They are going to build a new airport near the old one.</p> <p>(1) A new airport going to be built near the old one.</p> <p>(2) A new airport is being built near the old one.</p> <p>(3) A new airport will be built near the old one.</p> <p>(4) A new airport is going to be built near the old one.</p> <p>132. My watch can't be repaired by anyone.</p> <p>(1) No one will repair my watch.</p> <p>(2) No one can repair my watch.</p> <p>(3) No one can't repair my watch.</p> <p>(4) No one will be able to repair my watch.</p> |
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| <p>133. Rosemary was moved to tears at the sight of the miserable beggar.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The sight of the miserable beggar moved Rosemary to tears. (2) The sight of the miserable beggar has moved Rosemary to tears. (3) The sight of the miserable beggar moves Rosemary to tears. (4) The sight of the miserable beggar had moved Rosemary to tears. <p>134. Could you pass the salt ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Could the salt been passed ? (2) Could the salt be passed by anyone ? (3) Could the salt be past ? (4) Could the salt be passed ? <p>135. Don't subject the animals to cruelty.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The animals are not to be subjected to cruelty. (2) The animals shall not be subjected to cruelty. (3) The animals will not be subjected to cruelty. (4) The animals should not be subjected to cruelty. <p>136. Who asked you to draft this letter ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) By who you are asked to draft this letter. (2) By who have you been asked to draft this letter. (3) By whom were you asked to draft this letter ? (4) By whom you were asked to draft this letter. <p>137. They created such a fuss over a trivial matter.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Such a fuss is being created over a trivial matter. (2) Such a fuss was created over a trivial matter. (3) Such a fuss has been created over a trivial matter. (4) By them such a fuss has been created over a trivial matter. <p>138. The lightning caused a serious forest fire and damaged many nearby houses.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A serious forest fire has been caused by lightning and many nearby houses have been damaged. | <p>(2) A serious forest fire was caused by lightning and many houses are damaged.</p> <p>(3) A serious forest fire had been caused by lightning and many nearby houses had been damaged.</p> <p>(4) A serious forest fire was caused by lightning and many nearby houses were damaged.</p> <p>139. Today I accomplished my task successfully.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Today my task is accomplished successfully. (2) Today my task has been accomplished successfully. (3) Today my task accomplished successfully. (4) Today my task was accomplished successfully. <p>140. Look ! They have painted the door.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Look ! The door's being painted. (2) Look ! The door had been painted. (3) Look ! The door has been painted. (4) Look ! The door was painted. <p>141. She was advised 15 days' rest after her surgery.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The doctor was advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery. (2) The doctor has advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery. (3) The doctor advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery. (4) The doctor had advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery. <p>142. When did he return my books?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) When were my books returned by him ? (2) When- will my books be returned by him ? (3) When has he returned my books ? (4) When are my books returned by him ? <p>143. We had to stop all other work to complete our assignment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) All other work has to be stopped by us to complete our assignment. | <p>(2) All other work had stopped by us to complete our assignment.</p> <p>(3) All other work had to be stopped by us to complete our assignment.</p> <p>(4) All other work was stopped by us to complete our assignment.</p> <p>144. Gandhiji started the Quit India Movement in 1942.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Quit India Movement was started by Gandhiji in 1942. (2) The Quit India Movement was been started by Gandhiji in 1942. (3) The Quit India Movement had been started by Gandhiji in 1942. (4) The Quit India Movement started by Gandhiji in 1942. <p>145. One should avoid honking the horn unnecessarily.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Unnecessary honking of horn ought to be avoided. (2) Unnecessary honking of horn can be avoided. (3) Unnecessary honking of horn should be avoided. (4) Unnecessary honking of horn must be avoided. <p>146. Gagan Narang and Vijay won bronze medals in the London Olympics.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Bronze medals won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics. (2) Bronze medals had been won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics (3) Bronze medals were won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics. (4) Bronze medals have been won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics. <p>147. The modern means of communication have made life so much easier.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Life had been made so much easier by the modern means of communication. (2) Life is being so much easier by the modern means of communication. |
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| <p>(3) Life has been made so much easier by the modern means of communication.</p> <p>(4) Life was made so much easier by the modern means of communication.</p> <p>148. Thick clouds have overcast the sky.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The sky has been overcast by thick clouds. (2) The sky overcast by thick clouds. (3) The sky is overcast by thick clouds, (4) The sky is being overcast by thick clouds. <p>149. One should not give unsolicited advice.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Unsolicited advice is not to be given. (2) Unsolicited advice can't be given. (3) Unsolicited advice may not be given. (4) Unsolicited advice should not be given. <p>150. The scheme permits investors to buy the shares from foreign companies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Under the scheme, the investors may be permitted to buy shares from foreign companies. (2) Under the scheme, the investors have been permitted to buy shares from foreign companies. (3) Under the scheme, the investors are permitted to buy shares from foreign companies. (4) Under the scheme, the investors were permitted to buy shares from foreign companies. <p>Directions (151–170) : In a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II
Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II)</p> <p>151. Our task had been completed before sunset.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) We completed our task before sunset. (2) We have completed our task before sunset. | <p>(3) We complete our task before sunset.</p> <p>(4) We had completed our task before sunset.</p> <p>152. The boy laughed at the beggar.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The beggar was laughed by the boy. (2) The beggar was being laughed by the boy. (3) The beggar was being laughed at by the boy, (4) The beggar was laughed at by the boy. <p>153. The government has launched a massive tribal welfare programme in Jharkhand.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A massive tribal welfare programme is launched by the government in Jharkhand. (2) A massive tribal welfare programme has been launched by the government in Jharkhand. (3) Jharkhand government has launched a massive tribal welfare programme. (4) The government in Jharkhand has launched a massive tribal welfare programme. <p>154. The boys were playing cricket.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Cricket had been played by the boys. (2) Cricket has been played by the boys. (3) Cricket was played by the boys. (4) Cricket was being played by the boys. <p>155. They drew a circle in the morning.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A circle was being drawn by them in the morning.. (2) A circle was drawn by them in the morning. (3) In the morning a circle have been drawn by them. (4) A circle has been drawing since morning <p>156. They will demolish the entire block.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The entire block is being demolished. (2) The block may be demolished entirely. (3) The entire block will have to be demolished by them. (4) The entire block will be demolished by them. | <p>157. The burglar destroyed several items in the room. Even the carpet has been torn.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Several items destroyed in the room by the burglar. Even the carpet he has torn. (2) Several items in the room were destroyed by the burglar. Even the carpet was torn. (3) Including the carpet, several items in the room have been torn by the burglar. (4) The burglar, being destroyed several items in the room, also carpet has torn. <p>158. We must respect the elders.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The elders deserve respect from us. (2) The elders must be respected. (3) The elders must be respected by us. (4) Respect the elders we must. <p>159. We have warned you.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) You have been warned. (2) We have you warned. (3) Warned you have been. (4) Have you been warned. <p>160. Has anybody answered your question ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Your question has been answered ? (2) Anybody has answered your question? (3) Has your question been answered ? (4) Have you answered your question ? <p>161. The shopkeeper lowered the prices.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The prices lowered the shopkeeper. (2) The prices were lowered by the shopkeeper. (3) Down went the prices. (4) The shopkeeper got down the prices. <p>162. One must keep one's promises.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) One's promises are kept. (2) One's promises must kept. (3) One's promises were kept. (4) Promises must be kept. <p>163. The government has not approved the new drug for sale.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The government approval for the sale of the new drug has not been given. |
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| <p>(2) The new drug has not been approved for sale by the government.</p> <p>(3) For the sale of the new drug we have not been given the approval.</p> <p>(4) The new drug was not approved by the government.</p> <p>164. They have published all the details of the invention.</p> <p>(1) All the details of the invention have been published by them.</p> <p>(2) The publication of the details of invention was done by them.</p> <p>(3) All the details have been invented by the publishers.</p> <p>(4) All the inventions have been detailed by them.</p> <p>165. He teaches us grammar.</p> <p>(1) Grammar was taught to us by him</p> <p>(2) We are taught grammar by him</p> <p>(3) Grammar will be taught to us by him</p> <p>(4) We were teached grammar by him</p> <p>166. The manager could not accept the union leader's proposals.</p> <p>(1) The union leader's proposals could not be accepted by the manager.</p> <p>(2) The union leader's proposals were not accepted by the manager.</p> <p>(3) The union leader's proposals will not be accepted by the manager.</p> <p>(4) The union leader's proposals would not be accepted by the manager.</p> <p>167. Prepare yourself for the worst.</p> <p>(1) You be prepared for the worst.</p> <p>(2) The worst should be prepared by yourself.</p> <p>(3) Be prepared for the worst.</p> <p>(4) For the worst, preparation should be made by you.</p> <p>168. Please shut the door and go to sleep.</p> <p>(1) The door is to be shut and you are to go to sleep.</p> <p>(2) Let the door be shut and you be asleep.</p> <p>(3) You are requested to shut the door and go to sleep.</p> | <p>(4) The door is to be shut and you are requested to sleep.</p> <p>169. It is impossible to do this.</p> <p>(1) Doing this is impossible.</p> <p>(2) This is impossible to be done.</p> <p>(3) This must not be done.</p> <p>(4) This can't be done.</p> <p>170. We must take care of all living species on Earth.</p> <p>(1) All living species on Earth are taken care of by us.</p> <p>(2) All living species on Earth must be taken care of by us.</p> <p>(3) All living species on Earth had been taken care of by us.</p> <p>(4) All living species on Earth will be taken care of by us.</p> <p>Directions (171 – 190) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.</p> <p>(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)</p> <p>171. People call him a fool.</p> <p>(1) He has been called a fool.</p> <p>(2) He is called a fool by the people.</p> <p>(3) The people have been calling him a fool.</p> <p>(4) We all people have called him a fool.</p> <p>172. It is being read by us.</p> <p>(1) We are reading it.</p> <p>(2) It will be read by us.</p> <p>(3) We can read it.</p> <p>(4) We have to read it.</p> <p>173. He had committed a mistake.</p> <p>(1) A mistake had committed by him.</p> <p>(2) A mistake was committed by him.</p> <p>(3) A mistake had been committed by him.</p> <p>(4) A mistake has been committed by him.</p> <p>174. The most useful training of my career was given to me by my boss.</p> <p>(1) My boss has been giving me the most useful training of my career.</p> <p>(2) My boss gives me the most useful training.</p> <p>(3) My boss is giving me the most useful training.</p> <p>(4) My boss gave me the most useful training of my career.</p> <p>175. We have decided to open a new branch.</p> <p>(1) To open a new branch was decided by us.</p> <p>(2) To be opened a new branch has been decided.</p> <p>(3) It has been decided to open a new branch.</p> <p>(4) It may be decided to open a new branch by us.</p> <p>176. The loan will be sanctioned by the bank.</p> <p>(1) The bank sanctioned the loan.</p> <p>(2) The bank is going to sanction the loan.</p> <p>(3) The bank would sanction the loan.</p> <p>(4) The bank will sanction the loan.</p> <p>177. Paint the windows.</p> <p>(1) Windows should be painted.</p> <p>(2) Let the windows be painted.</p> <p>(3) Let be the windows painted.</p> <p>(4) Windows are let to be painted.</p> <p>178. The traitors should be shot dead by them.</p> <p>(1) They should have shot the traitors dead.</p> <p>(2) They shall shoot the traitors dead.</p> <p>(3) They should shoot the traitors dead.</p> <p>(4) They shot the traitors dead.</p> <p>179. Rahul is teaching the children in the slum areas.</p> <p>(1) The children in the slum areas are taught by Rahul.</p> <p>(2) The children are taught by Rahul in the slum area.</p> <p>(3) In the slum areas the children are learning from Rahul.</p> <p>(4) The children in the slum areas are being taught by Rahul.</p> <p>180. One cannot expect children to understand these problems.</p> <p>(1) Children cannot be expected to understand these problems.</p> <p>(2) Children to understand these problems cannot be expected.</p> <p>(3) Children cannot be expected to be understood these problems.</p> <p>(4) To understand these problems cannot be expected from children by one.</p> |
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TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES (ACTIVE/PASSIVE)

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| <p>181. Why did she break the garden wall ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Why the garden wall was broken by her ? (2) Why had the garden wall been broken by her ? (3) Why was the garden wall broken by her ? (4) Why will the garden wall be broken by her ? <p>182. The students were laughing at the old man.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The old man was being laughed at by the students. (2) The old man was laughed at by the students. (3) The old man was being laughed by the students. (4) The old man is laughing at the students. <p>183. He admonished her for the error.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) She was admonished by him for the error. (2) She has been admonished by him for the error. (3) She would be admonished by him for the error. (4) She is admonished by him for the error. <p>184. Can we send this big parcel by air ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Can this big parcel be sent by air ? (2) Can this big parcel sent by air ? (3) Could this big parcel be sent by air? (4) Could this big parcel sent by us by air ? <p>185. The boys saved many elders from being drowned.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Many elders are saved from being drowned by the boys. (2) Many elders are being saved from being drowned by the boys. (3) Many elders were saved from being drowned by the boys. (4) Many elders have been saved from being drowned by the boys. <p>186. We found him a good wife.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He was found a good wife by us. (2) A good wife was found out by them. | <p>(3) A good wife found him.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (4) A good wife was being found by us. <p>187. You will be taken care of by me.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) I will be taking care of you. (2) I would take care of you. (3) I will take care of you. (4) I will being take care of you. <p>188. Promises should be kept.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) You must keep promises. (2) We must keep promises. (3) Keep promises. (4) One should keep promises. <p>189. Circumstances forced him to resign his post.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Circumstances make him to resign his post. (2) He was forced to resign his post. (3) He is forced to resign his post. (4) He is forced and resigned his post. <p>190. He would have written this essay in time.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The essay was written on time. (2) This essay would have been written by him in time. (3) The essay was written by him in time. (4) He wrote the essay on time. <p>Directions (191-200) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)</p> <p>191. He completed the story on time.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The story was completed by him on time. (2) The story was being completed by him on time. (3) The story completed by him on time. (4) The story had completed by him on time. <p>192. Sheela painted the house green.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The house was painted green by Sheela. (2) The house will be painted green by Sheela. (3) The house is painted green by Sheela, (4) The house has been painted green by Sheela. | <p>193. An American scientist has won the Nobel Prize for Physics.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Nobel Physics Prize has been won by an American scientist. (2) The Nobel Prize has been won by an American scientist. (3) The Nobel Prize for Physics is won by an American scientist. (4) The Nobel Prize for Physics has been won by an American scientist. <p>194. By now the winners will have been felicitated.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) They will felicitate the winners now. (2) They have felicitated the winners by now. (3) They will have been felicitated the winners by now. (4) They will have felicitated the winners by now. <p>195. 1 was sanctioned the loan by the office.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The office had sanctioned the loan to me. (2) The office sanctioned loan to me. (3) The office sanctioned me the loan. (4) The office was sanctioned me the loan. <p>196. Open the window.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Open window. (2) Someone opens the window. (3) Window is opened. (4) Let the window be opened. <p>197. Deforestation has reduced rainfall in the tropical lands.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Rainfall has been reduced and caused deforestation. (2) Reduced rainfall deforested the tropical lands. (3) Rainfall has been reduced due to deforestation in tropical lands. (4) Tropical lands have been reduced by rainfall. <p>198. The doctor bandaged the arm of the injured man.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The arm of the injured man was bandaged by the doctor. (2) The injured man bandaged his arm. (3) The injured man made the doctor injure his arm. (4) The doctor injured and bandaged the arm of a man. |
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199. The ringing of the alarm clock startled me from the deep depths of slumber.

- (1) The alarm clock rang, startled and awakened me from sleep.
- (2) I was startled from the deep depths of slumber by the ringing of the alarm clock.
- (3) The alarm clock rang and startled me from the depths of slumber.
- (4) The ringing of the alarm clock made me awake.

200. One of the girls in the class will sing the national anthem at the end of the function.

- (1) The function will end, a girl will sing national anthem at the end of the function.
- (2) The national anthem will be sung by one of the girls in the class at the end of the function.
- (3) There is a girl in the class who sings national anthem.
- (4) A girl to sing national anthem is there in the class.

Directions (201-220) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive /Active Voice.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II
Exam. 29.09.2013)

201. Robin would draw a picture in the competition.

- (1) In the competition Robin would have to draw a picture.
- (2) A picture in the competition would have been drawn by Robin.
- (3) In the competition Robin would be drawn a picture.
- (4) A picture would be drawn by Robin in the competition.

202. Who gave you ice-cream ?

- (1) Who has given you ice-cream?
- (2) By whom were you given ice-cream ?
- (3) By whom was you given ice-cream ?
- (4) Who had given you ice-cream?

203. Are you not revising your lessons?

- (1) Are your lessons not be revised by you ?
- (2) Are your lessons not being revised by you?
- (3) Are not your lessons revised by you ?
- (4) Are you not being revising your lessons ?

204. We should not encourage indiscipline.

- (1) Indiscipline should have not encouraged by us.
- (2) Indiscipline should not be encouraged by us.
- (3) Indiscipline should not being encouraged.
- (4) Indiscipline should not been encouraged.

205. Our Almighty will bless wise men.

- (1) Wise men will be blessed by our Almighty.
- (2) Wise men should be blessed by our Almighty.
- (3) Wise men have been blessed by our Almighty.
- (4) Wise men would be blessed by our Almighty.

206. The Army chief punished his subordinate.

- (1) His subordinate is punished by the Army chief.
- (2) His subordinate is being punished by the Army chief.
- (3) His subordinate was punished by the Army chief.
- (4) His subordinate was being punished by the Army chief.

207. One must keep one's promises.

- (1) One's promises are kept.
- (2) Promises must be kept.
- (3) One's promises were kept.
- (4) One's promises must kept.

208. They have cut all the telephone wires.

- (1) All the telephone wires will be cut.
- (2) All the telephone wires had been cut.
- (3) All the telephone wires have been cut.
- (4) All the telephone wires shall be cut.

209. I shall write a letter.

- (1) A letter is written by me.

(2) A letter will be written by me.

- (3) A letter has written to me.
- (4) A letter has been written by me.

210. Will Motin be helped by us ?

- (1) Will Motin help us ?
- (2) Shall we help Motin ?
- (3) Shall Motin be helped?
- (4) We shall helped Motin ?

211. A letter has been written by me.

- (1) I have been writing a letter.
- (2) I has written a letter.
- (3) I had written a letter.
- (4) I have written a letter.

212. I cannot draw this picture.

- (1) This picture cannot be drawn by me.
- (2) This picture cannot be drawn by I.
- (3) This picture could not be drawn by me.
- (4) This picture could not be drawn by I.

213. The men had constructed the bridge.

- (1) The bridge has been constructed by the men.
- (2) The bridge was constructed by the men.
- (3) The bridge was being constructed by the men.
- (4) The bridge had been constructed by the men.

214. Do not inform the police about the robbery.

- (1) The police do not be informed about the robbery.
- (2) Let not the police be informed about the robbery.
- (3) Let the police be informed about the robbery.
- (4) The police need to be informed by the robbery.

215. They have spotted me in the crowd.

- (1) I am spotted by them in the crowd.
- (2) I will have been spotted by them in the crowd.
- (3) I would have been spotted by them in the crowd.
- (4) I have been spotted by them in the crowd.

216. He made us work.

- (1) We were made to work by him.

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES (ACTIVE/PASSIVE)

(2) We would work by him.

(3) We might work by him.

(4) We have to work by him.

217. Leo Tolstoy wrote 'War and Peace'.

(1) 'War and Peace' was written by Leo Tolstoy.

(2) 'War and Peace' is written by Leo Tolstoy.

(3) 'War and Peace' will be written by Leo Tolstoy.

(4) 'War and Peace' was being written by Leo Tolstoy.

218. Rita rescued three puppies.

(1) Three puppies are rescued by Rita.

(2) Three puppies were rescued by Rita.

(3) Three puppies will be rescued by Rita.

(4) Three puppies are being rescued by Rita.

219. Will he have written a letter ?

(1) Will a letter have written by him ?

(2) Will a letter be written by him?

(3) Will a letter to be written by him?

(4) Will a letter have been written by him ?

220. The doctor advised me to give up sweets.

(1) To me give up sweets was advised by doctor.

(2) The doctor advised to give up sweets me.

(3) I was advised by the doctor to give up sweets.

(4) I was advised to give up eat sweets by the doctor.

Directions (221-225) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive /Active Voice.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

221. They will laugh at you.

(1) You will have been laughed at by them.

(2) You can be laughed at by them.

(3) You may be laughed at by them.

(4) You will be laughed at by them.

222. Trespassers shall be prosecuted.

(1) The authorities might prosecute trespassers

(2) The authorities can prosecute trespassers

(3) The authorities shall prosecute trespassers.

(4) The authorities may prosecute trespassers.

223. The waiter filled the glasses with water.

(1) The water were filled in the glasses by waiter.

(2) The glasses filled with water by the waiter.

(3) The glasses were filled with water by the waiter.

(4) The waiter was filled the glasses with water.

224. She took the dog for a walk.

(1) The dog took a walk by her.

(2) The dog was taken for a walk by her.

(3) The dog took her for a walk.

(4) The dog was took for a walk.

225. He was driving the car so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.

(1) The car has been driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.

(2) The car was driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.

(3) The car was being driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.

(4) The car had been driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.

Directions (226-230) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IIInd Sitting)

226. I don't like people telling me what to do.

(1) I don't like it when people are telling me what to do.

(2) I don't like being told what to do.

(3) Telling me what to do is what I don't like.

(4) I don't like people when they tell me what to do.

227. Aditya saw Dinesh shopping at the mall.

(1) Dinesh is seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.

(2) Dinesh was seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.

(3) Dinesh was being seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.

(4) Dinesh is being seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.

228. He wasn't given the information he needed.

(1) Somebody was not given the information he needed.

(2) The information he needed wasn't given to him.

(3) He needed the information he wasn't given.

(4) They didn't give him the information he needed.

229. Bipin was not told about the meeting.

(1) Somebody did not tell Bipin about the meeting.

(2) There was nobody who could tell Bipin about the meeting.

(3) Nobody told Bipin about the meeting.

(4) The meeting was not told about to Bipin.

230. Have you been shown what to do ?

(1) Have anybody been shown by you what to do ?

(2) Have anybody been showing you-what to do ?

(3) Has you been shown what to do?

(4) Has anybody shown you what to do?

Directions (231-235) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active /Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, 1st Sitting)

231. They proposed to hold a meeting.

(1) A meeting had to be proposed to be held by them.

(2) It was proposed by them to hold a meeting.

(3) A meeting should be proposed to be held.

(4) It was propsoed to hold a meeting.

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES (ACTIVE/PASSIVE)

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| <p>232. Her manners pleased us very much.</p> <p>(1) We were very much pleased on her manners.
 (2) We are very much pleased with her manners.
 (3) We pleased her very much with manners.
 (4) We were very much pleased with her manners.</p> <p>233. The driver was blowing the horn.</p> <p>(1) The horn was blown by the driver.
 (2) The horn was being blown by the driver.
 (3) The horn has been blown by the driver.
 (4) The horn is being blown by the driver.</p> <p>234. I shall post these letters tomorrow.</p> <p>(1) These letters would be posted tomorrow.
 (2) These letters will be posted tomorrow.
 (3) These letters are to be posted tomorrow.
 (4) These letters have to be posted tomorrow.</p> <p>235. A massive search operation has been launched to nab the suspects.</p> <p>(1) The police had launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects.
 (2) The police have launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects.
 (3) The police launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects.
 (4) The police had been launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects.</p> | <p>(2) The farmer's wife will be collecting a fresh batch of eggs.
 (3) The farmer's wife was collecting a fresh batch of eggs.
 (4) The farmer's wife collected a fresh batch of eggs.</p> <p>237. I shall have written the letter.</p> <p>(1) The letter is being written by me.
 (2) The letter will have been written by me.
 (3) The letter will be written by me.
 (4) The letter has been written by me.</p> <p>238. Then her face was bowed.</p> <p>(1) Then she bowed her face.
 (2) Then her face has been bowed.
 (3) Then she was being bowed her face.
 (4) Her face was bowed by then.</p> <p>239. The walls had not been decorated by us.</p> <p>(1) We have not decorated the walls.
 (2) We had not decorated the walls.
 (3) We have not been decorating the walls.
 (4) We had not been decorating the walls.</p> <p>240. We must endure what we cannot cure.</p> <p>(1) What cannot cured must endured.
 (2) What could be cure must be endured.
 (3) What we cure must be endured.
 (4) What cannot be cured must be endured.</p> <p>Directions (236-240) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive /Active Voice.</p> <p>(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IIInd Sitting)</p> <p>236. A fresh batch of eggs was collected by the farmer's wife.</p> <p>(1) The farmer's wife had collected a fresh batch of eggs.</p> | <p>(3) Everybody missed the first bus?
 (4) Had the first bus been missed by everybody?</p> <p>242. We will not allow them to run away.</p> <p>(1) They will not be allowed to run away by us.
 (2) They would not be allowed to run away.
 (3) They are not allowed to run away.
 (4) They were not allowed to run away.</p> <p>243. Everyone must read this book.</p> <p>(1) This book should be read by everyone.
 (2) This book has to be read by everyone.
 (3) This book is to be read by everyone.
 (4) This book must be read by everyone.</p> <p>244. He knew that his own life was unjust.</p> <p>(1) It was known to him that his own life had been unjust.
 (2) It was known by him that his own life was unjust.
 (3) It was known to him that his own life was unjust.
 (4) It was known by him that life was unjust.</p> <p>245. The student has learnt the answer by heart.</p> <p>(1) The answer was learnt by the student by heart.
 (2) The answer is learnt by heart by the student.
 (3) The answer by the student was learnt by heart.
 (4) The answer has been learnt by heart by the student.</p> <p>246. The old lady touched and patted the cow.</p> <p>(1) The cow patted and touched the old lady.
 (2) The cow was touched by the old lady patting her.
 (3) The cow was touched and patted by the old lady.
 (4) The patted cow touched the old lady.</p> <p>247. This watch was given to me by my grandfather.</p> <p>(1) My grandfather gave me this watch.
 (2) My grandfather gives me this watch.</p> |
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TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES (ACTIVE/PASSIVE)

(3) My grandfather had given this watch to me.	(1) Shall I ever forget those happy moments ?	(3) Her kind deed will be her reward.
(4) My grandfather has given this watch to me.	(2) Can I ever forget those happy moments ?	(4) Her kind deed will have been her reward.
248. By whom is the child being fed?	(3) Will I ever forget those happy moments ?	260. God gives us happiness.
(1) Who is feeding the child ?	(4) Could I ever forget those happy moments ?	(1) Happiness is given by God.
(2) Who has fed the child ?	255. You have to do this immediately.	(2) Happiness is being given to us by God.
(3) Who was feeding the child ?	(1) This has been done by you immediately.	(3) Happiness has been given by God.
(4) Who has been feeding the child ?	(2) This is being done by you immediately.	(4) Happiness will be given by God.
249. Alexander expected to conquer the world.	(3) This was being done by you immediately.	Directions (261–280) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternative suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.
(1) It was expected by Alexander that he should conquer the world.	(4) This has to be done by you immediately.	(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)
(2) It was expected by Alexander that he would conquer the world.	256. The labourers were digging a canal.	261. The gardener ought to water the plants daily.
(3) It was expected by Alexander that he will conquer the world.	(1) A canal is being digged by the labourers.	(1) The plants have been watered daily by the gardener.
(4) It had been expected by Alexander that he would conquer the world.	(2) A canal was dug by the labourers.	(2) The plants ought to water daily by the gardener.
250. She begins her day with a cup of coffee.	(3) A canal was being dug by the labourers.	(3) The plants are ought to water daily by the gardener.
(1) Her day is being begun with a cup of coffee.	(4) A canal had been dug by the labourers.	(4) The plants ought to be watered daily by the gardener.
(2) Her day is begun with a cup of coffee.	257. The watchman switched on the lights before it began to grow dark.	262. Who wrote it ?
(3) A cup of coffee is beginning her day.	(1) The lights were only switched on before it began to grow dark.	(1) By who will it be written ?
(4) A cup of coffee has begun her day.	(2) The lights are being switched on before it began to grow dark.	(2) By whom was it written ?
251. Cacao is bitter when it is tasted.	(3) The lights were being switched on by the watchman before it began to grow dark.	(3) By who might it be written?
(1) Cacao is bitter.	(4) The lights were switched on by the watchman before it began to grow dark.	(4) By who would it be written ?
(2) Cacao tastes bitter.	258. Where do you keep the current magazines ?	263. The principal will announce the results.
(3) Cacao's taste is bitter.	(1) Where were the current magazines kept ?	(1) The results were announced by the principal.
(4) Cacao tasted bitter.	(2) Where have the current magazines been kept ?	(2) The results are announced by the principal.
252. A great man acknowledged me as a flatterer to him.	(3) Where are the current magazines being kept ?	(3) The results will have announced by the pripcipal.
(1) I was acknowledged by a great man to be a flatterer.	(4) Where are the current magazines kept by you ?	(4) The results will be announced by the principal.
(2) I was acknowledged by a great man to have been a flatterer.	259. She will be rewarded for her kind deed.	264. Some people were helping the wounded woman.
(3) I am acknowledged as a flatterer by a great man.	(1) Her kind deed will reward her.	(1) The wounded woman is being helped by some people.
(4) I was acknowledged as a flatterer to a great man.	(2) Her kind deed will have rewarded her.	(2) The wounded woman was being helped by some people.
253. Let us help him.		(3) The wounded is helped by some people.
(1) Let him help us.		(4) The wounded woman was helped by some people.
(2) Let he is helped.		265. The servant will execute all orders promptly.
(3) Let he be helped.		(1) All orders will have to be executed promptly by the servant.
(4) Let him be helped by us.		
254. Can those happy moments be ever forgotten by me ?"		

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES (ACTIVE/PASSIVE)

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| <p>(2) All orders would be executed promptly by the servant.
 (3) All orders should be executed promptly by the servant.
 (4) All orders will be executed promptly by the servant.</p> <p>266. I was obliged to go.
 (1) Circumstances obliges me to go.
 (2) Circumstances oblige I should go.
 (3) Circumstances oblige me to go.
 (4) Circumstances obliged me to go.</p> <p>267. They established this club in 2000.
 (1) This club was being established in 2000.
 (2) This club was established in 2000.
 (3) This club had been established in 2000.
 (4) This club is being established in 2000.</p> <p>268. For a long time people believed the earth to be flat.
 (1) The earth was believed to be flat for a long time.
 (2) The earth had been believed to be flat for a long time.
 (3) The earth was being believed to be flat for a long time.
 (4) The earth is believed to be flat for a long time.</p> <p>269. The boy did not break the glass.
 (1) The glass was not broken by the boy.
 (2) The glass has not been broken by the boy.
 (3) The glass is not broken by the boy.
 (4) The glass had not been broken by the boy.</p> <p>270. They fund schools for girls.
 (1) Schools for girls was funded by them.
 (2) Schools for girls will be funded by them.
 (3) Schools for girls are funded by them
 (4) Schools for girls are being funded by them.</p> <p>271. The lady of the house was furnishing the mansion.
 (1) The mansion is being furnished by the lady of the house.</p> | <p>(2) The mansion was being furnished by the lady of the house.
 (3) The mansion is furnished by the lady of the house.
 (4) The mansion has been furnished by the lady of the house.</p> <p>272. The convict was found guilty by the jury.
 (1) The jury found that the convict was guilty.
 (2) The jury convicted him.
 (3) The jury found the convict guilty.
 (4) The jury finds the convict guilty.</p> <p>273. I have lost my book.
 (1) My book had been lost.
 (2) My book must have been lost.
 (3) My book has been lost.
 (4) My book have been lost.</p> <p>274. Open the door.
 (1) Let the door shall be opened.
 (2) The door shall be opened.
 (3) The door was opened.
 (4) Let the door be opened.</p> <p>275. My father has promised me a bicycle.
 (1) I have promising a bicycle by my father.
 (2) I have been promised by my father a bicycle.
 (3) I promised a bicycle by my father.
 (4) I have been promised a bicycle by my father.</p> <p>276. My mother bakes cakes.
 (1) A cake was baked by my mother.
 (2) My mother is baking a cake.
 (3) A cake is being baked by my mother.
 (4) Cakes are baked by my mother.</p> <p>277. My father will write a letter.
 (1) A letter will be written by my father.
 (2) A letter is written by my father.
 (3) A letter was written by my father.
 (4) A letter will have been written by my father.</p> <p>278. My brilliant niece is speaking Italian.
 (1) Italian is spoken by my brilliant niece.</p> | <p>(2) Italian was being spoken by my brilliant niece.
 (3) Italian is being spoken by my brilliant niece.
 (4) Italian has been spoken by my brilliant niece.</p> <p>279. She is putting in many hours of work.
 (1) Many hours of work would be put in by her.
 (2) Many hours of work is being put by her.
 (3) Many hours of work are being put in by her.
 (4) Many hours of work will be put in by her.</p> <p>280. Everyone praises good men.
 (1) Good men are being given praises by everyone.
 (2) Good men are praised by everyone.
 (3) Everyone give praises to good men.
 (4) Good men are given praises by everyone.</p> |
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- Directions (281-300) :** In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.
- (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014 (TF No. 482 RN 5)
281. Children make a noise.
 (1) A noise was being made by the children
 (2) Noise is made by children
 (3) A noise was made by the children
 (4) A noise is being made by the children
282. She taunted her husband with the memory of his early promise.
 (1) Her husband is taunted by her with the memory of his early promise
 (2) Her husband was taunted with the memory of his early promise
 (3) Her husband was taunted by her with the memory of his early promise
 (4) The husband was taunted by her with the memory of his early promise
283. He impresses his boss with his performance.

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES (ACTIVE/PASSIVE)

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| <p>(1) His boss is impressed by his performance.</p> <p>(2) His performance impresses his boss</p> <p>(3) His boss is impressed at his performance</p> <p>(4) His boss is impressed in his performance</p> <p>284. How was it managed by you?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) How have you managed it ? (2) Did you manage it ? (3) How did you manage it ? (4) Was it managed by you ? <p>285. I was astonished at his behaviour.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) His behaviour is astonishing to me (2) His behaviour astonished me (3) His behaviour astonishes me (4) His behaviour had astonished me <p>286. All his friends laughed at him.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He was laughed at by all his friends (2) He was laughed by all his friends (3) He was being laughed by all his friends (4) He was being laughed at by all his friends <p>287. Every disaster affected victim has been compensated by the government.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The government has compensated every disaster affected victim (2) The government had compensated every disaster affected victim (3) The government has been compensating every disaster affected victim (4) The government have been compensating every disaster affected victim <p>288. Indiscipline should not be encouraged.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) We are not encouraging indiscipline (2) We have not encouraging indiscipline (3) We should not encourage indiscipline (4) We must not encouraged indiscipline <p>289. This house is used very rarely by us.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) We are using this house very rarely | <p>(2) We use this house very rarely</p> <p>(3) We used this house very rarely</p> <p>(4) We uses this house very rarely</p> <p>290. The box can contain no more.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) No more this box can contain (2) No more could be contained in this box (3) No more can be contained in this box (4) Nothing can be contained in this box <p>291. They held a meeting and delivered speeches.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A meeting was held and delivered speeches (2) A meeting will be held and speeches delivered (3) A meeting is held and speeches delivered (4) A meeting was held and speeches delivered <p>292. It is time for food to be eaten.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) It is time to eat our food (2) It is time for eating food (3) It is time to eat (4) Food is to be eaten now <p>293. The teacher may punish you.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) You should be punished by the teacher (2) You shall have been punished by the teacher (3) You will be punished by the teacher (4) You may be punished by the teacher <p>294. None likes him.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He is liked by none (2) He was not liked by anyone (3) He has not been liked by anyone (4) He is not liked by anyone <p>295. You are requested to keep the book on the table.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) You should keep the book on the table (2) You must keep the book on the table (3) Please kept the book on the table (4) Please keep the book on the table <p>296. He was being chased by the dogs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The dogs are chasing him (2) The dogs chased him (3) The dogs chase him (4) The dogs were chasing him | <p>297. She wrote a letter.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A letter is being written by her (2) A letter is written by her (3) A letter was written by her (4) A letter was being written by her <p>298. My mother mustn't be disturbed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) You mustn't disturb my mother (2) You shouldn't disturb my mother (3) You must be disturbing my mother (4) You have disturbed my mother <p>299. His lordship soon found me to be unfit for the service.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) I had been found by his lordship to be unfit for the service (2) I was soon found by his lordship to be unfit for the service (3) I was found by his lordship to be unfit for the service (4) I was soon found out by his lordship to be unfit for the service <p>300. They have not been submitting their class work regularly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The class work have not been submitted regularly by them (2) The class work has not been submitted regularly by them (3) The class work are not being submitted regularly (4) The class work is not being submitted regularly by them |
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Directions (301–320) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive /Active Voice.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015
Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

301. One should keep ones promises.

 - (1) Promises should be kept by someone.
 - (2) One promise should be kept.
 - (3) Once a promise should be kept.
 - (4) Promises should be kept.

302. People in Egypt speak Arabic.

 - (1) Arabic was spoken by people in Egypt.
 - (2) Arabic is spoken in Egypt.
 - (3) In Egypt Arabic is spoken.
 - (4) Arabic is being spoken by people in Egypt.

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| <p>303. The poor must be looked after by society.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Society must have looked after the poor. (2) Society must look after the poor. (3) Society must be looked after the poor. (4) Society must looked after the poor. <p>304. We should respect elders.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Elders should have respected. (2) Elders are to be respected. (3) Elders have been respected. (4) Elders should be respected. <p>305. Can we rely on him ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Can he be relied on ? (2) Can we be relied by him ? (3) Can he be relied by us ? (4) Can we be relied on by him? <p>306. Who teaches you English ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) By whom you are taught English ? (2) By whom English is taught to you ? (3) By whom was you taught English ? (4) By whom are you taught English ? <p>307. Do not insult the poor.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Let the poor not to insult. (2) Let not the poor be insulted. (3) Let the poor to be not insulted. (4) Let us not insulted the poor. <p>308. It interests me.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) I have been interested in it. (2) I am interested in it. (3) I will be interested in it. (4) I was interested in it. <p>309. The boy laughed at the lame man.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The boy laughed seeing the lame man. (2) The lame man was laughed at by the boy. (3) The boy laughed when he saw the lame man. (4) The lame man was laughed by the boy. <p>310. Rohit was taken to the hospital by the villagers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Rohit was helped by the villagers to reach the hospital. (2) The villagers took Rohit to the hospital. (3) The hospital was reached by the villagers with Rohit. | <p>(4) The villagers reached the hospital with Rohit.</p> <p>311. Complete the minutes of the last meeting.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The last meeting's minutes are completed. (2) The completed minutes of last meeting is to be tabled (3) Minutes of the last meeting are to be completed. (4) The meeting's last minutes are completed. <p>312. Grandfather was digging the flowerbeds.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The grandfather was digging flowerbeds. (2) The flowerbeds were digging grandfather. (3) Grandfather's flowerbeds were being dug. (4) The flowerbeds were being dug by grandfather. <p>313. I will complete my project next week.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Next week my project I will complete. (2) Next week my project will be completed. (3) My project will be completed by me next week. (4) My project I will complete next week. <p>314. God helps those who help themselves.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Those who help themselves help God. (2) Those who help themselves are helped by God. (3) Those who help God help themselves. (4) Those who are helped by themselves are helped by God. <p>315. He will object to my proposal.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) My proposal will be objected to by him. (2) The objection to my proposal will come from him. (3) His objection will be to my proposal. (4) There will be an objection to my proposal by him. <p>316. Father called up Angela on her birthday.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) On her birthday Angela was called up by her father. (2) Angela called up her father on her birthday. | <p>(3) Angela received a call from her father on her birthday.</p> <p>(4) Angela was called up by father on her birthday.</p> <p>317. Why didn't you bring the matter to my notice ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Why wasn't the matter brought to my notice ? (2) Why isn't the matter brought by you to my notice ? (3) Why isn't the matter brought to my notice ? (4) Why wasn't the matter brought by you to my notice ? <p>318. Why was he refused admittance?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Why were they refusing him admittance ? (2) Why did they refuse him admittance ? (3) Why are they refusing him admittance ? (4) Why do they refuse him admittance ? <p>319. People say that he is a spy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) It was said that he is a spy. (2) It is said by people that he is a spy. (3) It has been said that he is a spy. (4) It is said that he is a spy. <p>320. Finish the game.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The game had to be finished. (2) Let the game finish. (3) Let the game be finished (4) The game should be finished <p>Directions (321-340) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive /Active Voice.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015
TF No. 4039770)</p> <p>321. The task should have been completed by the student.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The student should have completed the task. (2) The student should complete the task. (3) The student should be completing the task. (4) The student should have complete the task. <p>322. He was caught by the police for littering up the streets.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The police has caught him littering up the street. |
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TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES (ACTIVE/PASSIVE)

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| <p>(2) The police was catching him littering up the street.</p> <p>(3) The police caught him for littering up the street.</p> <p>(4) The police catches him littering up the street.</p> <p>323. Let the window be opened.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Window be opened. (2) Leave the window open (3) Open the window. (4) Don't close the window. <p>324. I know that he did the work.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) That the work was done by him is known to me. (2) That the work is done by him is known to me. (3) That he did the work is known by me. (4) That he did the work is known to me. <p>325. Many factors within our nation affect the economy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The economy was affected by many factors within our nation. (2) The economy has affected by many factors within our nation. (3) The economy is being affected by many factors within our nation. (4) The economy is affected by many factors within our nation. <p>326. The child upset the salt over everything.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The child is upset about the salt over everything. (2) The salt is upset over everything by the child. (3) The salt is upsetted by the child over everything. (4) The salt was upset over everything by the child. <p>327. He opens the door.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The door is opened by him. (2) The door was opened by him. (3) The door shall be opened by him. (4) The door will be opened by him. <p>328. I am going to bring him here.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He is going to bring here by me. (2) He is being brought here by me. (3) He is going to be brought here by me. | <p>(4) He is being gone to be brought here by me.</p> <p>329. He has sent me a present.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) I have been sent to him a present. (2) A present will be sent to me by him. (3) A present have been sent to me. (4) A present has been sent to me by him. <p>330. Parents love their children.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Children have been loved by their parents. (2) Children will be loved by their parents. (3) Children are loved by their parents. (4) Children are being loved by their parents. <p>331. The painting would have been stolen if he hadn't helped.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Someone had stolen the painting if he hadn't helped. (2) Someone stole the painting if he hadn't helped. (3) Someone would have stolen the painting if he hadn't helped. (4) Someone may have stolen the painting if he hadn't helped. <p>332. They believe Veerappan to be dangerous.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Veerappan has been believed to be dangerous. (2) Veerappan could be believed to be dangerous. (3) Veerappan is believed to be dangerous. (4) Veerappan can be believed to be dangerous. <p>333. My last venture undid me completely.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) I was completely undone by my last venture (2) I was incompletely done by my last venture (3) I was not done completely by my last venture. (4) I was not being undone completely by my last venture. <p>334. Your promises are to be kept by you</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Promises must be kept by you. (2) You are to keep your promises. | <p>(3) You may keep your promises.</p> <p>(4) You should keep your promises.</p> <p>335. Many types of fish were being sold by them at the market.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) They are selling many types of fish at the market. (2) They were selling many types of fish at the market. (3) They have sold many types of fish at the market. (4) They sell many types of fish at the market. <p>336. We have cycled more than ten kilometers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) More than ten kilometers have been cycled by us. (2) None of the above. (3) We have been cycling for more than ten kilometers. (4) Both of the above. <p>337. The lady is treading on the flowers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The flowers are being treaden on by the lady. (2) The flowers are being trodden on by the lady. (3) The flowers are being trod on by the lady. (4) The flowers are being treaded on by the lady. <p>338. The historical society built the museum.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The museum was built by the historical society. (2) The museum has been built by the historical society. (3) The museum is built by the historical society. (4) The museum was being built by the historical society. <p>339. Let him be told to do it.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He is told to do it. (2) He should be told to do it. (3) Tell him to do it. (4) Tell him about doing it. <p>340. Please see that the room is swept and mopped before I return.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Please see that somebody will sweeps and mop the room before I return. (2) Please see that somebody has swept and mopped the room before I return. (3) Please see that somebody sweeps and mops the room before I return. |
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- (4) Please see that somebody is sweeping and mops the room before I return.

Directions (341-360) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

341. The Swiss regarded him as an imposter and called him a Villain.

- (1) He has been regarded as an imposter and called a Villain by the Swiss.
- (2) He was regarded as an imposter and is called a Villain by the Swiss.
- (3) He is regarded as an imposter and called a Villain by the Swiss.
- (4) He was regarded as an imposter and was called a villain by the Swiss.

342. That too many cooks spoil the broth is known to all.

- (1) All knew that too many cooks spoilt the broth.
- (2) All knows that the broth is spoilt by too many cooks.
- (3) All know that too many cooks spoil the broth.
- (4) All know that the broth is spoilt by too many cooks.

343. Did he plan an excursion to mountains ?

- (1) Has an excursion to mountains planned by him ?
- (2) Had an excursion to mountains planned by him?
- (3) Was an excursion to mountains planned by him ?
- (4) Is an excursion to mountains planned by him ?

344. The judge ordered the murderer to be hanged.

- (1) The order was given by the judge to hang the murderer.
- (2) The murderer was to be hanged according to the order of the judge.
- (3) The murderer was ordered by the judge to be hanged.
- (4) It was ordered by the judge to hang the murderer.

345. Kindly offer your remarks.

- (1) You have been requested to offer your remarks.
- (2) You were requested to offer your remarks.
- (3) You are requested to offer your remarks.
- (4) You are being requested to offer your remarks.

346. Ratan is performing an experiment.

- (1) An experiment is performed by Ratan.
- (2) An experiment is being performed by Ratan.
- (3) An experiment was performed by Ratan.
- (4) Experiments were performed by Ratan.

347. I shall be obliged to go.

- (1) Circumstances could oblige me to go.
- (2) Circumstances will oblige me to go.
- (3) Circumstances would oblige me to go.
- (4) Circumstances may oblige me to go.

348. Who gave you the money ?

- (1) By whom was you given the money ?
- (2) By whom were you given the money ?
- (3) Who was given the money by you ?
- (4) Who gave the money to you?

349. I didn't speak even a single word in the meeting.

- (1) Even a single word had not been spoken by me in the meeting.
- (2) Even a single word have not been spoken by me in the meeting.
- (3) Even a single word was not spoken by me in the meeting.
- (4) Even a single word has not been spoken by me in the meeting.

350. We shall write a novel.

- (1) A novel will have been written by us.
- (2) A novel will be written by us.
- (3) A novel is written by us.
- (4) A novel would be written by us.

351. Our vehicle had been stolen from our garage by the same burglary team.

- (1) The same burglary team has stolen our vehicle from our garage.
- (2) The same burglary team had stolen our vehicle from our garage.
- (3) The same burglary team is stealing our vehicle from our garage.
- (4) The same burglary team will have stolen our vehicle from our garage.

352. Sita learns her lessons daily.

- (1) Her lessons is learnt daily by Sita.
- (2) Her lessons are learnt daily by Sita.
- (3) Her lessons was learnt daily by Sita.
- (4) Her lessons were learnt daily by Sita.

353. It is time to water the plants.

- (1) The plants should be watered.
- (2) It is time when plants are watered.
- (3) It is time the plants be watered.
- (4) It is time for the plants to be watered.

354. These days most of the students do their assignments with the help of the internet.

- (1) These days most of the students are doing their assignments with the help of the internet.
- (2) These days most of the assignments are done with the help of the internet by the students.
- (3) These days the assignments are being done with the help of the internet by most of the students.
- (4) These days the assignments are done with the help of the internet by most of the students.

355. Who tore the curtains yesterday ?

- (1) By whom were the curtains teared yesterday ?
- (2) By whom were the curtains torn yesterday ?

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| <p>(3) By whom are the curtains torn yesterday ?
 (4) By whom were the curtains tore yesterday ?</p> <p>356. Shut the door.
 (1) Let door be shut.
 (2) Let the door be shut.
 (3) Let door be shut by you.
 (4) Let the door be shutted.</p> <p>357. Rajesh could not complete his paper because he had a headache.
 (1) Rajesh's paper would not be completed because he had a headache.
 (2) The paper could not be completed by Rajesh because he had a headache.
 (3) The paper of Rajesh could not be completed by him because he had a headache.
 (4) Rajesh's paper could not be completed because he had a headache.</p> <p>358. The situation could hardly have been altered by the interference of the police force.
 (1) The interference of the police force can hardly alter the situation.
 (2) The interference of the police force could alter the situation with hardness.
 (3) The interference of the police force could hardly have altered the situation.
 (4) The interference of the police force had altered the situation.</p> <p>359. Who had laughed at you ?
 (1) By whom had you been laughed at ?
 (2) Who had you been laughed at ?
 (3) By whom you had been laughed at ?
 (4) By whom were you been laughed at ?</p> <p>360. We prohibit smoking.
 (1) Smoking is being prohibited.
 (2) Smoking has been prohibited.
 (3) Smoking will be prohibited.
 (4) Smoking is prohibited.</p> <p>Directions (361–362) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.</p> | <p>the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IIInd Sitting)</p> <p>361. I cannot trust him any more.
 (1) He cannot trust by me any more.
 (2) He may not be trusted by me any more.
 (3) He cannot be trusted by me any more.
 (4) He could not be trusted by me any more.</p> <p>362. Take the medicine.
 (1) Let the medicine be taken.
 (2) The medicine must take you.
 (3) The medicine is to be taken by you.
 (4) You are requested to take the medicine.</p> <p>Directions (363–364) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active voice.</p> <p>(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)</p> <p>363. People say that he is a spy.
 (1) A spy that he is said the people.
 (2) It has been said by the people that he is a spy.
 (3) It is said that he is a spy.
 (4) He is a spy was said by people.</p> <p>364. Has he completed the assignments ?
 (1) Has the assignments being completed by him ?
 (2) Have the assignments been completed by him ?
 (3) Have the assignments completed by him ?
 (4) Has the assignments been completed by him ?</p> <p>Directions (365–366) : In the following two questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active voice.</p> <p>(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IIInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)</p> <p>365. The boys were making kites.
 (1) Kites are being made by the boys.
 (2) Kites were being made by the boys.
 (3) Kites are made by the boys.
 (4) The boys had made kites.</p> <p>366. He will not use the computer.
 (1) By him the computer will not be used.
 (2) The computer will not be used by him.
 (3) The use of the computer will not be by him.
 (4) The computer he will not use.</p> <p>Directions (367–368) : In the following two questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.</p> <p>(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)</p> <p>367. I was obliged to leave.
 (1) Circumstances have obliged me to leave.
 (2) Circumstances obliged me to leave.
 (3) Circumstance will oblige me to leave.
 (4) Circumstance was obliged me to leave.</p> <p>368. Close the door.
 (1) Let the door be closed.
 (2) Let the door closed.
 (3) Let the door is closed.
 (4) Let the door is being closed.</p> <p>Directions (369–370) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.</p> <p>(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IIInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)</p> <p>369. We must take care of our parents.
 (1) Our parents are taken care of by us.
 (2) Our parents will be taken care of by us.
 (3) Our parents had been taken care of by us.
 (4) Our parents must be cared for by us.</p> |
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370. Please close the door.

- (1) You please close the door.
- (2) You close the door yourself.
- (3) Let the door be closed by you.
- (4) Please be the door closed by you.

Directions (371–372) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015
(1st Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

371. The agreement between the management and the workers was drafted by an advisory board.

- (1) The agreement between the management and the workers is being drafted by an advisory board.
- (2) An advisory board drafted the agreement between the management and the workers.
- (3) An advisory board is drafting the agreement between the management and the workers.
- (4) An advisory board had drafted the agreement between the management and the workers.

372. Put up the tent.

- (1) Let the tent be put up.
- (2) The tent is being put up.
- (3) The tent has been put up.
- (4) Let the tent being put up.

Directions (373–382) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016
TF No. 3513283)

373. Please give me your pen and take your seat.

- (1) Let your pen given me and take your seat.
- (2) You are requested to give me your pen and take your seat.
- (3) You are warned to give me your pen and take your seat.
- (4) You are ordered to give me your pen and take your seat.

374. The prisoner is known to have assaulted warden earlier too.

- (1) It is known that the prisoner has assaulted the warden earlier too.
- (2) The warden was assaulted by the prisoner earlier too.
- (3) It is known that the warden has been assaulted by the prisoner earlier too.
- (4) It is known that the warden has assaulted the prisoner earlier too.

375. Can she write an interesting story ?

- (1) Can an interesting story be written for her ?
- (2) Can an interesting story be written to her ?
- (3) Can an interesting story be written by her ?
- (4) Could an interesting story be written by her ?

376. The poet, Blake, wrote many poems for children.

- (1) Many poems were written for children by the poet, Blake.
- (2) Many poems were written by children for the poet, Blake.
- (3) Many are the poems written by children for the poet Blake.
- (4) Children wrote many poems by the poet Blake.

377. Each person exhibited various facial expressions.

- (1) Various facial expressions are exhibited by each person.
- (2) Various facial expressions were exhibited by each person.
- (3) Various facial expressions were being exhibited by each person.
- (4) Various facial expressions have been used by each person.

378. The girls ate a mango yesterday.

- (1) A mango is eaten by the girls yesterday.
- (2) A mango was eaten by the girls yesterday.
- (3) A mango is being eaten by the girls yesterday.
- (4) A mango has been eaten by the girls yesterday.

379. Your manners irritate me.

- (1) I am irritated by my manners.
- (2) Manners are irritating me.

(3) I am being irritated by your manners.

- (4) I am irritated by your manners.

380. The boys laughed at the old man.

- (1) The old man was laughed by the boys.
- (2) The old man was being laughed by the boys.
- (3) The old man was being laughed at by the boys.
- (4) The old man was laughed at by the boys.

381. Ideas are generated by Group discussions.

- (1) Group discussions generated idea.
- (2) Group discussions generate ideas.
- (3) Group discussions have generated ideas.
- (4) Group discussions generates ideas.

382. Who is singing such a sweet song?

- (1) By whom is such a sweet song sang?
- (2) By whom has such a sweet song sung?
- (3) By whom is such a sweet song sung?
- (4) By whom is such a sweet song being sung?

Directions (191–200) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016
TF No. 3513283)

383. Please give me your pen and take your seat.

- (1) Let your pen given me and take your seat.
- (2) You are requested to give me your pen and take your seat.
- (3) You are warned to give me your pen and take your seat.
- (4) You are ordered to give me your pen and take your seat.

384. The prisoner is known to have assaulted the warden earlier too.

- (1) It is known that the prisoner has assaulted the warden earlier too.

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| <p>(2) The warden was assaulted by the prisoner earlier too.</p> <p>(3) It is known that the warden has been assaulted by the prisoner earlier too.</p> <p>(4) It is known that the warden has assaulted the prisoner earlier too.</p> <p>385. Can she write an interesting story?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Can an interesting story be written for her ? (2) Can an interesting story be written to her ? (3) Can an interesting story be written by her ? (4) Could an interesting story be written by her ? <p>386. The poet, Blake, wrote many poems for children.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Many poems were written for children by the poet, Blake. (2) Many poems were written by children for the poet, Blake. (3) Many are the poems written by children for the poet Blake. (4) Children wrote many poems by the poet Blake. <p>387. Each person exhibited various facial expressions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Various facial expressions are exhibited by each person. (2) Various facial expressions were exhibited by each person. (3) Various facial expressions were being exhibited by each person. (4) Various facial expressions have been used by each person. <p>388. The girls ate a mango yesterday.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A mango is eaten by the girls yesterday. (2) A mango was eaten by the girls yesterday. (3) A mango is being eaten by the girls yesterday. (4) A mango has been eaten by the girls yesterday. <p>389. Your manners irritate me.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) I am irritated by my manners. (2) Manners are irritating me. (3) I am being irritated by your manners. (4) I am irritated by your manners. | <p>390. The boys laughed at the old man.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The old man was laughed by the boys. (2) The old man was being laughed by the boys. (3) The old man was being laughed at by the boys. (4) The old man was laughed at by the boys. <p>391. Ideas are generated by Group discussions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Group discussions generated idea. (2) Group discussions generate ideas. (3) Group discussions have generated ideas. (4) Group discussions generates ideas. <p>392. Who is singing such a sweet song?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) By whom is such a sweet song sang? (2) By whom has such a sweet song sung? (3) By whom is such a sweet song sung? (4) By whom is such a sweet song being sung? <p>Directions (393–402) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)</p> <p>393. Our parents have taught us to behave properly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) We were taught how to behave properly by our parents. (2) Our parents taught us how to behave properly. (3) Our parents have been teaching us how to behave properly. (4) We have been taught to behave properly by our parents. <p>394. Why did your father refuse such an honourable job ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Why does your father refused such an honourable job ? (2) Why is such an honourable job refused by your father ? <p>(3) Why was such an honourable job refused by your father ?</p> <p>(4) Why was such an honourable job denied by your father ?</p> <p>395. James Cameron directed the Titanic.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Titanic was directed by James Cameron. (2) James Cameron had directed the Titanic. (3) James Cameron had been directing the Titanic. (4) The Titanic has been directed by James Cameron. <p>396. Mr. Dutta teaches us English.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) We are being taught English by Mr. Dutta. (2) By Mr. Dutta we are taught English. (3) We have been taught English by Mr. Dutta. (4) English is taught to us by Mr. Dutta. <p>397. Has the postman not delivered the letter ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Has the letter not been delivered by the postman ? (2) Is the letter delivered by the postman ? (3) The postman hasn't delivered the letter, (4) Has the letter been delivered by the postman ? <p>398. John is building a new cupboard.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A new cupboard is being built by John. (2) A new cupboard is been built by John. (3) John's new cupboard is being built. (4) John has been building a new cupboard. <p>399. Someone will pay you next Monday.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Someone will be paying you next Monday. (2) You will be paid next Monday. (3) Someone is going to pay you next Monday. (4) You would be paid next Monday. <p>400. Drinking was ruining his life gradually.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) His life is ruined by gradual drinking. |
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| <p>(2) Gradually, his life is ruined because of drinking problems.
 (3) Drinking problems caused the gradual ruin of his life.
 (4) His life was being ruined gradually by drinking.</p> <p>401. A small epitaph had been laid out by them in his memory.
 (1) They had laid out a small epitaph in his memory.
 (2) They were laying out, in his memory, a small epitaph.
 (3) They lay out a small epitaph in his memory.
 (4) They laid out a small epitaph.</p> <p>402. The nurse is giving food to the sick boy.
 (1) The sick boy gets food from the nurse.
 (2) The sick boy is being given food by the nurse.
 (3) Food is given to the sick boy by the nurse.
 (4) The sick boy is given food by the nurse.</p> | <p>Directions (403- 422) : In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.</p> <p>(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
 Exam. 30.11.2016)</p> <p>403. He could have solved the problem.
 (1) The problem could be solved by him.
 (2) The problem could have solved by him.
 (3) The problem could have been solved by him.
 (4) The problem could solve by him.</p> <p>404. Do not insult the poor.
 (1) The poor are not insulted.
 (2) The poor is not insulted.
 (3) Let the poor be not insulted.
 (4) Let the poor not be insulted.</p> <p>405. Do not disturb me.
 (1) Let me be disturbed not.
 (2) Let me not disturbed.
 (3) Let me not be disturbed.
 (4) Let I not be disturbed.</p> <p>406. Who will help me?
 (1) By whom I shall be helped?
 (2) By whom will I be helped?
 (3) By whom would I be helped?
 (4) By whom I will be helped?</p> | <p>407. Who has destroyed Nagasaki?
 (1) By whom Nagasaki have been destroyed?
 (2) By whom has Nagasaki been destroyed?
 (3) By whom Nagasaki had been destroyed?
 (4) By whom Nagasaki has been destroyed?</p> <p>408. Arun has written a newspaper report on the inauguration of Delhi Metro Railways.
 (1) A newspaper report on the inauguration of Delhi Metro Railways have been written by Arun.
 (2) A newspaper report on the inauguration of Delhi Metro Railways had been written by Arun.
 (3) A newspaper report on the inauguration of Delhi Metro Railways is written by Arun.
 (4) A newspaper report on the inauguration of Delhi Metro Railways has been written by Arun.</p> <p>409. The students have dedicated an issue of magazine to him.
 (1) An issue of magazine had been dedicated to him by the students.
 (2) An issue of magazine has been dedicated to him by the students.
 (3) An issue of magazine have been dedicated to him by the students.
 (4) An issue of magazine is dedicated to him by the students.</p> <p>410. The old owl will listen to the squirrel's problems, patiently.
 (1) The squirrel's problems shall be listened patiently by the old owl.
 (2) The squirrel's problems will be listened to patiently by the old owl.
 (3) The squirrel's problems would be listened patiently by the old owl.
 (4) The squirrel's problems should be listened patiently by the old owl.</p> <p>411. Parents elected him the chairman of PTA as he was the only talented contestant.
 (1) He was elected the chairman of PTA by parents as he was the only talented contestant.</p> | <p>(2) He had been elected the chairman of PTA by parents as he was the only talented contestant.
 (3) He have been elected the chairman of PTA by parents as he is the only talented contestant.
 (4) He is elected the chairman of PTA by parents as he was the only talented contestant.</p> <p>412. The movie will create tension in the Indian society.
 (1) Tension would be created in the Indian society by the movie.
 (2) The tension shall be created in the Indian society by the movie.
 (3) Tension will be created in the Indian society by the movie.
 (4) The tension can be created in the Indian society by the movie.</p> <p>413. Late arrival of the Gomati Express created confusion among the passengers.
 (1) Confusion has been created among passengers due to the late arrival of the Gomati Express.
 (2) Confusion have been created among passengers due to the late arrival of the Gomati Express.
 (3) Confusion was created among passengers due to the late arrival of the Gomati Express.
 (4) Confusion is created among passengers due to the late arrival of the Gomati Express.</p> <p>414. The scorpion stung the farmer.
 (1) The farmer was stung by the scorpion.
 (2) The farmer had been stung by the scorpion.
 (3) The farmer is stung by the scorpion.
 (4) The farmer has been stung by the scorpion.</p> <p>415. Let Sumita help him.
 (1) Let them be helped by Sumita.
 (2) Let him be helped by Sumita.
 (3) Let him helped by Sumita.
 (4) He should help by Sumita.</p> <p>416. I found the box last night in a ditch near my house.</p> |
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| <p>(1) The box I found last night in a ditch near my house.</p> <p>(2) The box was found last night in a ditch near my house.</p> <p>(3) Last night I found the box in a ditch near my house.</p> <p>(4) The box is found last night in a ditch near my house.</p> <p>417. The government has launched a programme to improve the performance of the ministries.</p> <p>(1) To improve the performance of the ministries, a programme has been launched by the government.</p> <p>(2) For the improvement of performance by the ministries, a programme has been launched by the government.</p> <p>(3) A programme has been launched for the improvement of ministries by the government.</p> <p>(4) The programme launched by the government was for the improvement of performance of the ministries.</p> <p>418. A hundred carefully-screened people were invited to dinner by the Prime Minister.</p> <p>(1) The Prime Minister invited a hundred people after screening them to dinner.</p> <p>(2) The Prime Minister invited a hundred carefully screened people to have dinner with him.</p> <p>(3) The Prime Minister invited a hundred carefully screened people to dinner.</p> <p>(4) The Prime Minister invited to dinner a hundred persons who were carefully screened.</p> <p>419. It is good that your ideas can be expressed with such clarity by you.</p> <p>(1) It is good that you can express your ideas with such clarity.</p> <p>(2) It is good that such clarity can be expressed by you through your ideas.</p> <p>(3) It is good that you could have expressed your ideas with such clarity.</p> <p>(4) It is good that you could express yourself with such clarity.</p> | <p>420. A good deal of money will be made by that investment.</p> <p>(1) That investment has made a good deal of money.</p> <p>(2) That investment will be making a good deal of money.</p> <p>(3) That investment has been making a good deal of money.</p> <p>(4) That investment will make a good deal of money.</p> <p>421. He had transported all his equipment to his factory.</p> <p>(1) All his equipment are transported to his factory by him.</p> <p>(2) All his equipment were transported to his factory by him.</p> <p>(3) All his equipment have transported to his factory by him.</p> <p>(4) All his equipment had been transported by him to his factory.</p> <p>422. Marketing professionals play a major role in the development of business sectors.</p> <p>(1) A major role is played by the marketing professionals in the development of business sectors.</p> <p>(2) A major role is being played by the marketing professionals in the development of business sectors.</p> <p>(3) In the development of business sectors, a major role was played by the marketing professionals.</p> <p>(4) In the development of business sectors, a major role has been played by the marketing professionals.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Directions (423-442) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one that best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
Exam. 01.12.2016)</p> <p>423. The enemies have destroyed the 'Ajooba' town.</p> <p>(1) The 'Ajooba' town was destroyed by the enemies.</p> <p>(2) The 'Ajooba' town had been destroyed by the enemies.</p> | <p>(3) The 'Ajooba' town have been destroyed by the enemies.</p> <p>(4) The 'Ajooba' town has been destroyed by the enemies.</p> <p>424. Rohit had written an essay on 'pollution'.</p> <p>(1) An essay on 'pollution' was written by Rohit.</p> <p>(2) An essay on 'pollution' had been written by Rohit.</p> <p>(3) An essay on 'pollution' wrote by Rohit.</p> <p>(4) An essay on 'pollution' have been written by Rohit.</p> <p>425. He had already torn the pages of the book.</p> <p>(1) The pages of the book has already been torn by him.</p> <p>(2) The pages of the book have already been torn by him.</p> <p>(3) The pages of the book had already been torn by him.</p> <p>(4) The pages of the book had already torn by him.</p> <p>426. This word cannot be uttered by a sane man.</p> <p>(1) A sane man did not utter this word.</p> <p>(2) A sane man will not utter this word.</p> <p>(3) A sane man cannot utter the word.</p> <p>(4) A sane man cannot utter this word.</p> <p>427. The national anthem is being sung by Jason.</p> <p>(1) Jason was singing the national anthem.</p> <p>(2) Jason is singing the national anthem.</p> <p>(3) Jason sings the national anthem.</p> <p>(4) Jason has sung the national anthem.</p> <p>428. Can he complete the job in three weeks?</p> <p>(1) Can he in three weeks complete the job?</p> <p>(2) Can't the job be completed by him in three weeks?</p> <p>(3) Can the job be completed by him in three weeks?</p> <p>(4) He cannot complete the job in three weeks?</p> <p>429. Grid failure brings five hundred trains to a halt.</p> <p>(1) Five hundred trains are being brought to a halt by grid failure.</p> |
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| <p>(2) Five hundred trains are brought to a halt by grid failure.</p> <p>(3) Five hundred trains were brought to a halt by grid failure.</p> <p>(4) Five hundred trains had been brought to a halt by grid failure.</p> <p>430. The teacher was pleased with his recitation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) His recitation pleases the teacher. (2) His recitation pleased the teacher. (3) His recitation will please the teacher. (4) His recitation has pleased the teacher. <p>431. We saw her singing at her work.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Her singing was seen by us at her work. (2) Her singing was seen at her work by us. (3) She was seen being sung at her work by us. (4) She was seen singing at her work. <p>432. They will help us with money.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) We will be helped by them with money. (2) We should be helped by them with money. (3) We must be helped by them with money. (4) We could be helped by them with money. <p>433. I was asked my name.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) My name was asked for. (2) They asked me my name. (3) They asked my name from me. (4) My name was asked. <p>434. Kamala was told the bad news as soon as she arrived.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Someone had told Kamala the bad news as soon as she arrived. (2) Some is telling Kamala the bad news as soon as she arrived. (3) Someone told Kamala the bad news as soon as she arrived. (4) Someone has told Kamala the bad news as soon as she arrived. <p>435. The girl's death has opened a can of worms.</p> | <p>(1) A can of worms is being opened by the girl's death.</p> <p>(2) A can of worms has been opened by the girl's death.</p> <p>(3) A can of worms are being opened by the girl's death.</p> <p>(4) A can of worms were being opened by the girl's death.</p> <p>436. By that time tomorrow, they would have completed the work allotted to them.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) By that time tomorrow, the work allotted to them would be completed by them. (2) By that time tomorrow, the work allotted to them would complete by them. (3) By that time tomorrow, the work allotted to them would be complete by them. (4) By that time tomorrow, the work allotted to them would have been completed by them. <p>437. While I was on holiday, my camera was stolen from my hotel room.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) While I was on holiday, somebody stole my camera from my hotel room. (2) While I was on holiday, my camera had been stolen from my hotel room. (3) While I was on holiday, they steal my camera from my hotel room. (4) While I was on holiday, they had stolen my camera from my hotel room. <p>438. By 1829 British goods worth seven crore rupees were being exported to India by Britain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) India was exporting British goods worth seven crore rupees to Britain, by 1829. (2) By 1829, Britain exported British goods worth seven crore rupees to India. (3) By 1829, Britain was exporting British goods worth seven crore rupees to India. (4) Britain exported British goods to India worth seven crore rupees by 1829. <p>439. Do all the necessary tests soon.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) All the necessary tests may be done soon. (2) Let all the necessary tests be done soon. | <p>(3) Let all the necessary tests were done soon.</p> <p>(4) All the necessary tests have to be done soon.</p> <p>440. She had locked the door, before she left.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) She locks the door, before she leaves. (2) She locked the door and left. (3) The door was locked by her, before she took leave. (4) The door had been locked by her, before she left. <p>441. Bravery and loyalty were rewarded by the king.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Reward was given for bravery and loyalty. (2) The king rewarded bravery and loyalty. (3) The king gave a reward for a bravery and loyalty. (4) For loyalty and bravery it is said that the king gave reward. <p>442. I remember them taking me to the Zoo.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) I remember having being taken to the Zoo. (2) I remember to be taken to the Zoo. (3) I remember being taken to the Zoo. (4) I remember I was taken to the Zoo. |
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Directions (443–464) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one that best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

443. The news surprised us.
 - (1) We are surprised at the news
 - (2) We were surprised by the news
 - (3) We are surprised by the news
 - (4) We were surprised at the news
444. Mahmud gave me a pen.
 - (1) I was given a pen by Mahmud
 - (2) I am given a pen by Mahmud
 - (3) I had given a pen by Mahmud
 - (4) A pen is given to me by Mahmud

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES (ACTIVE/PASSIVE)

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| <p>445. Mr. Mukerjee teaches us English.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) English was taught us by Mr. Mukerjee (2) We were taught English by Mr. Mukerjee (3) We have taught English by Mr. Mukerjee (4) We are taught English by Mr. Mukerjee <p>446. Somebody has stolen his purse.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) His purse has been stolen (2) His purse had been stolen (3) His purse had been stealing (4) His purse have been stolen <p>447. She looks after the child.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The child are looked after by her (2) The child were looked after by her (3) The child is looked after by her (4) None of these <p>448. Honey is made by bees.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Bees made honey (2) Bees are making honey (3) Bees make honey (4) Bees makes honey <p>449. The walls had not been decorated by us.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) We has not decorated the walls (2) We had not decorated the walls (3) We have not been decorating the walls (4) We had not been decorating the walls <p>450. I can teach Nalini.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Nalini can taught by me (2) Nalini could be taught by me (3) Nalini can be teach by me (4) Nalini can be taught by me <p>451. Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Shakespeare had written Hamlet (2) Shakespeare wrote Hamlet (3) Shakespeare writes Hamlet (4) Shakespeare has wrote Hamlet <p>452. This book contains pictures.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Pictures are contained by this book (2) Pictures were contained in this book (3) Pictures are contained to this book (4) Pictures are contained in this book | <p>453. I like him.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He was liked by me (2) He is being liked by me (3) He was being liked by me (4) He is liked by me <p>454. Jatinder can help Gurdeep.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Gurdeep can be helped by Jatinder (2) Gurdeep could be helped by Jatinder (3) Gurdeep can be help by Jatinder (4) Gurdeep could be help by Jatinder <p>455. She is calling me.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) I was being called by her (2) I am being called by her (3) I have been called by her (4) None of these <p>456. A retail store was inaugurated by Sanju.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Sanju had inaugurated a retail store (2) Sanju has inaugurated a retail store (3) Sanju inaugurate a retail store (4) Sanju inaugurated a retail store <p>457. Who stole your pen?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Who was stolen your pen? (2) By whom is your pen stolen? (3) By whom was your pen stolen? (4) By whom did your pen steal? <p>458. I can help you.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) You could be helped by me (2) You can be helped by me (3) You can be help by me (4) You could be help by me <p>459. You are teasing them.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) They were being teased by you (2) They are teasing by you (3) They have been teasing by you (4) They are being teased by you <p>460. She often praises me.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) I was often praised by her (2) I have been often praised by her (3) I am often praises by her (4) I am often praised by her <p>461. Did he buy that house?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Is that house bought by him? (2) Were that house bought by him? |
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- (3) Was that house bought by him?
 (4) Are that house bought by him?
462. She has taught him.
- (1) He has taught by her
 - (2) He had been taught by her
 - (3) He has been taught by her
 - (4) He has been teach by her
463. In the following question, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive voice. Out of four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active voice.
- The payment was collected by the hardworking salesman.
- (1) The hardworking salesman collected the payment.
 - (2) The salesman who worked hard was able to collect the payment.
 - (3) To collect the payment the salesman had to work hard.
 - (4) The hardworking salesman was able to collect the payment.
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 15.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)
464. In the following question, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive voice. Out of four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active voice.
- I had to stop all my work to complete this project.
- (1) All other work had to be stopped to complete this project by me.
 - (2) For completing this project all other work must be stopped.
 - (3) For completing this project I had to stop all my work.
 - (4) To complete this project all other work had been stopped by me.
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 16.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)
- Directions (465- 484) :** In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.
- (SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
Exam. 12.01.2017)

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES (ACTIVE/PASSIVE)

465. Had she worked hard she would have won the gold medal.

- (1) The gold medal will have been won by her had she worked hard.
- (2) The gold medal would have been won by her had she worked hard.
- (3) The gold medal would have been won by her if she worked hard.
- (4) The gold medal will have been won by her if she worked hard.

466. They cooked the food and sent it to the orphanage.

- (1) The cooked food was sent to the orphanage by them.
- (2) The food was cooked and sent to the orphanage by them.
- (3) The food was sent to the orphanage by them.
- (4) The food was cooked and sent by them.

467. The room was cleaned.

- (1) The cleaner cleaned the room.
- (2) The room should be cleaned.
- (3) I cleaned the room.
- (4) Someone cleaned the room.

468. Where were they playing the cricket match?

- (1) Where was the cricket match played?
- (2) Where has the cricket match been played?
- (3) Where will the cricket match be played?
- (4) Where was the cricket match being played?

469. These things have been left here by an unknown customer.

- (1) An unknown customer leaves these things here.
- (2) An unknown customer has left these things here.
- (3) An unknown customer have left these things here.
- (4) An unknown customer has been left these things here.

470. The authorities will reward you for your hard work.

- (1) You will be rewarded by the authorities for your hard work.
- (2) You would be rewarded by the authorities for your hard work.

(3) The authorities will be rewarded by your hard work.

(4) The authorities would be rewarded by your hard work.

471. People felt that the police were corrupt.

- (1) It was felt that the police were corrupt.
- (2) The police were felt to be corrupt.
- (3) It was felt that the police were being corrupt.
- (4) The police were felt being corrupt.

472. They found him lying dead on the roadside.

- (1) The roadside found him lying dead.
- (2) He was lying dead found by the roadside.
- (3) Lying by the roadside, he was found dead.
- (4) He was found lying dead by the roadside.

473. Scientists generally believe that small islands would sink.

- (1) Small islands will sink is generally believed by scientists.
- (2) There is a general belief that small islands would sink.
- (3) Small islands are believed to sink by scientists.
- (4) It is generally believed by scientists that small islands would sink.

474. Should you ever tell a lie?

- (1) Should a lie be ever told by one?
- (2) Should a lie be ever told by everyone?
- (3) Should a lie be ever told?
- (4) Should a lie ever be told?

475. The Principal promised the boys a holiday.

- (1) The boys have been promised a holiday by the Principal.
- (2) The boys had been promised a holiday by the Principal.
- (3) The boys were promised a holiday by the Principal.
- (4) The boys are promised a holiday by the Principal.

476. A police constable arrested the burglar just before dawn.

- (1) Just before dawn the burglar is arrested by a police constable.

(2) The burglar was arrested by a police constable just before dawn.

(3) The burglar is arrested by a police constable just before dawn.

(4) A police constable was arrested by a burglar just before dawn.

477. The checker checks the admission tickets at the gate.

- (1) The admission tickets are checked at the gate.
- (2) The admission tickets be checked at the gate.
- (3) The admission tickets will be checked at the gate by the checker.
- (4) The admission tickets were checked at the gate.

478. People criticized him for not offering to pay for the damage.

- (1) He has been criticized for not offering to pay for the damage.
- (2) He was criticized for not offering to pay for the damage.
- (3) He is criticized for not offering to pay for the damage.
- (4) He is being criticizing for not offering to pay for the damage.

479. The police is unduly harassing me.

- (1) I am unduly harassed by the police.
- (2) I was unduly harassed by the police.
- (3) I have being unduly harassed by the police.
- (4) I am being unduly harassed by the police.

480. Had work been resumed by the labourers before the manager arrived?

- (1) Have the labourers resumed work before the arrival of the manager?
- (2) Had the labourers resumed work before the manager arrived?
- (3) Had they resumed the work before the manager came?
- (4) Had the labourers not resumed work before the manager arrived?

481. Should you have interrupted me while I was speaking?

- (1) Should I have been interrupted while I was speaking?



DIRECT/INDIRECT SPEECH

Directions (1-27) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II
Exam. 16.09.2012)

1. He said, "Ravi, why are you sounding so depressed today?"
 (1) He asked Ravi why did he sound so depressed that day.
 (2) He asked Ravi why he was sounding so depressed that day.
 (3) He told Ravi why he sounded so depressed today.
 (4) He asked Ravi that why was he sounding so depressed that day.
2. He asked me, "What time will the sun set tomorrow ?"
 (1) He asked me what time does the sun set the next day.
 (2) He asked me what time the sun would set tomorrow.
 (3) He asked me what time the sun would set the next day.
 (4) He asked me what time would the sun set the next day.
3. "Tinu, where have you been all these days ?" asked the Principal.
 (1) The Principal asked Tinu where he had been all those days.
 (2) The Principal asked Tinu where he has been all those days.
 (3) The Principal asked Tinu where had he been all those days.
 (4) The Principal asked to Tinu where was he all those days.
4. "Have you finished your assignment, Minu ?" said her brother.
 (1) Minu's brother asked Minu if you have finished your assignment.
 (2) Minu's brother said to Minu if she had finished her assignment.

- (3) Minu's brother asked her if she had finished her assignment.
 (4) Minu's brother asked Minu if she has finished her assignment
5. He says, "I go for a walk every morning."
 (1) He says that he goes for a walk every morning.
 (2) He said that he used to go for a walk every morning
 (3) He said that he goes for a walk every morning.
 (4) He says he went for a walk every morning.
6. The Principal said, "Why didn't you attend the flag hoisting ceremony, Anuj ?"
 (1) The Principal asked Anuj why hadn't he attended the flag hoisting ceremony.
 (2) The Principal asked to Anuj why he hadn't attended the flag hoisting ceremony.
 (3) The Principal asked Anuj why didn't he attend the flag hoisting ceremony.
 (4) The Principal asked Anuj why he didn't attend the flag hoisting ceremony.
7. I said to him, "Where have you lost the pen I brought for you yesterday ?"
 (1) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought him yesterday.
 (2) I asked him where he had lost the pen I have brought for him the previous day.
 (3) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought for him the previous day.
 (4) I asked him where had he lost the pen I had brought him the previous day.
8. He said, "Garima wants to take up a job while her husband wants her to look after the family."
 (1) He said that Garima wanted to take up a job while her husband wanted her to look after the family.
- (2) He said that Garima wants to take up a job while her husband wanted her to look after the family.
 (3) He told that Garima wanted to take up a job while her husband wants her to look after the family.
 (4) He said to Garima that though she wanted to take up a job while her husband wanted her to look after the family.
9. She said, "When I was a child, I wasn't afraid of ghosts."
 (1) She said that when she was a child she wasn't not afraid of ghosts.
 (2) She said that when she was a child she hadn't been afraid of ghosts.
 (3) She said that when she was a child she wasn't afraid of ghosts.
 (4) She said that when she had been a child she wasn't afraid of ghosts.
10. He said, "Reena, do you want to buy a house in Noida ?"
 (1) He told Reena if she wanted to buy a house in Noida.
 (2) He asked that did she want to buy a house in Noida.
 (3) He asked Reena if she wants to buy a house in Noida.
 (4) He asked Reena if she wanted to buy a house in Noida.
11. I said to my friend, "Can I borrow your dictionary for one day?"
 (1) I asked my friend if I could borrow his dictionary for one day.
 (2) I asked my friend if I could borrow your dictionary for one day.
 (3) I asked my friend if I can borrow his dictionary for one day.
 (4) I asked my friend that if I can borrow his dictionary for one day.
12. He said, "Let Hari come with us, mother. I'll take care of him"

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| <p>(1) He requested his mother to let Hari come with them as he will take care of him.</p> <p>(2) He informed his mother to let Hari come with them as he would take care of him.</p> <p>(3) He told his mother to let Hari come with them as he would take care of him.</p> <p>(4) He told to his mother let Hari come with us as he would take care of him.</p> <p>13. "No," said the child, "I won't kneel, for if I do, I shall spoil my new pair of trousers."</p> <p>(1) The child said that he would not kneel for if he did so he will spoil his new pair of trousers.</p> <p>(2) The child said that he will not kneel for if he kneels he will spoil his new pair of trousers.</p> <p>(3) The child said that he would not kneel for if he did so he would spoil his new pair of trousers.</p> <p>(4) The child said that I will not kneel for if he did kneel, he should spoil his new pair of trousers.</p> <p>14. The chairman of the selection committee said, "We shall finalise the rest of our team after we have selected the skipper."</p> <p>(1) The chairman of the selection committee told that they would finalise the rest of our team after we have selected the skipper.</p> <p>(2) The chairman of the selection committee said that we would finalise the rest of our team after we have selected the skipper.</p> <p>(3) The chairman of the selection committee said that they would finalise the rest of their team after they selected the skipper.</p> <p>(4) The chairman of the selection committee said that they would finalise the rest of their team after they had selected the skipper.</p> <p>15. He said, "Has anybody been unkind to you?"</p> <p>(1) He asked me if anybody had been unkind to me.</p> <p>(2) He asked me had anybody been unkind to me.</p> | <p>(3) He asked me if anybody had been unkind to you.</p> <p>(4) He asked me if anybody had been unkind to him.</p> <p>16. The pilot said, "Please don't panic but tighten your seat belts."</p> <p>(1) The pilot told to the passengers that they should not panic but tighten the seat belts.</p> <p>(2) The pilot told the passengers to not panic but to tighten their seat belts instead.</p> <p>(3) The pilot told the passengers not to panic but to tighten your seat belts.</p> <p>(4) The pilot told the passengers not to panic but to tighten their seat belts.</p> <p>17. He said, "Ravi, why are you sounding so depressed today?"</p> <p>(1) He asked Ravi why did he sound so depressed that day.</p> <p>(2) He asked Ravi why he was sounding so depressed that day.</p> <p>(3) He told Ravi why he sounded so depressed today.</p> <p>(4) He asked Ravi that why was he sounding so depressed that day.</p> <p>18. "I shall remain here and the tailor won't be able to find me," said she.</p> <p>(1) She said that she should remain there and the tailor won't be able to find me.</p> <p>(2) She said that she should remain there and the tailor would not be able to find her.</p> <p>(3) She said that she would remain there and the tailor would not be able to find her.</p> <p>(4) She said that, she could remain here and the tailor would not find her.</p> <p>19. Mother said, "Gaurav, you will be eligible for voting when you are 18."</p> <p>(1) Mother told Gaurav he would be eligible for voting when he was 18.</p> <p>(2) Mother told Gaurav that he could vote only after 18.</p> <p>(3) Mother told Gaurav you will be eligible for voting when you are 18.</p> | <p>(4) Mother told Gaurav that he would be eligible for voting when he would be 18.</p> <p>20. He said, "Bravo ! You have done well."</p> <p>(1) He applauded him to say that he had done well.</p> <p>(2) He applauded him and said that you have done well.</p> <p>(3) He applauded him, saying that he has done well.</p> <p>(4) He applauded him, saying that he had done well.</p> <p>21. He said to me, "You are getting lazy day by day."</p> <p>(1) He informed me that I am getting lazy day by day.</p> <p>(2) He told me that I have been getting lazy day by day.</p> <p>(3) He told me that I was getting lazy day by day.</p> <p>(4) He told me that you were getting lazy day by day.</p> <p>22. "When will I be able to vote?" I asked my mother.</p> <p>(1) I asked my mother when would he be able to vote.</p> <p>(2) I asked to my mother when I will be able to vote.</p> <p>(3) I asked my mother when I would be able to vote.</p> <p>(4) I asked my mother when would I be able to vote.</p> <p>23. I said, "Father, when will you buy me a motor cycle ?"</p> <p>(1) I asked my father when will he buy me a motorcycle.</p> <p>(2) I asked my father when he will buy me a motor cycle.</p> <p>(3) I asked my father when would he buy me a motor cycle.</p> <p>(4) I asked my father when he would buy me a motor cycle.</p> <p>24. He said to me, "Is there any possibility of my getting promotion this year?"</p> <p>(1) He asked me if there was any possibility of my getting promotion this year.</p> <p>(2) He asked me if there was any possibility of his getting promotion this year.</p> <p>(3) He asked me if there was any possibility of his getting promotion that year."</p> <p>(4) He asked me if there is any possibility of his getting promotion this year.</p> |
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25. The dealer said, "Either make your purchases or walk out of my shop."
- The dealer told the customer that he would either make his purchases or walk out of his shop.
 - The dealer ordered the customer to make his purchases and walk out of his shop.
 - The dealer told the customer that he should either make his purchases, or walk out of his shop.
 - The dealer requested the customer to make his purchases or walk out of his shop.
26. He said, "I do not wish to see any of you; go away."
- He said that he had not wished to see any of them and ordered them to go away.
 - He said that he did not wish to see any of them and ordered them to go away.
 - He told that he did not wish to see any of them and ordered them to go away.
 - He said that he does not wish to see any of us and ordered us to go away.
27. He said to us, "Why are you all sitting about there doing nothing?"
- He asked us why are we all sitting about there doing nothing
 - He asked us why we are all sitting about there doing nothing.
 - He asked us why we were all sitting about there doing nothing.
 - He asked us why were we all sitting about there doing nothing.
- Directions (28-52) :** In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.
- (SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010)
28. "May you live long and prosper", said the old lady to her son.
- The old lady blessed her son with long life and wished him prosperity.
 - The old lady prayed for her son's long life and prosperity.
 - The old lady prayed for her son and said that he might live long and prosper.
 - The old lady blessed her son and prayed for his long life and prosperity.
29. "Many happy returns of your birthday", we said.
- We greeted him on his birthday.
 - We said that many happy returns of your birthday.
 - We wished him many happy returns of his birthday.
 - We prayed for many happy returns of his birthday.
30. "Fie! a soldier and afraid of fighting!" said Babar.
- Babar exclaimed with surprise that a soldier should be afraid of fighting.
 - Addressing a soldier, Babar cursed him that he should be afraid of fighting.
 - Babar cursed the soldier who was afraid of fighting.
 - Babar cursed and exclaimed that a soldier should not be afraid of fighting.
31. He said to Sita, "When do you intend to pay back the money you borrowed from me ?"
- He enquired Sita when did she intend to pay back the money she borrowed from him.
 - He enquired Sita when she intended to pay back the money she borrowed from him.
 - He enquired Sita when she intended to pay back the money she had borrowed from him.
 - He enquired when Sita intended to pay back the money she borrowed from him.
32. "So help me Heaven! "he cried, "I will never steal again".
- He wanted Heaven to help him so that he would never steal again.
 - He exclaimed to Heaven that he would never steal again.
 - He exclaimed Heaven to help him that he would never steal again.
 - He called upon Heaven to witness his resolve never to steal again.
33. She said, "I'll give you ₹ 100 to keep your mouth shut."
- She said that she would give him ₹ 100 to keep his mouth shut.
 - She offered him ₹ 100 to keep his mouth shut.
 - She suggested to him that she would give him ₹ 100 to keep his mouth shut.
 - She proposed that she would give him ₹ 100 to keep his mouth shut.
34. "Doctor", the patient cried, please tell me how much time I have."
- The patient pleaded the doctor how much time she will have.
 - The patient exclaimed to the doctor that how much time she had.
 - The patient pleaded with the doctor to tell her how much time she had.
 - The patient cried to the doctor that how much time had she.
35. "Let's give a party", said Jaya. "Let's not," said her husband.
- Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband answered in the negative.
 - Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband opposed the idea.
 - Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband contradicted her.
 - Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband refused.
36. He said to her, "Did it shake you up as much as it shook me ?"
- He asked her if it had shaken her up as much as it shook him.
 - He enquired of her if it shook her up as it shook him.
 - He enquired of her if it shook her up as much as it had shaken him.
 - He asked her if it had shaken her up as it had shaken him.
37. The Chief Minister said, "What a disaster the earthquake is!"
- The Chief Minister cried that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.

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| <p>(2) The Chief Minister expressed with surprise that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.</p> <p>(3) The Chief Minister exclaimed with sorrow that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.</p> <p>(4) The Chief Minister told in pain that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.</p> <p>38. I said to her, "All your faults will be pardoned if you confess them."</p> <p>(1) I told her that all her faults will be pardoned if you confess them.</p> <p>(2) I told her that all her faults would be pardoned if she confessed them.</p> <p>(3) I told her that all her faults will have to be pardoned if she confessed them.</p> <p>(4) I told her that all her faults would have to be pardoned if she confessed them.</p> <p>39. The teacher said to the student, "Why were you absent yesterday?"</p> <p>(1) The teacher asked the student why had been he absent the previous day.</p> <p>(2) The teacher asked the student why had he been absent the previous day.</p> <p>(3) The teacher informed the student that why he had been absent the next day.</p> <p>(4) The teacher asked the student why he had been absent the previous day.</p> <p>40. 'From one of the windows of my flat I can see the Qutub Minar', said my friend.</p> <p>(1) My friend told that from one of the windows of his flat he could see the Qutub Minar.</p> <p>(2) My friend said that from one of the windows of his flat he can see the Qutub Minar.</p> <p>(3) My friend said that from one of the windows of his flat he could see the Qutub Minar.</p> <p>(4) My friend told that from one of the windows of his flat he can see the Qutub Minar.</p> <p>41. Shanker said to his friend, "Look out! there is a snake behind you."</p> <p>(1) Shanker told his friend to look out as there was a snake behind him.</p> | <p>(2) Shanker exclaimed to his friend with surprise that there was a snake behind him.</p> <p>(3) Seeing a snake behind him, Shanker asked his friend to look out.</p> <p>(4) Shanker warned his friend that there was a snake behind him.</p> <p>42. The teacher said to Ram, "Would you like to go on a trip to Kashmir ?" Ram said, "Yes"</p> <p>(1) The teacher asked if Ram would like to go on a trip to Kashmir and Ram replied yes.</p> <p>(2) The teacher asked Ram if he would like to go on a trip to Kashmir and Ram replied yes.</p> <p>(3) The teacher asked Ram if he would have liked to go on a trip to Kashmir and Ram replied in the affirmative.</p> <p>(4) The teacher asked Ram if he would like to go on a trip to Kashmir and Ram replied in the affirmative.</p> <p>43. "I Suppose, you children go out for a nice long walk", she said.</p> <p>(1) She proposed that the children went out for a nice long walk.</p> <p>(2) She advised that the children go out for a nice long walk.</p> <p>(3) She suggested that the children go out for a nice long walk.</p> <p>(4) She suggested that the children should go out for a nice long walk.</p> <p>44. Everybody said, "How well she sings!"</p> <p>(1) Everybody told us that she sings very well.</p> <p>(2) Everybody exclaimed that she sings very well.</p> <p>(3) Everybody exclaimed that she sang very well.</p> <p>(4) Everybody told us that how she sang very well.</p> <p>45. The old man of Latur said, "Alas, my only son is dead!"</p> <p>(1) The old man of Latur exclaimed with sorrow that his only son was dead.</p> <p>(2) The old man of Latur told with pain that his only son was dead.</p> <p>(3) The old man of Latur expressed with anguish that his only son was dead.</p> | <p>(4) The old man of Latur sorrowfully narrated that his only son was dead.</p> <p>46. I said, "Let Mohan do his worst, he cannot harm me."</p> <p>(1) I suggested to Mohan to do his worst, he could not harm me.</p> <p>(2) I told that if Mohan did his worst, he could not harm me.</p> <p>(3) I declared that Mohan might do his worst, he could not harm me.</p> <p>(4) I declared that though Mohan might do his worst, he could not harm me.</p> <p>47. "Call the first witness", said the judge.</p> <p>(1) The judge commanded to call the first witness.</p> <p>(2) The judge commanded them to call the first witness.</p> <p>(3) The judge commanded that the first witness be called.</p> <p>(4) The judge commanded the first witness to be called.</p> <p>48. The queen said to her son, "You must go to the forest and remain there till your father calls you back."</p> <p>(1) The queen ordered her son to go to the forest and remain there till his father calls him back.</p> <p>(2) The queen told her son that he must go to the forest and remain there till his father called him back.</p> <p>(3) The queen told his son that you must go to the forest and remain there till your father called you back.</p> <p>(4) The queen told her son to go to the forest and remained there till his father called him back.</p> <p>49. I said, "When it gets dark, light the lantern and hang it out."</p> <p>(1) I said that when it got dark he light the lantern and hung it out.</p> <p>(2) I requested that when it got dark he may light the lantern and hang it out.</p> <p>(3) I said that when it got dark he should light the lantern and hang it out.</p> <p>(4) I told that when it got dark he should light the lantern and hang it out.</p> |
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50. The teacher said to Ashok, "I shall report the matter to the Principal if you misbehave again."

(1) The teacher told Ashok that he would be reporting the matter to the Principal if he misbehaved again.

(2) The teacher warned Ashok that he would report the matter to the Principal if he misbehaved again.

(3) The teacher threatened Ashok to report the matter to the Principal if he would misbehave again.

(4) The teacher cautioned Ashok about reporting the matter to the Principal if he misbehaved again.

51. "Mohan made this mess. Let him clear it up", said his father.

(1) Mohan's father said that Mohan had made the mess and proposed that he clear it up.

(2) Mohan's father said that Mohan had made the mess and that he was to clear it.

(3) Mohan's father said that Mohan had made the mess and suggested that he clear it.

(4) Mohan's father said that Mohan had made the mess and that he should clear it.

52. "Do as you wish, but don't come and ask me for help if you get into difficulties."

(1) He told me to do as he wished or he wouldn't come and help me if I got into difficulties.

(2) He told me to do as I wished, but not to go and ask him for help if I got into difficulties.

(3) He ordered me to do as I wished, but not to go and ask him for help if, I got into difficulties.

(4) He told me that unless I did as I wished he would not come and help me if I got into difficulties. where had he been all those

Directions (53-77) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II

Exam. 01.08.2010)

53. Socrates said, "Virtue is its own reward."

(1) Socrates said that virtue had its own rewards.

(2) Socrates says that virtue is its own reward.

(3) Socrates said that virtue is its own reward.

(4) Socrates said that virtue was its own reward.

54. He said to the interviewer, "Could you please repeat the question?"

(1) He requested the interviewer if he could please repeat the question.

(2) He requested the interviewer to please repeat the question.

(3) He requested the interviewer to repeat the question.

(4) He requested the interviewer if he could repeat the question.

55. He said, "It used to be a lovely, quiet street."

(1) He said that it used to be a lovely, quiet street.

(2) He pointed out that it had used to be a lovely, quiet street.

(3) He said that there used to be a lovely, quiet street.

(4) He inquired whether there was a lovely, quiet street.

56. The Prime Minister said that no one would be allowed to disturb the peace.

(1) The Prime Minister said, "We shall not allow any one to disturb the peace."

(2) The Prime Minister said, "We would not allow no one to disturb the peace"

(3) The Prime Minister said, "No one will disturb the peace."

(4) The Prime Minister said, "No one can disturb the peace."

57. The spectators said, "Bravo! Well done players."

(1) The spectators shouted that the players were doing very well.

(2) The spectators exclaimed with joy that the players were doing very well.

(3) The spectators applauded the players saying that they had done well.

(4) The spectators applauded the players joyfully to do well.

58. I said to my friend, "Good Morning. Let us go for a picnic today."

(1) I told good morning to my friend and asked to go for a picnic that day.

(2) I wished my friend good morning and proposed that we should go for a picnic that day.

(3) I wished my friend good morning and proposed that they should go for a picnic that day.

(4) I told good morning to my friend and suggested to go for a picnic today.

59. The new student asked the old one, "Do you know my name?"

(1) The new student asked the old one if he knew his name.

(2) The new student asked the old one that whether he knew his name.

(3) The new student asked the old one did he know his name

(4) The new student asked the old one if he knows his name

60. I warned her that I could no longer tolerate her coming late.

(1) I said to her, "You can no longer tolerate my coming late."

(2) I said to her, "I can no longer tolerate your coming late."

(3) I said to her, "He can no longer tolerate her coming late."

(4) I said to her, "I can no longer tolerate she coming late."

61. I said to my mother, "I will certainly take you to Bangalore this week."

(1) I told my mother he would certainly take her to Bangalore that week.

(2) I told my mother that I would certainly take her to Bangalore that week.

(3) I told my mother that she would certainly take her to Bangalore that week.

(4) I told to my mother that I would take you to Bangalore that week.

62. "How long does the journey take" my co-passenger asked me.

(1) My co-passenger asked me how long does the journey take?

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| <p>(2) I asked my co-passenger how long the journey would take.</p> <p>(3) My co-passenger wanted to know how long the journey would take.</p> <p>(4) My co-passenger asked me how long the journey did take.</p> <p>63. "How clever of you to have solved the puzzle so quickly," said the mother.</p> <p>(1) The mother exclaimed admiringly that it was very clever of him to have solved the puzzle so quickly.</p> <p>(2) The mother expressed that he was so clever to have solved the puzzle quickly.</p> <p>(3) The mother told that he was very clever in solving the puzzle so quickly.</p> <p>(4) The mother exclaimed with joy that he was clever enough to solve the puzzle so quickly.</p> <p>64. He said he goes for a walk every morning.</p> <p>(1) He said, "I went for a walk every morning."</p> <p>(2) He said, "I go for a walk every morning."</p> <p>(3) He said, "I will go for a walk every morning."</p> <p>(4) He said, "He goes for a walk every morning."</p> <p>65. I reiterated, "I don't care about the job."</p> <p>(1) I reiterated I didn't care about the job.</p> <p>(2) I said again and again I didn't care about the job.</p> <p>(3) I reiterated that I did not care about the job.</p> <p>(4) I repeatedly said that I cared about the job.</p> <p>66. I said to my brother, "Let us go to some hill station for a change."</p> <p>(1) I suggested to my brother that they should go to some hill station for a change.</p> <p>(2) I suggested to my brother that we should go to some hill station for a change.</p> <p>(3) I suggested to my brother that let us go to some hill station for a change.</p> <p>(4) I suggested to my brother that let them go to some hill station for a change.</p> | <p>67. I wondered how many discoveries went unheeded.</p> <p>(1) I said, "How many discoveries have gone unheeded?"</p> <p>(2) I said, "How many discoveries went unheeded?"</p> <p>(3) I said, "Do discoveries go unheeded?"</p> <p>(4) I said, "How many discoveries go unheeded?"</p> <p>68. Gopan said to me, "Can you do these sums for me?"</p> <p>(1) Gopan asked me if I could do those sums for him.</p> <p>(2) Gopan asked me if I can do those sums for him.</p> <p>(3) Gopan asked me if I can do these sums for him.</p> <p>(4) Gopan asked if I could do these sums for him.</p> <p>69. The boss said, "It's time we began planning our work".</p> <p>(1) The boss said that it was time they had begun planning their work.</p> <p>(2) The boss said that it was time we had begun planning our work.</p> <p>(3) The boss said that it was time they began planning their work.</p> <p>(4) The boss said that it was time we began planning his work.</p> <p>70. He said to the judge, "I did not commit this crime."</p> <p>(1) He told the judge that he did not commit the crime.</p> <p>(2) He told the judge that he had not committed the crime.</p> <p>(3) He told the judge that he had not committed that crime.</p> <p>(4) He told the judge that he had not committed this crime.</p> <p>71. Rahul said, "I will do it now or never".</p> <p>(1) Rahul said that he will do it now or never.</p> <p>(2) Rahul said that he will now or never do it.</p> <p>(3) Rahul said that he would do it then or never</p> <p>(4) Rahul said that he would now or never do it.</p> <p>72. My father once said to me, "If I can't trust my people, then I don't want to be doing this."</p> <p>(1) His father once told him that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing that.</p> <p>(2) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing that.</p> <p>(3) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust my people then he didn't want to be doing that.</p> <p>(4) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing this.</p> <p>73. Doshi said to his wife, "Please select one of these necklaces."</p> <p>(1) Doshi requested his wife to select one of those necklaces.</p> <p>(2) Doshi said to his wife to please select one of these necklaces.</p> <p>(3) Doshi told his wife to please select one of those necklaces.</p> <p>(4) Doshi pleased his wife to select one of those necklaces.</p> <p>74. He wrote in his report, "The rainfall has been scanty till now."</p> <p>(1) He reported that the rainfall has been scanty till now</p> <p>(2) He reported that the rainfall had been scanty till now.</p> <p>(3) He reported that the rainfall has been scanty till then.</p> <p>(4) He reported that the rainfall had been scanty till then.</p> <p>75. "Govind," said the manager sternly, "I command you to tell me what the old man said."</p> <p>(1) The manager sternly told Govind that he commanded him to tell him what the old man had said.</p> <p>(2) The manager commanded sternly to Govind to tell him what the oldman had said.</p> <p>(3) The manager commanded Govind to tell him what the old man said.</p> <p>(4) The manager sternly commanded Govind to tell him what the old man had said.</p> <p>76. I said to him, "Where have you lost the pen I brought for you yesterday ?"</p> <p>(1) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought him yesterday.</p> |
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- (2) I asked him where he had lost the pen I have brought for him the previous day.
 (3) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought for him the previous day.
 (4) I asked him where had he lost the pen I had brought him the previous day.
77. She said to Rita, "Please help me with my homework."
 (1) She requested Rita to help her in her homework.
 (2) Rita requested her to help her with her homework.
 (3) She requested Rita to help her with her homework.
 (4) She requested Rita to help her homework.
- Directions (78-102) :** In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.
- (SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010)
78. "What a stupid fellow you are!" she remarked.
 (1) She exclaimed that what a stupid fellow he was.
 (2) She exclaimed that he was a very stupid fellow.
 (3) She exclaimed in disgust how he could be so stupid.
 (4) She asked him what a stupid fellow he was.
79. The police said to the thief, "Don't move."
 (1) The police ordered the thief not to move.
 (2) The police ordered the thief that he should not move.
 (3) The police told the thief that he did not move.
 (4) The police ordered to the thief to not move.
80. He said, "I am going to college just now."
 (1) He said that he was going to college just now.
 (2) He asked that he was going to college just then.
 (3) He said that he was going to college just then.
 (4) He asked that he was going to college just now.
81. The teacher said to the student "Can you explain this?"

- (1) The teacher asked the student whether he can explain this.
 (2) The teacher asked the student whether he can explain that.
 (3) The teacher asked the student whether he could explain this.
 (4) The teacher asked the student whether he could explain that.
82. Ramu said, "My master is planning to build a huge house in Khandala."
 (1) Ramu said that his master planned to build a huge house in Khandala.
 (2) Ramu said that his master is planning to build a huge house in Khandala.
 (3) Ramu said that his master's plan is to build a huge house in Khandala.
 (4) Ramu said that his master was planning to build a huge house in Khandala.
83. Nandita said to Nitin, "Can you solve this sum?"
 (1) Nandita asked Nitin if could he solve this sum.
 (2) Nandita asked Nitin if could he solve that sum.
 (3) Nandita asked Nitin if he could solve this sum.
 (4) Nandita asked Nitin if he could solve that sum.
84. He said, "How lovely the scene is!"
 (1) He exclaimed that the scene is very lovely.
 (2) He exclaimed that how the scene was lovely.
 (3) He exclaimed that the scene was very lovely.
 (4) He exclaimed that the scene is indeed lovely.
85. Bill said, 'I am here to help you all.'
 (1) Bill said that he is here to help you all.
 (2) Bill said that he was there to help us all.
 (3) Bill said that he was here to help us all.
 (4) Bill said that he is there to help us all.
86. The kids yelled in a loud voice, "We love our family."
 (1) The kids yelled loudly that they love our family.
 (2) The kids yelled in a loud voice that they loved their family.
- (3) The kids yelled in a loud voice that they loved our family.
 (4) The kids were shouting loudly that they loved their family.
87. He said to me, "Please visit my company tomorrow".
 (1) He said to me to visit his company tomorrow.
 (2) He requested me to visit his company tomorrow.
 (3) He requested me to visit his company the next day.
 (4) He said to me to visit his company the next day.
88. He said, "My parents are arriving tomorrow."
 (1) He said that his parents are arriving the next day.
 (2) He said that his parents were arriving the next day.
 (3) He said that his parents are arriving tomorrow.
 (4) He said that his parents have arrived the next day.
89. He said, "How cruel of him!"
 (1) He remarked that it was very cruel of him.
 (2) He remarked on his great cruelty.
 (3) He remark that it was very cruel of him.
 (4) He remarked that it is very cruel of him.
90. "How did it get here?" She wanted to know.
 (1) She wanted to know how did it get here.
 (2) She wanted to know how it had got there.
 (3) She wanted to know how did it got there.
 (4) She wanted to know how it get there.
91. "You are one of Pinkerton's men, I presume," he said.
 (1) He said that he presumed me one of Pinkerton's men.
 (2) He said that he presumed that I was one of Pinkerton's men.
 (3) He said that he presumed me as one of Pinkerton's men.
 (4) He said that he presumes that I am one of Pinkerton's men.
92. "Away!" she said to the man, "do not trouble your family anymore".

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| <p>(1) She asked the man to go away and not trouble the family any more.</p> <p>(2) She asked the man not to trouble the family that was away, any more.</p> <p>(3) She asked the man not to trouble your family any more and go away.</p> <p>(4) She asked the man to go away and not trouble his family any more.</p> <p>93. He asked me, "Have you finished reading the magazine ?"</p> <p>(1) He asked me whether I had finished reading the magazine.</p> <p>(2) He asked me if had I finished reading the magazine.</p> <p>(3) He asked me if I have finished reading the magazine.</p> <p>(4) He asked me whether I finished reading the magazine.</p> <p>94. He said, "We have done our work."</p> <p>(1) He said that he had done his work.</p> <p>(2) He said that they have done their work.</p> <p>(3) He said that they had done their work.</p> <p>(4) He said that they should do their work.</p> <p>95. He said that he had been waiting there for a long time.</p> <p>(1) He said, "I have been waiting here for a long time."</p> <p>(2) He said, "He has been waiting here for a long time."</p> <p>(3) He said, "He has been waiting there for a long time."</p> <p>(4) He said, "I am waiting here for a long time."</p> <p>96. "Please, take me to the officer," said the visitor.</p> <p>(1) The visitor requested them to take him to the officer.</p> <p>(2) The visitor told them to take him to the officer.</p> <p>(3) The visitor requested for the officer to be taken.</p> <p>(4) The visitor wanted the officer to take him there.</p> <p>97. Nitin said, "What a pleasant atmosphere this place has !"</p> <p>(1) Nitin exclaimed with joy that place was a pleasant atmosphere.</p> <p>(2) Nitin exclaimed with joy that was a pleasant atmosphere in that place.</p> | <p>(3) Nitin exclaimed with joy that that place had a pleasant atmosphere.</p> <p>(4) Nitin exclaimed with joy that what a pleasant atmosphere that place had.</p> <p>98. Aarati said, "I am in a hurry today."</p> <p>(1) Aarati said that she was in a hurry that day.</p> <p>(2) Aarati said that I am in a hurry today.</p> <p>(3) Aarati said that she is in a hurry today.</p> <p>(4) Aarati said that she is in a hurry that day.</p> <p>99. They said, "We are practising for the next match."</p> <p>(1) They said that they are practising for the next match.</p> <p>(2) They said that they practised for the next match.</p> <p>(3) They said that they were practising for the next match.</p> <p>(4) They said they were going to practise for the next match.</p> <p>100. He said, "Long may you live."</p> <p>(1) He suggested that my life might be long.</p> <p>(2) He prayed that my life might be long.</p> <p>(3) He prayed that my life may be longer.</p> <p>(4) He declared that my life is longer.</p> <p>101. "When did you meet my brother?" She asked me.</p> <p>(1) She wanted to know when did I meet her brother.</p> <p>(2) She asked when did I meet my brother.</p> <p>(3) She asked me when I had met her brother.</p> <p>(4) She wants to know when I had met my brother.</p> <p>102. Ruby requested me to lend her Rs. 1000 the next day.</p> <p>(1) Ruby said to me, "Please lend me Rs. 1000 the next day."</p> <p>(2) Ruby said to me, "Please lend her Rs. 1000 the next day."</p> <p>(3) Ruby said to me, "Please lend her Rs. 1000 tomorrow."</p> <p>(4) Ruby said to me, "Please lend me Rs. 1000 tomorrow."</p> |
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- Directions (103 – 127) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect Speech.
- (SSC CPO (SI) Exam. 12.12.2010
Paper-II)
103. "Do you want balloons ?" he said to the child.
- (1) He asked the child if it wanted balloons.
- (2) He asked the child whether it had wanted balloons.
- (3) He asked the child did it want balloons.
- (4) He asked the child if it would want balloons.
104. She said, "How ugly I look in this dress !"
- (1) She said that how ugly she was looking in that dress.
- (2) She exclaimed how ugly she looked in that dress.
- (3) She expressed how ugly she looked in that dress.
- (4) She exclaimed that she looked very ugly in that dress.
105. She said "You can leave the books here."
- (1) She said that they can leave the books there.
- (2) She said that they could leave the books there.
- (3) She said that they can leave the books here.
- (4) She said that they could leave the books here.
106. My friend said "I am leaving today."
- (1) My friend said that he is leaving today.
- (2) My friend said that he was leaving today.
- (3) My friend said that he leaves today.
- (4) My friend said that he was leaving that day.
107. Mukta said to Puneet, "My mother is a good cook".
- (1) Mukta told Puneet that her mother was a good cook.
- (2) Mukta told Puneet that my mother was a good cook.
- (3) Mukta told to Puneet that her mother is a good cook.
- (4) Mukta asked Puneet that her mother is a good cook.
108. The commander said to the army, "March forward".
- (1) The commander asked the army march forward.

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| <p>(2) The commander ordered the army to march forward.</p> <p>(3) The commander requested the army to go forward.</p> <p>(4) The army requested the commander to march.</p> <p>109. He promised, "I will do it tomorrow."</p> <p>(1) He promised that he will do it tomorrow.</p> <p>(2) He promised that he will do it the next day.</p> <p>(3) He promised that he would do it tomorrow.</p> <p>(4) He promised that he would do it the next day.</p> <p>110. Geeta said, "I did not do this deliberately."</p> <p>(1) Geeta said that I had not done that deliberately.</p> <p>(2) Geeta said that she had not done that deliberately.</p> <p>(3) Geeta said that she has not done this deliberately.</p> <p>(4) Geeta said that I have not done this deliberately.</p> <p>111. She exclaimed, "I'm afraid we are rather late!"</p> <p>(1) She exclaimed that they were frightened of being late.</p> <p>(2) She exclaimed that she was afraid that they were rather late.</p> <p>(3) She shouted that they were scared that they would be late.</p> <p>(4) She screamed that she was worried that they would all be late.</p> <p>112. She said to me, "What can I do for you?"</p> <p>(1) She asked me what she could do for me.</p> <p>(2) She asked me what can she do for me.</p> <p>(3) She asked me what she can do for me.</p> <p>(4) She asked me whether she can do anything for me.</p> <p>113. He said, 'Alas! I am undone!</p> <p>(1) He said that it was his undoing.</p> <p>(2) He exclaimed pathetically that he was undone.</p> <p>(3) He stated that he was undone.</p> <p>(4) He cried that he was being undone.</p> | <p>114. "I shall unlock the secrets of their success," he said.</p> <p>(1) He said that he shall unlock the secrets of their success.</p> <p>(2) He said that he should unlock the secrets of their success.</p> <p>(3) He said that he would unlock the secrets of their success.</p> <p>(4) He said that he will unlock the secrets of their success.</p> <p>115. "I wonder what he wants of us," said Quint.</p> <p>(1) Quint said that he was wondering what he wanted of them.</p> <p>(2) Quint said that he wondered what he wanted of us.</p> <p>(3) Quint said he wondered what he wants of them.</p> <p>(4) Quint said that he wondered what he wanted of them.</p> <p>116. Dinesh said, "I want to eat a good mango one of these days."</p> <p>(1) Dinesh said he wants to eat a good mango one of these days.</p> <p>(2) Dinesh said that he wanted to eat a good mango one of those days.</p> <p>(3) Dinesh said that he wants to eat a good mango one of those days.</p> <p>(4) Dinesh said that he wanted to eat a good mango one of these days.</p> <p>117. He said, "I intend to leave for Delhi tonight."</p> <p>(1) He said that he will intend to leave for Delhi tonight.</p> <p>(2) He said that he should intend to leave for Delhi that night.</p> <p>(3) He said that he intended to leave for Delhi that night.</p> <p>(4) He said that his intention is to leave for Delhi tonight.</p> <p>118. He said, "The Sun rises in the east."</p> <p>(1) He said that the Sun rised in the East.</p> <p>(2) He said that the Sun rises in the East.</p> <p>(3) He said that the Sun will rise in the East.</p> <p>(4) He said that the Sun may rise in the East.</p> | <p>119. Ram asked Krishna, "Where are you going today?"</p> <p>(1) Ram asked Krishna where he was going that day.</p> <p>(2) Ram asked Krishna as to where he was going on the previous day.</p> <p>(3) Ram asked Krishna where was he going the next day.</p> <p>(4) Ram asked Krishna where was he going the day before.</p> <p>120. He said, "What a fool Tom is!"</p> <p>(1) He exclaimed that he was a big fool.</p> <p>(2) He exclaimed that Tom was a big fool.</p> <p>(3) He wondered what kind of a fool Tom was.</p> <p>(4) He claimed that Tom was a big fool.</p> <p>121. "What kind of scheme do you have ?" Amit asked the insurance agent.</p> <p>(1) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she had.</p> <p>(2) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she has.</p> <p>(3) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she is having</p> <p>(4) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she was having.</p> <p>122. The doctor said to the patient, "Take complete rest."</p> <p>(1) The doctor told to the patient that take complete rest.</p> <p>(2) The doctor advised the patient to take complete rest</p> <p>(3) The doctor suggested the patient to take complete rest</p> <p>(4) The doctor asked the patient take complete rest.</p> <p>123. Mini said to me, "I have bought this flat for my mother."</p> <p>(1) Mini told that she had bought that flat for her mother.</p> <p>(2) Mini said that she bought that flat for her mother.</p> <p>(3) Mini said she has bought that flat for mother.</p> <p>(4) Mini told me that she had bought that flat for her mother.</p> <p>124. He said, "I will come again."</p> <p>(1) He said that he will come again.</p> <p>(2) He says he is coming again.</p> |
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| <p>(3) He says he'll come again.
 (4) He said that he would come again.</p> <p>125. "Don't do any more work until you have had a rest," her mother advised her.
 (1) Her mother advised her not to do any more work until she has had a rest.
 (2) Her mother advised her not to do any more work until she had had a rest.
 (3) Her mother advised her that she would not do any more work until she had had a rest.
 (4) He mother advised her that she need not do any more work until she had had a rest.</p> <p>126. "Make me another suit like this," he said to the tailor.
 (1) He asked the tailor to make him another suit like this.
 (2) He asks the tailor to make him another suit like this.
 (3) He asked the tailor to make him another suit like that.
 (4) He asked the tailor to make me another suit like this.</p> <p>127. My Principal told me, "Don't conduct any test tomorrow."
 (1) My Principal told me not to conduct any test tomorrow.
 (2) My Principal told me not to conduct any test tomorrow.
 (3) My Principal ordered me don't conduct any test.
 (4) My Principal ordered me not to conduct any test the next day.</p> | <p>(1) I told my sister that I brought you a doll the previous day.
 (2) I told my sister that I had brought her a doll the previous day.
 (3) I told my sister that I had brought her a doll yesterday.
 (4) I told my sister that I brought her a doll yesterday.</p> <p>130. The captain said to the army, "March forward, now."
 (1) The captain said to the army that march forward now.
 (2) The captain ordered the army to march forward then.
 (3) The captain ordered the army to march on that day.
 (4) The captain ordered the army to attack the enemy.</p> <p>131. They said, "We've lived here for a long time."
 (1) They said they have lived there for a long time.
 (2) They said they lived here for a long time.
 (3) They said they had lived there for a long time.
 (4) They said they have lived for a long time.</p> <p>132. "Would you open the door please?"
 (1) She asked me to please open the door.
 (2) She requested me to open the door.
 (3) She requested me to please open the door.
 (4) She asked me open the door.</p> <p>133. The teacher said, "Gandhiji was born in India."
 (1) The teacher said that Gandhiji had been born in India.
 (2) The teacher says that Gandhiji was born in India.
 (3) The teacher said that Gandhiji was born in India.
 (4) The teacher will say that Gandhiji was born in India.</p> <p>134. The teacher said to the student "Why do you disturb the class?"
 (1) The teacher said to the student why he disturbed the class.
 (2) The teacher told the student why he had disturbed the class.
 (3) The teacher asked the student why he disturbed the class.</p> | <p>(4) The teacher asked the student why he had disturbed the class.</p> <p>135. Rita said to me, "Will you lend me this classic ?"
 Rita asked me
 (1) if I would lend her that classic
 (2) if she would lend me that classic
 (3) if I will lend her that classic
 (4) would I lend her that classic?</p> <p>136. The lady said to the servant, "If you don't wash the clothes properly, I will dismiss you."
 (1) The lady warned the servant that she would dismiss her if she didn't wash the clothes properly.
 (2) The lady told the servant that she would dismiss her on the event of bad work.
 (3) The lady cautioned the servant that she must wash the clothes properly.
 (4) The lady advised the servant to wash the clothes properly.</p> <p>137. "There are ceremonies going on", he said to me.
 (1) He told me that there were ceremonies going on.
 (2) He told that there have been ceremonies going on.
 (3) He told that there had been ceremonies going on.
 (4) He told that there are ceremonies going on.</p> <p>138. He said to Manoj, "May you prosper."
 (1) He wished that Manoj should prosper.
 (2) He wished that Manoj may prosper.
 (3) He wished that Manoj might prosper.
 (4) He wished Manoj to prosper.</p> <p>139. The mother said, "What can I do for you, my son ?"
 (1) The mother said to her son what she could do for him.
 (2) The mother asked her son what she did for him.
 (3) The mother asked her son what she could do for him.
 (4) The mother asked what she could do for him, my son.</p> |
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140. My Daddy always says, "Getting up early in the morning is a good habit."
- (1) My Daddy always says that to get up early in the morning is a good habit.
 - (2) My Daddy always says that getting up early in the morning is a good habit.
 - (3) My Daddy always advises that getting up early in the morning was a good habit.
 - (4) My Daddy always warns that to get up early in the morning was a good habit.
141. "Be quiet" I said to them.
- (1) I told them to be quiet.
 - (2) I asked them to remain quiet.
 - (3) I told to them for being quiet.
 - (4) I ordered them to remain quiet.
142. The mother says to the child, "The Sun rises in the East."
- (1) The mother tells the child that the Sun rose in the East.
 - (2) The mother says the child that the Sun rises in the East.
 - (3) The mother tells the child that the Sun rises in the East.
 - (4) The mother informs the child that the Sun rose in the East.
143. He said, "The teacher usually does not ask any question."
- He said that
- (1) the teacher usually does not ask any question.
 - (2) the teacher usually did not ask any question.
 - (3) the teacher usually asked no question.
 - (4) the teacher usually did not asked any question.
144. "Where do you live ?" asked the stranger.
- (1) The stranger asked where I lived.
 - (2) The stranger enquired where I was living.
 - (3) The stranger questioned where did I live.
 - (4) The stranger wanted to know where I live.
145. I said to him, "How do you know this ?"
- (1) I asked him how I knew that.
- (2) I asked him that how he knew that.
- (3) I told him how I knew that.
- (4) I asked him how he knew that.
146. He said, "We are all sinners."
- (1) He said that we are all sinners.
 - (2) He said they were all sinners.
 - (3) He said that he was a sinner.
 - (4) He said all were sinners.
147. "Would you mind taking off your shoes before entering the house?" He said to the foreigner.
- (1) He requested the foreigner to take off his shoes before entering the house.
 - (2) He told the foreigner that he must take off his shoes before entered the house.
 - (3) He said the foreigner that to take off his shoes before entered the house.
 - (4) Before entering the house he said that shoes must be taken off.
148. "I lost my book yesterday", she said to her teacher.
- (1) She admitted to her teacher that she had lost her book the previous day.
 - (2) To her teacher she was admitted that she has lost her book the previous day.
 - (3) She admitted losing her book to her teacher yesterday.
 - (4) She said to her teacher that I have lost my book the previous day.
149. "Do you want some more sweets?" asked my friend.
- (1) My friend asked me if I want some more sweets.
 - (2) My friend said to me if I wanted some more sweets.
 - (3) My friend asked me whether I wanted some more sweets.
 - (4) My friend asked me that I wanted some more sweets.
150. "I have seen the film before" Suneetha says.
- (1) Suneetha said that she had seen the film before.
 - (2) Suneetha says that she has seen the film before.
 - (3) Suneetha said that the film was seen by her before.
 - (4) Suneetha said that she saw the film earlier.
151. He ordered his servant to do as he was told.
- (1) He ordered his servant, "Do as you are told."
 - (2) He said to his servant, "Do as you are told."
 - (3) He said to his servant. "Do as I told you."
 - (4) He said to his servant, "Do as you were told."
152. She said to the girl, "Did you do this ?"
- (1) She asked the girl that she did that.
 - (2) She asked the girl if she did that.
 - (3) She asked the girl if she had done that.
 - (4) She told the girl that she had done that.
- Directions (153-177) :** In the following question, sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.
- (SSC Graduate Level Tier-II
Exam. 04.09.2011)
153. Kiran asked me, "Did you see the cricket match on television last night ?"
- (1) Kiran asked me whether I saw the cricket match on television the earlier night.
 - (2) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the earlier night.
 - (3) Kiran asked me did I see the cricket match on television last night.
 - (4) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television last night.
154. David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow."
- (1) David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow.
 - (2) David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day.
 - (3) David told to Anna that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow.
 - (4) David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day.

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| <p>155. I said to him, "Why are you working so hard?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) I asked him why he was working so hard. (2) I asked him why was he working so hard. (3) I asked him why he had been working so hard. (4) I asked him why had he been working so hard. <p>156. He said to her, "What a cold day!"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He told her that it was a cold day. (2) He exclaimed that it was a cold day. (3) He exclaimed sorrowfully that it was a cold day. (4) He exclaimed that it was a very cold day. <p>157. The tailor said to him, "Will you have the suit ready by tomorrow evening?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The tailor asked him that he will have the suit ready by the next evening. (2) The tailor asked him that he would had the suit ready by the next evening. (3) The tailor asked him if he would have the suit ready by the next evening. (4) The tailor asked him if he will like to have the suit ready by the next evening. <p>158. He said to the interviewer, "Could you please repeat the question?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He requested the interviewer if he could please repeat the question. (2) He requested the interviewer to please repeat the question. (3) He requested the interviewer to repeat the question. (4) He requested the interviewer if he could repeat the question. <p>159. He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words. (2) He urged them and said be quiet and listen to words. (3) He said they should be quiet and listen to his words. (4) He said you should be quiet and listen to my words. | <p>160. He said to me, "I have often told you not to play with fire."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He said that he has often been telling me not to play with fire. (2) He told me that he had often told me not to play with fire. (3) He reminded me that he often said to me not to play with fire. (4) He said to me that he often told me not to play with fire. <p>161. The Captain said to his men, "Stand at ease."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Captain urged his men to stand at ease. (2) The Captain wanted his men to stand at ease. (3) The Captain told his men that they should stand at ease. (4) The Captain commanded his men to stand at ease. <p>162. Pawan said to me, "If I hear any news, I'll phone you."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he will phone me. (2) Pawan told me that if he will hear any news, he will phone me. (3) Pawan told me if he had heard any news, he would phone me. (4) Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he would phone me. <p>163. The teacher said to Mahesh, "Congratulations! Wish you success in life."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The teacher congratulated Mahesh and said wish you success in life. (2) The teacher wished congratulations and success in life to Mahesh. (3) The teacher said congratulations to Mahesh and wished him success in life. (4) The teacher congratulated Mahesh and wished him success in life. <p>164. The poor examinee said, "O God, take pity on me."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The poor examinee prayed God to take pity on him. (2) The poor examinee, invoking God, implored him to take pity on him. | <p>(3) The poor examinee exclaimed that God take pity on him.</p> <p>(4) The poor examinee asked God to take pity on him.</p> <p>165. "Where will you be tomorrow," I said, "in case I have to ring you?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) I asked where you will be the next day in case I will ring him. (2) I asked where he would be the next day in case I had to ring him. (3) I said to him where he will be in case I have to ring him. (4) I enquired about his whereabouts the next day in case I would have to ring up. <p>166. Seeta said to me, "Can you give me your pen?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Seeta asked me can I give her my pen. (2) Seeta asked me if I can give me your pen. (3) Seeta asked me if I could give her my pen. (4) Seeta asked me if I gave her my pen. <p>167. The father warned his son that he should be beware of him.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The father warned his son, "Beware of him!" (2) The father warned his son, "Watch that chap!" (3) The father warned his son, "Be careful about him." (4) The father warned his son, "Don't fall into the trap." <p>168. Manna asked Rohan, "Have you sat in a trolley bus before?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Manna asked Rohan whether he had sat in a trolley bus earlier. (2) Manna asked Rohan had he sat in a trolley bus before. (3) Manna asked Rohan if he sat on a trolley bus before. (4) Manna asked Rohan if he has ever sat in a trolley bus <p>169. Farhan asked Geeta, "Could you lend me a hundred rupees until tomorrow?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until tomorrow. (2) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until the next day. |
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- (3) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day.
- (4) Farhan asked whether Geeta could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day.
170. "What about going for a swim," he said, "It's quite fine now."
- (1) He asked me what about going for a swim as it was quite fine then.
 - (2) He proposed going for a swim as it was quite fine.
 - (3) He suggested going for a swim as it was quite fine.
 - (4) He advised me to go for a swim as it was quite fine.
171. "You can't bathe in this sea," he said to me, "it's very rough."
- (1) He said that I can't bathe in this sea because it's very rough.
 - (2) He said that you couldn't bathe in that sea if it was very rough.
 - (3) He said that I couldn't bathe in that sea as it was very rough.
 - (4) He said that you can't bathe in this sea since it was very rough.
172. Jagdish said, "We passed by a beautiful lake when we went on a trip to Goa."
- (1) Jagdish said that they passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa.
 - (2) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa.
 - (3) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa.
 - (4) Jagdish said they passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa.
173. He said to me, "I expect you to attend the function."
- (1) He told me that he had expected me to attend the function.
 - (2) He told me that he expected me to attended the function.
 - (3) He told me that he expected me to have attended the function.
- (4) He told me that he expected me to attend the function.
174. He said, "Why didn't you send your application to me?"
- (1) He enquired why I had not sent my application to him.
 - (2) He enquired why I did not send my application to him.
 - (3) He enquired why had I not sent my application to him.
 - (4) He enquired why did I not send my application to him.
175. Dinesh asked, "Are you going to the party tomorrow, Eliza ?"
- (1) Dinesh asked whether Eliza was going to the party the next day.
 - (2) Dinesh asked Eliza whether you are going to the party the next day.
 - (3) Dinesh asked Eliza whether she was going to the party the next day.
 - (4) Dinesh asked Eliza are you going to the party tomorrow.
176. John asked, "How long will it take to travel from Germany to South Africa ?"
- (1) John asked how long it will take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
 - (2) John asked how long would it take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
 - (3) John asked how long it would take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
 - (4) John was asking how long must it take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
177. "What did you see at the South Pole ?" Ashok asked Anil.
- (1) Ashok asked Anil if he saw anything at the South Pole
 - (2) Ashok asked Anil what he had seen at the South Pole
 - (3) Ashok asked Anil what did he see at the South Pole
 - (4) Ashok asked Anil that he saw anything at the South Pole
- Directions (178-187) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.
- (SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)
178. The visitor said to them "Please give me a glass of water."
- (1) The visitor said please give him a glass of water.
 - (2) The visitor said to them to give him a glass of water.
 - (3) The visitor ordered them to give a glass of water.
 - (4) The visitor requested them to give him a glass of water.
179. The policeman told the students, "Do not park your vehicles here."
- (1) The policeman asked the students not park your vehicles here.
 - (2) The policeman asked the students not to park their vehicles here.
 - (3) The policeman asked the students not to park their vehicles there.
 - (4) The policeman asked the students not to park his vehicle here.
180. The man said, "All the boys are playing in the street."
- (1) The man told us that all the boys had been playing in the street.
 - (2) The man told us that all the boys were playing in the street.
 - (3) The man told us that all the boys play in the street.
 - (4) The man told us that all the boys in the street are playing.
181. She said, "I am sorry, I did not write".
- (1) She apologized for I did not write.
 - (2) She apologized she is sorry, she did not write.
 - (3) She apologized she is sorry, she has not written.
 - (4) She apologized that she had not written.
182. "Alright, yes, I was wrong and you were right", he said.
- (1) He admitted that he has been wrong and I have been right.
 - (2) He admitted that I was wrong and you were right.
 - (3) He admitted that I was wrong and he was right.
 - (4) He admitted that he had been wrong and I had been right.
183. Nirmal said to us, "My father gave me a purse yesterday."

DIRECT/INDIRECT SPEECH

- (1) Nirmal told us that my father given me a purse the previous day.
 (2) Nirmal told us that his father had given him a purse the previous day.
 (3) Nirmal told us that his father has given him a purse yesterday.
 (4) Nirmal told us that his father had given him a purse yesterday.
184. I asked my brother if he had returned the money to his friend.
 (1) Had you returned the money to my friend.
 (2) I said to my brother, "Have you return the money to his friend?"
 (3) I said to my brother, "Have you returned the money to your friend?"
 (4) Do you return the money to his friend.
185. Bala's mother : "Will you lock the door, Bala ?"
 (1) Bala's mother told Bala that he need not lock the door.
 (2) Bala's mother asked Bala if he would lock the door.
 (3) Bala's mother asked Bala if he had locked the door.
 (4) Balas mother said lock the door.
186. "Are you ready, Raju ?" Mother asked.
 (1) Mother asked Raju if he would be ready.
 (2) Mother told Raju if he was ready.
 (3) Mother asked Raju if he was ready.
 (4) Mother wanted to know from Raju if he was ready.
187. Ann told my brother, "I will meet you in your class".
 (1) Ann told my brother that he will meet her in her class.
 (2) Ann told my brother that I would meet you in your class.
 (3) Ann told my brother that she would meet him in his class.
 (4) Ann told my brother that she would meet him in her class.
- Directions (188-214) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect /Direct.
- (SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)
188. Naren said, "Why are you still waiting here, Binod?"
 (1) Naren asked Binod why he was still waiting there.
 (2) Naren asked Binod that why he was still waiting there.
 (3) Naren asked Binod why he is still waiting there.
 (4) Naren asked Binod that why you were still waiting there.
189. "Jack fell as he'd have wished," the mother said.
 (1) The mother said that Jack had fallen as he would have wished.
 (2) The mother said that Jack fell as he had wished.
 (3) The mother said that Jack has fallen as he has wished.
 (4) The mother said that Jack had been fallen as he would have been wished.
190. "Can you see a woman seated on the bench in a park ?" Alice asked her.
 (1) Alice asked her if she can see a woman seated on the bench in a park.
 (2) Alice told her if she could see a woman seated on the bench in a park.
 (3) Alice asked her if she could see a woman seated on the bench in a park.
 (4) Alice asked her if she could have seen a woman seated on the bench in a park.
191. The king said, "My force will protect the kingdom."
 (1) The king said that his force would protect the kingdom.
 (2) The King said that the king's force will protect the kingdom.
 (3) The king ordered that our force should protect the kingdom.
 (4) The king commanded that his force will be protected the kingdom.
192. The student said, "Let me come in."
 (1) The student told that let he be allowed to come in.
 (2) The student said that if he is allowed to come in.
 (3) The student requested to let him come in.
 (4) The student requested that he might be allowed to come in.
193. He said, "Babies, drink milk."
 (1) He said that babies drink milk.
 (2) He told that babies should drink milk.
 (3) He advised the babies to drink milk.
 (4) He said that babies drank milk.
194. I said, "I came here yesterday."
 (1) I said that I came here that day.
 (2) I said that go here yesterday.
 (3) I said that I had come there the previous day.
 (4) I say that I went there the previous day.
195. He said, "The government is writing letters,"
 (1) He said that the government is writing letters.
 (2) He said that the government was writing letters.
 (3) He said that the government will write letters.
 (4) He said that the government wrote letters.
196. He said, "I have passed the examination."
 (1) He said that he had passed the examination.
 (2) He announced that he has passed the examination.
 (3) He said that he had to pass the examination
 (4) He said that he has passed the examination
197. The doctor says, "It is better you undergo a surgery next week."
 (1) The doctor advised me to undergo a surgery the following week.
 (2) The doctor says that it is better I undergo a surgery the following week.
 (3) The doctor says that it was better I underwent a surgery the coming week.
 (4) The doctor advises that it is better I underwent a surgery the following week.
198. The teacher asked the student when he would submit his assignment.
 (1) The teacher said to the student, "When will you submit your assignment?"

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| <p>(2) The teacher asked the student, "When will you submit his assignment?"</p> <p>(3) The teacher asked the student, "When would you submit his assignment?"</p> <p>(4) The teacher asked the student, "When would he submit his assignment?"</p> <p>199. The Principal asked me whether I had informed the Chief Guest the revised schedule the day before.</p> <p>(1) The Principal said to me, "Did I inform the Chief Guest the revised schedule the day before ?"</p> <p>(2) The Principal said to me, "Have I informed the Chief Guest the revised schedule the day before ?"</p> <p>(3) The Principal said to me, "Have you informed the Chief Guest the revised schedule yesterday?"</p> <p>(4) The Principal said to me, "Did you inform the Chief Guest the revised schedule yesterday ?"</p> <p>200. "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.</p> <p>(1) She ordered the boys "Don't play on the grass."</p> <p>(2) She said to the boys that they should not play on the grass.</p> <p>(3) She told the boys that they should not be playing on the grass.</p> <p>(4) She told the boys not to play on the grass.</p> <p>201. "What a terrible storm it is!" he said.</p> <p>(1) He exclaimed that it was a terrible storm.</p> <p>(2) He exclaimed that it has been a terrible storm.</p> <p>(3) He exclaimed that it will be a terrible storm.</p> <p>(4) He exclaimed that it is a terrible storm.</p> <p>202. The traveller said, "What a beautiful sight!"</p> <p>(1) The traveller exclaimed that it was an beautiful sight.</p> <p>(2) The traveller exclaimed that it was a beautiful sight.</p> <p>(3) The traveller said that it was beautiful.</p> <p>(4) The traveller remarked the beautiful sight.</p> | <p>203. The Chief Guest said, "It gives me great pleasure to be here this morning."</p> <p>(1) The Chief Guest said that that gave me great pleasure to be there that morning.</p> <p>(2) The Chief Guest said that it gave him great pleasure to be there that morning.</p> <p>(3) The Chief Guest said that it gives him great pleasure to be here that morning.</p> <p>(4) The Chief Guest said that it gives him great pleasure to be there that morning.</p> <p>204. He said, "What a lovely voice she has !"</p> <p>(1) He exclaimed that she had a very lovely voice.</p> <p>(2) He exclaimed that she has a very lovely voice.</p> <p>(3) He exclaimed that she did not have a lovely voice.</p> <p>(4) He exclaimed that she does not have a lovely voice.</p> <p>205. He said to me, "Where is the post office ?"</p> <p>(1) He asked me that where the post office was.</p> <p>(2) He asked me where was the post office.</p> <p>(3) He wanted to know where the post office was.</p> <p>(4) He asked me where the post office was.</p> <p>206. My father said, "Honesty is the best policy."</p> <p>(1) My father stated that honesty was the best policy.</p> <p>(2) My father said that honesty is the best policy.</p> <p>(3) My father said that honesty was the best policy.</p> <p>(4) My father said that honesty has been the best policy.</p> <p>207. She yelled, "Please help me."</p> <p>(1) She yelled at one for some help.</p> <p>(2) She yelled for someone to help.</p> <p>(3) She yelled for someone to help her.</p> <p>(4) She yelled at someone to help her.</p> <p>208. He asked me why I was late.</p> <p>(1) He asked me, "Why are you late ?"</p> <p>(2) He asked me, "Why I was late?"</p> | <p>(3) He asked me, "Why you are late ?"</p> <p>(4) He asked me, "Why am I late?"</p> <p>209. He said that I needn't wait there.</p> <p>(1) Hesaid,"You needn'twaithere."</p> <p>(2) He said, "I needn't wait there."</p> <p>(3) He said, "You needn't wait there."</p> <p>(4) He said, "I needn't wait here."</p> <p>210. I said to the worker, "How do you like your job?"</p> <p>(1) I told the worker how he liked his job.</p> <p>(2) I asked the worker how you like your job.</p> <p>(3) I asked the worker how he liked his job.</p> <p>(4) I asked the worker how you liked his job.</p> <p>211. "I don't know why they haven't signed the papers and accepted the gift," said Crene to me.</p> <p>(1) Crene told me that he didn't know why they hadn't signed the papers and accepted the gift.</p> <p>(2) Crene told me that he don't know why they haven't signed the papers and accepted the gift.</p> <p>(3) Crene told me that I don't know why they haven't signed the papers and accepted the gift.</p> <p>(4) Crene said to me that he didn't know why they hadn't signed the papers and accepted the gift.</p> <p>212. She said, "I must have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation."</p> <p>(1) She said she had to have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation.</p> <p>(2) She said she should have a computer to prepare a power point presentation.</p> <p>(3) She said she would have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation.</p> <p>(4) She said she could have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation.</p> <p>213. "Don't hesitate to clear your doubts," the teacher said.</p> |
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| <p>(1) The teacher warned me not to hesitate in clearing my doubts.</p> <p>(2) The teacher ordered me not to hesitate in clearing my doubts.</p> <p>(3) The teacher persuaded me not to hesitate in clearing my doubts.</p> <p>(4) The teacher requested me not to hesitate in clearing my doubts.</p> <p>214. He said, "I am glad to be here this evening."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He said that he was glad to be there that evening. (2) He said he was glad to be here this evening. (3) He says he was glad to be here this evening. (4) He asked he is glad to be here this evening. <p>Directions (215-219) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.</p> <p>(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)</p> <p>215. Mrs. Shankar said, "I know what it is to be depressed."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Mrs. Shankar said that she was knowing what it was to be depressed. (2) Mrs. Shankar said that she knew what it was to be depressed. (3) Mrs. Shankar knows what it is to be depressed. (4) Mrs. Shankar is depressed she said. <p>216. "Who now," they had asked, "will listen to our troubles and protect us from the crocodiles ?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) They wanted to know who will listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles. (2) They had wanted to know who would listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles. (3) They had wanted to know who then would listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles. (4) They had wanted to know who will now listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles. | <p>217. Moti asked Gangu whether the latter was in his senses.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) "Are you senseless, Gangu?" asked Moti. (2) "Hey Gangu, are you in your senses now?" asked Moti (3) "Gangu, have you lost your senses" asked Moti. (4) "Gangu, are you in your senses?" asked Moti <p>218. He said that we are all born to die.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He said, "We have all been born to die." (2) He exclaimed, "We were all born to die." (3) He said, "We were all born to die." (4) He said, "We are all born to die." <p>219. He said to me, "I grew these carrots myself."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He told me that he grew those carrots himself. (2) He told me I grew these carrots myself. (3) He told me that he grew these carrots himself. (4) He told me that he had grown those carrots himself. <p>Directions (220-224) : In the following questions, sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.</p> <p>(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IIInd Sitting)</p> <p>220. Israt said to Irfat, "Let's go to Puri for a change."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Israt proposed to Irfat to go to Puri for a change. (2) Israt suggested to Irfat to go to Puri for a change. (3) Israt asked Irfat to go to Puri for a change. (4) Israt proposed to Irfat that they should go to Puri for a change. <p>221. The poor beggar said, "O God, have mercy on my soul".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The poor beggar prayed to God to have mercy on his soul. (2) The poor beggar, invoking God, implored him to have mercy on his soul. (3) The poor beggar exclaimed that God, have mercy on his soul. | <p>(4) The poor beggar told God to have mercy on his soul.</p> <p>222. He said to her, "Why didn't you put on the brakes ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He asked her why she hadn't put on the brakes. (2) He asked her why she didn't put on the brake. (3) He asked her that why she hadn't put on the brake. (4) He told her that why she hadn't put on the brake. <p>223. She said to me, "I took breakfast in the morning."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) She told me that she took breakfast in the morning. (2) She told me that she had taken breakfast in the morning. (3) She told me that she has taken breakfast in the morning. (4) She said to me that she was taking breakfast in the morning. <p>224. John's father reminded him to take his umbrella.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) John's father said, "Remember your umbrella John ?" (2) "Here, is your umbrella John," said his father. (3) "Are you going to take your umbrella or not ?" said John to his father. (4) "Don't forget to take your umbrella, John" said his father. <p>Directions (225-229) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct /Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect /Direct.</p> <p>(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, 1st Sitting)</p> <p>225. He said, "He took tea in the morning".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He said that he did take in the morning. (2) He said that he had taken tea in the morning. (3) He said that he took in the morning. (4) He said that he would take tea in the morning. <p>226. He requested the boss to let him go on with his project.</p> |
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- (1) He said to the boss, "You better let me go on with my project".
 (2) He told the boss, "Please go on with my project".
 (3) He said to the boss, "Let me go on with my project please".
 (4) He told the boss, "Go on with my project please".
227. I told her, "It was raining last night when you left".
 (1) I told her that it had been raining the previous night when she had left.
 (2) I told her that it has raining last night when she left.
 (3) I told her that it has been raining the night before when she left.
 (4) I told her that it had been raining last nght when she had left.
228. He said, "I shall try to bring you the books tomorrow".
 (1) He said that he should try to bring me the books the next day.
 (2) He said that he would try to bring me the books the next day.
 (3) He said that he would try to bring me the books tomorrow.
 (4) He said that he should try to bring me the books tomorrow.
229. He said, "Alas ! The little puppy is run over by the car".
 (1) He exclaimed, alas, the little puppy was run over by the car.
 (2) He exclaimed sadly that the little puppy was run over by the car.
 (3) He exclaimed sadly that the little puppy had been run over by the car.
 (4) He exclaimed sadly that the little puppy is run over by the car.
- Directions (230-234) :** In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IIInd Sitting)
230. Suresh asked Prasad whether he had watched the cricket match on television the previous night.

- (1) Suresh said to Prasad, "Did you watched the cricket match on television last night?"
 (2) Suresh asked Prasad, "Did you watch the cricket match on television previous night?"
 (3) Suresh asked Prasad, "Have you watched the cricket match on television last night?"
 (4) Suresh said to Prasad, "Did you watch the cricket match on television last night?"
231. Father said to me, "You are idling away your time."
 (1) Father told me that you were idling away your time.
 (2) Father told me that I was idling away my time.
 (3) Father told me that I am idling away my time.
 (4) Father told me that you are idling away your time.
232. The captain said to his men, "Fall into line."
 (1) The captain said to his men that they can fall into line.
 (2) The captain commanded his men to fall into line.
 (3) The captain warned his men to fall into line.
 (4) The captain told his men that they should fall into line.
233. The priest said, "May God pardon this sinner!"
 (1) The priest prayed that God would pardon this sinner.
 (2) The priest prayed that God might pardon that sinner.
 (3) The priest prayed if God will pardon that sinner.
 (4) The priest said that God might pardon the sinner.
234. Ashmita advised me to go and see a doctor.
 (1) "Shouldn't you go and see a doctor?" asked Ashmita.
 (2) "You should go and see a doctor," said Ashmita.
 (3) Ashmita asked me, "Will you go and see a doctor?"
 (4) Ashmita told me, "Go and see a doctor."
- Directions (235-261) :** In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect as your answer.
- (SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)
235. She said to me, "It has been raining heavily and you cannot go".
 (1) She told me that it had been raining heavily and I could not go.
 (2) She told me that it was raining heavily and I could not go.
 (3) She told me that it has been raining heavily and I could not go.
 (4) She told me that it is raining heavily and I could not go.
236. John said to me, "Where have you been last night ?"
 (1) John asked me where had I been the previous night.
 (2) John asked me where I have been the previous night.
 (3) John asked me where I am the previous night.
 (4) John asked me where I had been the previous night.
237. "I'm taking my children to the zoo tomorrow", she said, "to see the baby white tiger".
 (1) She said that she will take the children to the zoo to see the baby white tiger tomorrow.
 (2) She said that she would take the children to the zoo the next day to see the baby white tiger.
 (3) She said that she was taking her children to the zoo the next day to see the baby white tiger.
 (4) She said that she was taking the children to the zoo that day to see the baby white tiger.
238. She said, "Mother, please cook me something nice today".
 (1) She told her mother to cook her something nice today.
 (2) She ordered her mother to cook her something nice that day.
 (3) She requested her mother to cook her something nice that day.
 (4) She asked her mother if she could cook her something nice that day.
239. John said, "I shall be 21 tomorrow".

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| <p>(1) John said that he would be 21 tomorrow.</p> <p>(2) John said that he would be 21 the following day.</p> <p>(3) John said that he should be 21 the following day.</p> <p>(4) John said that I shall be 21 tomorrow.</p> <p>240. She asked, "Is the secretary coming to the meeting ?"</p> <p>(1) She asked that the secretary was coming to the meeting.</p> <p>(2) She asked that if the secretary was coming to the meeting.</p> <p>(3) She asked if the secretary is coming to the meeting.</p> <p>(4) She asked if the secretary was coming to the meeting.</p> <p>241. The convict said, "Let me speak freely please".</p> <p>(1) The convict suggested that he must be allowed to speak freely.</p> <p>(2) The convict requested that he must be allowed to speak freely.</p> <p>(3) The convict requested that he be allowed to speak freely.</p> <p>(4) The convict proposed that he might be allowed to speak freely.</p> <p>242. Nisha told Monica, "What a beautiful dress you are wearing!"</p> <p>(1) Nisha exclaimed that Monica was wearing a very beautiful dress.</p> <p>(2) Nisha exclaimed that it is a very beautiful dress.</p> <p>(3) Nisha exclaimed that Monica is wearing a very beautiful dress.</p> <p>(4) Nisha told Monica that was a beautiful dress.</p> <p>243. "Call the witness", said the magistrate.</p> <p>(1) The magistrate requested to call the witness.</p> <p>(2) The magistrate begged for calling the witness.</p> <p>(3) The magistrate ordered to call the witness.</p> <p>(4) The magistrate prayed to call the witness.</p> <p>244. "Have you done this sort of work before ?" said his new employer.</p> <p>(1) His new employer asked him whether he has done that sort of work before.</p> | <p>(2) His new employer asked him whether he has done this sort of work before.</p> <p>(3) His new employer asked him whether he had done that sort of work before.</p> <p>(4) His new employer asked him whether he had done this sort of work before.</p> <p>245. Rahul says that Azhar loves cricket.</p> <p>(1) Rahul said, "Azhar loves cricket".</p> <p>(2) Rahul said, "Azhar loved cricket".</p> <p>(3) Rahul says, "Azhar loved cricket".</p> <p>(4) Rahul says, "Azhar loves cricket".</p> <p>246. "I came home last night", said he.</p> <p>(1) He told that he had come home last night.</p> <p>(2) He said that he came home last night.</p> <p>(3) He said that he had come home the previous night.</p> <p>(4) He says that he came home the previous night.</p> <p>247. The beggar said, "Poverty is a great curse".</p> <p>(1) The beggar said poverty has a great curse.</p> <p>(2) The beggar said that poverty is a great curse.</p> <p>(3) The beggar said that poverty was a great curse.</p> <p>(4) The beggar said that poverty had been a great curse.</p> <p>248. "If you want to smoke, you'll have to go out", said the conductor.</p> <p>(1) The conductor ordered me to go out and smoke.</p> <p>(2) The conductor said that if I/he wanted to smoke, I/he would have to go out.</p> <p>(3) The conductor told me that smoking is not permitted in the bus.</p> <p>(4) The conductor told me that I will have to go out and smoke.</p> <p>249. "Be careful; the steps are very slippery", I warned him.</p> <p>(1) I warned him to be careful as the steps were very slippery.</p> <p>(2) I warned him to be careful as the steps are very slippery.</p> <p>(3) I warned him to be careful and steps were very slippery.</p> <p>(4) I told him to be careful and the steps are very slippery.</p> <p>250. The old lady declared that she was going to walk where she pleased. They had the liberty.</p> <p>(1) The old lady said that, "I was going to walk where I pleased. They have the liberty".</p> <p>(2) The old lady : "I am going to walk where I please. We have the liberty".</p> <p>(3) The old lady : "I was going to walk where I pleased. They have the liberty".</p> <p>(4) The old lady : "I am going to walk where I pleased. They had the liberty".</p> <p>251. The teacher asked me why I had been absent the day before.</p> <p>(1) The teacher asked me, "Why were you absent yesterday ?"</p> <p>(2) The teacher asked me, "Why are you absent yesterday ?"</p> <p>(3) The teacher asked me, "Why are you absent the day before ?"</p> <p>(4) The teacher asked me, "Were you absent the day before ?"</p> <p>252. Mr Robinson asked his son what he wanted to be when he grew up.</p> <p>(1) "My son," said Mr Robinson, "what will you be when you grow up ?"</p> <p>(2) "My son," said Mr Robinson, "what do you want to be when you grow up ?"</p> <p>(3) Mr Robinson said, "My son, what did you want to be when you grew up ?"</p> <p>(4) Mr Robinson said, "My son, what would you be when you grow up ?"</p> <p>253. The boys respectfully wished their teacher good morning.</p> <p>(1) "Good morning," said the boys to their teacher.</p> <p>(2) "Good morning," said the boys to the teacher.</p> <p>(3) "Good morning, Madam," said the boys to the teacher.</p> <p>(4) "Good morning, Madam," said the boys to their teacher.</p> <p>254. She said, "I am sorry, I am not able to submit those papers".</p> <p>(1) She said she was sorry, she is not able to submit those papers.</p> |
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| <p>(2) She said that she was sorry and she will not be able to submit those papers.</p> <p>(3) She apologized for not being able to submit those papers.</p> <p>(4) She exclaimed with sorrow that she was sorry and she will not be able to submit those papers.</p> <p>255. The girl wondered where the sparrows had gone.</p> <p>(1) The girl said, "Oh! Where the sparrows have gone ?"</p> <p>(2) The girl said, "Oh ! Where are the sparrows ?"</p> <p>(3) The girl said, "Oh ! Where had the sparrows gone ?"</p> <p>(4) The girl said, "Oh ! Where have the sparrows gone ?"</p> <p>256. She said to me, "I'm going shopping. Can I get you something?"</p> <p>(1) She said she was going shopping and said to me if I wanted something.</p> <p>(2) She said she was going shopping and asked if I wanted something.</p> <p>(3) She said she was going shopping and asked if she could get me something.</p> <p>(4) She said she is going shopping and asked if she could get me something.</p> <p>257. Ramesh informed his friend that he could make use of his car while he was away.</p> <p>(1) Ramesh said to his friend, "You will make use of my car while I was away".</p> <p>(2) Ramesh said to his friend, "Use my car while I go away".</p> <p>(3) Ramesh said to his friend, "You can make use of my car while I am away".</p> <p>(4) Ramesh asked his friend, "Will you make use of my car while I am away ?"</p> <p>258. Kala said to Radha, "Who were you speaking to over the phone ?"</p> <p>(1) Kala asked Radha who she had been speaking to over the phone.</p> <p>(2) Kala asked Radha who she has been speaking to over the phone.</p> <p>(3) Kala asked Radha that who she was speaking to over the phone.</p> | <p>(4) Kala asked Radha that who she had been speaking to over the phone.</p> <p>259. The king said to his men, "Do not be afraid of the enemy. Face them bravely."</p> <p>(1) The King ordered his men to not be afraid of the enemy and that they had to be faced bravely.</p> <p>(2) The king asked his men to not be afraid of the enemy but they should be faced bravely.</p> <p>(3) The king advised his men not to be afraid of the enemy but to face them bravely.</p> <p>(4) The King told his men not to be afraid of the enemy and they had faced them bravely.</p> <p>260. Kannan said to Subha, "I'll return the book after I have read it".</p> <p>(1) Kannan told Subha that he will return the book after he has read it.</p> <p>(2) Kannan told Subha that he would return the book after he has read it.</p> <p>(3) Kannan told Subha that he will return the book after he read it.</p> <p>(4) Kannan told Subha that he would return the book after he had read it.</p> <p>261. The boss said to his secretary, "Did you discuss this matter with the manager ?"</p> <p>(1) The boss asked his secretary whether he discussed that matter with the manager.</p> <p>(2) The boss asked his secretary if you have discussed that matter with the manager.</p> <p>(3) The boss asked his secretary if he had discussed that matter with the manager.</p> <p>(4) The boss asked his secretary whether he has discussed that matter with the manager.</p> <p>Directions (262–288) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect and mark your answer.</p> <p>(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)</p> <p>262. I said to him, 'Will you go to Delhi ?'</p> <p>(1) I asked him will he go to Delhi.</p> | <p>(2) I said to him would he go to Delhi.</p> <p>(3) I asked him if he would go to Delhi.</p> <p>(4) I said to him would you go to Delhi.</p> <p>263. He said, 'I have read this novel.'</p> <p>(1) He said that he has read this novel.</p> <p>(2) He said that he had read that novel.</p> <p>(3) He said that he read that novel.</p> <p>(4) He said that he had read this novel.</p> <p>264. Tania said to her friend, 'Can you lend me an umbrella ?'</p> <p>(1) Please give me an umbrella Tania requested her friend.</p> <p>(2) Will you lend me your umbrella, Tania asked her friend.</p> <p>(3) Tania requested her friend to lend her an umbrella</p> <p>(4) Tania asked her friend to give her an umbrella.</p> <p>265. Sita said, 'I may go there.'</p> <p>(1) Sita says that she may go there.</p> <p>(2) Sita says that she is going there.</p> <p>(3) Sita said that she will go there.</p> <p>(4) Sita said that she might go there.</p> <p>266. My friend requested me to bring him a sandwich.</p> <p>(1) He said, 'My friend, please bring me a sandwich.'</p> <p>(2) My friend said, 'Will you bring me a sandwich.'</p> <p>(3) 'Please bring me a sandwich', said my friend.</p> <p>(4) 'Please bring my friend a sandwich.', said he.</p> <p>267. He said, 'If I had the tools I could mend the car.'</p> <p>(1) He said that if he had the tools he could mend the car.</p> <p>(2) He tells that he had the tools he could mend the car.</p> <p>(3) He said I could mend the car if I have the tools.</p> <p>(4) He told he could mend the car.</p> <p>268. She said to the children, 'You mustn't play with fire.'</p> <p>(1) She told the children they were not to play with fire.</p> <p>(2) She told the children that they mustn't play with fire.</p> |
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| <p>(3) She told the children not to play with fire.</p> <p>(4) She told the children they are not to play with fire.</p> <p>269. Everybody says, 'How well she sings!'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Everybody comments that she sings well. (2) Everybody says how well she sings. (3) Everybody tells that she sang very well. (4) Everybody says that she sang well. <p>270. He says that he is very sorry.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He said, 'He was very sorry'. (2) He says, 'I am very sorry'. (3) He said, 'He is very sorry'. (4) He told me, 'I felt sorry'. <p>271. Daman says, 'Priya is working in Ahmedabad.'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Daman say that Priya was working in Ahmedabad. (2) Daman said that Priya was working in Ahmedabad. (3) Daman said that Priya works in Ahmedabad. (4) Daman says that Priya is working in Ahmedabad. <p>272. Anne said, 'It is time to leave for the meeting.'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Anne said that it was time to leave for the meeting. (2) Anne told that it is time to leave for the meeting. (3) Anne said its time to leave for the meeting. (4) Anne said that it was time for the meeting. <p>273. The old man said that he would soon be leaving the world.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The old man said, "I shall soon be leaving the world." (2) The old man said, "I am soon leaving the world." (3) The old man said, "I would soon leave the world." (4) The old man said, "I am going to leave the world soon." <p>274. "Come home early" said MrMatthew to his clerk.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Mr Matthew told his clerk to come home as early as possible. (2) Mr Matthew asked his clerk to be home early. (3) Mr Matthew ordered his clerk to come home early. | <p>(4) Mr Matthew requested his clerk to come home a little early.</p> <p>275. I said, "Water is essential for life."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Water is essential for life was said by me. (2) I told that water was essential for life. (3) I exclaimed that water was essential for life. (4) I said that water is essential for life. <p>276. She asked me if I was going to college.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) She said, "Am I going to college ?" (2) She said to me, "Are you going to college ?" (3) She asked me, "Will you go to college ?" (4) She asked to me, "Was I going to college ?" <p>277. Iba said that she might go home the next day with her sister.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Iba said, "I could go home tomorrow with my sister." (2) Iba said, "I may just go home tomorrow with my sister." (3) Iba said, "I can go home tomorrow with my sister." (4) Iba said, "I will go home tomorrow with my sister." <p>278. He said, "I was doing it."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He said that he had been doing it. (2) He said that he had done it. (3) He said that he has done it. (4) He said that he did it. <p>279. The lady asked me how my uncle was.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The lady said to me, "How is your uncle ?" (2) The lady asked me, "How has your uncle been ?" (3) The lady said to me, "How was your uncle ?" (4) The lady asked me, "How is your uncle doing?" <p>280. He said, "Honesty is the best policy."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He said that honesty is the best policy. (2) He said that honesty was the best policy. (3) He said that honesty had been the best policy. (4) He said that honesty has been the best policy. | <p>281. He said that he intended to leave for Surat that night.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) "I intend to leave for Surat that night" he said. (2) "I intend to left for Surat that night" he said. (3) "I intended to leave for Surat tonight" he said. (4) "I intend to leave for Surat tonight" he said. <p>282. The teacher said to him, "Is poverty not a curse ?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The teacher asked him is poverty not a curse. (2) The teacher asked him if poverty was not a curse. (3) The teacher asked him was poverty not a curse. (4) The teacher asked him whether poverty is not a curse. <p>283. The prisoner enquired if a lawyer had been arranged for him.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The prisoner enquired, "Is there a lawyer for me ?" (2) The prisoner asked, "Has a lawyer been arranged for me ?" (3) The prisoner enquired, "Had a lawyer been arranged for me ?" (4) The prisoner said, "Have you arranged a lawyer for me ?" <p>284. Phila ordered her brother to turn down the television and let her work in peace.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Phila said to her brother, "Turn down the television that let me do my work in peace." (2) Phila said to her brother, "Turn down the television and let me work in peace." (3) Phila said to her brother, "Turn down the television to let me do my work in peace." (4) Phila said to her brother, "Turned down the television and let me do my work in peace." <p>285. You will say, "I am ill."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) You will say that you are ill. (2) You would say that you were ill. (3) You would say that you are ill. (4) You will say that you were ill. <p>286. He bade his friends goodbye.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) "I will see you later" he told his friends. |
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| <p>(2) "I am bidding you Goodbye."</p> <p>(3) He said, "Goodbye, my friends."</p> <p>(4) "Goodbye, my friends" he was saying to them.</p> <p>287. He exclaimed with joy that their team had won the tournament.</p> <p>(1) He said, "Our team has won the tournament."</p> <p>(2) He said, "Wow ! Our team won the tournament."</p> <p>(3) He exclaimed, "Hurrah ! Our team has won the tournament!"</p> <p>(4) He said, "Our team won the tournament."</p> <p>288. His father said that it was time he visited his uncle.</p> <p>(1) "It was time you visited your uncle" said his father.</p> <p>(2) "It is time you visited my uncle" said his father.</p> <p>(3) "It is time you visit your uncle" said his father.</p> <p>(4) "It is time you visited your uncle" said his father.</p> <p>Directions (289-315) : In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect.</p> <p>(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014
TF No. 482 RN 5)</p> <p>289. The project manager asked Vivek, "How much time will you take to finish this project ?"</p> <p>(1) The project manager asked Vivek how much time would he take to finish that project.</p> <p>(2) The project manager enquired of Vivek how much time he would take to finish that project.</p> <p>(3) The project manager enquired of Vivek how much time he will be taking to finish that project.</p> <p>(4) The project manager asked Vivek how much time he would take to finish this project.</p> <p>290. The ox asked the dog not to sit there.</p> <p>(1) The ox said to the dog, "Not to sit here."</p> <p>(2) The ox said to the dog, "Do not sit here."</p> | <p>(3) The ox said to the dog, "Does not sit here."</p> <p>(4) The ox said to the dog, "Did not sit here."</p> <p>291. He said, "I am writing a poem."</p> <p>(1) He said that I am writing a poem.</p> <p>(2) He said that he is writing a poem.</p> <p>(3) He said that the poem is being written.</p> <p>(4) He said that he was writing a poem.</p> <p>292. He said, "Asha washed the clothes."</p> <p>(1) He said that Asha washed the clothes.</p> <p>(2) He said that clothes were washed by Asha.</p> <p>(3) He said that Asha had washed the clothes.</p> <p>(4) He said that Asha has washed the clothes.</p> <p>293. Martha said, "I am going to Mexico next year."</p> <p>(1) Martha said that she had been going to Mexico next year.</p> <p>(2) Martha said that she was going to Mexico next year.</p> <p>(3) Martha said that she had gone to Mexico next year.</p> <p>(4) Martha said that she will be going to Mexico next year.</p> <p>294. My mother said to me, "Wish you a happy and prosperous life!"</p> <p>(1) My mother wished me a happy and prosperous life.</p> <p>(2) My mother told me that I should lead a happy and prosperous life.</p> <p>(3) My mother wished that I enjoy a happy and prosperous life.</p> <p>(4) My mother wished that I should be living a happy and prosperous life.</p> <p>295. You said to me, "Why are you talking so much ?"</p> <p>(1) You asked me why, he was talking so much.</p> <p>(2) You asked me why I was talking so much.</p> <p>(3) You asked me why was I talking so much.</p> <p>(4) You asked me why I had been talking so much.</p> <p>296. Sandy said, "I have already written a letter to my family."</p> <p>(1) Sandy said that she had already written a letter to her family.</p> <p>(2) Sandy said that she wrote a letter to her family.</p> <p>(3) Sandy said that she was writing a letter to her family.</p> <p>(4) Sandy said that she will write a letter to her family.</p> <p>297. You said, "They were busy the whole day."</p> <p>(1) You said that they had busy the whole day.</p> <p>(2) You said that they were busy the whole day.</p> <p>(3) You said that they had been busy the whole day.</p> <p>(4) You said that they have been busy the whole day.</p> <p>298. I said to her, "I will have written letters."</p> <p>(1) I told her that she will have written letters.</p> <p>(2) I told her that she would have written letters.</p> <p>(3) I told her that I will have written letters.</p> <p>(4) I told her that I would have written letters.</p> <p>299. I asked him, "Will you go to Agra tomorrow ?"</p> <p>(1) I asked him whether I would go to Agra the next day.</p> <p>(2) I asked him whether he would go to Agra the next day.</p> <p>(3) I asked him whether you would go to Agra the next day.</p> <p>(4) I asked him whether he will go to Agra the next day.</p> <p>300. I asked him where he would stay.</p> <p>(1) I said to him, "Where you will stay ?"</p> <p>(2) I asked him, "Where will you stay?"</p> <p>(3) I said to him, "Where I will stay ?"</p> <p>(4) I said to him, "Where will I stay ?"</p> <p>301. He said to his son, "Do not smoke."</p> <p>(1) He advised his son do not smoke.</p> <p>(2) He advised his son to not smoke.</p> |
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| <p>(3) He advised his son not to smoke.</p> <p>(4) He advised his son that he should not smoke.</p> <p>302. She said, "I will now take rest for some time."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) She said that I would now take rest for some time. (2) She said that she will then take rest for some time. (3) She said that she would then take rest for some time. (4) She said that he will then take rest for some time. <p>303. The receptionist said to Umesh, "Please be seated and wait for your turn."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The receptionist requested Umesh that be seated and wait for his turn. (2) The receptionist told Umesh to please be seated and wait for his turn. (3) The receptionist requested Umesh that he should be seated and wait for his turn. (4) The receptionist requested Umesh to be seated and to wait for his turn. <p>304. He exclaimed that it was a very graceful animal.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He exclaimed, "What a graceful animal!" (2) He observed, "It is a very graceful animal." (3) He said, "Alas! What a graceful animal it is!" (4) He said, "It is indeed a graceful animal." <p>305. Caroline said, "Will you come to my party on Saturday?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Caroline asked that I come to her party on Saturday. (2) Caroline told to come to her party on Saturday. (3) Caroline asked if I would come to her party on Saturday. (4) Caroline said I should come to her party on Saturday. <p>306. Babu said, "I've told my friends you'll be here."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Babu said that he had told his friends that I would be here. (2) Babu said that he has told his friends that I will be here. (3) Babu said that he told his friend that I will be there. | <p>(4) Babu said that he had told his friends that I would be there.</p> <p>307. He said to me, "I will have been digging the ground for half an hour".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He told me that he will have been digging the ground for half an hour. (2) He told me that I will have been digging the ground for half an hour. (3) He told me that he would have been digging the ground for half an hour. (4) He told me that I would have been digging the ground for half an hour. <p>308. Monica Cheng asked Roeun, "Are you going to visit Germany?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Monica Cheng asked Roeun if he is going to visit Germany. (2) Monica Cheng asked Roeun if he had visited Germany. (3) Monica Cheng asked Roeun if had gone to Germany. (4) Monica Cheng asked Roeun if he was going to visit Germany. <p>309. You said to me, "I am going to America".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) You told me that I was going to America. (2) You said me that you were going to America. (3) You told me that you were going to America. (4) You told me I was going to America. <p>310. You said to me, "She is my sister".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) You said to me that she was my sister. (2) You told me that she was your sister. (3) You said to me that I was her sister. (4) You said to me that she is my sister. <p>311. The Professor said, "Have you cleared your last semester papers?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Professor asked whether I cleared my last semester papers. (2) The Professor asked if I had cleared my previous semester papers. | <p>(3) The Professor asked whether I have cleared my last semester papers.</p> <p>(4) The Professor asked if I have cleared my previous semester papers.</p> <p>312. The traffic constable said to us, "Stop".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The traffic constable ordered us to stop. (2) We were asked by the traffic constable to stop. (3) The traffic constable requested us to stop. (4) The traffic constable ordered that we were made to stop. <p>313. "I went for a long walk yesterday", said Monikaviya.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Monikaviya said that I went for a long walk yesterday. (2) Monikaviya said that she had gone for a long walk the day before. (3) Monikaviya said that she had gone for a long walk yesterday. (4) Monikaviya said that she went for a long walk the day before. <p>314. "Alas ! How I have wasted my fortune!" said he.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He confessed with regret that he had been wasting his fortune. (2) He confessed with regret that he had been very extravagant. (3) He confessed with regret that I have wasted my fortune. (4) He confessed with regret that he had wasted his fortune. <p>315. Mr. Ronald said, "Don't vote for Otis because he is irresponsible".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Mr. Ronald said not to vote for Otis because he was irresponsible. (2) Mr. Ronald told us don't vote for Otis because he isn't irresponsible. (3) Mr. Ronald told us not to vote for Otis because he lacked responsibility. (4) Mr. Ronald told us not to vote for Otis because he had been irresponsible. |
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Directions (316–342) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015
Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

316. He said, "I had a wonderful dream last night".

- (1) He said that he saw a wonderful dream last night.
- (2) He said that he had seen a wonderful dream yesterday.
- (3) He said that last night he had a wonderful dream.
- (4) He said that he had a wonderful dream the previous night.

317. He said, "I am buying a new pen".

- (1) He said that he bought a new pen.
- (2) He said that he was buying a new pen.
- (3) He said that he had been buying a new pen.
- (4) He said that he is buying a new pen

318. He bade his love goodbye.

- (1) He said, "Goodbye".
- (2) He wished his love, "Goodbye".
- (3) He exclaimed, "Goodbye, love".
- (4) He said, "Goodbye, my love".

319. "You did not return your book yesterday," said the librarian.

- (1) The librarian said that he had not returned his book the previous day.
- (2) The librarian said that he had not returned his book yesterday.
- (3) The librarian said the book not been returned the previous day.
- (4) The librarian said that you had not returned your book yesterday.

320. "You are all doing very well," said Mr. Jones.

- (1) Mr. Jones said that we are all doing well.
- (2) Mr. Jones said that they were all doing well.
- (3) Mr. Jones said that they were all doing very well.
- (4) Mr. Jones said that you are all doing very well.

321. "I finished it several days ago," said Jack.

- (1) Jack said that he finished it several days previously.
- (2) Jack said that he had finished it several days earlier.
- (3) Jack said that he finished it several days earlier.
- (4) Jack said that he finish it several days ago.

322. "I gave the packet to Tom, who kept it a long time," said Pamela.

- (1) Pamela said that she had gave the packet to Tom, who kept it a long time.
- (2) Pamela said that she had given the packet to Tom, to keep for a long time.
- (3) Pamela said that she had given the packet to Tom, who kept it a long time.
- (4) Pamela said that she had given the packet to Tom, who kept it for long time.

323. "I was digging the garden when the doctor arrived," replied Harry.

- (1) Harry said that he was digging the garden when the doctor arrived.
- (2) Harry said that he had been digging the garden when the doctor arrived.
- (3) Harry said that he had been digging the garden when the doctor arrive.
- (4) Harry says that he was digging the garden when the doctor arrived.

324. "I would have been surprised if you had passed the examination," said the former master.

- (1) The former master said that it would have surprised him if I had passed.
- (2) The former master was surprised if I passed the examination.
- (3) The former master said that he should be surprised if I had passed.
- (4) The former master said that he would have been surprised if I had passed the examination.

325. "I will put this key here." said the caretaker.

- (1) The caretaker says that he would put the key there.

(2) The caretaker said that he will put the key there.

- (3) The caretaker said that he would put the key there.
- (4) The caretaker says that he would put the key here.

326. "I shall go tomorrow," he said.

- (1) He said that he would go the next day.
- (2) He said that he shall go the next day.
- (3) He said that he should go tomorrow.
- (4) He said that he would go tomorrow.

327. Walter said, "I cannot do it now".

- (1) Walter says that he cannot do it now.
- (2) Walter said that he could not do it now.
- (3) Walter says that he cannot do it then.
- (4) Walter said that he could not do it then.

328. The master said that he would see me the next day.

- (1) "You will be seen by me tomorrow," said the master.
- (2) "I will see you tomorrow," said the master.
- (3) "Tomorrow, I will see you," says the master.
- (4) "I will be seeing you tomorrow," said the master.

329. Father told Peter to clean his shoes.

- (1) "Clean your shoes, Peter," says father.
- (2) "Clean your shoes, Peter," told father.
- (3) "Clean your shoes, Peter," asked father.
- (4) "Clean your shoes, Peter," said father.

330. The girl said, "How happy I am !"

- (1) The girl exclaimed that she is very happy.
- (2) The girl said how happy she was.
- (3) The girl said that she is very happy.
- (4) The girl exclaimed that she was very happy.

331. Mohan says that the teacher is not at home.

- (1) Mohan said, "Teacher is not at home."

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| <p>(2) Mohan said, "Teacher was not at home."</p> <p>(3) Mohan says, "Teacher is not at home."</p> <p>(4) Mohan says, "Teacher was not at home."</p> <p>332. He said, "I have done my job."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He said that he had been doing his job. (2) He said that he has done his job. (3) He said that he had done his job. (4) He said that he have done his job. <p>333. The student said, "I am doing my homework."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The student said that she was doing her homework. (2) The student said that she did her homework. (3) The student said that she has been doing her homework. (4) The student said that she is doing her homework. <p>334. I said to the boy, "You have no ticket, get out before you are driven out."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) I told the boy get out before you are driven out. (2) I told the boy that he had no ticket and that he should get out before he was driven out. (3) I told the boy to get out before he was driven out as he had no ticket. (4) I ordered the boy to get out before he was driven out. <p>335. Amelia is going to ask the principal for permission to go on a study tour.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "Might we have your permission to go on a study tour ?" (2) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "Would we have your permission to go on a study tour ?" (3) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "Should we have your permission to go on a study tour ?" (4) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "May we have your permission to go on a study tour ?" <p>336. Janet exclaimed that she had lost all her belongings at the airport that morning.</p> | <p>(1) Janet said, "I had to lose all my belongings at the airport this morning."</p> <p>(2) Janet said, "I lost all my belongings at the airport this morning."</p> <p>(3) Janet said, "I lost all my belongings at the airport that morning."</p> <p>(4) Janet said, "I had lost all my belongings at the airport that morning."</p> <p>337. Thomas said that he would meet Andy the following Monday and asked if 1 O'clock suited him.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Thomas said to Andy, "I will meet you the following Monday. Will 1 O'clock suit you ?" (2) Thomas said to Andy, "Andy, I would meet you the following Monday. Will 1 O'clock suit you ?" (3) Thomas said to Andy, "Andy, I am going to meet you the following Monday. Does 1 O'clock suit you ?" (4) Thomas said to Andy, "Andy, I will have to meet you the following Monday. Is 1 O'clock suiting you ?" <p>338. Sanda said that she used to know a lot of people in Delhi but that she had fewer friends in Kolkata.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Sanda said, "I had known a lot of people in Delhi but I had few friends in Kolkata." (2) Sanda said, "I had got to know a lot of people in Delhi but I had few friends in Kolkata." (3) Sanda said, "I have known a lot of people in Delhi but I had few friends in Kolkata." (4) Sanda said, "I used to know a lot of people in Delhi but I have fewer friends in Kolkata." <p>339. Mary said, "I am sorry."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Mary said that she was sorry. (2) Mary said that she is sorry. (3) Mary said that she will be sorry. (4) Mary says that she is sorry. <p>340. He said to me, "What are you doing?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He asked me what I was doing. (2) He asked me what 1 am doing. | <p>(3) He asked me what am I doing.</p> <p>(4) He said to me what I was doing.</p> <p>341. The Technician told us how to maintain the machine in good working order.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The technician said to us, "There is how you maintained the machine in good working order." (2) The technician said to us, "This is how you maintained the machine in good working order." (3) The technician said "This is how you maintain the machine in good working order." (4) The technician said to us, "That is how you maintained the machine in good working order." <p>342. He said to me, 'You need not worry.'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He said to me that he need not worry. (2) He assured me that I need not worry. (3) He told me that I shall need not worry. (4) He said to me that you need not worry. <p>Directions (343&369) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect /Direct.</p> <p>(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015
TF No. 4039770)</p> <p>343. Vikram said to Gopal, "What did the bear tell you in your ears ?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Vikram said to Gopal what the bear told him in his ears. (2) Vikram asked Gopal that what the bear tell you in your ears. (3) Vikram asked Gopal that what the bear told him in his ears. (4) Vikram asked Gopal what the bear told him in his ears. <p>344. Jane said to me, "Do you want to dance ?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Jane enquires if I want to dance. |
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| <p>(2) Jane said that whether I would dance.</p> <p>(3) Jane asked me if I wanted to dance.</p> <p>(4) Jane said that I would dance or not.</p> <p>345. "It's a cold day today!" cried the boy.</p> <p>(1) The boy was crying as it was a cold day.</p> <p>(2) The boy exclaimed that it was cold that day than yesterday.</p> <p>(3) The boy said that he had caught cold that day.</p> <p>(4) The boy exclaimed that it was cold that day.</p> <p>346. "Could I have a cup of coffee", she said.</p> <p>(1) She asked if she might have a cup of coffee.</p> <p>(2) She ordered for a cup of coffee.</p> <p>(3) She asked if she could have a cup of coffee.</p> <p>(4) She asked whether she could like to have a cup of coffee.</p> <p>347. "Do your duty", the father told his son.</p> <p>(1) The father advised his son to do his duty.</p> <p>(2) The father ordered that his son should be doing duty.</p> <p>(3) The father told to his son to do his duty.</p> <p>(4) The father ordered to his son that to do his duty.</p> <p>348. "Have you finished your work, Ahmad?" asked Vinod.</p> <p>(1) Vinod asked Ahmad whether he had finished his work.</p> <p>(2) Vinod asked whether Ahmad had finished your work.</p> <p>(3) Vinod asked whether Ahmad had finished work.</p> <p>(4) Vinod asked whether Ahmad had finished their work.</p> <p>349. Jennifer said, "What will you do when you leave school ?"</p> | <p>(1) Jennifer said what she will do when she leaves school.</p> <p>(2) Jennifer asked her what she will do when she would leave school.</p> <p>(3) Jennifer asked her what she would do when she leaves school.</p> <p>(4) Jennifer asked me what you would do when you left school.</p> <p>350. 'Please be patient and the letter will come', said the teacher to the student.</p> <p>(1) The patient student was asked by the teacher to wait for the letter.</p> <p>(2) The teacher said that since the student was patient, the letter will come.</p> <p>(3) The teacher asked the student to be patiently wait for the letter.</p> <p>(4) The teacher advised the student to be patient and wait for the letter.</p> <p>351. 'Which way is the post office?' the lady asked.</p> <p>(1) The lady asked the way to the post office.</p> <p>(2) The lady asked which post office was on the way.</p> <p>(3) The lady said the post office was which way.</p> <p>(4) The lady asked which was the post office.</p> <p>352. "Are you the manager?" I said.</p> <p>(1) I asked him whether he had been the Manager.</p> <p>(2) I asked whether you were the Manager.</p> <p>(3) I asked him whether he was the Manager.</p> <p>(4) I asked whether he is the Manager.</p> <p>353. She shouted, "I am going home".</p> <p>(1) She shouted them that she is going home.</p> <p>(2) She shouted to them that she is going home.</p> <p>(3) She shouted at them that she was going home.</p> <p>(4) She shouted to them that she was going home.</p> <p>354. Sucheta said, "Could you please write the project for me, Shweta ?"</p> <p>(1) Sucheta requested Shweta to write the project for her.</p> <p>(2) Sucheta requested Shweta if she wrote the project for her.</p> <p>(3) Sucheta requested Shweta could write the project for her.</p> <p>(4) Sucheta requested Shweta that she had to write the project for her.</p> <p>355. Reena said to Ramesh, "I'll meet you and Mohan in the restaurant."</p> <p>(1) Reena told Ramesh that she would meet her and Mohan in the restaurant.</p> <p>(2) Reena told Ramesh that he would meet her and Mohan in the restaurant.</p> <p>(3) Reena told Ramesh that she would meet him and her in the restaurant.</p> <p>(4) Reena told Ramesh that she would meet him and Mohan in the restaurant.</p> <p>356. He said to his friends, "Let us play some country-music and dance."</p> <p>(1) He suggested to his friends that they should play some country-music and dance.</p> <p>(2) He said to his friends that they should be allowed to play some country-music and dance.</p> <p>(3) He asked his friends to let him have some country-music and dance.</p> <p>(4) He suggested to his friends that some country-music be played as they danced.</p> <p>357. The minister announced that a new employment scheme would be implemented from the following month.</p> <p>(1) The minister said, "A new employment scheme will be implemented since the next month."</p> <p>(2) The minister said, "A new employment scheme would be implemented from the following month."</p> <p>(3) The minister made a new announcement, "An employ-</p> |
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- ment scheme will be implemented from the following month."
- (4) The minister said, "A new employment scheme will be implemented next month onwards."
358. Mike said, "Don't fly via Paris."
- (1) Mike said to me if I should not fly via Paris.
 - (2) Mike's command was not to fly via Paris.
 - (3) Mike said that one should not fly via Paris.
 - (4) Mike advised me not to fly via Paris.
359. Mr. Pradhan said, 'I shall go to Delhi tomorrow.'
- (1) Mr. Pradhan said that he should go to Delhi tomorrow.
 - (2) Mr. Pradhan said that he would go to Delhi the next day.
 - (3) Mr. Pradhan said that he must go to Delhi the next day.
 - (4) Mr. Pradhan said that he should have gone to Delhi the next day.
360. "Saint George, strike for us!" exclaimed the Knight.
- (1) The Knight requested Saint George to strike away.
 - (2) The Knight ordered Saint George to strike for them.
 - (3) The Knight prayed that Saint George might strike for them.
 - (4) The Knight requested Saint George that he should strike us.
361. The headmaster said to the student, "You are expelled for attempting to copy in the examination."
- (1) The headmaster remonstrated the student informing him that he was expelled for attempting to copy in the examination.
 - (2) The headmaster ordered the student that he was expelled for attempting to copy in the examination.
 - (3) The headmaster briefed the student that he had been expelled for attempting to copy in the examination.
- (4) The headmaster said to the student that he was expelled for attempting to copy in the examination.
362. The teacher said, "Students, look at your books."
- (1) The teacher told the students that they looked at their books.
 - (2) The teacher told the students to look at their books.
 - (3) The teacher said that the students will look at their books.
 - (4) The teacher told the students that they might look at their books.
363. "I must hurry. My father is always furious if any one of us is late for meals", she said.
- (1) She said that she must hurry as her father was always furious if any one of them was late for meals.
 - (2) She said that she should hurry as her father was always furious if any one of them were late for meals.
 - (3) She said that she must hurry as her father is always furious if any one of them was late for meals.
 - (4) She said that she must hurry as her father was always furious if any one of them were late for meals.
364. He said, "As your mother is ill, you must leave at once."
- (1) He told him that as his mother was ill, he should leave at once.
 - (2) He told him that as his mother will be ill, he had to leave at once.
 - (3) He told him that as his mother is ill, he should to leave at once
 - (4) He told him that as his mother is ill, he may leave at once.
365. 'Please, Please don't do anything dangerous', said his wife.
- (1) His wife asked him please not to do anything dangerous.
 - (2) His wife asked him if he could not do anything dangerous.
- (3) His wife begged him not to do anything dangerous.
- (4) His wife begged him so that he did not do anything dangerous.
366. 'I usually take my dog out for a walk when I come home from work', he said.
- (1) He said that he used to take his dog out for a walk when he came home from work.
 - (2) He said that he usually took his dog out for a walk when he had come home from work.
 - (3) He said that he usually takes his dog out for a work when he comes home from work.
 - (4) He said that he usually took his dog out for a walk when he came home from work.
367. "Do you know the way to the bus station ?" Ram said to Mahim.
- (1) Ram told Mahim that he knew the way to the bus station.
 - (2) Ram asked Mahim whether he knows the way to the bus station.
 - (3) Ram asked Mahim that did he know the way to the bus station.
 - (4) Ram asked Mahim if he knew the way to the bus station.
368. "Are your examinations over ?" asked the teacher.
- (1) The teacher asked whether his examinations were over.
 - (2) The teacher asked are his examinations over.
 - (3) The teacher asked him that were his examinations over.
 - (4) The teacher said him that were his examinations over.
369. Next morning at breakfast Ramesh's wife said to him "Ramesh, I think I can tell what is amiss with our clock."
- (1) Next morning Ramesh's wife told him that she thought that she could tell what was amiss with their clock.
 - (2) Next morning at breakfast Ramesh's wife said that she could tell him what was amiss with our clock.

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| <p>(3) Next morning at breakfast Ramesh's wife said that she could tell him what was amiss with their clock.</p> <p>(4) Next morning at breakfast Ramesh's wife addressed him by name and told him that she thought she could tell what was amiss with their clock.</p> <p>Directions (370 – 396) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.</p> <p>(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015,
TF No. 2148789)</p> | <p>(3) My father enquired me if I would sit and study at least now.</p> <p>(4) My father asked me if I would sit and study at least then.</p> <p>374. I said to my mother, "Please warm this milk. Don't boil it."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) I asked my mother that she may warm that milk but not boil it. (2) I told my mother respectfully that she will warm that milk and not to boil it. (3) I requested my mother that she warm that milk and not to boil it. (4) I requested my mother to warm that milk and asked her not boil it. <p>375. The boy thanked the Principal for granting him a fee-concession.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The boy said to the Principal, "I express my thanks that you have granted me a fee-concession." (2) The boy said to the Principal, "I am thankful to you for a fee-concession." (3) The boy told the Principal, "You are kind enough to grant me a fee-concession." (4) The boy said to the Principal, "Thank you, madam for granting me a fee-concession." <p>376. "They are late," she has already told us.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) She told us that they are late already. (2) She told us that they are already late. (3) She has already told us (that) they are late. (4) She has already been telling us that they are late. <p>377. I'll say to my friends, "I have started learning computer."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) I'll tell my friends that I have started learning computer. (2) I'll tell my friends that I am learning computer. (3) I'll tell my friends that I had started learning computer. (4) I'll tell my friends that I learn computer. <p>378. He said to me, "Where are you going?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He asked that where I was going. |
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- (2) He asked me where I was going.
- (3) He said me to where I was going.
- (4) He said to me that where I was going.
379. The teacher said to his student, "Do you have any excuse for coming late to school, today?"
- (1) The teacher asked his student whether he had any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
 - (2) The teacher asked his student whether he did have any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
 - (3) The teacher asked his student whether he has any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
 - (4) The teacher asked his student whether did he have any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
380. The commander said, "Let the gates be left open."
- (1) The commander ordered that let the gates be left open.
 - (2) The commander ordered for the gates to be left open.
 - (3) The commander ordered that the gates will be left open.
 - (4) The commander wanted that the gates be left open.
381. Vipul said, "Alas ! How thoughtless I have been !"
- (1) Vipul confessed with regret that he had been thoughtless.
 - (2) Vipul exclaimed how thoughtless I have been.
 - (3) Vipul regretted upon my thoughtlessness.
 - (4) Vipul admitted that he had been thoughtless.
382. The officer said, "Cowards ! you shall soon be put to death."
- (1) The officer called them cowards and said that they must be put to death soon.
 - (2) The officer called them cowards and said that they would soon be put to death.
 - (3) The officer said that they were cowards and should be put to death soon.
 - (4) The officer said that they would soon be put to death.

383. The teacher said, "Don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday."
- (1) The teacher asked if we were coming to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
 - (2) The teacher told us not to come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
 - (3) The teacher told us don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
 - (4) The teacher asked us don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
384. Rahul said, "Yes I am mistaken."
- (1) Rahul said that he was on mistake.
 - (2) Rahul admitted that he was mistaken.
 - (3) Rahul said that he is mistaken.
 - (4) Rahul admitted that I was mistaken.
385. He asked me if I would like to have lunch with him that day.
- (1) He said to me, "Do you like to have lunch with me today?"
 - (2) He said to me, "You can if you like to have lunch with me today."
 - (3) He said to me, "Would you like to have lunch with me today?"
 - (4) He said to me, "Can you have lunch with me today?"
386. I said, "Good bye, my beloved friends."
- (1) I bade my beloved friends good bye.
 - (2) I bided good bye to my beloved friends.
 - (3) I said good bye to my beloved friends.
 - (4) I wished my beloved friends good bye.
387. The teacher said to me, "I hope you will bring credit to my school."
- (1) The teacher wished that I would bring credit to my school.
 - (2) The teacher said that I will bring credit to his school.
 - (3) The teacher desired that I bring credit to his school.
 - (4) The teacher hoped that I would bring credit to his school.
388. They said, "We were living in Paris."
- (1) They said they would have lived in Paris.
 - (2) They said they might have been living in Paris.
 - (3) They told me they had lived in Paris.
 - (4) They told me that they had been living in Paris.
389. He said to his father, "Shall I go to market now?"
- (1) He asked his father if he should go to market then.
 - (2) He asked his father if he shall go to market now.
 - (3) He asked his father if he would go to market now.
 - (4) He asked his father if he will go to market then.
390. I said to my friend, "Can I borrow your dictionary for one day only?"
- (1) I asked my friend if I might borrow his dictionary for one day only.
 - (2) I asked my friend if I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
 - (3) I requested my friend if I can borrow his dictionary for one day only.
 - (4) I told my friend I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
391. The guide said to the swimmer, "Don't swim out too far."
- (1) The guide asked the swimmer from swimming out too far.
 - (2) The guide forbade the swimmer from swimming out too far.
 - (3) The guide suggested the swimmer that don't swim out too far.
 - (4) The guide told the swimmer to not swim out too far.
392. Dr. Ratan said to the patient, "Take light food and do not go out in the Sun."
- (1) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and to do not go out in the Sun.
 - (2) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and do not go out in the Sun.
- (3) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and not go out in the Sun.
- (4) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and not to go out in the Sun.
393. "There is no need for you to be so angry !" said Mrs. Sen to her husband.
- (1) Mrs. Sen told her husband to not be so angry.
 - (2) Mrs. Sen told her husband that no need was there to be so in anger.
 - (3) Mrs. Sen told to her husband that there was no need for his anger.
 - (4) Mrs. Sen told her husband that there was no need for him to be so angry.
394. "What an excellent piece of art!" she said.
- (1) She exclaimed with appreciation that it was an excellent piece of art.
 - (2) She had exclaimed that it was an excellent piece of art.
 - (3) She exclaimed what an excellent piece of art was it.
 - (4) She exclaimed with surprise was it an excellent piece of art.
395. "Oh! how foolish I have been in money matters !"
- (1) He confessed regretfully that he had been very foolish in money matters.
 - (2) He confessed to himself that he is being very foolish in money matters.
 - (3) He exclaimed regretfully that he was very foolish in money matters.
 - (4) He expressed with regret that he could be so foolish in money matters.
396. He wished me respectfully and told that he had come to join the office.
- (1) He said to me, "Good morning, Sir ! I have come to join the office."
 - (2) He said to me, "Good morning Sir ! I'll join the office today."
 - (3) He said, "Good morning Sir ! I want to join the office.
 - (4) He said to me, "Good morning, Sir ! I'm here to join the office."

Directions (397–398) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IIInd Sitting)

397. My brother told me that he would buy me a notepad the next day.

- (1) My brother "I am going to buy you a notepad tomorrow."
- (2) My brother said to me, "I would buy you a notepad tomorrow."
- (3) My brother said to me, "I shall buy you a notepad tomorrow."
- (4) My brother said to me, "I will be buying you a notepad tomorrow."

398. The peon said to his officer, "Please forgive me."

- (1) The peon told his officer please forgive him.
- (2) The peon requested his officer to forgive him.
- (3) The peon said to his officer that he should forgive him.
- (4) The peon requested his officer that he forgive him.

Directions (399 – 400) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

399. The teacher said, "The Earth moves round the Sun".

- (1) The teacher told that the Earth has moved round the Sun.
- (2) The teacher said that the Earth moves round the Sun.
- (3) The teacher asked that the Earth moves round the Sun.
- (4) The teacher told that the Earth moved round the Sun.

400. Ashok said to me, "Your parents are waiting for you."

- (1) Ashok told me that his parents are waiting for him.
- (2) Ashok told me that my parents were waiting for me.

(3) Ashok told to me that my parents were waiting for me.

(4) Ashok told me that his parents were waiting for him.

Directions (401–402) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IIInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

401. The Policeman said to the driver, "Do you have a licence?"

- (1) The Policeman asked the driver whether he have a licence.
- (2) The Policeman asked the driver whether he had a licence.
- (3) The Policeman asked the driver whether he had had a licence.
- (4) The Policeman asked the driver whether he has a licence.

402. The teacher said to the students, "March quietly to the ground."

- (1) The teacher said to the students that they should march quietly to the ground.
- (2) The teacher instructed the students that they should march quietly to the ground.
- (3) The teacher instructed the students that they must march quietly to the ground.
- (4) The teacher instructed the students to march quietly to the ground.

Directions (403 – 404) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

403. The men said, "We are going to fly kites."

- (1) The men said that we were going to fly kites.
- (2) The men said that we are going to fly kites.
- (3) The men said that they are going to fly kites.
- (4) The men said that they were going to fly kites.

404. Kumar says, "It doesn't rain in January."

(1) Kumar says that it doesn't rain in January.

(2) Kumar says that it didn't rain in January.

(3) Kumar said that it doesn't rain in January.

(4) Kumar said that it didn't rain in January.

Directions (405–406) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IIInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

405. Meera's mother told her not to forget to buy the milk.

- (1) Meera's mother said "Remember to buy the milk."
- (2) Meera was told by her mother "Buy the milk."
- (3) Meera's mother reminded her, "Don't forget to buy the milk."
- (4) Meera's mother said to her, "You must buy the milk."

406. I said to him, "Do you definitely need the suit following week? "

- (1) I asked him if he needed the suit the next week.
- (2) I asked him if he definitely needed the suit the following week.
- (3) I asked him if he definitely need the suit the following week.
- (4) I asked him if definitely he needed the suit the next week.

Directions (407 – 408) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

407. Ravi asked me, "Have you seen the Taj Mahal ?"

- (1) Ravi asked me if I have seen the Taj Mahal.
- (2) Ravi asked me did I see the Taj Mahal.
- (3) Ravi asked me if I had seen the Taj Mahal.
- (4) Ravi asked me if I saw the Taj Mahal.

408. Robin said, "Hurrah ! I have topped again."

- (1) Robin exclaimed joyfully that he had been topped again.
- (2) Robin exclaimed joyfully that he had topped again.
- (3) Robin exclaimed joyfully that he would have topped again.
- (4) Robin exclaimed joyfully that he has topped again.

Directions (409–418) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016
TF No. 3513283)

409. He said, "I have been studying in this college for two years."

- (1) He said he studied in that college for two years.
- (2) He said he had studied in that college for two years.
- (3) He said for two years he studied in that college.
- (4) He said that he had been studying in that college for two years.

410. Mary said to Simon, "Sharon and Peter are getting engaged next month,"

- (1) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter will be getting engaged next month.
- (2) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter was getting engaged next month.
- (3) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter were getting engaged next month.
- (4) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter are getting engaged next month.

411. I said to my friend, "Can you pick me up after work ?"

- (1) I told my friend to pick me up after work.
- (2) I told my friend if I could pick him up after work.
- (3) I asked my friend if he can pick me up after work.
- (4) I asked my friend if he could pick me up after work.

412. Suman said to me, "Did you enjoy the Olympic Games in London?"

- (1) Suman asked me if I enjoyed the Olympic Games in London.
- (2) Suman asked me if I was enjoyed the Olympic Games in London.
- (3) Suman asked me if I had enjoyed the Olympic Games in London,
- (4) Suman asked me did I enjoy the Olympic Games in London.

413. My friend told me, "This is not a good book to read."

- (1) My friend told me that that was not a good book to read.
- (2) My friend told me that that is not a good book to read.
- (3) My friend told me that that will not be a good book to read.
- (4) My friend told me that this was not a good book to read.

414. Dhanya complained, "I am losing weight steadily."

- (1) Dhanya complains that she is losing weight steadily.
- (2) Dhanya complained that she is losing weight steadily.
- (3) Dhanya complains that she was losing weight steadily.
- (4) Dhanya complained that she was losing weight steadily.

415. My mother said, "You have been sleeping for twelve hours."

- (1) My mother said that I have been sleeping for twelve hours.
- (2) My mother said that I was sleeping for twelve hours.
- (3) My mother said that I had been sleeping for twelve hours.
- (4) My mother said that she had been sleeping for twelve hours.

416. Rajan said to Urvashi, "I'm going to Kashmir tomorrow."

- (1) Rajan told to Urvashi he was going to Kashmir the next day.
- (2) Rajan told Urvashi that he was going to Kashmir the next day.
- (3) Rajan said Urvashi I am going to Kashmir tomorrow.
- (4) Rajan said to Urvashi that he was going to Kashmir tomorrow.

417. She said to me, "Have you finished your work?"

- (1) She asked me if I had finished my work.
- (2) She asked me if 1 have finished my work.
- (3) She asked me if she had finished my work.
- (4) She asked me if she had finished her work.

418. "Turn around," he told her.

- (1) He told her turn around.
- (2) He asked her to turn around.
- (3) He asked to her to turn around.
- (4) He asked turn around.

Directions (419–428) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016
TF No. 3513283)

419. He said, "I have been studying in this college for two years."

- (1) He said he studied in that college for two years.
- (2) He said he had studied in that college for two years.
- (3) He said for two years he studied in that college.
- (4) He said that he had been studying in that college for two years.

420. Mary said to Simon, "Sharon and Peter are getting engaged next month,"

- (1) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter will be getting engaged next month.
- (2) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter was getting engaged next month.
- (3) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter were getting engaged the following month.
- (4) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter are getting engaged next month.

421. I said to my friend, "Can you pick me up after work ?"

- (1) I told my friend to pick me up after work.
- (2) I told my friend if I could pick him up after work.
- (3) I asked my friend if he can pick me up after work.
- (4) I asked my friend if he could pick me up after work.

422. Suman said to me, "Did you enjoy the Olympic Games in London ?"
- (1) Suman asked me if I enjoyed the Olympic Games in London.
 - (2) Suman asked me if I was enjoyed the Olympic Games in London.
 - (3) Suman asked me if I had enjoyed the Olympic Games in London,
 - (4) Suman asked me did I enjoy the Olympic Games in London.
423. My friend told me, "This is not a good book to read."
- (1) My friend told me that that was not a good book to read.
 - (2) My friend told me that that is not a good book to read.
 - (3) My friend told me that that will not be a good book to read.
 - (4) My friend told me that this was not a good book to read.
424. Dhanya complained, "I am losing weight steadily."
- (1) Dhanya complains that she is losing weight steadily.
 - (2) Dhanya complained that she is losing weight steadily.
 - (3) Dhanya complains that she was losing weight steadily.
 - (4) Dhanya complained that she was losing weight steadily.
425. My mother said, "You have been sleeping for twelve hours."
- (1) My mother said that I have been sleeping for twelve hours.
 - (2) My mother said that I was sleeping for twelve hours.
 - (3) My mother said that I had been sleeping for twelve hours.
 - (4) My mother said that she had been sleeping for twelve hours.
426. Rajan said to Urvashi, "I'm going to Kashmir tomorrow."
- (1) Rajan told to Urvashi he was going to Kashmir the next day.
 - (2) Rajan told Urvashi that he was going to Kashmir the next day.
 - (3) Rajan said Urvashi I am going to Kashmir tomorrow.
427. She said to me, "Have you finished your work?"
- (1) She asked me if I had finished my work.
 - (2) She asked me if I have finished my work.
 - (3) She asked me if she had finished my work.
 - (4) She asked me if she had finished her work.
428. "Turn around," he told her.
- (1) He told her turn around.
 - (2) He asked her to turn around.
 - (3) He asked to her to turn around.
 - (4) He asked turn around.
- Directions (429–438) :** In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.
- (SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)
429. I asked him whether he had not promised to come.
- (1) I said to him, "Did you not promise to come ?"
 - (2) I said to him, "Do you not promise to come ?"
 - (3) I said, "Did I ask you, not to come ?"
 - (4) I asked him, "Did you come ? You promise."
430. Rahul said, "What have you been searching for all these hours ?"
- (1) Rahul asked me what I had been searching for all those hours.
 - (2) Rahul asked what I have been searching for all those hours.
 - (3) Rahul said that what you had been searching for all these hours.
 - (4) Rahul asked me what I was searching for all these days.
431. He said to the children, "Come to the park with me."
- (1) He invited the children to come to the park with him.
 - (2) I invited the children to come to the park with me.
 - (3) I invited the children to come to the park with us.
 - (4) He invited the children to come to the park with me.
432. "I love chocolate," said Angeline.
- (1) Angeline said that she loved chocolate.
 - (2) Angeline said she loves chocolate.
 - (3) Angeline says she loved chocolate.
 - (4) Angeline said that she loves chocolate.
433. "Do you know that man ?" Ravi asked his friend.
- (1) Ravi ask his friend if he knows that man.
 - (2) Ravi asked his friend whether he knew that man.
 - (3) Ravi asked his friend whether he knows that man.
 - (4) Ravi asked his friend he knew or not that man.
434. The teacher said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."
- (1) The students were told be quiet and listen to her words.
 - (2) The teacher asked the students to be quiet and listen to her words.
 - (3) The teacher shouted students listen to my words and be quiet.
 - (4) The teacher said to stop talking and listen to her words.
435. He said that the book was very interesting.
- (1) He said, "This book has been very interesting."
 - (2) He said, "This book had been very interesting."
 - (3) He said, "This book would be very interesting."
 - (4) He said, "This book is very interesting."
436. She said to him, "I have bought a new car."
- (1) She told him that a new car has been bought by her.
 - (2) She told him that she had bought a new car.
 - (3) She told him that she has bought a new car.
 - (4) She told him that she would buy a new car.
437. He said to me, "You are late."
- (1) He said to me that I was late.
 - (2) He told me that I was late.
 - (3) He told me that you were late.
 - (4) He said to me that you were late.

438. I said to him, "You are wrong."

- (1) I told him that he was wrong.
- (2) I said that he was wrong.
- (3) I told him that he is wrong.
- (4) I told him how wrong he was.

Directions (439-465) : In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
Exam. 30.11.2016)

439. He said that she was coming that year.

- (1) He said, "She will come this year."
- (2) He said, "She is coming this year."
- (3) He said, "Come this year."
- (4) He said, "She was coming that year."

440. My mother says, "I have often told you not to play with fire."

- (1) My mother has often told me not to play with fire.
- (2) My mother said that I should not play with fire.
- (3) My mother says that she has often told me not to play with fire.
- (4) My mother says that she often tells me not to play with fire.

441. The teacher said to the student, "Why were you absent yesterday?"

- (1) The teacher asked the student why had been he absent the previous day.
- (2) The teacher asked the student why had he been absent the previous day.
- (3) The teacher informed the student that why he had been absent the next day.
- (4) The teacher asked the student why he had been absent the previous day.

442. My sister said, "They will contact you as soon as they finish the job."

- (1) My sister said that they would contact me as soon as they would finish the job.
- (2) My sister said that they would contact me as soon as they finish the job.

(3) My sister said that they would contact me as soon as they will finish the job.

(4) My sister told to me that they would contact me as soon as they would finish the job.

443. Sheela reassured me, "I can come tonight."

- (1) Sheela told me I could come that night.
- (2) Sheela told me that she could come that night.
- (3) Sheela told me she could come tomorrow evening.
- (4) Sheela told me she could will come that night.

444. I said to you, "I can not be blamed for this."

- (1) I told you that you could not be blamed for that.
- (2) I told you that I could not be blamed for that.
- (3) I said you that I can not be blamed for this.
- (4) I said to you that I can not be blamed for this.

445. The father said to the son, "Why do you not start preparing for the examination this month?"

- (1) The father asked the son that why did he not start preparing for the examination this month?
- (2) The father told the son why he did not prepare for the examination that month.
- (3) The father enquired of the son why he did not start preparing for the examination this month.
- (4) The father asked the son why he did not start preparing for the examination that month.

446. He said, "How can a Zebra talk?"

- (1) He wondered how a Zebra talks.
- (2) He questioned a Zebra talking.
- (3) He asked how a Zebra could talk.
- (4) He was amazed how a Zebra can talk.

447. "What did you eat last night?" asked my mother.

- (1) My mother said to me what did I eat last night.
- (2) My mother asked me what I had eaten the previous night.

(3) My mother said what did you eat last night.

(4) My mother questioned me what I ate last night.

448. He asks which chair he is to sit on.

- (1) He said, "Which chair am I to sit on?"
- (2) He asked, "Which chair he is to sit on?"
- (3) "Which chair am I to sit on?" asks he.
- (4) He said, "Which chair should I sit on?"

449. The boss said, "Please give me the latest reports."

- (1) The boss said to please give the latest reports.
- (2) The boss wanted to please the latest reports.
- (3) The boss wanted the latest reports, please.
- (4) The boss requested for the latest reports.

450. They said to me, "Bring these books upstairs."

- (1) They ordered me to bring those books upstairs.
- (2) They implored me to take those books upstairs.
- (3) They suggested me to take those books upstairs.
- (4) They asked me bring the books upstairs.

451. She said, "I've been in this school since 1998."

- (1) She said that she had been in that school since 1998.
- (2) She said that she have been in this school since 1998.
- (3) She said that she was in this school since 1998.
- (4) She said that she was being in that school since 1998.

452. "Are you the same person I met in the park?" I asked.

- (1) I asked the stranger if he was the same person I had met in the park.
- (2) Was he the same person I met in the park I asked the stranger.
- (3) I asked the stranger if I was the same person he had met in the park.
- (4) I asked the stranger if he was the same person I met in the park.

DIRECT/INDIRECT SPEECH

453. He exclaimed with regret that he was perished by the people he had made.
- (1) He said, "Alas! I perished by the people I made."
 - (2) He said, "Alas! I have perished by the people I have made."
 - (3) He said, "Alas! I am perished by the people I have made."
 - (4) He said, "Alas! I am perished by the people I made"
454. "I always keep a tin of biscuits in my room, girls."
- (1) The matron said that she always keeps a tin of biscuits in her room.
 - (2) The matron informed the girls that she always kept a tin of biscuits in her room.
 - (3) The matron told the girls that she would always keep a tin of biscuits in her room.
 - (4) The matron told the girls that she had kept a tin of biscuits in her room.
455. Mother said, "Don't step out of the house in the summer season."
- (1) The mother requested the children not to step out in the summer season.
 - (2) The mother threatened the children not to step out of the house in the summer season.
 - (3) The mother persuaded the children not to step out of the house in the summer season.
 - (4) The mother advised the children not to step out of the house in the summer season.
456. The teacher said that the burglar had broken into the office.
- (1) The teacher said, "The burglar had broken into the office."
 - (2) The teacher said, "The burglar break into the office."
 - (3) The teacher said, "The burglar broken into the office."
 - (4) The teacher said, "The burglar was broken in the office."
457. Salim told Ajay that he would return the book to him the next day.
- (1) "I will return this book to you the next day," said Salim.
 - (2) Salim said, "I will be returning the book to you tomorrow, Ajay."
- (3) "Ajay, I will return the book to you tomorrow," said Salim.
- (4) "Ajay will return this book to you tomorrow," said Salim.
458. "I can't stand on my head because I am not well."
- (1) He said that he couldn't stand on his head because he was not well.
 - (2) He said that he can't stand on his head because he was not well.
 - (3) He told that he couldn't stand on his head because he was not well.
 - (4) He declared that he couldn't stand on his head because he was not well.
459. He said that when he was a boy he could stay up as long as he liked.
- (1) He said, "When I had been a boy I could stay up as long as I liked."
 - (2) He told, "When I was a boy I could stay up as long as I liked."
 - (3) He said, "When I was a boy I could stay up as long as I liked."
 - (4) He said, "When I am a boy I can stay up as long as I like."
460. He explained that he knew the place well because he used to live there.
- (1) "I know the place well because I use to live here," he explained.
 - (2) "I know the place well because I used to live here," he explained.
 - (3) "I knew the place because I used to live here," he explained.
 - (4) "I have known the place well because I used to live here," he explained.
461. She said, "We were thinking of selling the house but we had decided not to".
- (1) She said that they were thinking of selling the house but they decided not to.
 - (2) She said that they thought of selling the house but decided not to.
 - (3) She said that they have been thinking of selling the house but decided not to.
- (4) She said that they had been thinking of selling the house but had decided not to.
462. The guide suggested, "Let's rest here for a while."
- (1) The guide suggested that we should rest there for a while.
 - (2) The guide suggested that we rest there.
 - (3) The guide suggested we should rest for a while.
 - (4) The guide suggested resting for a while there.
463. "Good-bye! Dear friend," said the patriot, "we will meet again."
- (1) The patriot said good-bye to his dear friend and said that they will meet again.
 - (2) The patriot bade his friend good-bye and said that they must meet again.
 - (3) Bidding his dear friend goodbye, the patriot said that they would meet again.
 - (4) The patriot said goodbye to his friend and said that they are sure to meet again.
464. He told his mother that he was starting in two days' time.
- (1) "I am starting the day after tomorrow, mother," he said.
 - (2) "I will start the next day, mother," he said.
 - (3) "I may start in two days time, mother," he said.
 - (4) "I must start in two days time mother," he said.
465. He told me, "Your train will leave if you do not go at once."
- (1) He told me that his train will leave if he did not go at once.
 - (2) He told me that my train will leave if I do not go at that moment.
 - (3) He told me that his train would leave if he did not go that moment.
 - (4) He told me that my train would leave if I did not go that moment.
- Directions (466–492) :** In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/ Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one that best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

466. Rakesh says, "Can you prepare a cup of tea for me, Sunita?"

- (1) Rakesh tells Sunita to prepare a cup of tea for him.
- (2) Rakesh tells Sunita if she could prepare a cup of tea for him.
- (3) Rakesh asked Sunita if she can prepare a cup of tea for him.
- (4) Rakesh asks Sunita if she can prepare a cup of tea for him.

467. The Prime Minister said at a meeting, "There is no need of a working President for the party now."

- (1) The Prime Minister told a meeting that there was no need of a working President for the party now.
- (2) The Prime Minister said at a meeting that there was no need of a working President for the party then.
- (3) The Prime Minister told a meeting that there was no need of a working President then.
- (4) The Prime Minister addressed a meeting that there was no need of a working President for the party then.

468. He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words".

- (1) He asked to be quiet and listen to his words.
- (2) He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words.
- (3) He said to them be quiet and listen to his words.
- (4) He told to listen to his words and be quiet.

469. Anil said, "Ali deserved the prize."

- (1) Anil says that Ali deserves the prize.
- (2) Anil said that Ali deserves the prize.
- (3) Anil said that Ali has deserved the prize.
- (4) Anil said that Ali had deserved the prize.

470. He said to me, "May god bless you".

- (1) He prayed so I would be blessed.
- (2) He prayed so that God will bless me.

(3) He prays because I need blessing.

(4) He prayed that God might bless me.

471. I said to the old man, "Don't sit on that chair, it is broken."

(1) I cautioned the old man against sitting on that chair as it was broken.

(2) I cautioned the old man against sitting on that chair, it was broken.

(3) I requested the old man not to sit on that chair because it is broken.

(4) I asked the old man not to sit on the chair as it is broken.

472. "Well, well," He said. "A strange man!"

(1) A strange man said well well.

(2) He said that well is a strange man.

(3) He observed that he was a strange man.

(4) He commented that the strange man was well.

473. He said, "I am coming tomorrow".

(1) He told that he was coming tomorrow.

(2) He said that he was coming tomorrow.

(3) He told he come the next day.

(4) He said that he was coming the next day

474. He says, "The sun rises in the east".

(1) He said that the sun rose in the east.

(2) He says that the sun has risen in the east.

(3) He says that the sun rises in the east.

(4) He said that the sun rises in the east.

475. He said, "How I wish they would come!"

(1) He exclaimed that he wished they would come.

(2) He exclaimed hopefully that they would come.

(3) He exclaimed that he would wish them to come.

(4) He exclaimed how he wished they would come.

476. The teacher said to the children, "The Sun always sets in the west".

(1) The teacher told the children that the Sun always sets in the west.

(2) The teacher told that the Sun always sets in the west.

(3) The teacher asked the children if the Sun sets in the west.

(4) The teacher told the children that the Sun set in the west.

477. The stranger said to the boy, "Can you tell me the way to Raj Bhawan?"

(1) The stranger said to the boy to point Raj Bhawan to him.

(2) The stranger requested the boy to take him to Raj Bhawan.

(3) The stranger requested the boy to show him Raj Bhawan.

(4) The stranger asked the boy if he could tell him the way to Raj Bhawan.

478. The teacher asked the students, "Did the guide bring you right upto the top?"

(1) The teacher enquired from the students whether the guide had conducted them right upto the top.

(2) The teacher wanted to know whether the guide climbed with them right upto the top.

(3) The teacher sought information from the students whether the guide brought them right upto the top.

(4) The teacher asked the students whether the guide took them right upto the top.

479. "By God! I have not cheated," said the boy.

(1) The boy said he will not cheat.

(2) The boy exclaimed by God of not cheating.

(3) In the name of God I have not cheated.

(4) The boy swore that he had not cheated.

480. "Why don't you see a doctor?" said Mrs. Lal to Nina.

(1) Mrs. Lal asked Nina why she could't see a doctor.

(2) Mrs. Lal demanded why Nina didn't see her doctor.

(3) Mrs. Lal advised Nina to see a doctor.

(4) Mrs. Lal advised that Nina to see her doctor.

481. She said, "My sister was here ten days ago, but she is not here now".

- (1) She said that her sister was here ten days ago, but she was not there then.
- (2) She said that her sister had been there ten days before but she was not there then.
- (3) She told that her sister had been there ten days before, but she has not been there then.
- (4) She informed that her sister was there ten days before but she was not there then.

482. He said, "Let it rain ever so hard, I shall go".

- (1) He said that he would go however hard it might rain.
- (2) He said that he would go ever if it rains very hard.
- (3) He suggested that he should go, let it rain very hard.
- (4) He was determined to go even if it rained so hard.

483. "Who are you? Where have you come from?" said the little boy to him.

- (1) The little boy exclaimed who he was and asked where he had come from.
- (2) The little boy asked him who he was and that where he had come from.
- (3) The little boy enquired of him who he was and where he come from.
- (4) The little boy enquired of him who he was and where he had come from.

484. The teacher said to his students, "Health is wealth, whatever you may say".

- (1) The teacher told his students that health was wealth, whatever they might say.
- (2) The teacher exclaimed to his students that health is wealth whatever they might tell.
- (3) The teacher assured his students that health was weath whatever they might say.
- (4) The teacher told his students that health is wealth whatever they might say.

485. The child said, "What a beautiful sight!"

- (1) The child said that it was to be a beautiful sight.

(2) The child exclaimed that it was a beautiful sight.

(3) The child said that it had been a beautiful sight.

(4) The child exclaimed that it has to be a beautiful sight.

486. Mohan will say, "I want two persons to assist me."

- (1) Mohan will say that he will want two persons to assist him.
- (2) Mohan says that he will want two persons to assist him.
- (3) Mohan will say that two persons want to assist him.
- (4) Mohan will say that he wants two persons to assist him.

487. He said, "Why did you give up your job?"

- (1) He asked her why she had given up her job.
- (2) He asked her why you gave up the job.
- (3) He demand to know why she gave up job.
- (4) He requested her why she gave up the job.

488. She said, "I really wish I had bought that new car".

- (1) She told me she really wished she bought that new car.
- (2) She told me she really had wished she had bought that new car.
- (3) She told me she really wished she had bought that new car.
- (4) She told me she would buy that new car

489. Ram said, "Are you really serious about becoming a pilot, son?"

- (1) Ram asked his son if he was really serious about becoming a pilot.
- (2) Ram asked his son was he really serious about becoming a pilot.
- (3) Ram asked his son is he really serious about becoming a pilot.
- (4) Ram asked to his son if he was really serious about becoming a pilot.

490. Tom said that the burglar had come in through the window.

- (1) Tom said, "The burglar had came in through the window".
- (2) Tom said, "The burglar must have come in through the window".

(3) Tom said, "Did the burglar come in through the window".

(4) Tom said, "The burglar came in through the window".

491. He glanced at his watch, "And by the way, I must be off".

- (1) He glanced at his watch and remarked that it was rather late and that he must go.
- (2) He glanced at his watch and quickly went away saying that he must go.
- (3) He glanced at his watch and remarked that he must leave at once.
- (4) He glanced at his watch and hurried away.

492. He said, "Sita, when is the next train?"

- (1) He said to Sita when the next train was.
- (2) He asked Sita when the next train was.
- (3) He asked Sita about the next train.
- (4) He asked when the next train is.

Directions (493–519) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/ Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one that best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

493. He said, 'Rogue! You have deceived me.'

- (1) He told him a rogue and said him of having deceived him.
- (2) He called him a rogue and accused him of having deceived me.
- (3) He called him a rogue and accused him of having deceived him.
- (4) He told him a rogue and declared him of having deceived me.

494. He said to him, 'Do not go there.'

- (1) He told him to go there.
- (2) He told him to not go there.
- (3) He told him not to go there.
- (4) He forbade him not to go there.

495. You said to me, 'I warn you of the coming danger.'

- (1) You warned him of the coming danger.

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| <p>(2) You told me of the coming danger.</p> <p>(3) You advised me of the coming danger.</p> <p>(4) You warned me of the coming danger.</p> <p>496. Rita says that Kishore sang a song.</p> <p>(1) Rita says, "Kishore sang a song".</p> <p>(2) Rita said, "Kishore sang a song".</p> <p>(3) Rita says, "Kishore had sing a song".</p> <p>(4) Rita told, "Kishore sang a song".</p> <p>497. The boy said, 'Alas! My mother had died.'</p> <p>(1) The boy exclaimed with sorrow that my mother had died.</p> <p>(2) The boy exclaimed with sorrow that his mother had died.</p> <p>(3) The boy exclaimed with sorrow that my mother has died.</p> <p>(4) The boy exclaimed that his mother had died.</p> <p>498. The teacher said, 'Let the boy go home.'</p> <p>(1) The teacher said that the boy may be allowed to go home</p> <p>(2) The teacher said that the boy might be allowed to go home</p> <p>(3) The teacher said that the boy can be allowed to go home</p> <p>(4) The teacher said that the boy would be allowed to go home</p> <p>499. I said to him, 'When will you return?'</p> <p>(1) I asked him when he will return</p> <p>(2) I asked him if when he would return</p> <p>(3) I asked when she would return</p> <p>(4) I asked him when he would return</p> <p>500. He said to his servant, 'Go away at once.'</p> <p>(1) He ordered his servant to go away at once</p> <p>(2) He asked his servant if go away at once</p> <p>(3) He asked his servant to go away at once</p> <p>(4) He requested his servant to go away at once</p> | <p>501. He said to him, 'Thank you for your kind help.'</p> <p>(1) He asked him for his kind help</p> <p>(2) He thanked him for his kind help</p> <p>(3) He requested him for his kind help</p> <p>(4) He told him for his kind help</p> <p>502. He said, 'Yes, I am at fault.'</p> <p>(1) He admitted that he was at fault</p> <p>(2) He forbade that he was at fault</p> <p>(3) He asked that he is at fault</p> <p>(4) He admitted that he is at fault</p> <p>503. I said to him, 'Look at this picture.'</p> <p>(1) I requested him to look at this picture</p> <p>(2) I advised him to look at this picture</p> <p>(3) I asked him to look at that picture</p> <p>(4) I ordered him to look at this picture</p> <p>504. I said that I knew that man.</p> <p>(1) I said, "I knew that man"</p> <p>(2) I said, "I know this man"</p> <p>(3) I said, "I know that man"</p> <p>(4) I asked, "I know this man"</p> <p>505. The traveller said, 'Can you tell me the way to the railway station?' 'Yes, I can', replied the little boy.</p> <p>(1) The traveller asked the little boy whether he could tell him the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he can.</p> <p>(2) The traveller enquired the little boy whether he could tell him the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he could.</p> <p>(3) The traveller enquired the little boy whether I could tell him the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he might.</p> <p>(4) The traveller enquired the little boy whether I could tell me the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he could.</p> <p>506. He said, 'Bravo! You have done well.'</p> | <p>(1) He applauded him saying that he had done well</p> <p>(2) He exclaimed him saying that he has done well</p> <p>(3) He exclaimed saying him that he has done well</p> <p>(4) He applauded him saying that I had done well</p> <p>507. The speaker said, 'Gentlemen, I am going to discuss the food situation in our country.'</p> <p>(1) Addressing them as gentlemen, the speaker said that he is going to discuss the food situation in their country</p> <p>(2) Addressing them as gentlemen, the speaker said that he was going to discuss the food situation in their country</p> <p>(3) The speaker told the gentlemen that he is going to discuss the food situation in their country</p> <p>(4) The speaker told the gentlemen that I was going to discuss the food situation in our country</p> <p>508. Shanti said, 'Sita has a fine picture.'</p> <p>(1) Shanti said that Sita has a fine picture</p> <p>(2) Shanti told that Sita would have a fine picture</p> <p>(3) Shanti said that Sita had a fine picture</p> <p>(4) Shanti said that Sita have a fine picture</p> <p>509. He said to his friend, 'Please lend me your book.'</p> <p>(1) He advised his friend to please lend me his book</p> <p>(2) He requested his friend to lend him his book</p> <p>(3) He ordered his friend to lend him his book</p> <p>(4) He asked his friend to lend him his book</p> <p>510. Mother said to me, 'Do you know where your sister is?'</p> <p>(1) Mother asked me if he whether I knew where my sister was</p> <p>(2) Mother asked me whether I knew where my sister was</p> <p>(3) Mother asked me if she knew where my sister was</p> <p>(4) Mother asked me if I did know where my sister is</p> |
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511. The accused said to the magistrate, 'Pardon me this time, sir.'

- (1) The accused advised the magistrate to pardon him that time
- (2) The accused told the magistrate to pardon me that time
- (3) The accused ordered the magistrate to pardon him that time
- (4) The accused begged the magistrate to pardon him that time

512. He said to him, 'I assure you I am not at fault.'

- (1) He assured him that he was not at fault
- (2) He assured him that he have not at fault
- (3) He assured him that I was not at fault
- (4) He assured him that he had not at fault

513. She said that she really liked that furniture.

- (1) "She really liked this furniture," she said
- (2) "She had really liked this furniture," she said
- (3) "I really like this furniture," she said
- (4) "I have really liked this furniture," she said

514. He told me that his father had gone to Mumbai the previous week.

- (1) He asked me, "My father had go to Mumbai last week."
- (2) He said to me, "My father went to Mumbai last week."
- (3) He said to me, "My father go to Mumbai last week."
- (4) He told me, "My father went to Mumbai the previous week".

515. She announced that they had selected Pradeep as their leader.

- (1) She said, "Pradeep is our leader."
- (2) She announced, "We have selected Pradeep as our leader."
- (3) She announced, "Let us select Pradeep as our leader."
- (4) She declared, "Pradeep had been selected as our leader."

516. Ram said, 'Honesty is the best policy.'

(1) Ram told that honesty was the best policy

- (2) Ram said that honesty has been the best policy
- (3) Ram told that honesty has the best policy
- (4) Ram said that honesty is the best policy

517. She said, "Satish sang".

- (1) She said that Satish had sung.
- (2) She said that Satish has sung.
- (3) She said that Satish had been sung.
- (4) She said that Satish has been sung.

518. I said to him, 'When did your school close?'

- (1) I asked him when his school closed
- (2) I asked him when his school was closed
- (3) I asked him if when his school had closed
- (4) I asked him when his school had closed

519. The teacher said, 'What is the matter?'

- (1) The teacher asked what the matter was
- (2) The teacher asked what was the matter
- (3) The teacher asked what the matters had been
- (4) The teacher asked what the matter is

520. In the following question, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best express the same sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

The client said to the ticket-seller, "At what time do the counters close?"

- (1) The client asked the ticket-seller at what time the counters closed.
- (2) The client asked the ticket-seller at what time did the counters always close.
- (3) The client said to the ticket-seller at what time the counters close.
- (4) The client inquired to the ticket-seller at what time the counters usually close.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 15.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)

521. In the following question, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one, which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

The girl in the red dress said to me, "Where is the film studio?"

- (1) The girl in the red dress inquired me, where the film studio is.
- (2) The girl in the red dress asked me, where is the film studio.
- (3) The girl in the red dress asked me where the film studio is.
- (4) The girl in the red dress asked me where the film studio was.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 16.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)

Directions (522-548) : In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
Exam. 12.01.2017)

522. They told us that they had waited at the station for a long time.

- (1) They told us, "We waited at the station for a long time".
- (2) They told us, "We had been waiting at the station for a long time".
- (3) They told us, "We are waiting at the station for a long time".
- (4) They told us, "We wait at the station for a long time".

523. The boss said to him, "Please tell me what the old man said today."

- (1) The boss requested him to tell him what the old man had said that day.
- (2) The boss requested him to tell him what the old man had said today.
- (3) The boss requested him to tell him what the old man said that day.
- (4) The boss requested him to tell him what the old man said today.

524. He said, "She had been weeping for an hour."

- (1) He says that she was weeping for an hour.
- (2) He said that she was weeping for an hour.
- (3) He said that she has been weeping for an hour.
- (4) He said that she had been weeping for an hour.

525. The teacher said, "Tell me students, what have you learnt from the lectures this week?"

- (1) The teacher asked the students what they learnt from the lectures that week.
- (2) The teacher asked the students to tell him what they learnt from the lectures that week.
- (3) The teacher wanted to know what the students learnt from the lectures that week.
- (4) The teacher asked the students to tell him what they had learnt from the lectures that week.

526. I said to you, "He should not be trusted."

- (1) I said to you do not trust him.
- (2) I told you that he cannot be trusted.
- (3) I told you he shall not be trusted.
- (4) I told you that he should not be trusted.

527. The clerk said to the visitor, "Shall I ask these people to wait for you?"

- (1) The clerk asked the visitor if he should ask those people to wait for him.
- (2) The clerk asked the visitor if he shall ask these people to wait for him.
- (3) The clerk asked the visitor if he had asked those people to wait for him.
- (4) The clerk told the visitor that he should ask these people to wait for him.

528. Robin said to Peg, "Are you listening? Don't be thick."

- (1) Robin asked Peg if he was listening and advised him not to be thick.
- (2) Robin told Peg to listen to him and not to be thick.

(3) Peg was asked to listen to Robin and not to be thick.

- (4) Robin invited Peg to listen and not to be thick.

529. Mother told me that I should listen to her first and then do anything as I pleased.

- (1) Mother said to me, "I should listen to me first and then do anything I please."
- (2) Mother said to me, "He should listen to her first and then do anything he pleases."
- (3) Mother said to me, "You should listen to me first and then do anything I pleased."
- (4) Mother said to me, "You should listen to me first and then do anything as you please."

530. He said, "They will be using my car for the trip."

- (1) He said that they would be using my car for the trip.
- (2) He said that they would be using his car for the trip.
- (3) He said that we will be using his car for the trip.
- (4) He said that they will be using my car for the trip.

531. The wayfarer said to me, "Do you know the way to the Asiad village?"

- (1) The wayfarer asked me if I did know the way to the Asiad village.
- (2) The wayfarer asked me if I knew the way to the Asiad village.
- (3) The wayfarer asked me if he knew the way to the Asiad village.
- (4) The wayfarer asked me that if I knew the way to the Asiad village.

532. He has just said, "My son will be back on Friday."

- (1) He has just said that my son will be back on Friday.
- (2) He has just said that his son will be back on Friday.
- (3) He has just said that his son shall be back on Friday.
- (4) He has just said that his son would have been back next Friday.

533. The doctor advised the patients to give up smoking.

- (1) The doctor said to the patients, "Why don't you give up smoking?"
- (2) The doctor said to the patients, "You should give up smoking."
- (3) The doctor said to the patients, "Give up smoking."
- (4) The doctor said to the patient, "I am advising you to give up smoking."

534. She said to me, "What can I do for you dear?"

- (1) She asked me affectionately what could she do for me.
- (2) She asked me affectionately what she could do for me.
- (3) She asked me affectionately what can she do for me.
- (4) She asked me affectionately if she could do anything for me.

535. The teacher said to the boys, "Can you sit still and do your work?"

- (1) The teacher told the boys whether they could sit still and do their work.
- (2) The teacher asked the boys can't they sit still and do their work.
- (3) The teacher requested the boys to sit still.
- (4) The teacher asked the boys if they could sit still and do their work.

536. Ritu said to you, "You are looking very pretty."

- (1) Ritu told you that you were looking very pretty.
- (2) Ritu told you that I was looking very pretty.
- (3) Ritu told you that she was looking very pretty.
- (4) Ritu told you that you are looking very pretty.

537. He said to me, "Please be kind and help me."

- (1) He requested to me to help him kindly.
- (2) He told me to kindly help him.
- (3) He requested me to be kind to help him.
- (4) He requested me to be kind and help him.

538. He said to Raina, "I cannot marry you now but I shall surely do so next year."

- (1) He told Raina that he cannot marry her now but would surely do so the following year.
- (2) He told her that he could not marry Raina then but would surely marry her next year.
- (3) He told Raina that he could not marry her then but he would surely do so the following year.
- (4) He told Raina that he would not marry her then but would surely do so the next year.

539. He told Pawan that they should have tried harder.

- (1) He said to Pawan, "We should have tried harder."
- (2) He said, "Pawan you should have tried harder."
- (3) He said, "Pawan, Don't you think we should have tried harder."
- (4) He said, "Pawan, we had tried harder."

540. They told me that they had been befooled by those men.

- (1) They said to me, "We were befooled by these men."
- (2) They said to me, "They had befooled us."
- (3) They said to me, "We have been befooled by these men."
- (4) They said to me, "We are befooled by these men."

541. The spectators applauded the young athlete saying that he had broken all previous records.

- (1) The spectators said to the young athlete, "Bravo! You have broken all records."
- (2) The spectators exclaimed to the young athlete, "You have broken all records."
- (3) The spectators said to the young athlete, "You broke all records."
- (4) The spectators said to the young athlete, "You had broken all records."

542. The master asked the people why they prevented him from going near the tiger.

- (1) The master said to the people, "Why do you prevent me from going near the tiger."

(2) The master asked the people, "Why do they prevent me from going near the tiger?"

- (3) The master asked the people, "Why are they preventing him from going near the tiger?"
- (4) The master was asking the people, "Why do you prevent me from going near the tiger?"

543. Mr. Rao told Mr. Mehta that he had to go to the town that day.

- (1) Mr. Rao said, "I have to go to the town today."
- (2) Mr. Rao said, "Mr. Mehta I have to go to the town that day."
- (3) Mr. Rao said, "Mr. Mehta, I have to go to the town today."
- (4) Mr. Rao said, "Mr. Mehta I will have to go to the town today."

544. He said, "Do as you wish, but don't come and ask me for help if you get into difficulties."

- (1) He told me to do as he wished or he wouldn't come and help me if I got into difficulties.
- (2) He told me to do as I wished, but not to go and ask him for help if I got into difficulties.
- (3) He ordered me to do as I wished, but not to go and ask him for help if I got into difficulties.
- (4) He told me that unless I did as I wished he would not come and help me if I got into difficulties.

545. Your father said to me, "I should not have given my daughter such a long rope."

- (1) Your father told me that he had not given his daughter such a long rope.
- (2) Your father told me that he should not have given his daughter such a long rope.
- (3) Your father said that he could not have given his daughter such a long rope.
- (4) Your father told to me that he should not have given his daughter such a long rope.

546. You said, "My parents never liked my accepting any job but I had always wanted to stand on my own feet".

- (1) You regretted that your parents had never liked you accepting any job but you always wanted to stand on your own feet.
- (2) You said that your parents never liked your accepting any job but you always wanted to stand on your own feet.
- (3) You told that your parents never like you accepting any job but you always wanted to stand on your own feet.
- (4) You said that my parents never liked my accepting any job but I had always wanted to stand on my own feet.

547. She says, "I keep at an arm's length, all those who try to flatter me."

- (1) She said that she kept at an arms length all those who try to flatter her.
- (2) She exclaims that she keeps at an arm's length all of them who try to flatter her.
- (3) She says that she will keep at an arm's length all those who flatter her.
- (4) She says that she keeps at an arm's length all those who try to flatter her.

548. He said, "Gandhi ji faced many awkward situations when he was living in South Africa."

- (1) He said that Gandhi ji had faced many awkward situations when he was living in South Africa.
- (2) He says that Gandhi ji faced many awkward situations when he was living in South Africa.
- (3) He told that Gandhi ji had faced many awkward situations when he was living in South Africa.
- (4) He said that Gandhi ji had been facing awkward situations when he was living in South Africa.



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Directions (1-10) : In these questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. Year 1997)

1. The flash of the torch.....a cobra.
(1) exposed (2) displayed
(3) disclosed (4) revealed
2. He.....himself a stiff drink before making his statement to the police officer.
(1) threw (2) poured
(3) filled (4) sipped
3. It was his.....that led him to penury.
(1) flamboyance
(2) arrogance
(3) extravagance
(4) ebullience
4. Gita was known to be a.....so nobody entrusted any important work to her.
(1) joker (2) worker
(3) shocker (4) shirker
5. The statue was so.....that people stared at it in horror.
(1) grotesque (2) exquisite
(3) beatific (4) cumbersome
6. He was caught red-handed and could not.....the charges.
(1) refute (2) refuse
(3) rebuke (4) revoke
7. Unhappy about the treatment meted out to her, Shanti.....demanded justice.
(1) sumptuously
(2) voraciously
(3) spasmodically
(4) vociferously
8. The police sprayed tear gas.....on the protesters.
(1) indirectly
(2) intensively
(3) indifferently
(4) indiscriminately
9. We are happy to.....the receipt of your order No 4071 dated 13.3.96.
(1) admit (2) accept
(3) acknowledge (4) respond

10. All jobs are respectable.....of their nature.
(1) irrelevant
(2) immaterial
(3) irresponsible
(4) irresponsive

Directions (11-20) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 09.09.2001)

11. Nadheeka was musing memories of the past.
(1) over (2) about
(3) on (4) from
12. The lame boy tried to climb up the staircase without help.
(1) little (2) any
(3) some (4) many
13. Each school has its own set of rulesall good pupils should follow them.
(1) but (2) or
(3) so (4) and
14. On my return from a long holiday, I had towith a lot of work.
(1) catch on (2) catch up
(3) make up (4) take up
15. Only one of the boysnot done the home-work given yesterday.
(1) have (2) has
(3) can (4) could
16. Hopes of a settlement depends on theof the discussion.
(1) findings
(2) outcome
(3) break through
(4) resolutions
17. We must avail ourselvesevery opportunity that comesour way.
(1) of ; in (2) on ; in
(3) against ; for (4) to ; to
18. It is time wewith determination.
(1) act (2) acted
(3) have acted (4) will act

19. When the thief entered the house, the inmatesin the hall.
(1) were slept
(2) were sleeping
(3) slept
(4) had been sleeping

20. 700 men worked for 10 years to.....the Borobudur temple in Java to its former glory.
(1) restore (2) give
(3) create (4) revive

Directions (21-25) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 16.11.2003)

21. The thief explained how hefrom the jail.
(1) escapes
(2) had escaped
(3) escaped
(4) has escaped
22. He held to the books passionately.
(1) on (2) in
(3) off (4) away
23. They did not know where they from.
(1) had come (2) have come
(3) has come (4) come
24. There is only one member who has not paid his and he has promised to pay before the end of this month.
(1) remittance (2) honorarium
(3) subscription (4) allowance
25. He was an swimmer, but was swept away by a strong
(1) eligible; water
(2) able; stream
(3) old; river
(4) expert; current

Directions (26-35) : In these questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 14.12.2003)

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26. The teacher gives many examples to....the idea contained in the poem.
 (1) bring about (2) bring in
 (3) bring forth (4) bring out
27. The more electricity you use,
 (1) your bill will be higher
 (2) will your bill be higher
 (3) will be higher your bill
 (4) the higher your bill will be
28. The rich parents decided to send their two sons to Eton, the stronghold of the....of the rich.
 (1) parents (2) ancestry
 (3) pedigree (4) progeny
29. She stood.....the crowd quite amazed.
 (1) in (2) within
 (3) among (4) into
30. The magnificent.....temple was constructed by the Chinese.
 (1) eight-centuries-old
 (2) eight-century's-old
 (3) old-eight centuries
 (4) eight-century-old
31. There were two small rooms in the beach house,served as a kitchen.
 (1) the smaller of which
 (2) the smallest of which
 (3) the smaller of them
 (4) smallest of that
32. Madhu has not been able to recall where.....
 (1) does she live.
 (2) she lived.
 (3) did she live.
 (4) lived the girl.
33. You....mad if you think I'm going to show my answer-sheet.
 (1) are supposed to be
 (2) must be
 (3) will be
 (4) ought to be
34. If I hadn't come along at that moment, Rahim.....the one arrested instead of the real thief.
 (1) might been
 (2) may have been
 (3) can have been
 (4) could have been
35. Wheat is not native to India and barley.....
 (1) isn't either (2) is either
 (3) is neither (4) isn't neither

Directions (36-45) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

36. It'll rain soon, ?
 (1) won't it (2) bought it
 (3) isn't it (4) may it
37. My book is the new one; is the torn one.
 (1) your
 (2) the book of you
 (3) yours
 (4) the book your
38. They needn't worry, ?
 (1) isn't it (2) doesn't it
 (3) don't it (4) need they
39. He is indifferent praise and blame.
 (1) in (2) to
 (3) for (4) about
40. King George V's accession the throne was celebrated with great pomp.
 (1) for (2) with
 (3) against (4) to
41. We are all very indignant the injustice done to him.
 (1) for (2) of
 (3) to (4) at
42. If she a bird, she would fly.
 (1) is (2) are
 (3) were (4) was
43. The greater the demand, the price.
 (1) higher (2) high
 (3) the higher (4) the high
44. Since Elizabeth Barrett Browning's father never approved of Robert Browning, the couple eloped to Italy where they lived and wrote.
 (1) her to marry
 (2) her marrying
 (3) she marrying
 (4) she to marry
45. Canada does not require that U.S. citizens obtain passports to enter the country, and
 (1) Mexico does neither
 (2) Mexico doesn't either
 (3) neither Mexico does
 (4) either does Mexico
- Directions (46-55) :** In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)
46. A person who on his own effort has the best chance to win.
 (1) makes (2) puts
 (3) relies (4) runs
47. When he died, Ramanujan behind 3 notebooks.
 (1) was leaving (2) had left
 (3) left (4) leaves
48. For all his , he is a
 (1) wealth, miser
 (2) health, player
 (3) tricks, cheat
 (4) stupidity, fool
49. In a classroom students are to be trained to love _____.
 (1) each other (2) all others
 (3) one another (4) altogether
50. Mr. Obi put his whole life _____ the work.
 (1) on (2) in
 (3) into (4) upon
51. All decisions, _____, are likely to be taken by consensus.
 (1) anyhow (2) forever
 (3) somehow (4) however
52. Kumar boy swam across the sea for safety.
 (1) a 17-years-old
 (2) a 17-year-old
 (3) a 17-year-aged
 (4) the 17-year-old
53. She is beautiful brave.
 (1) but (2) and
 (3) yet (4) so
54. Gandhiji will in history as one of the greatest men, that ever lived.
 (1) go by (2) go on
 (3) go down (4) go through
55. All the applicants and the results will be announced next week.
 (1) rank
 (2) are to rank
 (3) are to be ranked
 (4) are ranking

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Directions (56-60) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)
Exam. 25.09.2005)

56. The speaker did not properly space out his speech, but went on _____ one point only.
(1) stressing (2) avoiding
(3) devoting (4) decrying

57. Tourists always enjoyed _____ the setting Sun in the Darjeeling Hills.
(1) to watch (2) watching
(3) in seeing (4) seeing

58. A _____ of Japanese artists stepped off the coach amidst a warm welcome.
(1) troop (2) troupe
(3) band (4) gang

59. Today students should be reconciled _____ the way things are changing.
(1) with (2) to
(3) for (4) at

60. Ramappa _____ as the mayor of the town and he will assume charge this Friday.
(1) elects (2) elected
(3) is elected (4) is electing

Directions (61-70) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise)
Exam. 11.12.2005)

61. As he proved inefficient the company _____ him.
(1) rejected (2) ejected
(3) evicted (4) expelled

62. Most people are influenced by _____ advertisements and tend to believe the claims made about the product.
(1) colourful (2) aggressive
(3) efficient (4) vigorous

63. The cost of _____ is rising rapidly in this city.
(1) being (2) existing
(3) surviving (4) living

64. The meeting is _____ because the funds have not arrived.
(1) put in (2) put off
(3) put away (4) put out
65. It is _____ if we can organise another exam this month.
(1) doubtful (2) unlikely
(3) impractical (4) unsure
66. She was relieved to hear from the doctor that the tumour was not malignant; it was _____.
(1) exposed (2) benign
(3) discovered (4) sizeable
67. It took the child a long time to recover _____ the shock.
(1) under (2) from
(3) over (4) about
68. You have all come well prepared. I _____ you to pass this exam.
(1) wish (2) except
(3) hope (4) expect
69. Children enjoy _____ the TV programmes.
(1) to see (2) to watch
(3) to look at (4) watching
70. Just as in a family it is the willing cooperation of its members that _____ happiness and contentment, so is it in the larger family of the nation.
(1) brought (2) will bring
(3) brings (4) bought
- Directions (71-80) :** In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC Statistical Investigators
Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

71. The old man could not remember where he his money.
(1) deposits
(2) is depositing
(3) had deposited
(4) will deposit
72. Hamid in Mumbai for three years when his parents came to visit.
(1) has lived
(2) had lived
(3) was living
(4) had been living
73. I have little time, so I can tell you only what he said.
(1) shortly (2) briefly
(3) little of (4) briskly

74. Two years have passed since he here.
(1) has come (2) come
(3) came (4) had come
75. His wife has a twin who resembles her so much that at first he had great trouble telling
(1) one from the other.
(2) one from another.
(3) each other.
(4) who is which.
76. At great length, that night they the feasibility of their plans.
(1) discussed about
(2) discussed
(3) discussed regarding
(4) discussed on
77. Will those of you who have objection to this proposalput up your hands, please ?
(1) discussed
(2) being discussed
(3) having discussed
(4) discussing
78. She had frequent toothaches. So she decided to
(1) remove her teeth
(2) removing her teeth
(3) have her teeth removed
(4) having her teeth removed
79. At one time, Mr. Nigel this supermarket.
(1) was owing (2) used to own
(3) had owned (4) owned
80. He was accept the grudgingly given invitation.
(1) not enough sensible to
(2) sensible enough to
(3) sensible enough not to
(4) sensible enough to not
- Directions (81-90) :** In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

81. The little girl was knocked down by a speeding car and she lost her _____ immediately.
(1) conscience
(2) conscientious
(3) conscious
(4) consciousness

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82. They have had to put ___ the football match because of snow.
 (1) of (2) off
 (3) up (4) on
83. She found a few good cards in a shop and she bought ___ cards last night.
 (1) those (2) that
 (3) them (4) this
84. Ten miles ___ a long way to walk.
 (1) are (2) is
 (3) are being (4) are not
85. The mechanic ___ the vehicle since this morning.
 (1) repaired (2) repairing
 (3) has been repairing
 (4) will be repairing
86. I complimented him ___ his success in the examination.
 (1) at (2) on
 (3) about (4) for
87. Security arrangements have been tightened up in all ___ areas.
 (1) sensible (2) sensual
 (3) sensitive (4) sensational
88. The dramatist must cater ___ the taste of the audience.
 (1) to (2) over
 (3) into (4) for
89. Suitable steps are taken to bring ___ the cost of living.
 (1) up (2) over
 (3) on (4) down
90. If I had worked hard, I ___ very high marks in the examination.
 (1) scored (2) would score
 (3) could score (4) would have scored
- Directions (91-95) :** In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate and suitable word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC Section Officer (Com. Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (IIInd Sitting))
91. I am satisfied his innocence.
 (1) at (2) with
 (3) for (4) of
92. People like to work for organisation that takes interest in their personal and growth.
 (1) social (2) physical
 (3) financial (4) professional

93. Ram, along with the members of the family and that of his friend, a movie.
 (1) was watching (2) were watching
 (3) have been watching
 (4) watch
94. The manager wanted to meet you the theft in the office.
 (1) referring to (2) with regard to
 (3) with reference to
 (4) in connection with
95. I absolutely refuse to put with that sort of conduct.
 (1) up (2) on
 (3) off (4) out
- Directions (96-105) :** In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)
96. The boy was ___ of cheating in the examination.
 (1) condemned (2) accused
 (3) charged (4) punished
97. We have two telephone operators, ___ of them do you want ?
 (1) who (2) whom
 (3) which (4) what
98. I have no ___ motive in offering this advice.
 (1) posterior (2) interior
 (3) ulterior (4) exterior
99. ___ politicians are always respected.
 (1) Conscious (2) Conscientious
 (3) Cautious (4) Carefree
100. We will have to atone ___ our misdeeds.
 (1) at (2) on
 (3) for (4) with
101. I got used ___ on the right when I was in the U.S. for two years.
 (1) driving (2) to drive
 (3) to driving (4) by driving
102. Had you told me earlier I ___ the meeting.
 (1) had attended (2) have attended
 (3) attended (4) would have attended
103. The climate is not conducive ___ good health.
 (1) with (2) from
 (3) in (4) to
104. A dog lives in a _____.
 (1) burrow (2) coop
 (3) stable (4) kennel
105. Many things have happened ___ I met you last.
 (1) before (2) when
 (3) from (4) since
- Directions (106-115) :** In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)
106. If ___ permits, we will go out for a walk.
 (1) climate (2) whether
 (3) weather (4) whither
107. His persuasive tone was able to tackle the boy whom other teachers had found _____.
 (1) peripatetic (2) obdurate
 (3) tenacious (4) squeamish
108. I always fall ___ old friends in times of need.
 (1) over (2) through
 (3) back on (4) off
109. The campers ___ their tents at the base of the mountain.
 (1) established (2) grounded
 (3) installed (4) pitched
110. The party decided to take the shortest ___ to its destination.
 (1) root (2) route
 (3) distance (4) direction
111. The manager needs to hold ___ his anger.
 (1) on (2) with
 (3) down (4) back
112. The girl was very pleased ___ herself.
 (1) in (2) on
 (3) over (4) with
113. Desire ___ self-expression is one of the basic qualities of man.
 (1) for (2) on
 (3) by (4) over
114. The farmers suffered because the monsoon did not arrive ___ time.
 (1) at (2) by
 (3) on (4) after

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115. The bride settled ____ very well in the new environment.

- (1) on (2) down
- (3) up (4) off

Directions (116-125) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam.10.12.2006)

116. Are you really desirous ____ visiting Japan ?

- (1) of (2) in
- (3) to (4) about

117. When Indians from the south move north, they find certain aspects of life quite ____ from their own.

- (1) strange (2) separate
- (3) different (4) divergent

118. The sky is overcast, we ____ the storm will soon burst.

- (1) expect (2) hope
- (3) trust (4) suspect

119. Population increase ____ with depletion of foreign reserves has led to great daily hardships.

- (1) joined (2) mixed
- (3) added (4) coupled

120. The National Anthem is ____ at every official function.

- (1) uttered (2) sung
- (3) whispered (4) chanted

121. The doctor took out his ____ to examine the patient.

- (1) horoscope (2) microscope
- (3) telescope (4) stethoscope

122. The candidate's exposition was ____ for its brevity and clarity.

- (1) complimentary
- (2) conspicuous
- (3) incomprehensible
- (4) remarkable

123. The new India that Nehru led called itself a Sovereign ____ Democratic Republic.

- (1) capitalist (2) revisionist
- (3) populist (4) Socialist

124. ____ you work hard, you won't be able to clear even the preliminaries.

- (1) If (2) Until
- (3) Unless (4) Lest

125. Last year our company made a ____ of several lakhs of rupees.

- (1) profit (2) gain
- (3) rise (4) raise

Directions (126-135) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 30.11.2008)

126. The food that an average Indian eats has been found to be deficient ____ vitamins and proteins.

- (1) of (2) from
- (3) with (4) in

127. The patient is _____ of stomach ache.

- (1) suffering
- (2) experiencing
- (3) complaining
- (4) afflicting

128. A good teacher should ____ responses from the students.

- (1) elicit (2) provoke
- (3) command (4) infer

129. Had he taken his degree five years ago he _____ got a promotion by now.

- (1) might (2) would have
- (3) will be (4) was

130. There will be a rush for seats when the train _____.

- (1) will arrive (2) arrived
- (3) is arriving (4) arrives

131. He drove the car very fast, _____.

- (1) did he ? (2) does he ?
- (3) didn't he ? (4) was he ?

132. He _____ wants to succeed in life must be prepared to work hard.

- (1) whoever (2) whom
- (3) who (4) whose

133. It is time you ____ home.

- (1) go (2) went
- (3) come (4) reach

134. ____ a walk in the morning will improve your health.

- (1) Going to (2) Go to
- (3) Go for (4) Going for

135. Government must ____ the rise in prices.

- (1) cheque (2) check
- (3) cease (4) seize

Directions (136-145) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with the appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam.14.12.2008)

136. When I was speaking to Rani over the phone suddenly we were _____.

- (1) hung up (2) run out
- (3) broken down (4) cut off

137. The farmer had ____ land and many servants.

- (1) very little (2) some
- (3) a lot of (4) many

138. The tribes lived ____ customs different from anything the English had ever seen.

- (1) on (2) by
- (3) off (4) with

139. The criminal together with his associates ____ arrested.

- (1) are (2) was
- (3) were (4) have

140. By the time I reach America, it ____ morning.

- (1) is (2) would be
- (3) must be (4) was

141. When he got married he ____ a life insurance policy.

- (1) took up (2) took out
- (3) took in (4) took over

142. In the last few days, ____ to help him ?

- (1) anything has been done
- (2) is anything done
- (3) something is done
- (4) has anything been done

143. While picking a rose she ____ her hand on a thorn.

- (1) stung (2) scratched
- (3) cut (4) damaged

144. The child did not approve ____ the father's plan.

- (1) to (2) by
- (3) of (4) with

145. None of the food was wasted, _____.

- (1) wasn't ? (2) was it ?
- (3) weren't ? (4) were it ?

Directions (146-155) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam.29.03.2009)

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146. We warned her ----- the danger.
 (1) from (2) about
 (3) against (4) of
147. We all laughed ----- the affair.
 (1) over (2) about
 (3) for (4) on
148. The chairman, as well as the members, ___ to blame for this misfortune.
 (1) are (2) were
 (3) is (4) has
149. The streets are lighted ----- electricity.
 (1) with (2) by
 (3) on (4) in
150. Homoeopathic treatment, they say, cuts ----- the need for operation and risk from surgery.
 (1) off (2) out
 (3) down (4) away
151. My friends fail to see why I should ride the ----- horse just because I have won a prize!
 (1) great (2) good
 (3) big (4) high
152. By ----- united struggle, we may achieve success.
 (1) a (2) an
 (3) the
 (4) None of the above
153. She feared that she _____.
 (1) will fail (2) may fail
 (3) might fail (4) would fail
154. He is the most generous man, I ----- him for a long time.
 (1) knew (2) have known
 (3) know (4) had known
155. The sudden change in his behaviour came as a surprise to me, I began ___.
 (1) to cut a sorry figure
 (2) to smell a rat
 (3) to turn a new leaf
 (4) to blow hot and cold
- Directions (156-160) :** Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (IInd Sitting))
156. The hotel was not too expensive, _____.
 (1) was it ? (2) wasn't it ?
 (3) is it ? (4) isn't it ?
157. Like humans, zoo animals also must have a dentist ___ their teeth.
 (1) to fill (2) filled
 (3) filling (4) to be filled
158. It was very kind of you to do the washing-up, but you ___ it.
 (1) didn't have to do
 (2) hadn't to do
 (3) mightn't have done
 (4) mustn't have done
159. He went ___ the sea alone.
 (1) in (2) to
 (3) into (4) on
160. The _____ of our civilization from an agricultural society to today's complex industrial world was accompanied by war.
 (1) adjustment
 (2) migration
 (3) route
 (4) metamorphosis
- Directions (161-165) :** In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (IInd Sitting))
161. The court ____ cognizance of the criminal's words.
 (1) took (2) made
 (3) gave (4) allowed
162. ____ wins this civil war there will be little rejoicing at the victory.
 (1) Whichever (2) Whoever
 (3) Whatever (4) Wherever
163. As he got older his belief in these principles did not _____.
 (1) wither (2) shake
 (3) waver (4) dither
164. Everyone in this world is accountable to God ___ his actions.
 (1) about (2) for
 (3) to (4) over
165. Your father used to be the principal of this college, ___ ?
 (1) did he ? (2) does he ?
 (3) didn't he ?(4) doesn't he ?
- Directions (166-170) :** In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I))
166. A wise man profits the mistakes of others.
 (1) through (2) from
 (3) with (4) by
167. My friend has written a account of his journey to the Mars.
 (1) factitious (2) factional
 (3) fictional (4) factual
168. Speed is essence.
 (1) in (2) for
 (3) about (4) of
169. I was washing my face as the insect quietly into the bedroom.
 (1) crept
 (2) creeps
 (3) was creeping
 (4) has crept
170. During the recent floods two-thirds of our city in ruins.
 (1) are (2) were
 (3) is (4) was
- Directions (171-175) :** In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I))
171. I have ____ Lakshmi for the past twelve years.
 (1) know (2) knew
 (3) known (4) knows
172. He did not qualify ____ the job.
 (1) for (2) to
 (3) against (4) with
173. ____ the last ten years we have been victims of abuse.
 (1) From (2) For
 (3) Before (4) Since
174. The strike has been called _____.
 (1) of (2) at
 (3) off (4) up
175. He is always angry ____ his children.
 (1) with (2) on
 (3) over (4) at
- Directions (176-180) :** In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam. 12.09.2010)

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176. The chairperson brushed _____ my suggestion.
 (1) out (2) over
 (3) aside (4) about
177. She politely asked him _____.
 (1) to leave her hand
 (2) to give up her hand
 (3) to release her hand
 (4) to let her hand go
178. Unhygienic surroundings _____ health problems.
 (1) give rise to
 (2) bring into being
 (3) call for
 (4) set in
179. The engineers _____ this bridge since last year.
 (1) have repaired
 (2) had repaired
 (3) have been repairing
 (4) are repairing
180. There are some people who doubt the _____ of anything they see in a newspaper.
 (1) credulity (2) possibility
 (3) veracity (4) existence
- Directions (181 – 185) :** In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector
Exam.12.12.2010 (Paper-I))
181. He travelled all _____ the world when he was eighty years old.
 (1) in (2) over
 (3) with (4) of
182. Dr. Sharma concluded his speech _____ stressing the Buddha's teachings of the importance of charity.
 (1) by (2) with
 (3) at (4) in
183. Shivaji Maharaj fought _____ every kind of aggression.
 (1) against (2) to
 (3) with (4) at
184. Don't depend _____ others; you must stand on your own feet.
 (1) upon (2) on
 (3) to (4) for
185. Our life promises a lot ____ pleasure and we must learn to enjoy it.
 (1) with (2) for
 (3) of (4) at

Directions (186–190) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.06.2011 (1st Sitting))

186. The building is not safe and must be _____ down.
 (1) pull (2) pulling
 (3) pulled (4) pulls
187. There is something wonderful _____ him.
 (1) of (2) about
 (3) for (4) inside
188. The song in the play cannot be deleted as it is _____ to the story.
 (1) intervened (2) innate
 (3) exacting (4) integral
189. She remained a _____ all her life.
 (1) spinster (2) bachelor
 (3) unmarried (4) single
190. Do not stay in the grasslands after dark, as some animals become _____ when they see humans.
 (1) provoked (2) alerted
 (3) aggressive (4) threatened
- Directions (191–195) :** In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.06.2011 (1st Sitting))
191. The company let me _____ time off work.
 (1) take (2) taking
 (3) to take (4) took
192. I assume _____ with me.
 (1) everyone agreeing
 (2) that everyone agrees
 (3) everyone to agree
 (4) that everyone to agree
193. _____ the rain forests is very important, if we do not want the flora and fauna found there to become extinct.
 (1) Reserving (2) Destroying
 (3) Preserving (4) Maintaining

194. If I had helped him, he _____.
 (1) will not be drowned
 (2) would not be drowned
 (3) will not have been drowned
 (4) would not have been drowned

195. When will you hand ____ your assignment?
 (1) in (2) back
 (3) down (4) into

Directions (196–200) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 26.06.2011 (1st Sitting))

196. The housewife _____ the cakes burning, and ran to switch off the oven.
 (1) smell (2) smells
 (3) smelt (4) smelling
197. _____ an old legend, King Shirham lived in India.
 (1) In the event of
 (2) Due to
 (3) According to
 (4) In reference to
198. _____ you leave now, you will be late.
 (1) Until (2) Till
 (3) Unless (4) Although
199. The _____ were arrested for illegally hunting the bears.
 (1) poachers (2) rangers
 (3) soldiers (4) villagers
200. If you had followed the rules, you _____ disqualified.
 (1) will not be
 (2) would not be
 (3) will not have been
 (4) would not have been

Directions (201 – 205) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate words. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 26.06.2011 (1Ind Sitting))

201. _____ your instructions, we have closed your bank account.
 (1) In lieu of
 (2) With regard to
 (3) In accordance with
 (4) On account of

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202. _____ she is clever, she often makes mistakes.
 (1) Despite (2) Since
 (3) Although (4) Yet
203. Do you prefer _____ or traditional art forms?
 (1) archaic
 (2) contemporary
 (3) foreign
 (4) simultaneous
204. The farmers _____ their farms, if they had known that a thunderstorm was approaching.
 (1) will leave
 (2) would leave
 (3) will have left
 (4) would have left
205. The Paralympics is a competition for the _____.
 (1) disadvantaged
 (2) discouraged
 (3) disabled
 (4) despised
- Directions (206 – 210) :** In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I)
206. She made her stepson her ____ to her large fortune.
 (1) hare (2) heir
 (3) hair (4) here
207. The stewardess showed the passenger _____.
 (1) when to start travelling
 (2) where to land the plane
 (3) how to fasten the seat belt
 (4) how to judge the altitude of the plane
208. Many people reported ____ a noise in the night.
 (1) to hear
 (2) having heard
 (3) to have heard
 (4) been hearing
209. I am exhausted; let's ____ a day.
 (1) call it (2) call at
 (3) call off (4) call in
210. The worker used ____ to patch up the hole in the wall.
 (1) sand (2) cement
 (3) soil (4) grass

Directions (211) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(FCI Assistant Grade-II
Exam. 22.01.2012 Paper-I)

211. How did these things come _____?
 (1) about (2) into
 (3) at (4) down

Directions (212–216) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

FCI Assistant Grade-III
Exam. 25.02.2012

(Paper-I) North Zone (1st Sitting)

212. The news was _____ good to be true.
 (1) very (2) too
 (3) so (4) as
213. How much longer ____ this book?
 (1) you are needing
 (2) will you be needing
 (3) will you have needed
 (4) have you needed

214. ____ you hear the President's speech?
 (1) Have (2) Has
 (3) Had (4) Did

215. I _____ to the movie with some friends last night.
 (1) have gone (2) went
 (3) am gone (4) am going

216. She has only _____ friends.
 (1) fewer (2) less
 (3) more (4) a few

Directions (217–221) : In the following sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with the appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 31.08.2008)

217. If I ____ a doctor, I would serve the poor.
 (1) am (2) had been
 (3) were (4) was

218. He is weak ____ he does a lot of work.
 (1) and (2) yet
 (3) because (4) so

219. Mahesh showed an _____ for sports at a very early stage.
 (1) attitude (2) aptitude
 (3) imagination (4) intuition

220. For _____ sake don't tell it to others.
 (1) haven (2) heaven
 (3) heavens (4) heaven's

221. Napoleon's army ____ to the Russian soldiers without any fight.

- (1) evaded (2) decimated
 (3) capitulated (4) cordoned

Directions (222–226) : In the following questions, some of the sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate words. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

222. The work was ____ by the rains.
 (1) restricted (2) prevented
 (3) hampered (4) obstructed

223. He knows French and German ____ Russian.
 (1) beside (2) besides
 (3) aside (4) except

224. His reputation has been ____ by his foolish acts.
 (1) increased (2) decreased
 (3) retrieved (4) tainted

225. Meditation is ____ way to calm your nerves.
 (1) a best (2) one of the best
 (3) the best (4) an best

226. The Prime Minister of England called _____ the President of America.
 (1) in (2) out
 (3) on (4) at

Directions (227 – 236) : In the following questions, sentences, are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D')
Exam. 26.09.2010)

227. Many a man ____ imprisoned without trial in Fascist countries.
 (1) are (2) were
 (3) is (4) have been

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228. The plane will take off when the thunderstorm _____.
 (1) stops (2) stopped
 (3) would stop (4) will stop

229. When the doctor _____, the patient was already _____.
 (1) arrived ; died
 (2) arrived ; dead
 (3) arrive ; dead
 (4) arriving ; dying

230. Age and experience _____ wisdom to man.
 (1) bring
 (2) have brought
 (3) are bringing
 (4) brings

231. He drove from Maharashtra _____ Karnataka without stopping to rest.
 (1) is (2) to
 (3) into (4) towards

232. If you litter, you ____ to pay a fine.
 (1) will have (2) would have
 (3) will had (4) would had

233. Most animals which are nocturnal have a sharper ____ at night, than in the morning.
 (1) vision (2) sight
 (3) view (4) eye

234. If I were ___, I wouldn't accept such treatment,
 (1) him (2) them
 (3) he (4) one

235. I know to ___ you are alluding.
 (1) who (2) which
 (3) where (4) whom

236. Each man and each woman ____ a vote.
 (1) have (2) has
 (3) can (4) must

Directions (237 – 241) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)

237. You may bring your dog where _____.
 (1) you have to pay
 (2) there is no water

- (3) pets are allowed
 (4) pets can sleep

238. The chef was wondering _____.
 (1) when to brush his teeth
 (2) what to prepare for the important dinner
 (3) how to wash the dishes
 (4) when to take the dog for a walk

239. I have brought some books _____, you to examine.
 (1) to (2) for
 (3) with (4) over

240. The speaker did not properly space out his speech, but went on _____ one point only.
 (1) stressing (2) avoiding
 (3) devoting (4) decrying

241. The usher showed us _____.
 (1) how to take photographs
 (2) where to sit
 (3) when to comb our hair
 (4) how to dance

Directions (242-246) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010 1st sitting)

242. The explosion that _____ the bus killed twelve people .
 (1) wrecked (2) deflated
 (3) stalled (4) hindered

243. There was some _____ between the member's version and the committee's version.
 (1) discourse (2) discrepancy
 (3) certainty (4) recurrence

244. We have talked a lot ; now let us _____ to work.
 (1) get down (2) set off
 (3) take off (4) sit up

245. The life-guard would not let the children _____ at the deep end of the pool.
 (1) swims (2) swim
 (3) swam (4) to swim

246. The audience watched the clowns _____ their act.
 (1) performs
 (2) perform
 (3) performed
 (4) are performing

Directions (247–251) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 1Ind sitting)

247. He was accused of bringing money into the country in ____ of foreign exchange rules.
 (1) anticipation
 (2) compensation
 (3) perpetration
 (4) violation

248. One of the players forgot to _____.
 (1) turn up for practice
 (2) run away from school
 (3) buy shoes for the exam
 (4) bring his books for the match

249. Today students should be reconciled ____ the way things are changing.
 (1) with (2) to
 (3) for (4) at

250. The country's economic growth was adversely ____ by political instability.
 (1) reflected (2) effected
 (3) affected (4) expected

251. The agenda for the meeting is ____ the notice.
 (1) forwarded in
 (2) subscribed to
 (3) enclosed with
 (4) delivered as

Directions (252 – 261) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 09.01.2011)

252. We shall go for a picnic if the weather ____ good.
 (1) is (2) was
 (3) has been (4) had been

253. Mr. and Mrs. Joshi go for a ____ walk just before dinner.
 (1) vibrant (2) brisk
 (3) vivacious (4) slow

254. ____ weight gain or weight loss is not good for your body.
 (1) Explosive (2) Expressive
 (3) Extensive (4) Excessive

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255. John must have the ____ to stick to his diet, if he wants to lose weight.
 (1) obstinacy (2) determination
 (3) decision (4) obligation
256. There was an ____ response for the marathon.
 (1) overwhelming
 (2) overriding
 (3) excessive
 (4) extreme
257. Some animals have unique ____ that allow them to survive in extreme weather conditions.
 (1) characteristics
 (2) problems
 (3) feelings
 (4) conditions
258. Did the boys turn ____ for football practice?
 (1) up (2) on
 (3) back (4) in
259. The fireman managed to put ____ the fire.
 (1) away (2) down
 (3) out (4) off
260. The pupil was asked to write ____ his name on the front page of the exercise book.
 (1) back (2) in
 (3) down (4) about
261. The teacher found many mistakes in my composition, when she went ____ it.
 (1) into (2) about
 (3) for (4) through
- Directions (262 – 266) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
 (SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)
262. We must ____ help to the people hit by the cyclone.
 (1) contribute (2) summon
 (3) impart (4) render
263. The metals and minerals sector ____ currently highly volatile.
 (1) are (2) is
 (3) was (4) were
264. We should not mix with those people who have an ____ reputation.
 (1) unsavoury (2) unsteady
 (3) unsafe (4) unsanctified
265. It was said of Akbar that he rarely ____ more than three hours a day.
 (1) sleeps (2) is sleeping
 (3) had slept (4) slept
266. As the bare mountains turned green, the people found ____ looking forward to spring.
 (1) they (2) them
 (3) their (4) themselves
- Directions (267-271) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
 (SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)
267. The sparrows took no ____ the bread.
 (1) notice of (2) notice about
 (3) notice from (4) notice to
268. He shows great ability ____ Mathematics.
 (1) at (2) for
 (3) about (4) in
269. There ____ any message from my teacher since she moved to London.
 (1) isn't (2) wasn't.
 (3) hasn't been (4) hadn't been
270. May I give you ____ advice?
 (1) an (2) some
 (3) little (4) one
271. She has been supporting her family ____ her husband's death.
 (1) on (2) at
 (3) from (4) since
- Directions (272-276) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
 (SSC CISF Constable (GD) Exam. 05.06.2011)
272. The telephone kept ____ ringing, but no one attended.
 (1) off (2) on
 (3) up (4) up with
273. She is sad, because her father turned ____ her request.
 (1) up (2) off
 (3) out (4) down
274. You should not confide ____ a stranger.
 (1) in (2) to
 (3) with (4) by
275. Poets have compared this world ____ a stage.
 (1) with (2) to
 (3) by (4) on
276. I prevailed _____ him to contest the election.
 (1) on (2) off
 (3) over (4) of
- Directions (277 – 281) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
 (SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 16.10.2011)
277. The government must ____ all resources of energy.
 (1) collect (2) gather
 (3) muster (4) harness
278. A.R. Rahman ____ the music for Commonwealth Games 2010.
 (1) sang (2) made
 (3) composed (4) produced
279. Appearances are ____.
 (1) deceptive (2) deception
 (3) deceptively (4) deceive
280. Girls generally ____ in their mother.
 (1) confide (2) confident
 (3) confidential (4) confidence
281. Children below the age of fourteen should be ____ sent to school.
 (1) compel
 (2) compulsory
 (3) compulsively
 (4) compulsorily
- Directions (282-286) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
 (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (North Zone))
282. The headmaster congratulated Rajan ____ getting the merit scholarship.
 (1) for (2) about
 (3) with (4) on

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283. Smallpox has been eradicated ____ India.

- (1) in (2) from
- (3) within (4) out of

284. The police offered a ____ for information about the stolen money.

- (1) reward (2) award
- (3) profit (4) prize

285. There is no possibility of ____ coming late.

- (1) they (2) their
- (3) them (4) theirs

286. His friend ____ unexpectedly.

- (1) returned to (2) come back
- (3) turned up (4) get down

Directions (287-291) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
(IInd Sitting (North Zone))

287. Have you got any idea as to what has happened to Akila ? I haven't seen her ____.

- (1) lately (2) later on
- (3) late (4) later

288. I ____ hard to establish the validity of the theory since morning.

- (1) have been trying (2) had tried
- (3) tried (4) am trying

289. ____ of defence personnel would be given transfers to their place of choice.

- (1) Friends (2) Wives
- (3) Husbands (4) Spouses

290. Sachin was standing ____ me.

- (1) aside (2) next
- (3) beside (4) besides

291. My sister and ____ are pleased to accept your invitation.

- (1) I (2) me
- (3) myself (4) I myself

Directions (292-296) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
(Ist Sitting (East Zone))

292. For a child, a blow ____ self-esteem is a terrible thing.

- (1) of (2) with
- (3) to (4) on

293. The Greenland ice sheet is ____ at the rate of about 12 cubic miles a year.

- (1) smelting (2) condensing
- (3) melting (4) freezing

294. The Principal called ____ an explanation from the clerks.

- (1) on (2) out
- (3) for (4) in

295. The ____ crowd gave the victorious team a tumultuous welcome.

- (1) jubilant (2) troublesome
- (3) noisy (4) arrogant

296. It is our duty to get ____ the truth.

- (1) to (2) over
- (3) into (4) at

Directions (297 – 301) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
(IInd Sitting (East Zone))

297. A thorough search of the aircraft was carried ____ in the airport.

- (1) out (2) off
- (3) on (4) along

298. Discrimination ____ any form should be avoided.

- (1) of (2) by
- (3) from (4) in

299. My friend's father died ____ cancer.

- (1) by (2) of
- (3) from (4) with

300. I can't make both ends ____ on my small salary.

- (1) meet (2) unite
- (3) join (4) touch

301. His manners ____ him.

- (1) speak of (2) speak out
- (3) speak up (4) speak for

Directions (302-306) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
(Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone))

302. The aim of education is to ____ the best in students.

- (1) bring on (2) bring in
- (3) bring about (4) bring out

303. I have known him ____ a long time.

- (1) since (2) for
- (3) before (4) from

304. I wish I ____ her to clean the room.

- (1) have asking (2) have asked
- (3) asked (4) had asked

305. He always takes full ____ of the mistakes made by his friends.

- (1) benefit (2) advantage
- (3) profit (4) use

306. He drained what was left ____ his drink.

- (1) from (2) in
- (3) of (4) off

Directions (307 – 311) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
(IInd Sitting (Delhi Zone))

307. Our teacher ____ several points before the exams.

- (1) cleared off (2) cleared away
- (3) cleared up (4) cleared out

308. Let me give you ____.

- (1) an advise (2) any advice
- (3) some advice (4) some advises

309. The cart was driven ____ bullocks.

- (1) with (2) off
- (3) to (4) by

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310. Simon ___ very polite at the moment, because he wants to make a good impression.
 (1) was being (2) has been
 (3) is behaving (4) is being.
311. If I don't ___ advantage of this platform, then how dare I be a film maker ?
 (1) make (2) take
 (3) bring (4) find
- Directions (312-316) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.
312. The old gentleman ___ to be a very good friend of my grandfather.
 (1) turned in (2) turned over
 (3) turned out (4) turned up
313. It's a ___, that young people are inspired by celebrities.
 (1) lie (2) myth
 (3) bluff (4) mistake
314. Had I saved money, I ___ a new car.
 (1) will purchase
 (2) would purchase
 (3) would have purchased
 (4) purchased
315. He decided to ___ for his matric examination in order to get a higher score.
 (1) redo (2) reappear
 (3) rewrite (4) remake
316. The police pushed the people back to make ___ for Prime Minister's car to pass.
 (1) passage (2) way
 (3) place (4) area
- Directions (317-321) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IIInd Sitting (East Zone)
317. The Chairman is ill and we'll have to ___ the meeting for a few days.
 (1) put on (2) put off
 (3) put away (4) put off
318. He told me that he ___ the movie.
 (1) is finished (2) was finished
 (3) had finished (4) not finished
319. I do my work ___ carefully to make mistakes.
 (1) so (2) very
 (3) too (4) more
320. The cat and the dog have a ___ enemy in the rat.
 (1) same (2) common
 (3) mutual (4) similar
321. He is very good ___ making stories.
 (1) in (2) about
 (3) at (4) for
- Directions (322-326) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.1912 (Ist Sitting)
322. That farmer may be old but he is _____.
 (1) less energetic
 (2) more energetic
 (3) most energetic
 (4) energetic
323. The monitor takes care ___ the class ___ the absence of the teacher.
 (1) in; at (2) of; in
 (3) during; in (4) of; for
324. When he saw the fish swimming ___ the river, he was extremely happy.
 (1) on (2) besides
 (3) in (4) at
325. The railway coaches ___ by the Integral Coach Factory, Chennai.
 (1) is manufactured
 (2) are manufactured
 (3) are manufacture
 (4) is being manufactured
326. The truck was ___ when the bus rammed into it.
 (1) stationery (2) machinary
 (3) machinery (4) stationary
- Directions (327-332) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.1912 (IIInd Sitting)
327. I haven't ___ butter but I have a lot of bread.
 (1) a lot of (2) little
 (3) much (4) some
328. People from ___ and near came to see the final match of the tournament yesterday.
 (1) distance (2) long
 (3) above (4) far
329. The student ___ book I still have, can take it from me.
 (1) that (2) whose
 (3) which (4) his
330. Corruption should be ___ out with the utmost vigour.
 (1) talked (2) left
 (3) rooted (4) brought
331. Books are a great source ___ happiness.
 (1) of (2) for
 (3) into (4) with
332. He spoke ___ his travels.
 (1) of (2) on
 (3) about (4) along
- Directions (333-337) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.
- (SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 16.09.2012)
333. Man is essentially a ___ animal and tends to associate with others.
 (1) sentimental (2) gregarious
 (3) selfish (4) perverse
334. Why do we always have to submit ___ his authority ?
 (1) under (2) with
 (3) for (4) to
335. The master assured her ___ success in the examination.
 (1) of (2) in
 (3) for (4) with
336. The child was so spoiled by her indulgent parents that she became ___ when she did not receive all of their attention.
 (1) sullen (2) elated
 (3) discreet (4) suspicious
337. His directions to the driver were ___ , and helped him to reach on time.
 (1) expletive (2) implicate
 (3) explicit (4) implicit

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Directions (338–342) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II
Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II)

338. My windows look _____ the garden.
(1) up on (2) out on
(3) in (4) at
339. I have made a rough _____ of the report.
(1) drapht (2) draught
(3) drought (4) draft
340. The reward was not commensurate _____ the work done by us.
(1) for (2) on
(3) with (4) upon

341. I don't care _____ the expense; I want the party to be a real success.
(1) of (2) with
(3) about (4) at

342. Vinay does not play cricket, and _____ does Yeshwant.
(1) so (2) also
(3) either (4) neither

Directions (343 – 348) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)

343. The department head insisted that he _____ absolute authority to regulate office work.
(1) gives (2) is given
(3) would give (4) would be given

344. Vinod, two of ___ brothers attend primary school, wishes to be a school teacher after his graduation from the University.
(1) whom (2) them
(3) whose (4) which

345. The deadline was near by, so Mrs. Sweth had her students _____ their essays.
(1) complete (2) to complete
(3) completing (4) completed

346. Our new digital photo-print machine, the manual ___ is lost awaits to be set up properly.
(1) of what (2) where
(3) by whom (4) of which

347. Ramu is in the habit of revising just once, but Suresh never understands a subject ___ he revises it for at least three times.
(1) in case (2) thus
(3) although (4) unless

348. He was sorry ___ late last night.
(1) about coming
(2) to come
(3) to coming
(4) from coming

Directions (349–353) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012
(1st Sitting))

349. Our rich culture inspires us to take _____ in our heritage.
(1) prided (2) proudly
(3) pride (4) proud

350. The car broke down and we ___ get a taxi.
(1) were to (2) are to
(3) had to (3) have to

351. He said I ___ use his car whenever I wanted.
(1) could (2) can
(3) will (4) would

352. He will not work ___ he is compelled.
(1) till (2) if
(3) after (4) unless

353. The teacher said disappointedly, "There is ___ in my class who can solve this problem."
(1) anybody (2) somebody
(3) everybody (4) nobody

Directions (354–358) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012
(2nd Sitting))

354. While he was working at the construction site, the block of wood suddenly ___ his right shoulder.
(1) was hitted (2) was hit
(3) had hitted (4) hit

355. The ___ in the region has been pleasant recently.
(1) climate (2) weather
(3) whether (4) season

356. ___ following all the instructions closely, he missed out an important guideline.
(1) Instead of (2) Although
(3) In spite of (4) Otherwise

357. He was junior ___ me in college and we have been friends since then.
(1) with (2) than
(3) from (4) to

358. I visit Shimla frequently; however, I have never ___ Kufri.
(1) went to (2) visited to
(3) been too (4) been to

Directions (359–363) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012
(2nd Sitting))

359. She is ___ girls I know.

- (1) from the best
- (2) the most best
- (3) the best
- (4) one of the best

360. I have never seen ___ animal before.

- (1) any larger (2) as large
- (3) such a large (4) so large

361. He said to me, "You are ____".

- (1) fooling (2) a fool
- (3) a foolish (4) fool

362. I ___ your house yesterday.

- (1) past by (2) passing by
- (3) pasting by (4) passed by

363. In the tragic incident, none of the 145 passengers _____.

- (1) could survived
- (2) survive
- (3) survived
- (4) is surviving

Directions (364–368) : In each of the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012
(1st Sitting))

364. They live____ the fifth floor.
(1) in (2) to
(3) on (4) at

365. America was ____ by Columbus.
(1) discovered (2) found
(3) invented (4) reached

366. Will you please ____ me a book?
(1) borrow (2) lend
(3) have to borrow
(4) have to lend

367. My cousin will arrive _____.
Sunday.
(1) in (2) at
(3) the (4) on

368. The boys went inside _____.
room.
(1) of the (2) the
(3) to the (4) of

Directions (369-373) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012
(1st Sitting)

369. I asked him for some paper, but he _____.
(1) had not (2) has not
(3) had none (4) has none

370. I want _____ me the truth.
(1) to tell
(2) you at once tell
(3) that you tell
(4) you to tell

371. Does he resemble _____ ?
(1) to his father
(2) as his father
(3) his father
(4) of his father

372. They attacked _____.
(1) the enemy
(2) against the enemy
(3) on the enemy
(4) to the enemy

373. My younger brother is good
____ Mathematics
(1) at (2) into
(3) on (4) with

Directions (374–378) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012
(2nd Sitting)

374. He _____ his living by hard work.
(1) earns (2) wins
(3) creates (4) ables

375. Bread is usually made ____ wheat.
(1) of (2) from
(3) with (4) by

376. Did the child _____ from the chair?
(1) fell (2) fallen
(3) falling (4) fall

377. Do you ____ to see my collections?
(1) cared (2) like
(3) want (4) got

378. After initial setback, all ____ programmes were successful due to the initiative of the new dynamic team.
(1) consequent
(2) subsequently
(3) consequently
(4) subsequent

Directions (379–393) : In the following question, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting)

379. Many women in developing countries experience a cycle of poor health that _____ before they are born.
(1) originates (2) derives
(3) begins (4) establishes

380. It is difficult____ affection on her.
(1) showering (2) to shower
(3) shower (4) of showering

381. Our ancestors had immense difficulty _____ procuring books.
(1) for (2) of
(3) in (4) on

382. I asked him if I _____ borrow his car for a day.
(1) will (2) could
(3) can (4) should

383. Work hard so that you_____.
(1) shall get good marks
(2) will get good marks
(3) may get good marks
(4) should get good marks

Directions (384-388) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III
Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

384. They have lost ____ of their contacts.
(1) little (2) much
(3) many (4) small

385. I praise ____ honesty of this boy.
(1) a (2) an
(3) the (4) your

386. Three _____ four make seven.
(1) with (2) into
(3) in (4) and

387. The officer ____ the car to speak to the driver.
(1) stops (2) has stopped
(3) stopped (4) had stopped

388. I have to recite Tagore's sonnet, I will be the ____ one to do so in my school.
(1) earliest (2) initial
(3) solitary (4) only

Directions (389–393) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector
(SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

389. There were ____ participants at the conference than we had expected, so we had trouble seating them.
(1) much more (2) many more
(3) so many (4) too many

390. Men ____ are thinkers look for facts.
(1) who (2) that
(3) which (4) those

391. Asha and Rima could not get admission in the college ____ they had already managed to get a passing score in the official exam.
(1) even though (2) now that
(3) therefore (4) whether

392. The principal congratulated him ____ passing the final exam.
(1) in (2) of
(3) on (4) with

FILL IN THE BLANKS

393. Thank you very much ____ your suggestions.

- (1) on (2) with
- (3) about (4) for

Directions (394-398) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, 1st Sitting)

394. Let us quickly ____.

- (1) muddle (2) huddle
- (3) hurdle (4) puddle

395. Rajesh's car wasn't ____ Ramesh's, so we were too exhausted by the time we reached home..

- (1) such comfortable
- (2) as comfortable as
- (3) comfortable enough
- (4) so comfortable that

396. I don't suppose that Pramod will be elected ____ how hard he struggles as he is not completely supported by the committee.

- (1) although (2) seeing as
- (3) no matter (4) however

397. Regular exercise is conducive ____ health.

- (1) in (2) to
- (3) for (4) of

398. Can you please ____ my web site just before I publish it ?

- (1) find out (2) go through
- (3) set out (4) look up

Directions (399-408) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, 1st Sitting : Patna)

399. The teacher let us ____.

- (1) to go early
- (2) to leave early
- (3) go early
- (4) early to go

400. Jane is annoyed ____.

- (1) on me (2) with me
- (3) against me (4) over me

401. I am not angry ____ you, Paul.

- (1) at (2) on
- (3) with (4) against

402. ____ Australian and ____ European are there among the tourists.

- (1) An, an (2) The, the
- (3) An, a (4) A, an

403. I have been looking for an apartment and I finally found the ____ one.

- (1) good (2) airy
- (3) cheap (4) perfect

404. The youth should believe ____ God.

- (1) upon (2) in
- (3) on (4) of

405. He was born ____ India.

- (1) off (2) in
- (3) of (4) through

406. The convict tried his level best to justify himself but the judge looked ____ him and found him guilty.

- (1) around (2) at
- (3) through (4) to

407. His opponents launched a political ____ against him.

- (1) regimen (2) remission
- (3) regale (4) tirade

408. What an ____ story! I am not ____ enough yet to believe it.

- (1) incredible/credulous
- (2) incredulous/credible
- (3) increditable/believable
- (4) unbelievable/creditable

Directions (409-418) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

409. My father is very ____ to me, we play football every evening.

- (1) friendly (2) friends
- (3) friend-like (4) friendship

410. A technology - starved customer would only be ____ to be presented with a new product.

- (1) thriving (2) declarative
- (3) irritable (4) thrilled

411. Neither Shyam ____ Rohit came to the school today.

- (1) but (2) or
- (3) nor (4) and

412. He is getting married ____ Maya.

- (1) only (2) by
- (3) with (4) to

413. Medical doctors should try to ____ as many patients as possible.

- (1) heel (2) heal
- (3) kill (4) hale

414. Can you tell the difference ____ butter and Margarine.

- (1) over (2) with
- (3) between (4) among

415. I'm not very good ____ repairing things.

- (1) at (2) for
- (3) in (4) about

416. Will all of you ____ up for prayer?

- (1) raise (2) rise
- (3) raze (4) race

417. The art of cooking ____ in ancient India.

- (1) is perfected
- (2) will perfect
- (3) perfected
- (4) was perfected

418. A number of refugees ____ been turned back at the border.

- (1) are (2) has
- (3) is (4) have

Directions (419-428) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

419. The new government took ____ last year.

- (1) after (2) over
- (3) upon (4) out

420. Mohan's career has taken some ____ twists and turns.

- (1) interesting (2) interactive
- (3) intuitive (4) incentive

421. Sheila gained an advantage ____ me.

- (1) from (2) on
- (3) over (4) upon

422. She was remarkably ____ in singing and dancing.

- (1) conducive
- (2) fluctuating
- (3) cooperative
- (4) accomplished

423. It is raining _____. Do not go out.

- (1) fast (2) soundly
- (3) strongly (4) heavily

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424. When she retired, she handed _____ the charge to the Vice-President.
 (1) out (2) across
 (3) off (4) over
425. Statistics _____ always my worst subject.
 (1) were (2) is
 (3) have (4) are
426. The bus _____ fifty passengers fell ____ the river.
 (1) for; upon (2) over; on
 (3) of; at (4) with; into
427. Take this medicine regularly and you will get rid _____ this disease.
 (1) from (2) of
 (3) over (4) at
428. She tries to adjust _____ her relations.
 (1) at (2) so
 (3) with (4) for
- Directions (429-438) :** In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.
- (SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, IInd Sitting)
429. My tennis player is a ____; she will not play mixed doubles in shorts or a tennis skirt; she is overly concerned about being proper or modest.
 (1) admonish (2) prude
 (3) rude (4) loyal
430. Sometimes it is good to _____ your soul in front of your friends.
 (1) bear (2) bare
 (3) beer (4) bar
431. If you are worried about the problem, you should do something ____ it.
 (1) against (2) with
 (3) for (4) about
432. This is entirely _____ you and me.
 (1) between (2) from
 (3) among (4) amidst
433. The mother parted _____ her married daughter in sorrow.
 (1) for (2) off
 (3) away (4) from
434. This movie is directed by Steven Spielberg, ____ ?
 (1) hasn't he (2) hasn't it
 (3) isn't it (4) isn't he

435. _____ can be no excuses this time, students!
 (1) They're (2) They
 (3) Their (4) There
436. Tables are usually made _____ wood.
 (1) from (2) of
 (3) with (4) by
437. All of them are surprised ____ her rudeness.
 (1) with (2) upon
 (3) at (4) on
438. When Wilbur Wright tried to sell his flying machine to the U.S. Government, the officials in charge were _____.
 (1) highly misunderstood
 (2) grudging sceptical
 (3) grudgingly unhappy
 (4) highly sceptical
- Directions (439-448) :** In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.
- (SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)
439. What would you have done if you _____ the train?
 (1) have missed (2) had missed
 (3) missed (4) missing
440. I stayed in Mumbai _____ eight years.
 (1) for (2) since
 (3) through (4) around
441. If I _____ her address, I would have called on her.
 (1) will have (2) had known
 (3) can have (4) shall have
442. Balu _____ in several other States when he decided to work in Kolkata.
 (1) had worked
 (2) worked
 (3) had been working
 (4) working
443. The degree will be awarded during the annual _____.
 (1) conference (2) convention
 (3) convolution (4) convocation
444. She slipped and _____ her ankle.
 (1) broken (2) sprained
 (3) massaged (4) hurted
445. Mussoorie, the Queen of hills in India, offers many _____.
 (1) entertainments
 (2) sights
 (3) attractions
 (4) tourists
446. The boys _____ whom I was playing are all my good friends.
 (1) with (2) to
 (3) of (4) by
447. Parveen and Neelima could not enroll in the college _____ they had already managed to get a passing score in the official exam.
 (1) therefore (2) even though
 (3) hence (4) moreover
448. The gypsies do not live _____ at a particular place.
 (1) broadly (2) willingly
 (3) permanently (4) voluntarily
- Directions (449-458) :** In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.
- (SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, 1st Sitting)
449. Go home immediately ____ your mother is looking for you.
 (1) after (2) so that
 (3) because (4) but
450. He was slow as usual. Even a snail would have seemed _____.
 (1) fastest (2) faster
 (3) too fast (4) not fast
451. The father seems relieved as he has married ____ both of his daughters.
 (1) of (2) off
 (3) to (4) away
452. Mohan, have you ever ____ before? It's my first time in a plane and I am a little nervous.
 (1) fled (2) flowed
 (3) flown (4) flying
453. They have already completed the job, ____?
 (1) isn't it (2) has they
 (3) haven't they (4) won't they
454. The whole class sympathised ____ the peon.
 (1) at (2) for
 (3) with (4) towards
455. Your tie does not go well ____ your shirt.
 (1) above (2) with
 (3) for (4) over
456. I am grateful ____ him.
 (1) with (2) in
 (3) for (4) to

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457. The subordinate made a ___ remark against his boss that cost his job.

- (1) derogatory
- B) complimentary
- (3) oblique
- (4) conscientious

458. He ___ before the court that he was innocent of the crime.

- (1) denied
- (2) denounced
- (3) demanded
- (4) declared

Directions (459-463) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

459. We respect our parents and teachers.

- (1) may have to
- (2) will
- (3) shall
- (4) ought to

460. Let us sit down the shade of a tree for sometime.

- (1) inside
- (2) below
- (3) in
- (4) beneath

461. You are fortunate having an intelligent and obedient son.

- (1) to
- (2) for
- (3) of
- (4) in

462. Mother had prepared 20 biscuits, Raj ate all of them. Therefore, mother called him a

- (1) digester
- (2) goader
- (3) needy
- (4) glutton

463. We are highly disappointed the exam results.

- (1) about
- (2) from
- (3) in
- (4) with

Directions (464-468) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, 1st Sitting)

464. What ? It ____ wonderful.

- (1) is cooking, smell
- (2) is cooking, smelled
- (3) are you cooking, smelt
- (4) are you cooking, smells

465. We had ___ money left, so we went out for a meal. We decided to abandon our trip as we had ___ money left.

- (1) a little, a little
- (2) little, a little
- (3) a few, few
- (4) a little, little

466. Please write to me ___ this address.

- (1) upon
- (2) at
- (3) to
- (1) on

467. I hate him for the simple reason that he keeps singing his own praises continually talking about himself. He is an irritating _____. He is a real _____ because for anything he does he always expects something in return, a selfish person indeed.

- (1) poser, misanthrope
- (2) poser, egotist
- (3) egoist misanthrope
- (4) egotist, egoist

468. On Tuesday it's the carnival, ____ everybody gets dressed up in a fancy costume. So we will meet at John's house, _____ is about a couple of kilometres away.

- (1) which, where
- (2) where, when
- (3) when, where
- (4) when, which

Directions (469-473) : In the following questions, each sentence is given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IIInd Sitting)

469. Student-parking should be _____; students should not be charged to buy parking stickers.

- (1) fined
- (2) free
- (3) costly
- (4) cheap

470. If you have roses growing in your garden, you can make a lovely ____ of flowers at home.

- (1) bouquette
- (2) bucquete
- (3) bouquete
- (4) bouquet

471. The ___ of the middle school is a woman of ____.

- (1) principles, principal
- (2) principals, principal
- (3) principal, principles
- (4) principle, principals

472. With the changing times, most of the students have become business-like they are ___ and want to take only those courses which they find rewarding.

- (1) idealistic
- (2) pragmatic
- (3) enthusiastic
- (4) partial

473. 1. John's at ___ institute studying French.

2. They're building ___ school at the end of our street.

3. Do they live in ___ United Kingdom or somewhere else ?

- (1) a, the, an
- (2) the, a, an
- (3) an, a, the
- (4) the, an, a

Directions (474-478) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

474. ____ the people looked well enough, but when one looked more closely one saw that their faces were filled with despair.

- (1) At first looking
- (2) At first observation
- (3) On first sight
- (4) At first sight

475. He was assured by his friends ____ every type of help, in an emergency.

- (1) by
- (2) of
- (3) with
- (4) about

476. The work ___, he left his office.

- (1) having completed
- (2) having been completed
- (3) on being finished
- (4) having been over

477. Our monthly expenditure ___ by five hundred rupees when we decided to buy milk from the milkman.

- (1) shot up
- (2) got up
- (3) lifted up
- (4) grew up

478. He was not a man ____ intelligence.

- (1) lacking of
- (2) devoid of
- (3) absent of
- (4) empty of

Directions (479-483) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

479. Google is one of the most popular search engines, it is _____ by the Internet users.

- (1) utilized
- (2) effected
- (3) examined
- (4) flabbergasted

480. Raj was tired of Puja's _____ approach, so he asked her to make her final decision by that evening.

- (1) silly-willy
- (2) dilly-dally
- (3) wasting
- (4) dilly-nally.

481. Ria is _____ at speaking languages. It is difficult to _____ only one puppy for animal shelter.

- (1) adept, adapt
- (2) adapt, adapt
- (3) adept, adopt
- (4) adapt, adopt

482. School days are considered to be the best years of your life. When my____ year in school began, I began to think of those past enjoyable days and of my future also.

- (1) penultimate
- (2) absolute
- (3) integral
- (4) termination

483. Being _____, the judge gave a favourable verdict.

- (1) sagacious
- (2) pugnacious
- (3) malicious
- (4) tenacious

Directions (484-487) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Constable (GD)
Exam. 12.05.2013, 1st Sitting)

484. Throughout his career, his performance has fairly been _____.

- (1) consistence
- (2) consistent
- (3) consisting
- (4) constituted

485. I convey my thanks _____ the members of the club.

- (1) for
- (2) of
- (3) to
- (4) about

486. The government _____ on this issue.

- (1) is divided
- (2) are divided
- (3) is being divided
- (4) divided

487. The student is yet to_____ his home task.

- (1) completion
- (2) compete
- (3) complete
- (4) continue

Directions (488 – 491) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives

are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Constable (GD)
Exam. 12.05.2013)

488. Arun has _____ his work.

- (1) completely
- (2) completing
- (3) complete
- (4) completed

489. Rather than _____ others, why don't you look for your own mistakes ?

- (1) helping
- (2) pointing
- (3) blaming
- (4) watching

490. We have been living in this house _____ 1965.

- (1) when
- (2) for
- (3) before
- (4) since

491. Since Amit was an _____ photographer, he did not charge any money for taking our picture.

- (1) amateur
- (2) professional
- (3) useless
- (4) unknown

Directions (492-496) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.05.2013)

492. There is a amount of fatty acids and carbohydrates in some of the imported chocolates.

- (1) neglecting
- (2) negligent
- (3) negligible
- (4) neglected

493. I'm not so successful..... she is.

- (1) then
- (2) as
- (3) like
- (4) than

494. Many Tamil-speaking Sri Lankans from the island to escape the military and its atrocities.

- (1) flown
- (2) flee
- (3) fled
- (4) flew

495. the new Safari Storme, Mahindra has more leverage in increasing the sales.

- (1) With
- (2) At
- (3) On
- (4) In

496. The passenger car sales showed a decline 7% to 5.6%.

- (1) from
- (2) for
- (3) of
- (4) to

Directions (497-501) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives

are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.05.2013)

497. His words were hardly with that screaming and shouting in the market.

- (1) legible
- (2) eligible
- (3) intelligible
- (4) None of these

498. He was...angry to speak to me.

- (1) so
- (2) too
- (3) that
- (4) such

499. I wish I a pen.

- (1) were
- (2) am
- (3) was
- (4) be

500. Look after your health you should repent later on.

- (1) as
- (2) because
- (3) till
- (4) lest

501. Every year millions of tourists the Anna Centenary Library in Chennai.

- (1) visiting
- (2) visit
- (3) are visiting
- (4) visited

Directions (502-506) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.05.2013)

502. All is not well..... the automobile sector.

- (1) down
- (2) in
- (3) to
- (4) of

503. Many premier educational institutions come forward to have a with flourishing industries.

- (1) tie-up
- (2) tie-in
- (3) tie-on
- (4) tie-down

504. He slipped his old ways and started drinking again.

- (1) off
- (2) by
- (3) in
- (4) into

505. They reached the railway station before the train

- (1) had been left
- (2) left
- (3) was leaving
- (4) had left

506. The Information and Communication Technology has age and employs very highly paid technocrats.

- (1) come upon
- (2) come out of
- (3) come through
- (4) come of

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Directions (507-511) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

507. There are not solitary, free-living creatures ; every form of life is _____ other forms.
 (1) dependent on
 (2) parallel to
 (3) overshadowed by
 (4) segregated from

508. I'll take _____ now as I have another appointment somewhere else.
 (1) departure
 (2) my leave
 (3) permission
 (4) leave from work

509. A garden knife is _____ used for right pruning.
 (1) generally
 (2) compulsorily
 (3) systematically
 (4) daily

510. Serious threat to our ecology and environment can be _____ with organic cultivation.
 (1) hastened (2) impeded
 (3) aggravated (4) combated

511. 'My India' by Corbett deals _____ the author's familiarity with and love of India.
 (1) in (2) of
 (3) at (4) with

Directions (512-516) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

512. Students of St. Xavier's _____ all the prizes.
 (1) bear of (2) bore away
 (3) bore on (4) bear on

513. With danger _____ the door, you cannot sit idle.
 (1) at (2) in
 (3) of (4) near

514. My servant _____ with all my money.
 (1) have escaped
 (2) was run away
 (3) has run off
 (4) running away

515. The driver was _____ injured; he died within an hour.
 (1) significantly (2) fatally
 (3) fatefully (4) vitally

516. Lata Mangeshkar was _____ with a natural talent for music.
 (1) given (2) found
 (3) endowed (4) entrusted

Directions (517-521) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

517. The deceased left _____ him two young children.
 (1) for (2) with
 (3) by (4) behind

518. The statue _____ a global symbol of freedom.
 (1) stands to
 (2) stands for
 (3) stands as
 (4) stands against

519. A child is the future of a family _____ nation.
 (1) as a
 (2) like a
 (3) as well as of a
 (4) just as

520. The human mind seems to have built-in _____ against original thought.
 (1) ideas (2) interests
 (3) safeguards (4) prejudices

521. If strict security measures were taken, the tragedy might have been_____.
 (1) averted (2) removed
 (3) controlled (4) restrained

Directions (522-526) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IIInd Sitting)

522. Slow and steady_____the race.
 (1) is winning (2) wins
 (3) will win (4) win

523. Night came on and the room _____ dark.
 (1) is growing (2) has grown
 (3) grew (4) will grow

524. Only patience and fortitude carried him_____the crisis.
 (1) over (2) about
 (3) out (4) through

525. Octopuses are mostly shy and _____ harmless to human beings.
 (1) generally (2) mainly
 (3) completely (4) rarely

526. Come what_____, I shall adhere to my principles.
 (1) can (2) may
 (3) might (4) will

Directions (527-531) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

527. The Prime Minister insisted _____ fuel prices in the Cabinet meeting.
 (1) to raise (2) on raising
 (3) in raising (4) at raising

528. The _____ of puppies is fond of milk.
 (1) gang (2) litter
 (3) group (4) litre

529. He _____ his father.
 (1) takes back (2) takes after
 (3) takes off (4) takes out

530. Guard _____ spelling mistakes.
 (1) against (2) after
 (3) above (4) at

531. Make hay while the sun _____.
 (1) shines (2) is shining
 (3) was shining (4) has been shining

Directions (532-536) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IIInd Sitting)

532. Internet cafe owners fear that a police crackdown may cause _____ damage to their business.
 (1) irreparable (2) eternal
 (3) untold (4) reparable

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533. We heard that the Richards _____ their house recently.
 (1) will shift (2) are shifting
 (3) had shifted (4) have shifted
534. The more he remonstrated _____ the referee the worse the situation became.
 (1) with (2) for
 (3) at (4) to
535. Our teacher encouraged _____ setting the poem to music.
 (1) he (2) he's
 (3) his (4) him
536. He would not have been successful in the project but _____ my help.
 (1) for (2) off
 (3) of (4) with

Directions (537–546) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

537. Though this blanket is not made of wool, it has a _____ texture.
 (1) wool (2) woollen
 (3) woolly (4) woolish
538. None of the guests ate much at the party because the food looked _____.
 (1) unapproachable
 (2) unauthorized
 (3) unceremonious
 (4) unappetizing
539. Trust _____ God and do the right.
 (1) in (2) with
 (3) at (4) by

540. The accused was _____ as the counsel could not produce a witness.
 (1) let out (2) let off
 (3) let on (4) let aside

541. _____ thousand species of butterflies have been identified.
 (1) As many as (2) As many
 (3) As much as (4) Much as

542. He _____ his mistake.
 (1) understood (2) solved
 (3) finished (4) realised

543. You will not be allowed to enter _____ you have an entry pass.
 (1) if (2) unless
 (3) when (4) but

544. It has been years since I last _____ him.
 (1) had met (2) met
 (3) meet (4) have met
545. These murals are typical _____ Tamil Nadu.
 (1) for (2) on
 (3) with (4) of
546. The flight will land _____ six this evening.
 (1) in (2) on
 (3) at (4) upon
- Directions (547–556) :** In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)
547. Do not laugh _____ other's mistakes.
 (1) at (2) for
 (3) against (4) about
548. He could not cope _____ the heavy workload.
 (1) in with (2) up with
 (3) up (4) with
549. The garbage has been disposed_____.
 (1) off (2) of
 (3) with (4) out
550. She _____ college late that day.
 (1) was reaching (2) reaching
 (3) is reached (4) reached
551. The Sun _____ brightly.
 (1) shone (2) shining
 (3) shine (4) is shine
552. Lokesh was busy when we _____ to see him.
 (1) go (2) went
 (3) gone (4) goes
553. The date of the function _____ not been decided yet.
 (1) have (2) has
 (3) was (4) is
554. India was a prosperous country _____ the reign of King Ashoka.
 (1) between (2) from
 (3) while (4) during
555. Lemons are sold _____ the dozen in the market.
 (1) in (2) at
 (3) for (4) by

556. The Supreme Court has _____ tourism in the core area of the forest.
 (1) propagated
 (2) encapsulated
 (3) forced
 (4) prohibited
- Directions (557–566) :** In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IIInd Sitting)
557. He does not _____ any fixed principle.
 (1) go through (2) go about
 (3) go with (4) go upon
558. My finger is still _____ where I caught it in the door yesterday.
 (1) broken (2) wounded
 (3) bruised (4) injured.
559. A trader was _____ at the city airport early on Thursday for carrying gold jewellery worth over ₹ 1 crore.
 (1) hindered (2) detained
 (3) retained (4) blocked
560. A book's a book _____ there is nothing in it.
 (1) because (2) unless
 (3) till (4) although
561. _____ knocking at the gate, he demanded admission.
 (1) Cruelly (2) Kindly
 (3) Speedily (4) Loudly
562. I _____ the job if you had paid me enough.
 (1) would have done
 (2) had done
 (3) will do
 (4) would do
563. As soon as he got the telegram, he _____ in a taxi.
 (1) would have left
 (2) left
 (3) had left
 (4) has left
564. We had difficulty _____ finding a parking place.
 (1) at (2) about
 (3) in (4) for
565. The peasant rebellion was _____ with a high hand by the Emperor.
 (1) put off (2) put away
 (3) put back (4) put down

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566. That car is throwing _____ a lot of smoke.
 (1) out (2) up
 (3) away (4) in

Directions (567-571) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
 (SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

567. Leila said the new restaurant was nothing to write about. She thought it was _____.
 (1) just average
 (2) really terrible
 (3) splendid (4) excellent

568. My Nigerian friend, Fela is having trouble finding work here in London, but he says if push comes to shove he can always_____.
 (1) go to jail
 (2) win the lottery
 (3) end of the journey that is life
 (4) go back to Nigeria

569. If you say to someone "You're so full of yourself" they'll probably feel_____.
 (1) upset (2) pleased
 (3) calm (4) proud

570. The archer missed the _____ by an inch.
 (1) score (2) point
 (3) blow (4) aim

571. Bob and Jane decided to tie the knot because
 (1) they loved one another
 (2) they needed to save money
 (3) they wanted to make a long rope
 (4) it had come undone

Directions (572-576) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer
 (SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

572. She heard the _____ of the hinges.
 (1) rattling (2) rustling
 (3) crashing (4) creaking

573. The sound effects _____ by the recording director.
 (1) are provided
 (2) being provide
 (3) been provided
 (4) provided

574. The _____ of cotton is very heavy.
 (1) bald (2) bail
 (3) bale (4) band

575. The principal has given his _____ to the match.
 (1) except (2) ascent
 (3) refuse (4) assent

576. The hunter killed two _____ for dinner.
 (1) flour (2) fowl
 (3) foul (4) fool

Directions (577-581) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.
 (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

577. China is a big country, in area it is bigger than any other country_____Russia.
 (1) accept (2) except
 (3) expect (4) access

578. The masks worn by the men helped them _____ their identity.
 (1) conceal (2) congeal
 (3) masquerade (4) cheat

579. On the _____ occasion of Laxmi Puja the Mathurs bought a new car.
 (1) officious (2) auspicious
 (3) fortuitous (4) prosperous

580. Precautions are to be taken with any one who seems _____.
 (1) contagious (2) infectious
 (3) diseased (4) defiled

581. The treasure was hidden _____ a big shore.
 (1) on (2) underneath
 (3) toward (4) off

Directions (582-586) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.
 (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

582. The traveller told us an _____ story.
 (1) impractical (2) incredible
 (3) inaudible (4) ineffable

583. France _____ a large part of its electricity from nuclear power.
 (1) emits (2) makes
 (3) generates (4) uses

584. I have been fortunate to find a _____ of people who I can call true friends.
 (1) pocketful (2) handful
 (3) bagful (4) mindful

585. The three brothers formed a little _____ within the family.
 (1) clique (2) camp
 (3) coterie (4) band

586. A grand temple complex that _____ the bygone era.
 (1) invokes (2) evokes
 (3) provokes (4) revokes

Directions (587-591) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
 (SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, 1st Sitting)

587. James Watt _____ the steam engine.
 (1) invented (2) discovered
 (3) founded (4) find

588. After saying that Beverly made too many mistakes, Bob added insult to injury by saying _____.
 (1) they were small mistakes
 (2) she worked very slowly
 (3) her work was excellent
 (4) work at a remarkable pace

589. Losing that job was a blessing in disguise because she _____.
 (1) got a much better job
 (2) lost her house
 (3) unemployed for years
 (4) was able to shop

590. All teachers agree that Paresh is the _____ intelligent boy in his class.
 (1) more (2) most
 (3) very (4) only

591. The State is home to several destinations of _____ beauty.
 (1) paralleled (2) unparalleled
 (3) inequal (4) equal

Directions (592-596) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.
 (SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, 1Ind Sitting)

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592. I can ____ him without qualifications.
 (1) recommend
 (2) command
 (3) praise (4) suggest
593. She let her horse ____ in the field.
 (1) loosen (2) loose
 (3) loosely (4) lose
594. It is hoped that a ____ will be reached in the meeting.
 (1) statement
 (2) comparison
 (3) compromise
 (4) compression
595. We are fortunate to have extremely _____ and visionary leaders.
 (1) competitive (2) complex
 (3) complaisant (4) competent
596. Some people regard the world as an _____.
 (1) imitation (2) allusion
 (3) illusion (4) elision

Directions (597-601) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014, 1st Sitting)

597. When she parted ____ her parents, her eyes were full of tears.
 (1) from (2) away
 (3) off (4) with
598. He went ____ to oblige his superior.
 (1) on his way
 (2) out of his way
 (3) in his way
 (4) with his way
599. During a period of protracted illness, the sick can become infirm, ____ both the strength to work and many of the specific skills that were once possessed.
 (1) regaining (2) denying
 (3) pursuing (4) losing
600. The members of the religious sect ostracized the ____ who had abandoned their faith.
 (1) coward (2) litigant
 (3) recreant (4) suppliant
601. Would you mind ____ the suitcase, Sir ?
 (1) open (2) opening
 (3) to open (4) opened

Directions (602-606) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

602. He was ____ about whether to do it or not.
 (1) ambiguous (2) ambivalent
 (3) ambidextrous (4) uncertain
603. The minister ____ on the petition before it was taken up for discussion.
 (1) could sign (2) signed
 (3) had signed (4) must sign
604. The foolish crows ____ to sing.
 (1) crow (2) jump
 (3) tried (4) try
605. Truculent in defending their individual rights of sovereignty under the Articles of Confederation, the newly formed states ____ constantly.
 (1) apologized (2) digressed
 (3) conferred (4) squabbled
606. His conduct is bad, and his honesty is not ____ suspicion.
 (1) before (2) beyond
 (3) under (4) in
- Directions (607-611) :** In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

607. Her true feelings manifested themselves in her sarcastic remarks, only then was her ____ revealed.
 (1) sarcasm (2) charm
 (3) sweetness (4) bitterness
608. The book provides an overview of European wines that should prove inviting to both the virtual.....and the experienced connoisseur.
 (1) zealot (2) glutton
 (3) prodigal (4) novice
609. The sun is shining brightly, please____ the light.
 (1) take off (2) put on
 (3) put off (4) put out
610. This practice was broughtto prevent certain abuses.
 (1) down (2) off
 (3) about (4) in

611. This package was supposed ____ yesterday.

- (1) to be delivering
 (2) to be delivered
 (3) to have been delivered
 (4) to deliver

Directions (612 – 616) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region : 1st Sitting)

612. This man was an accomplice ____ the thief.
 (1) of (2) in
 (3) with (4) from
613. The sick units are detached ____ the main group of companies.
 (1) off (2) from
 (3) with (4) by
614. Let me congratulate you____ your success.
 (1) at (2) for
 (3) with (4) on
615. She had always hoped that her daughter would become____ doctor.
 (1) an (2) the
 (3) a (4) None of the above
616. Due to heavy rains, water had ____ in the low lying areas.
 (1) gathered (2) stagnated
 (3) assembled (4) entered
- Directions (617-621) :** In each of the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IIInd Sitting)

617. Many people who ____ practising photography as a hobby turn it eventually into a livelihood.
 (1) resume (2) prefer
 (3) imply (4) start
618. She is ____ of lizards.
 (1) fearful (2) frightened
 (3) afraid (4) terrified
619. His path was beset ____ difficulties.
 (1) by (2) with
 (3) of (4) from

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620. The plan is worth considering, think it ____ carefully.

- (1) of (2) on
- (3) off (4) over

621. The priest was innocent ____ he could not prove it.

- (1) and (2) but
- (3) for (4) so

Directions (622 – 626) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)

622. A group of agitators ____ the mob to break down the Vice-Chancellor's door.

- (1) wished (2) excited
- (3) threatened (4) incited

623. Turn the lights ____ before you go to bed.

- (1) on (2) off
- (3) out (4) down

624. There is no ____ evidence to support your assertion.

- (1) facile (2) fictitious
- (3) facetious (4) factual

625. Throw a stone ____ the fierce dog

- (1) at (2) upon
- (3) on (4) above

626. Is not learning superior ____ wealth ?

- (1) than (2) from
- (3) by (4) to

Directions (627–631) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region : 1st Sitting)

627. I think I am ____ young to get married.

- (1) much (2) too
- (3) more (4) very

628. The pilot was not feeling so well before he ____ in his helicopter.

- (1) took away (2) took over
- (3) took off (4) took up

629. I need to buy ____.

- (1) a bread
- (2) a loaf of bread
- (3) a loaf bread
- (4) breads

630. Medical science has ____ almost everything except death.

- (1) surrendered (2) conquered
- (3) controlled (4) crushed

631. To try to solve a problem without enquiring into the problem is like taking a course of treatment without ____ the disease.

- (1) curing (2) prescribing
- (3) diagnosing (4) operating

Directions (632–636) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

632. Students are not prepared ____ that kind of question.

- (1) to (2) with
- (3) for (4) on

633. Communism and Socialism have always ____ the sermons of economic equality.

- (1) said (2) instructed
- (3) preached (4) obeyed

634. Robert ____ Ali of his support.

- (1) assure (2) ensured
- (3) insured (4) assured

635. The students are told to ____ these words in the dictionary.

- (1) look down (2) look up
- (3) look into (4) look after

636. Rama took his ____ for the wrong done to him.

- (1) avenge (2) vengeance
- (3) revenge (4) ravage

Directions (637–641) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

637. Only the brave deserve the ____.

- (1) fare (2) flare
- (3) flair (4) fair

638. You cannot lose what you ____ had.

- (1) once (2) always
- (3) never (4) have

639. We should go ____ doing more good than harm.

- (1) on (2) above
- (3) about (4) to

640. When we got home last evening, we found that the guest ____.

- (1) have arrived (2) has arriving
- (3) is arriving (4) had arrived

641. Neo-colonialism is ____ that persists even after the demise of the formal colonization all over the so called Third-world.

- (1) a monster (2) a devil
- (3) a satan (4) an imp

Directions (642–646) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

642. The plane was ____ five hours late.

- (1) evenly (2) almost
- (3) keeping (4) allmost

643. His ____ tastes and habits explain why he is always in debt.

- (1) thrifty (2) extravagant
- (3) moderate (4) judicious

644. We offer ____ to all who ask.

- (1) councillor (2) council
- (3) counsellor (4) counsel

645. His and her talents are ____.

- (1) complementary
- (2) complimentary
- (3) complementing
- (4) complicating

646. The two families have been engaged in a bitter ____ for the past two decades.

- (1) feud (2) argument
- (3) quarrel (4) fight

Directions (647–651) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014

(TF No. 482 RN 5)

647. We always ____ your team at cricket.

- (1) overcome (2) beat
- (3) defeat (4) conquer

648. The recent ____ in the size of the army is alarming.

- (1) built-up (2) built-in
- (3) build-up (4) build-on

649. Please ____ that the lights are switched off at night.

- (1) insure (2) assure
- (3) ensure (4) censure

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650. A well-read man is quick to catch literary _____.
 (1) allusions (2) illusions
 (3) delusions (4) diversions

651. A dog is a ____ animal.
 (1) quadruped (2) quartet
 (3) quadruple (4) quadrangle

Directions (652-656) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014
 TF No. 022 MH 3)

652. The student was punished for his _____.
 (1) impudence (2) prudence
 (3) modesty (4) clemency

653. My father was too ___ to push the heavy door.
 (1) faint (2) feeble
 (3) fragile (4) faltering

654. The flood damaged the books so much that it was impossible to ___ them.
 (1) retrieve (2) retrace
 (3) retract (4) retreat

655. His bungalow went through a make _____.
 (1) up (2) out
 (3) over (4) for

656. This auspicious beginning ___ well for a successful completion of our project.
 (1) attunes (2) argues
 (3) augurs (4) answers

Directions (657-661) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , 1st Sitting
 TF No. 333 LO 2)

657. She was aware of what was going ____ her father's mind.
 (1) through (2) on
 (3) in (4) by

658. Most parents ____ love and affection on their children.
 (1) pour (2) pore
 (3) poor (4) pool

659. Then railway trains ____ the most popular and the cheapest means of transport.
 (1) become (2) became
 (3) becomes (4) becoming

660. If left unattended, even a small cut can turn into a _____.
 (1) soar (2) sour
 (3) sore (4) ore

661. My neighbour is very ____ for he believes that nothing good will happen to him.
 (1) reasonable
 (2) forward-looking
 (3) pessimistic
 (4) optimistic

Directions (662-666) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IIInd Sitting
 TF No. 545 QP 6)

662. She dwells too much ____ her past.
 (1) from (2) on
 (3) in (4) of

663. There were no buses yesterday because of the strike, and so I ____ walk to college.
 (1) should (2) have to
 (3) had to (4) will have to

664. A wiseman ____ not pretend ____ know everything.
 (1) did, to (2) may in
 (3) does, or (4) does, to

665. ____ the flight times before you book the tickets.
 (1) Check (2) Control
 (3) Inform (4) Prove

666. I'm very pleased with my new secretary. Her work is of a high _____.
 (1) condition (2) degree
 (3) capacity (4) standard

Directions (667-671) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015
 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

667. I saw a ____ of cattle grazing in the meadow.
 (1) herd (2) bunch
 (3) group (4) litter

668. Our flight was ____ from Jaipur to Agra airport.
 (1) shifted (2) diverted
 (3) reverted (4) deflected

669. In these days of inflation we all have to ____ our belts.
 (1) shorten (2) strengthen
 (3) tighten (4) lesson

670. He made a powerful ____ in the region, and people felt he would make a good leader in the days to come.
 (1) impression (2) discursive
 (3) marked (4) interest

671. The father ____ the throne for his son.
 (1) reverted (2) relished
 (3) relinquished
 (4) revived

Directions (672-676) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015
 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

672. The ___ of the 'Chief' was ___ upon him.
 (1) name, dismissed
 (2) title, imposed
 (3) appointment, thrown
 (4) title, bestowed

673. There were so many ___ points in his speech that the audience ___ to get the message.
 (1) superficial, listened
 (2) interesting, tried
 (3) irrelevant, failed
 (4) relevant, hastened

674. She was so ___ that she was ___ by all.
 (1) stupid, admired
 (2) proud, respected
 (3) excellent, warned
 (4) talented, praised

675. He was so ___ at his job that he was asked to give a ___ to the visitors.
 (1) accurate, display
 (2) agile, demolition
 (3) able, disclosure
 (4) adept, demonstration

676. The little boy ran ___ fast that he was ___ for breath.
 (1) too, fighting
 (2) so, gasping
 (3) very, struggling
 (4) so, inhaling

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Directions (677–681) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015
(IInd Sitting)

677. It was once ____ that being overweight was healthy ____ now-a-days few people subscribe to this viewpoint.

- (1) believed; but
- (2) rumoured; so
- (3) speculated; and
- (4) joked; because

678. The application is ____ as some details are ____.

- (1) rejected; missing
- (2) refused; lacking
- (3) reverted; few
- (4) returned; unfinished

679. He was not ____ to sell the property unless he got a more ____ price.

- (1) prepared; realistic
- (2) sure; true
- (3) ready; correct
- (4) decide; actual

680. The ____ you have charged for the hotel room is ____.

- (1) charges; mighty
- (2) price; costly
- (3) rent; rich
- (4) tariff; exorbitant

681. The ____ of the English language by a host of new words would ____ the old generation agast.

- (1) introduction; surprise
- (2) invasion; leave
- (3) entry; shock
- (4) attack; delight

Directions (682–686) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
(Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

682. He went there ____.

- (1) on foot
- (2) walking on foot
- (3) by foot
- (4) with foot

683. After your long illness I am happy to see you ____.

- (1) up and round
- (2) up and about
- (3) by and by
- (4) up and down

684. You must ____ your career with all seriousness.

- (1) pursue (2) follow
- (3) complete (4) direct

685. Making pies and cakes ____ Mrs. Reddy's speciality.

- (1) has (2) are
- (3) were (4) is

686. The deserted garden was infested ____ weeds.

- (1) with (2) for
- (3) into (4) on

Directions (687–691) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
(IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

687. She pipped her rival ____ the gold medal

- (1) with (2) for
- (3) to (4) near

688. Work should be guided by some ____ desire of altruism and ____.

- (1) genuine ; philanthropy
- (2) false ; honesty
- (3) shallow ; ability
- (4) good ; liberty

689. Ships are ____ by giant engines.

- (1) dragged (2) sailed
- (3) pulled (4) driven

690. Krisda's stories ____ me very strangely.

- (1) effected (2) affected
- (3) changed (4) afflicted

691. By morning, the fury of the floods ____.

- (1) ebbed (2) receded
- (3) retired (4) abated

Directions (692–696) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

692. The police fired on the mob when they ____.

- (1) turned violent
- (2) fizzled out
- (3) became abusive
- (4) turned noisy

693. He has the full facts ____ but is deliberately hiding them.

- (1) up his sleeve
- (2) under his sleeves
- (3) upon his sleeves
- (4) in his sleeves

694. The appearance of the city ____ day by day.

- (1) changed
- (2) is changing
- (3) had changed
- (4) could change

695. When the morning ____ the murder was discovered.

- (1) arrived (2) came
- (3) occurred (4) happened

696. The smell of the Sea called ____ memories of her childhood.

- (1) for (2) back
- (3) up (4) on

Directions (697–701) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(IInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

697. He will impart no information ____ anyone.

- (1) from (2) for
- (3) with (4) to

698. The United Kingdom ____ England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

- (1) comprises of (2) comprises
- (3) combines (4) consists

699. Jim suffered a ____ of fortune.

- (1) reversal (2) reverse
- (3) revert (4) regress

700. He was ____ by nature and so avoided all company.

- (1) anti-social (2) timid
- (3) gregarious (4) cordial

701. Jyoti refused to be ____ by her long illness.

- (1) dispersed (2) dispensed
- (3) dispatched (4) dispirited

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Directions (702–706) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015
TF No. 4039770)

702. The new discovery is ____ phenomenal.

- (1) novelly (2) indeed
- (3) always (4) beautifully

703. Over the months he ____ that he was not a good driver.

- (1) was forced to the conclusion
- (2) came to the conclusion
- (3) was drawn to the conclusion
- (4) jumped to the conclusion

704. This is a ____ story.

- (1) make off (2) made off
- (3) made up (4) make up

705. Cowards die many times ____ their death.

- (1) after (2) before
- (3) about (4) for

706. We should ____ the rules.

- (1) cope with (2) conduce to
- (3) side with (4) comply with

Directions (707–711) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

707. The crop will fail, ____ it rains this week.

- (1) unless (2) until
- (3) till (4) when

708. "She decided to ____ as the competition was quite stiff."

- (1) stand out (2) leave
- (3) get out (4) stand down

709. If she were selected, she ____ a good secretary.

- (1) would make
- (2) will make
- (3) can make
- (4) would have made

710. He worked ____ of his ability.

- (1) at the best
- (2) with the best
- (3) in the best
- (4) to the best

711. The Chief Minister asked her officers to ____ the process of procuring food for the poor from the market.

- (1) speed up (2) expedite
- (3) hasten (4) do fast

Directions (712–715) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Constable (GD)

Exam, 04.10.2015, Ist Sitting)

712. Your ____ nature will aid you in attaining success in every venture you undertake.

- (1) rotund
- (2) persevering
- (3) lackadaisical
- (4) catalytic

713. This is our house and that is ____.

- (1) theirs (2) their
- (3) them (4) their's

714. The publisher is bringing ____ a revised edition of this book.

- (1) round (2) out
- (3) about (4) up

715. She had to ____ illness in order to avoid going to the party meeting.

- (1) feint (2) feign
- (3) faint (4) fain

Directions (716 – 719) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Constable (GD)

Exam, 04.10.2015, IInd Sitting)

716. We get milk from the ____.

- (1) dairy (2) daily
- (3) daisy (4) diary

717. A man from our village has been nominated ____ the ruling party's candidate for the post.

- (1) to (2) as
- (3) in (4) for

718. He has been staying in Delhi ____ a long time.

- (1) for (2) since
- (3) from (4) till

719. Jones is a member of our ____.

- (1) coup (2) council
- (3) counter (4) counsel

Directions (720–724) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

720. The noise of the drum beats ____ and frightened the tiger.

- (1) persisted (2) perplexed
- (3) prevented (4) pertained

721. If you do well in this exam next year then my efforts ____ successful.

- (1) have been
- (2) would have been
- (3) will be
- (4) has been

722. We ____ not hurry, we have got plenty of time.

- (1) must (2) would
- (3) need (4) should

723. He set up institutions of international ____.

- (1) renown (2) repute
- (3) reputation (4) famous

724. Masked men ____ a security van on the motorway.

- (1) held out (2) held forth
- (3) held up (4) held on

Directions (725–728) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

725. The cold breath of autumn had ____ the ivy leaves from the vine and the branches remained almost bare.

- (1) stricken (2) strike
- (3) struck (4) striking

726. You take a decision. The ball is in ____ now.

- (1) your court (2) your net
- (3) your pocket (4) your garden

727. He is a man of ____ simplicity.

- (1) childlike (2) childless
- (3) child (4) childish

728. We can ____ right and wrong.

- (1) distinguish by
- (2) distinguish from
- (3) distinguish between
- (4) distinguished for

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- (1) sympathy at
 (2) sympathy for
 (3) sympathy with
 (4) sympathy of
757. They organized an event last month in _____ with another company.
 (1) competition
 (2) collaboration
 (3) connection
 (4) regulation
758. He _____ to help me and called me a fool.
 (1) refused (2) denied
 (3) offered (4) thought
- Directions (759 – 763) :** In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.
- (SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 1st sitting TF No. 3148585)
759. Some verbs need a _____ to convey the full meaning.
 (1) complimentary
 (2) complement
 (3) component
 (4) compliment
760. His profession is teaching but his _____ is photography.
 (1) vacation (2) vocation
 (3) vocative (4) avocation
761. The demonstration passed off without any _____.
 (1) coincidence (2) accident
 (3) incident (4) incidence
762. As the driver swerved violently at the turning, the wheel came off, as it was already _____.
 (1) lose (2) lost
 (3) loose (4) loss
763. He quarrelled with his boss, _____ of the consequences.
 (1) confident (2) devoid
 (3) heedless (4) weary
- Directions (764–768) :** Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 IIInd sitting)
764. The Press is supposed to be a means of _____ between the government and the _____.

- (1) communication; people
 (2) help; society
 (3) confrontation; terrorists
 (4) propaganda; private sector
765. I _____ him for the post _____ he was very active.
 (1) acknowledged; and
 (2) admitted; but
 (3) commended; even though
 (4) recommended; because
766. The man was absorbed _____ his work.
 (1) at (2) into
 (3) with (4) in
767. You friends think you are conceited because you seem to _____ them.
 (1) emulate (2) penalize
 (3) patronize (4) cheat
768. He reads _____ that are _____ to his profession.
 (1) weeklies ; appropriate
 (2) papers; apparent
 (3) periodicals; pertinent
 (4) magazines; acceptable
- Direction (769) :** A sentence is given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate words. Four alternatives are suggested. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)
769. Mr. Naimi, the chief secretary, was unceremoniously _____ after party's _____ defeat in general elections.
 (1) exiled, predictable
 (2) ousted, disastrous
 (3) recommended, unexpected
 (4) honoured, stupendous
- Directions (770–771) :** A sentence is given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate words. Four alternatives are suggested. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)
770. The king plans to move the Kingdom away from _____ domestic energy consumption, a change that will allow the Saudis to _____ oil exports in the years to come.
 (1) extravagant; decrease
 (2) wasteful; increase
 (3) unnecessary; minimize
 (4) substantial; moderate
771. I _____ his contribution to my book _____ it was substantial.
 (1) admitted; although
 (2) confessed to; but

- (3) debunked; and
 (4) acknowledged; because
- Direction (772) :** A sentence is given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate words. Four alternatives are suggested. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)
772. He is _____ rich, yet he _____ about high taxes.
 (1) obscenely; whines
 (2) very; is careless
 (3) newly; is calm
 (4) not; worries
- Directions (773) :** A sentence is given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)
773. A BBC reporter was _____ for what North Korea deemed a disrespectful portrayal of the country and its leader.
 (1) welcomed (2) recognized
 (3) celebrated (4) expelled
- Directions (774–779) :** The following sentence is given with a blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.
- (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)
774. The minister has been _____ to the victims.
 (1) selfish (2) liberal
 (3) generous (4) rich
775. The members could not arrive at a _____ regarding the issue.
 (1) judgement (2) action
 (3) policy (4) consensus
776. As the weekend finally rolled around, the people were also too happy to laugh out the _____ away.
 (1) memories (2) joys
 (3) cares (4) struggles
777. The mission of this institution is to _____ young minds to explore their ability.
 (1) catalyse (2) cackle
 (3) circulate (4) combat
778. I am _____ on leave from tomorrow.
 (1) escaping (2) running
 (3) prospecting (4) proceeding
779. Losing a child is most people's worst _____.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- (1) nightmare (2) night school
 (3) pride (4) pleasantries

Directions : (780-781) : The following sentence is given with a blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
 06.06.2016 1st sitting)

780. The burglar was _____ when he broke into the house and found himself surrounded by police officers.

- (1) flabbergasted
 (2) unimpressed
 (3) bored
 (4) unruffled

781. Appropriate manners are from society's _____ behaviour.

- (1) system (2) style
 (3) cannons (4) shrewd

Directions : (782-784) : The following sentence is given with a blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 06.06.2016)

782. I appreciate my neighbour's _____ as she explained the reason for selling her house.

- (1) candid (2) candour
 (3) care (4) capacity

783. I was happy to receive my father's _____ books.

- (1) dog face (2) dogleg
 (3) dogging (4) dog-eared

784. _____ minds see new angles to everyday things.

- (1) Dull (2) Creative
 (3) Difficult (4) Realistic

Directions (785-789) : In the following question, a sentence given with a blank has to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

785. He had wonderful gifts of _____, and spoke to the birds.

- (1) uptight (2) folly
 (3) insight (4) dullness

786. Rahul was surprised to see a _____ smile on Tarun's face.

- (1) ugly (2) symbolic
 (3) opaque (4) genuine

787. He completed all projects on time except for two of them, which he found too difficult to _____.
 (1) embrace
 (2) comprehend
 (3) acknowledge
 (4) discern

788. The mother looked _____ as her child began to walk much before the month prescribed by the doctors.
 (1) astonishingly (2) predictably
 (3) irately (4) menacingly

789. She was so _____ in her manner that he was mesmerised by her.
 (1) deferential
 (2) disputatious
 (3) impertinent
 (4) insolent

Directions (790-794) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

790. The specialist _____ you want to meet is available only on Thursdays.

- (1) whom (2) whose
 (3) who (4) which

791. Do not look _____ on women.
 (1) down (2) right
 (3) left (4) up

792. I _____ him on this point.

- (1) agreeing with
 (2) agreed with
 (3) admitted to
 (4) agree to

793. The stranger _____ in through the window last night.

- (1) creep (2) crept
 (3) creeping (4) creeps

794. They _____ living here since 2000.

- (1) have been (2) are
 (3) will be (4) are still

Directions (795-797) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

795. What a _____ holiday!

- (1) momentous
 (2) memorable

- (3) momentary
 (4) immortal

796. Many important projects have reached the final stage of _____.
 (1) accomplishment
 (2) initiation
 (3) resolution
 (4) implementation

797. _____ you live long!

- (1) Might (2) May
 (3) Shall (4) Should

Directions (798-801) : In each of these questions, a sentence is given with a blank to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 27.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

798. The waiter hasn't brought the coffee _____ I've been here for an hour.

- (1) still (2) yet
 (3) up (4) till

799. I always fall _____ old friends in times of need.

- (1) over (2) through
 (3) back on (4) off

800. A person came in with a baby who, she said, _____ a safety pin.

- (1) swallowed
 (2) just swallowed
 (3) had just swallowed
 (4) was just swallowing

801. The farmers suffered because the monsoon did not arrive _____ time.

- (1) at (2) by
 (3) on (4) after

Directions (802-804) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 28.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

802. The passengers were afraid but the captain _____ them that there was no danger.

- (1) suggested (2) pleaded
 (3) advise (4) assured

803. I insisted _____ his leaving the place.

- (1) on (2) about
 (3) in (4) with

804. Please don't _____ me when I'm speaking.

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- (1) interrupted (2) interrupts
 (3) interrupt
 (4) interrupting

Directions (805-807) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 29.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

805. The clock has _____ for want of winding.

- (1) run down (2) run short
 (3) run past (4) run up

806. Few people know that flowers use textures to _____ different kinds of insects.

- (1) signal (2) feel
 (3) attract (4) distract

807. They abandoned their comrades _____ the wolves.

- (1) by (2) between
 (3) on (4) among

Directions (808-810) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

808. What good fortune! I found the very thing I was _____!

- (1) looking in
 (2) looking to
 (3) looking besides
 (4) looking for

809. The swimmer _____ his clothes and jumped into the river.

- (1) took off (2) took of
 (3) took out (4) took down

810. I will _____ to Singapore next month.

- (1) be travelling (2) be travel
 (3) travels (4) am travelled

Directions (811-813) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blank are to be filled with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

811. See me tomorrow without _____.

- (1) fails (2) failure
 (3) fail (4) failing

812. Radium _____ rays that blind the eyes.

- (1) gives away (2) gives over
 (3) gives up (4) gives off

813. You will have to work _____ you are in the office.

- (1) as long as (2) as good as
 (3) as far as (4) so far as

Directions (814-816) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

814. He is _____ connected.

- (1) respectively (2) respective
 (3) respectably (4) respectable

815. After retirement Surti lived _____ Australia.

- (1) in (2) at
 (3) over in (4) over at

816. He _____ the low pay.

- (1) moan at
 (2) complain about
 (3) grumbled at
 (4) ran after

Directions (817-819) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

817. After a noisy and tumultuous supper, we _____ for the day.

- (1) retirement (2) retiring
 (3) retired (4) retire

818. The villager cried _____ his voice for help.

- (1) on the top of
 (2) in the top of
 (3) from the top of
 (4) at the top of

819. Simon teaches children _____ water colour painting.

- (1) the art on (2) the art in
 (3) the art by (4) the art of

Directions (820-822) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

820. Light is _____ than sound.

- (1) faster (2) more faster
 (3) sounder (4) lighter

821. The man _____ for the purpose never did what was expected of him.

- (1) supplied (2) favoured
 (3) employed (4) cited

822. There was a serious _____ between the two brothers.

- (1) altercation (2) alteration
 (3) aberration (4) alliteration

Directions (823-825) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

823. The ship with its crew _____ gone to the bottom of the sea.

- (1) has (2) have
 (3) are (4) none

824. The peon respectfully asked if he _____ go there.

- (1) may (2) might
 (3) can (4) will

825. I know _____ certain that he has gone to England.

- (1) with (2) of
 (3) by (4) for

Directions (826-828) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 02.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

826. Never give your friends _____.

- (1) the cold arm
 (2) the cold elbow
 (3) the cold shoulder
 (4) the cold hand

827. My mother upset the kettle of boiling water and _____ her hand.

- (1) scalded (2) scolded
 (3) scorched (4) wounded

828. His writings are _____ mistakes.

- (1) brooded with (2) burst into
 (3) replete with (4) boasted of

Directions (829-832) : In the following questions, fill in the blank(s) with suitable word(s) out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

829. Sid and Harsh are _____ unable to complete the task.

- (1) neither (2) either
- (3) each (4) both

830. The examinee could guess _____ the answer correctly.

- (1) at (2) about
- (3) through (4) to

831. Be _____ and always look to the comfort of others.

- (1) considerate (2) cautious
- (3) considerable (4) consider

832. As usual, a lot of people were _____ in the king's darbar.

- (1) their (2) possess
- (3) past (4) present

Directions (833–835) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

833. Children must be _____ to their parents.

- (1) obedient (2) obeying
- (3) obey (4) obeyed

834. Every minister is _____ to the Parliament.

- (1) responsive
- (2) response
- (3) responsibility
- (4) responsible

835. She had a _____ talk with her friend.

- (1) hard to hard
- (2) heart to heart
- (3) hard to heart
- (4) heart to hard

Directions (836–838) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 03.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

836. The police is _____ on his activities.

- (1) keeping an eye
- (2) keeping watchful eyes
- (3) keeping both eyes
- (4) keeping one eye

837. Are you _____ stamp collecting?

- (1) interested by
- (2) interested in
- (3) interested at
- (4) interested about

838. Your report _____ my statement.

- (1) conforms (2) conforming
- (3) confirms (4) comforting

Directions (839–841) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 04.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

839. Everything _____ carefully checked.

- (1) has been (2) have been
- (3) are being (4) is been

840. I've _____ finished painting the house.

- (1) about (2) nearing
- (3) towards (4) almost

841. She _____ made him angry.

- (1) have absolutely
- (2) has certainly
- (3) have certainly
- (4) has absolutely

Directions (842–844) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting)

842. Naresh made a fortune _____ buying and selling used cars.

- (1) at (2) by
- (3) in (4) on

843. She has finished writing the article, _____

- (1) has she? (2) isn't it?
- (3) hasn't she? (4) is it?

844. An animal species becomes _____ when its last existing member dies.

- (1) exist (2) existing
- (3) extinct (4) extract

Directions (845–847) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 07.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

845. We can _____ see anything in the dim light.

- (1) badly (2) scarcely
- (3) fairly (4) rather

846. Few countries can _____

India in variety, colour and the richness of dance forms.

- (1) compare (2) rival

- (3) perform (4) prevail

847. The scheme allows students from different countries to communicate _____.

- (1) each other

- (2) with each others

- (3) themselves

- (4) with one another

Directions (848–850) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 08.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

848. The starving man _____ able to walk.

- (1) can barely (2) were barely

- (3) are barely (4) was barely

849. The new railway counter at Dwarka should _____ all travellers.

- (1) benefit (2) reward

- (3) reserve (4) provide

850. My younger brother _____ my grandfather.

- (1) looks on (2) looks after

- (3) looks to (4) looks of

Directions (851–853) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 09.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

851. We acted on a _____ impulse.

- (1) momentary (2) momentous

- (3) memorable (4) meritorious

852. Do your best and we'll back you _____.

- (1) on (2) in

- (3) out (4) up

853. Sanjay _____ his mother in the morning everyday.

- (1) calls in (2) calls up

- (3) calls off (4) calls down

Directions (854–856) : The sentences given with blank are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 10.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

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854. Since last year his condition has been _____.
 (1) deteriorate. (2) deteriorating.
 (3) severely deteriorated. (4) deterioratingly.

855. Most children remain _____ school between the ages of seven and ten.
 (1) in (2) under
 (3) at (4) inside

856. The quake also _____ mud-slides on the outskirts of the city.
 (1) tempered (2) tampered
 (3) erupted (4) triggered

Directions (857-859) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 11.09.2016 (1st sitting)

857. You are ____ common sense.
 (1) lacking of (2) devoid in
 (3) devoid of (4) dull on

858. He ran so fast _____.
 (1) that he fell
 (2) so he fell
 (3) he fell
 (4) that he is falling

859. The doctor has been _____ to attend to an urgent case.
 (1) called (2) called in
 (3) called by (4) call over

Directions (860-864) : In each of the following questions, a sentence given with blanks is to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for the question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
 Exam. 30.11.2016)

860. With the amount of conflicts in the world, a Third World War is _____.

(1) emanate (2) emanant
 (3) eminent (4) imminent

861. The traditional way of saying that you feel fine is to say that you are _____.
 (1) alright (2) all correct
 (3) all good (4) all right

862. The army has been _____ to be ready to control the floods.
 (1) alerted (2) warned
 (3) awakened (4) wanted

863. The relation between the Indian P.M. and the U.S. President is perfectly _____.

(1) excellent (2) smooth
 (3) informed (4) cordial

864. Never _____ met any girl so beautiful.

(1) have I (2) I have
 (3) I had (4) did I

Directions (865-869) : In each of the following questions, sentence given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for the question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
 Exam. 01.12.2016)

865. _____ man standing in that corner is a police man in plain clothes.

(1) Some (2) Any
 (3) A (4) The

866. Eight cylinder engines are _____ that use great amount of petrol.

(1) conveyances
 (2) devices
 (3) instruments
 (4) apparatus

867. He would always be late with submission because he would _____ whatever he was supposed to do.

(1) prevaricate
 (2) procrastinate
 (3) interrogate
 (4) discriminate

868. He talked on and on _____.

(1) ad infinitum
 (2) voraciously
 (3) hesitantly
 (4) ad interim

869. The order is _____ and you must abide by it, as there is not even the slightest chance of its being modified or withdrawn.

(1) irretrievable
 (2) irreparable
 (3) irrevocable
 (4) irreconcilable

Directions (870-874) : In the following questions, complete each sentence using the most appropriate word from the options given.

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online
 Exam. 18.12.2016)

870. The battalion operating from the mountain was able to _____ three enemy divisions.

(1) tie up (2) tie down
 (3) tie on (4) tie with

871. Once he has signed the agreement, he won't be able to _____.

(1) back up (2) back in
 (3) back it (4) back out

872. The passengers were afraid, but the captain _____ them that there was no danger.

(1) promised (2) advised
 (3) assured (4) counselled

873. I haven't seen you _____ a week.

(1) within (2) since
 (3) for (4) from

874. She _____ a brief appearance at the end of the party.
 (1) put on (2) put in
 (3) put across (4) put up

Directions (875-877) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 28.08.2016 (1st sitting)

875. One of the reasons the impressionists caused such a scandal was _____ their colours were too bright.

(1) because of which
 (2) due to
 (3) because
 (4) of

876. She must sometimes _____ to run away.

(1) has wanted
 (2) have wanted
 (3) having want
 (4) has want

877. The bank decided to _____ them the money as they were reliable clients.

(1) let (2) lend
 (3) borrow (4) lease

Directions (878-880) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 29.08.2016 (1st sitting)

878. The aim of a Peace Council is _____ rather than cure.

(1) salvation
 (2) preservation
 (3) maintenance
 (4) cultivation

879. He gives everyone _____ the class opportunities for practice.

(1) at (2) in
 (3) of (4) on

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880. Harish soon gained _____ in English.
 (1) provincialism
 (2) proficiency
 (3) efficiency
 (4) eminency

Directions (881-883) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative and choose the option corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

881. By a single mean act, he _____ out all his good deeds.
 (1) wiped (2) whipped
 (3) worked (4) whisked

882. I was conscious _____ a break in my voice.
 (1) to (2) of
 (3) over (4) for

883. The young woman broke _____ on hearing the news of her husband's death.
 (1) up (2) down
 (3) off (4) in

Directions (884-886) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

884. Do not _____ your own personal views upon the reader.
 (1) expose (2) interpose
 (3) express (4) impose

885. This school isn't _____ from the last one.
 (1) more different
 (2) any different
 (3) difference
 (4) any difference

886. I have decided _____ my course of action.
 (1) upon (2) with
 (3) for (4) of

Directions (887-889) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

887. She _____ him angrily because he made the floor dirty with his muddy shoes.
 (1) scold (2) scolds
 (3) scolded (4) scolding

888. He walked along the road wondering what _____ happened and where all the people had gone.
 (1) had (2) has
 (3) have (4) it

889. The criminal was _____ lest he should escape.
 (1) fetid (2) fettered
 (3) fettled (4) feted

Directions (890-892) : In the following questions, the sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

890. Legislation was passed to punish brokers who _____ their client's funds.

- (1) devastate (2) devour
 (3) defalcate (4) dawdle

891. His father was _____ the same business.
 (1) managing over
 (2) engaged in
 (3) endowed with
 (4) enlisted in

892. It is due to this lethargy that the plan fell _____.
 (1) off (2) out
 (3) through (4) away

Directions (893-895) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

893. He has no recommendations; he will _____ get the job.

- (1) however (2) whatsoever
 (3) whereas (4) whatever

894. Leaves _____ in autumn.
 (1) fall down (2) fall of
 (3) fall on (4) fall off

895. Each time he tried to climb the tree, he failed to do _____.
 (1) thus (2) then
 (3) so (4) this

Directions (896-898) : The sentences given with blanks are to be

filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

896. The man was _____ his deafness.
 (1) rewarded for
 (2) cured of
 (3) convicted by
 (4) saved at

897. He is the talk _____.
 (1) of the town
 (2) for the town
 (3) about the town
 (4) over the town

898. I _____ very much like to see my old classmates.
 (1) can (2) should
 (3) would (4) might

Directions (899-901) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

899. A partial victory is sometimes all we can hope to _____.
 (1) gain (2) lose
 (3) suffer (4) reward

900. My father has been advised to _____ his smoking.
 (1) cut down (2) cut off
 (3) cut into (4) cut in

901. I had not expected to meet him; it was quite an _____ meeting.
 (1) organised (2) unique
 (3) accidental (4) intentional

Directions (902-904) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

902. Pour the juice _____ the glass.
 (1) in (2) into
 (3) onto (4) on

903. I have been _____ this problem since noon.
 (1) working into
 (2) working on
 (3) working for
 (4) with after

FILL IN THE BLANKS

904. Sushma has a deep ____ for drunkards.

- (1) hatred (2) hate
- (3) hated (4) hating

Directions (905–907) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

905. One should always set ____ some money for emergency.

- (1) aside (2) on
- (3) by (4) out

906. The train is expected to arrive in a few minutes ____ platform six.

- (1) in (2) above
- (3) near (4) on

907. I haven't had ____ opportunity to study during the day.

- (1) very (2) many
- (3) much (4) more

Directions (908–910) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

908. Nothing is impossible ____ him.

- (1) in (2) about
- (3) for (4) on

909. My relations ____ him are not friendly.

- (1) between (2) with
- (3) to (4) for

910. George ____ to this country a year ago.

- (1) was coming (2) came
- (3) is coming (4) comes

Directions (911–913) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

911. I cannot conceive of _____ accepting the post.

- (1) he (2) his
- (3) him (4) he'll

912. The maestro's son has no taste _____ music.

- (1) about (2) with
- (3) in (4) to

913. Rita promised to come but she never turned ____ .

- (1) in (2) out
- (3) down (4) up

Directions (914–916) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

914. I waited ____ the train arrived.

- (1) as (2) until

- (3) since (4) after

915. He loves you ____ than me.

- (1) closer (2) nearer

- (3) higher (4) more

916. The squadron leader ordered his men to ____ immediately.

- (1) fall in (2) fall out

- (3) fall off (4) fall on

Directions (917–919) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

917. Due to heavy rains, the match was called ____ .

- (1) of (2) off

- (3) down (4) out

918. The Management gave us permission to ____ with the new curriculum.

- (1) go fixed (2) go about

- (3) go ahead (4) go around

919. Mount Everest has earned the ____ distinction of being the world's highest garbage dump.

- (1) marked (2) disgusting

- (3) dubious (4) dismal

Directions (920–922) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

920. I like ____ in the sun.

- (1) laying (2) lay

- (3) lie (4) lying

921. Please do not ____ an offer made by the Chairman.

- (1) deny (2) refuse

- (3) refrain (4) refuge

922. The clerk asked for my ____ .

- (1) determination

- (2) destiny

- (3) destination

- (4) designation

Directions (923–925) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

923. The director congratulated Mr. Varma ____ his success.

- (1) on (2) for

- (3) at (4) about

924. The boys were ____ to hear that we were going to build a bridge.

- (1) delight (2) delights

- (3) delighted (4) delighting

925. The revolting players and the game's administrators held ____ discussions to resolve the payment dispute.

- (1) unnecessary

- (2) obligatory

- (3) preliminary

- (4) silent

Directions (926–928) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

926. This is the wrong ____ to this question.

- (1) saying (2) style

- (3) reaction (4) answer

927. The resort is ____ the lake.

- (1) from (2) has

- (3) besides (4) beside

928. The life of a mosquito is ____ but very active.

- (1) long (2) passive

- (3) brief (4) important

Directions (929–931) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

929. The king was moved with ____ for the beggar.

- (1) pity (2) piety

- (3) pithy (4) privy

FILL IN THE BLANKS

930. A big dictionary _____ the table near the door.

- (1) are on (2) is over
- (3) is on (4) is up

931. Mr. Sen is absent today. He _____ sick.

- (1) has to be
- (2) could have been
- (3) might be
- (4) must have been

Directions (932–934) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

932. I hope you know that, once you have signed the contract, you will not be able to _____.

- (1) back in (2) back out
- (3) back up (4) back at

933. Your opening paragraph should _____ the reader's attention.

- (1) attest (2) address
- (3) attract (4) affect

934. When I visited him last evening we talked the matter _____.

- (1) through (2) away
- (3) off (4) over

Directions (935–937) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

935. The President will finally have a national memorial _____ his honour.

- (1) at (2) upon
- (3) in (4) on

936. Cultural _____ is very important in international business.

- (1) sensibility (2) sensitivity
- (3) smartness (4) susceptibility

937. We should first collect the funds and then _____ action.

- (1) plunge into (2) plunge onto
- (3) plunge at (4) plunge in

Directions (938–940) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

938. It is _____ university of excellence.

- (1) a (2) an
- (3) also (4) one

939. They have not had much time for social activities and I have not _____.

- (1) done so (2) either
- (3) also (4) gone

940. Food was packed, and they _____, a merry, delighted party.

- (1) went off (2) start off
- (3) cut off (4) set off

Directions (941–943) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

941. Hard working people always succeed whatever they do.

- (1) over (2) on
- (3) with (4) in

942. I must..... my deficiency in English.

- (1) make out (2) makeup
- (3) make after (4) make beyond

943. He waited with breath for the door to open.

- (1) baited (2) bated
- (3) beaten (4) bitten

Directions (944–950) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.10.2016 (IIInd sitting)

944. Virginia Woolf's novels continue to receive rave

- (1) purviews (2) feedback
- (3) reviews (4) previews

945. His gambling will ruin him.

- (1) passion in
- (2) passion for
- (3) passion with
- (4) passion of

946. Fortune him very often, such was his ill luck.

- (1) grinned at (2) imposed on
- (3) eluded (4) grasped at

947. In the following question, the sentence is given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate

word. Select the correct alternative out of the four.

The department has _____ a complaint against Mr. Bakshi.

- (1) expressed (2) registered
- (3) informed (4) noted

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 15.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)

948. In the following question, the sentence is given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Select the correct alternative out of the four.

He has a _____ interest in studying human psychology.

- (1) deep (2) wide
- (3) vast (4) heavy

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 15.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)

949. In the following question, the sentence is given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Select the correct alternative out of the four.

I _____ to return by the 3rd of the month.

- (1) strategize (2) program
- (3) plan (4) project

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 16.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)

950. In the following question, the sentence is given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Select the correct alternative out of the four.

His success is worthy of ____.

- (1) copying (2) aping
- (3) simulation (4) emulation

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 16.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)

Directions (951–955) : In each of the following questions, a sentence is given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for the question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)

Exam. 12.01.2017)

951. The gate _____ by the watchman on duty.

- (1) opened
- (2) was opened
- (3) were opened
- (4) was opening

952. The king was _____ while he was addressing his subjects.

- (1) murdered
- (2) executed
- (3) assassinated
- (4) exterminated



SYNONYMS

Directions (1-5) : In these questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the word given in bold.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.1997)

1. OBNOXIOUS

- (1) depressing (2) disgusting
- (3) arrogant (4) filthy

2. COVENANT

- (1) case (2) coupon
- (3) contract (4) settlement

3. DEFERENCE

- (1) indifference (2) sympathy
- (3) respect (4) flattery

4. ABROGATE

- (1) repeal (2) destroy
- (3) delay (4) dismiss

5. INTREPID

- (1) ambitious (2) determined
- (3) talkative (4) fearless

Directions (6-10) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the right meaning of the word given in bold.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)

6. GRANDEUR

- (1) magnificence (2) admiration
- (3) happiness (4) awe

7. INCEPTION

- (1) initiative (2) beginning
- (3) initial (4) origin

8. COLOSSAL

- (1) famous (2) vigorous
- (3) energetic (4) enormous

9. PARADOX

- (1) Paradise (2) question
- (3) puzzle (4) challenge

10. PROLIFERATE

- (1) progression (2) prohibit
- (3) stipulate (4) reproduce

Directions (11-15) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.16.11.2003)

11. CENSURE

- (1) criticize (2) appreciate
- (3) blame (4) abuse

12. DILIGENT

- (1) industrious (2) indifferent
- (3) intelligent (4) energetic

13. CONTEMPLATION

- (1) consideration
- (2) meditation
- (3) deliberation
- (4) speculation

14. ADULATION

- (1) duration (2) argument
- (3) flattery (4) institution

15. QUIVER

- (1) quarrel (2) quicken
- (3) waiver (4) tremble

Directions (16-20) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the word given in bold in each of the following questions:

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 14.12.2003)

16. BEAUTIFUL

- (1) handsome (2) alluring
- (3) appealing (4) attractive

17. MOMENTOUS

- (1) important (2) temporary
- (3) fleeting (4) monumental

18. INFATUATION

- (1) emotion (2) passion
- (3) imagination (4) compassion

19. CONSIGNEE

- (1) delegate
- (2) representative
- (3) nominee
- (4) messenger

20. TRAMP

- (1) wanderer (2) cheat
- (3) traveller (4) pilgrim

Directions (21-30) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given bold word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

21. IRREVERENCE

- (1) disrespect (2) cruelty
- (3) unkindness (4) invalidity

22. AMICABLE

- (1) poisonous (2) friendly
- (3) satisfying (4) heartening

23. PRUDENT

- (1) skilled (2) experienced
- (3) cautious (4) criminal

24. PANACEA

- (1) flatter (2) praise
- (3) inactivity (4) cure-all

25. BENEVOLENCE

- (1) ill-will (2) morbidity
- (3) kindness (4) vision

26. VINDICATE

- (1) open (2) ventilate
- (3) justify (4) recommend

27. OCCULT

- (1) religious (2) unnatural
- (3) supernatural (4) strong

28. MENACE

- (1) request (2) prayer
- (3) threat (4) curse

29. DELINEATE

- (1) expand (2) portray
- (3) explain (4) argue

30. ABROGATE

- (1) elope (2) gate-crash
- (3) abolish (4) destroy

Directions (31-40) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)

31. SUCCESSIVE

- (1) rapid (2) victorious
- (3) beneficent (4) consecutive

32. RAVAGE

- (1) destroy (2) break
- (3) demolish (4) abolish

33. SUPERSTITIOUS

- (1) pious (2) traditional
- (3) irrational (4) sacred

34. MENTOR

- (1) guide (2) genius
- (3) stylist (4) philosopher

35. GARNISH

- (1) paint (2) adorn
- (3) garner (4) banish

36. INFRACTIOUS

- (1) meaningless (2) unnecessary
- (3) redundant (4) fruitless

37. FIDELITY

- (1) affection (2) allegiance
- (3) accuracy (4) loyalty

SYNONYMS

38. GRUFF (1) hard (2) rough (3) tough (4) sturdy	52. DILATE (1) spin (2) weaken (3) widen (4) push	66. ENLIVEN (1) dampen (2) cheer (3) depress (4) subdue
39. DOLEFUL (1) mournful (2) sober (3) regretful (4) cheerless	53. DUPLICATION (1) breed (2) reproduction (3) print (4) copying	67. HAUGHTY (1) humble (2) subservient (3) meek (4) conceited
40. FATAL (1) terrible (2) deadly (3) poisonous (4) wrong	54. PRIORITY (1) urgency (2) protocol (3) precedence (4) necessity	68. DEMENTED (1) reasonable (2) sensible (3) idiotic (4) lucid
Directions (41-50) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.	55. FLUTTER (1) soar (2) agitate (3) change (4) float	69. ILL-BRED (1) uncouth (2) well-bred (3) courteous (4) mannerly
(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)	Directions (56-65) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.	70. KNACK (1) dexterity (2) awkwardness (3) clumsiness (4) disability
41. ELUDE (1) allure (2) leave (3) deceive (4) escape	(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 11.12.2005)	71. LACONIC (1) loquacious (2) concise (3) rambling (4) verbose
42. PREMONITION (1) insight (2) uncertainty (3) forewarning (4) scope	56. COMMAND (1) lead (2) instruct (3) manage (4) supervise	72. KNAVISH (1) honourable (2) noble (3) trustworthy (4) unscrupulous
43. DEROGATORY (1) injurious (2) shattering (3) destructive (4) disparaging	57. GNOME (1) giant (2) dwarf (3) native (4) alien	(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)
44. NOMADIC (1) fighting (2) rare (3) strange (4) wandering	58. ABLUTION (1) censure (2) forgiveness (3) absolution (4) washing	73. ASSERTIVE (1) unassertive (2) timorous (3) domineering (4) unobtrusive
45. RESTIVE (1) rested (2) restless (3) limited (4) limitless	59. SURMOUNT (1) discount (2) surround (3) overcome (4) capture	(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)
46. ERRONEOUSLY (1) previously (2) effectively (3) wrongly (4) evidently	60. TORPID (1) insipid (2) stupid (3) sensitive (4) inactive	74. CAPRICIOUS (1) whimsical (2) unmoving (3) decisive (4) stable
47. ESTRANGED (1) jealous (2) angry (3) separated (4) suspicious	61. SELECTION (1) denial (2) preference (3) refusal (4) display	(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)
48. CAPITULATE (1) repeat (2) execute (3) summarize (4) surrender	62. OSTENTATION (1) pomp (2) pretence (3) abundance (4) plenty	75. DEXTERITY (1) incompetence (2) gaucheness (3) adroitness (4) ineptitude
49. PROPITIATE (1) conform (2) appease (3) influence (4) approach	63. CONVICT (1) adventurer (2) fugitive (3) criminal (4) impostor	(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)
50. CEREMONIAL (1) religious (2) formal (3) official (4) pompous	64. ITINERANT (1) frequent use of the word 'it' (2) anything involving repetition (3) plan for a proposed journey (4) travelling from place to place	Directions (76-85) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
Directions (51-55) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.	65. TRANSPARENT (1) verbose (2) involved (3) witty (4) lucid	(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)	Directions (66-75) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the right meaning of the word given in Capital Letters.	76. OBSTINATE (1) stubborn (2) pretty (3) silly (4) clever
51. OBSESSION (1) pre-occupation (2) suspicion (3) frustration (4) dejection	(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)	77. ALERT (1) hostile (2) watchful (3) brave (4) quick
		78. ACCEDE (1) consent (2) access (3) assess (4) proceed
		79. SUPERANNUATED (1) experienced (2) accepted (3) retired (4) senile

SYNONYMS

80. AUDACITY (1) strength (2) boldness (3) asperity (4) fear	94. HURDLE (1) obstacle (2) ban (3) hedge (4) relay	108. INVARIABLE (1) usual (2) universal (3) constant (4) similar
81. DECREPITUDE (1) disease (2) coolness (3) crowd (4) feebleness	95. RARE (1) common (2) usual (3) scarce (4) few	109. INDICTMENT (1) revelation (2) acquittal (3) refusal (4) accusation
82. TRANSITION (1) position (2) translation (3) change (4) movement	Directions (96-100) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word. (SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam.30.09.2007 (IIInd Sitting)	
83. ACCUSED (1) indicated (2) indicted (3) induced (4) instigated	96. APPOSITIVE (1) contrary (2) bitter (3) appropriate (4) misleading	110. DULCET (1) sweet (2) dull (3) hard (4) sour
84. BECKONED (1) accused (2) called (3) sent (4) acquitted	97. SCORN (1) ridicule (2) laugh (3) condemn (4) criticize	Directions (111-115) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the right meaning of the given word. (SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.10.12.2006)
85. GENUINE (1) generous (2) healthy (3) natural (4) original	98. IMPIOUS (1) holy (2) mischievous (3) shrewd (4) irreverent	111. DUBIOUS (1) doubtful (2) disputable (3) duplicate (4) dangerous
Directions (86-90) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the right meaning of the given word. (SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (IIInd Sitting)	99. FREELANCE (1) self-betrayed (2) self-centred (3) self-employed (4) self-driven	112. FLABBERGASTED (1) scared (2) embarrassed (3) dumbfounded (4) humiliated
86. SOMBRE (1) gloomy (2) quiet (3) serious (4) sleepy	100. SLITHER (1) slide (2) move (3) shake (4) slip	113. ETERNAL (1) innumerable (2) unmeasurable (3) prolonged (4) perpetual
87. REGRESS (1) deteriorate (2) Degenerate (3) backslide (4) lapse	Directions (101-110) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.	
88. TOXIC (1) bitter (2) foul-smelling (3) remedial (4) poisonous	(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)	
89. YARDSTICK (1) summation (2) size (3) statistics (4) standard	101. ACCOUNTREMENTS (1) relatives (2) companions (3) calculations (4) equipment	114. GENUINE (1) authentic (2) legitimate (3) reliable (4) pure
90. LITTLE (1) trivial (2) petty (3) sample (4) simple	102. VERACITY (1) freedom (2) truth (3) wisdom (4) loyalty	115. OBSCENE (1) indecent (2) incorrigible (3) ridiculous (4) intolerable
Directions (91-95) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the right meaning of the given word. (SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.10.12.2006)	103. INCESSANTLY (1) continuously (2) inevitably (3) regularly (4) indiscreetly	Directions (116-120) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the right meaning of the given word. (SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.30.11.2008)
91. AVARICE (1) generosity (2) envy (3) greed (4) hatred	104. HERALDED (1) clapped (2) proclaimed (3) protested (4) rewarded	116. INDIGNATION (1) hatred (2) anger (3) disapproval (4) contempt
92. AUGUST (1) majestic (2) important (3) difficult (4) huge	105. DETRIMENTAL (1) deplorable (2) fundamental (3) harmful (4) disgraceful	117. ACRONYM (1) A word with two or more meanings (2) A word of new coinage (3) A word formed by the initial letters of words (4) A word of picturesque effect
93. DECIMATED (1) denounced (2) destroyed (2) successful (4) depressed	106. COLOSSAL (1) gigantic (2) colourful (3) beautiful (4) fantastic	118. METICULOUS (1) interfere (2) courage (3) agreement (4) careful
	107. STUBBORN (1) timid (2) arrogant (3) adamant (4) angry	119. RESCIND (1) change (2) revoke (3) repeat (4) reconsider

SYNONYMS

120. ANTIPATHY

- (1) dishonesty
- (2) disturbance
- (3) demonstration
- (4) dislike

Directions (121-130) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam.14.12.2008)

121. IILICIT

- (1) immoral
- (2) illegal
- (3) ineligible
- (4) illegible

122. FLAIR

- (1) talent
- (2) tendency
- (3) bias
- (4) need

123. CONSERVATION

- (1) preservation
- (2) respiration
- (3) correction
- (4) confusion

124. ABYSMAL

- (1) sickening
- (2) gloomy
- (3) sad
- (4) bottomless

125. SALIENT

- (1) valiant
- (2) variant
- (3) prudent
- (4) prominent

126. DECAMP

- (1) move
- (2) encamp
- (3) flee
- (4) hide

127. PHILANTHROPIST

- (1) benefactor
- (2) beneficiary
- (3) matron
- (4) sponsor

128. EXOTIC

- (1) alien
- (2) strange
- (3) rare
- (4) grand

129. INCAPACITATE

- (1) cripple
- (2) strengthen
- (3) imprison
- (4) invent

130. CONGREGATION

- (1) concentration
- (2) meeting
- (3) discussion
- (4) judgement

Directions (131 – 140) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the correct meaning of the given word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)

131. IRREPROACHABLE

- (1) remarkable
- (2) extraordinary
- (3) faultless
- (4) immense

132. FELICITY

- (1) prosperity
- (2) honesty
- (3) bliss
- (4) sorrow

133. KNAVE

- (1) emperor
- (2) enchanter
- (3) soldier
- (4) scoundrel

134. FRONTIER

- (1) edge
- (2) landmark
- (3) boundary
- (4) corner

135. ROUT

- (1) death
- (2) defeat
- (3) loss
- (4) crash

136. FOREGO

- (1) renounce
- (2) disown
- (3) leave
- (4) accumulate

137. RECIPIENTS

- (1) creators
- (2) donors
- (3) receivers
- (4) instigators

138. PRODIGAL

- (1) huge
- (2) prodigious
- (3) enormous
- (4) wasteful

139. IMPOST

- (1) fertilizer
- (2) dispatch
- (3) tax
- (4) postage

140. COARSE

- (1) academic
- (2) grain
- (3) rough
- (4) training

Directions (141 – 145) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.16.05.2010 (1st Sitting))

141. LUXURIANT

- (1) luxury-loving
- (2) lovely
- (3) rich
- (4) abundant

142. CANTANKEROUS

- (1) cancerous
- (2) ferocious
- (3) quarrelsome
- (4) fissiparous

143. ONUS

- (1) sadness
- (2) happiness
- (3) responsibility
- (4) criticism

144. DERISION

- (1) humiliation
- (2) embarrassment
- (3) ridicule
- (4) condemnation

145. TRITE

- (1) commonplace
- (2) clever
- (3) brief
- (4) impudent

Directions (146 – 150) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.16.05.2010 (IInd Sitting))

146. DEBACLE

- (1) decline
- (2) downfall
- (3) discomfiture
- (4) degeneration

147. OSTRACISE

- (1) banish
- (2) belittle
- (3) beguile
- (4) besiege

148. PROPHYLACTIC

- (1) antagonistic
- (2) toxic
- (3) preventive
- (4) purgative

149. CODDLER

- (1) huddle
- (2) satisfy
- (3) protect
- (4) cheat

150. FLIMSY

- (1) funny
- (2) irrational
- (3) weak
- (4) partisan

Directions (151-155) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I))

151. FATUOUS

- (1) fastidious
- (2) fantastic
- (3) funny
- (4) silly

152. ARTFUL

- (1) artistic
- (2) cunning
- (3) intelligent
- (4) attractive

153. PROPINQUITY

- (1) propensity
- (2) prosperity
- (3) nearness
- (4) foresight

154. PROMISCUOUS

- (1) conspicuous
- (2) virtuous
- (3) indiscriminate
- (4) spontaneous

155. IRASCIBLE

- (1) temperamental
- (2) envious
- (3) angry
- (4) irritable

Directions (156-160) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I))

156. ILLICIT

- (1) unlawful
- (2) disgraceful
- (3) improper
- (4) infamous

157. OBSTINATE

- (1) antagonistic
- (2) abstruse
- (3) intrinsic
- (4) stubborn

158. DANGEROUS

- (1) safe
- (2) strong
- (3) hazardous
- (4) secure

159. CONFIDENTIAL

- (1) obvious
- (2) honest
- (3) secret
- (4) accurate

SYNONYMS

160. CENSURE

- (1) criticise (2) warn
- (3) advise (4) evaluate

Directions (161-165) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam.12.09.2010)

161. CONTROVERT

- (1) subvert (2) indict
- (3) contradict (4) confuse

162. VIRULENT

- (1) defunct (2) deadly
- (3) daring (4) deceptive

163. SPIRITED

- (1) admirable (2) adaptable
- (3) advanced (4) ardent

164. EXECRATE

- (1) curse (2) deplore
- (3) denounce (4) desecrate

165. PERQUISITE

- (1) incentive (2) privilege
- (3) bonus (4) reward

Directions (166 – 170) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam.12.12.2010 (Paper-I))

166. BENEVOLENT

- (1) beneficial (2) kind
- (3) helpful (4) supportive

167. ANCESTORS

- (1) extinct tribes (2) relatives
- (3) forefathers (4) old people

168. EMBRACE

- (1) impress (2) except
- (3) embarrass (4) accept

169. MEEK

- (1) light-hearted (2) serious
- (3) submissive (4) benign

170. SUFFICIENT

- (1) full (2) complete
- (3) enough (4) less

Directions (171–175) : In the following, questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.19.06.2011 (Ist Sitting))

171. LUCIDITY

- (1) fluidity (2) politeness
- (3) clarity (4) fluency

172. INDICT

- (1) implicate (2) elude
- (3) charge (4) manifest

173. APPRAISE

- (1) accuse (2) praise
- (3) appreciate (4) judge

174. DELUGE

- (1) confusion (2) deception
- (3) flood (4) weapon

175. PREPONDERANCE

- (1) pre-eminence
- (2) dominance
- (3) domineering
- (4) preoccupation

Directions (176 – 180) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.19.06.2011 (IInd Sitting))

176. BARREN

- (1) good (2) wholesome
- (3) unproductive (4) profitable

177. INFAMY

- (1) notoriety (2) glory
- (3) integrity (4) familiarity

178. INTREPID

- (1) hesitant (2) fearless
- (3) extrovert (4) rash

179. PRODIGAL

- (1) exclusive (2) productive
- (3) lavish (4) carefree

180. PERSPICUOUS

- (1) relevant (2) precise
- (3) brief (4) clear

Directions (181-185) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (Ist Sitting))

181. LOQUACIOUS

- (1) talkative (2) slow
- (3) content (4) unclear

182. VINDICTIVE

- (1) imaginative (2) accusative
- (3) spiteful (4) aggressive

183. INCLEMENT

- (1) selfish (2) active
- (3) unfavourable
- (4) inactive

184. GENIAL

- (1) cordial (2) unselfish
- (3) careful (4) specific

185. ACCRUE

- (1) accumulate
- (2) accommodate
- (3) grow
- (4) suffice

Directions (186 – 190) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (IInd Sitting))

186. POIGNANT

- (1) showy (2) sad
- (3) silly (4) snobbish

187. QUERULOUS

- (1) critical (2) curious
- (3) complaining (4) ambiguous

188. AUDACIOUS

- (1) brilliant (2) powerful
- (3) bold (4) frightening

189. PERILOUS

- (1) hazardous (2) rigorous
- (3) resilient (4) requisite

190. REVERIE

- (1) determination
- (2) day-dream
- (3) reality
- (4) realization

Directions (191–195) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I))

191. FLAUNT

- (1) cut (2) deceive
- (3) exhibit (4) blame

192. SUBJUGATE

- (1) capitulate (2) conquer
- (3) strike (4) confuse

193. BEHAVIOUR

- (1) conduct (2) blessing
- (3) character (4) response

194. STRINGENT

- (1) flexible (2) inflexible
- (3) staunch (4) tough

195. DELIBERATELY

- (1) spontaneously
- (2) inadvertently
- (3) intentionally
- (4) naturally

Directions (196– 200) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 22.01.2012 Paper-I)

SYNONYMS

196. REGARD (1) respect (3) love	(2) liking (4) suspicion	209. BIFURCATED (1) dissected into pieces (2) divided into two (3) thoroughly evaluate (4) verbally abused	221. LIBERTY (1) freedom (3) charity
197. SWAP (1) snap (3) break	(2) exchange (4) exclude	210. CONSENSUS (1) unanimity (3) magnanimity (4) proximity	222. FABULOUS (1) beautiful (3) interesting
198. PRUDENT (1) wise (3) frank	(2) cunning (4) severe	Directions (211-215) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word. (SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 02.08.2009)	223. ENIGMATIC (1) magnetic (3) speeding
199. GENIUS (1) generous (2) foreigner (3) a person with uncommon intellect (4) athlete	200. CULMINATION (1) conclusion (3) abyss	211. INADVERTENT (1) thoughtless (2) unintentional (3) insane (4) unintelligent	224. DESPERATION (1) depression (2) jubilation (3) fascination (4) hopelessness
Directions (201-205) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.	201. MAGNIFICENT (1) magnanimous (2) modest (3) generous	212. BARREN (1) insane (3) infertile	225. AVERSION (1) aggression (3) dislike
FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam.25.02.2012 (Paper-I) North Zone (Ist Sitting)	(4) splendid	(2) rough (4) lush	(2) assertion (4) impudence
202. SPIRITED (1) heated (3) enthusiastic	(2) drunk (4) possessed	213. ABSTAIN (1) insist (3) refrain	Directions (226 – 230) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
203. GLOOMY (1) misty (3) murky	(2) obscure (4) shadowy	214. COUNTERFEIT (1) constant (3) biased	(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)
204. GRUMBLE (1) scold (3) sheer	(2) complain (4) fight	(2) unknown (4) fake	226. AUTOCRATIC (1) cooperative (3) inspirational
205. CRUDE (1) unrefined (3) rude	(2) cruel (4) savage	215. NOVICE (1) expert (3) generalist	(2) dictatorial (4) charitable
Directions (206-210) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.	206. SUPERSEDE (1) suspend (3) repeal	(2) beginner	227. DARING (1) brilliant (3) enthusiastic
(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 31.08.2008)	(2) enforce (4) set aside	Directions (216 – 225) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.	(2) energetic (4) courageous
207. PERILOUS (1) monstrous (3) cautious	(2) dangerous (4) dubious	(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' &'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)	228. DEMONSTRATE (1) remonstrate (3) witness
208. AFFLUENCE (1) richness (3) influence	(2) difficulty (4) awkwardness	216. BLISTER (1) chatter (3) attack	(2) show (4) complain
		(2) travel (4) wound	229. DELIBERATE (1) purposeless (3) intentional
		217. TRAUMA (1) accident (2) art form	(2) perpetrate (4) intervention
		(3) type of medicine (4) emotional shock	230. DEFER (1) postpone (3) accept
		218. RECTIFY (1) proceed (3) insert	(2) different (4) disagree
		(2) satisfy (4) correct	Directions (231-235) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
		219. JUBILANT (1) brilliant (3) ecstatic	(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010 (1st Sitting))
		(2) proud (4) gloomy	231. SAVOUR (1) taste (3) sour
		220. DESPONDENT (1) deserted (3) rejected	(2) protector (4) flavour
		(2) dejected (4) repentant	232. RIVALLED (1) hatred (3) competed
			(2) revised (4) contradicted
			233. TRIMMING (1) skimming (3) planning
			(2) arranging (4) cutting

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 234. PESTER
(1) annoy (2) insect
(3) upset (4) paste | 248. CIRCUITOUS
(1) short (2) roundabout
(3) circular (4) different | 261. TAME
(1) wild (2) savage
(3) domesticated (4) silent |
| 235. DISPARITY
(1) disseminate (2) difference
(3) discord (4) difficulty | 249. INSENSITIVE
(1) repulsive (2) revolting
(3) cunning (4) callous | 262. MERCY
(1) merit (2) sympathy
(3) loss (4) pain |
| Directions (236– 240) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting) | 250. DEARTH
(1) scarcity (2) familiarity
(3) closeness (4) relation | 263. OBSCENE
(1) beautiful (2) unhealthy
(3) unwanted (4) indecent |
| 236. FORTIFY
(1) create (2) generate
(3) prohibit (4) strengthen | Directions (251 – 255) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011) | 264. EFFECT
(1) result (2) warning
(3) chance (4) purpose |
| 237. PACIFY
(1) calm down (2) satisfy
(3) rouse (4) rejoice | 251. CEASE
(1) stop (2) lapse
(3) close (4) arrest | 265. SPECULATE
(1) think (2) guess
(3) argue (4) speak |
| 238. PAUCITY
(1) surplus (2) shortage
(3) excess (4) meanness | 252. LIABILITY
(1) debt (2) debit
(3) asset (4) credit | Directions (266 – 270) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam.16.10.2011) |
| 239. TEDIOUS
(1) devious (2) dull
(3) distinctive (4) derogatory | 253. INTEGRATION
(1) symmetry (2) unity
(3) coordination(4) compromise | 266. EMULATE
(1) echo (2) mimick
(3) imitate (4) simulate |
| 240. ATROCITY
(1) envy (2) violence
(3) jealousy (4) absurdity | 254. DISCRIMINATE
(1) compare (2) distinguish
(3) comprehend (4) connect | 267. LAUD
(1) like (2) acknowledge
(3) praise (4) record |
| Directions (241 – 250) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011) | 255. APPEAR
(1) see (2) allow
(3) seem (4) enter | 268. EMANCIPATE
(1) liberate (2) exist
(3) correct (4) restrain |
| 241. IMAGINARY
(1) fabulous (2) fictitious
(3) factitious (4) fallacious | Directions (256-260) : In each question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011) | 269. ABSORBING
(1) concentrating
(2) engrossing
(3) fascinating
(4) enriching |
| 242. TRANQUIL
(1) tremendous (2) dynamic
(3) treacherous (4) peaceful | 256. CAJOLE
(1) insist (2) persuade
(3) flatter (4) recommend | 270. CARICATURE
(1) biographical sketch
(2) grotesque likeness
(3) eccentricity
(4) personality trait |
| 243. SORDID
(1) sore (2) unpleasant
(3) splendid (4) dissatisfied | 257. FRAGRANCE
(1) taste (2) aroma
(3) sight (4) touch | Directions (271– 275) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam.04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (North Zone) |
| 244. NEFARIOUS
(1) docile (2) natural
(3) neurotic (4) wicked | 258. FICTITIOUS
(1) false (2) frail
(3) foul (4) flattering | 271. ELASTIC
(1) rubbery (2) flexible
(3) expensive (4) exciting |
| 245. MELLOW
(1) melodious (2) dramatic
(3) genial (4) fruity | 259. OBSCENE
(1) dirty (2) unhealthy
(3) indecent (4) unwanted | 272. VACILLATE
(1) waiver (2) never
(3) quiver (4) queer |
| 246. BOISTEROUS
(1) boyish (2) huge
(3) sound (4) noisy | 260. IMITATE
(1) follow (2) copy
(3) think (4) allude | 273. IMPECCABLE
(1) perfect (2) fair
(3) faultless (4) criminal |
| 247. SHINES
(1) glows (2) dazzles
(3) blazes (4) glitters | Directions (261 – 265) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CISF Constable (GD) Exam.05.06.2011) | |

<p>274. IMPEDIMENT (1) clear (2) ailment (3) incapable (4) obstruction</p> <p>275. ADVANCE (1) reduce (2) halt (3) progress (4) extend</p> <p>Directions (276-280) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.</p> <p>(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (North Zone)</p>	<p>286. ADORN (1) trust (2) writer (3) suspect (4) beautify</p> <p>287. REPOSE (1) place (2) keep (3) rest (4) replace</p> <p>288. COMMOTION (1) cheer (2) imbalance (3) disturbance (4) movement</p> <p>289. IRREVOCABLE (1) changed (2) done (3) unalterable (4) reversible</p> <p>290. ANGER (1) calmness (3) leisure (2) vagueness (4) displeasure</p> <p>Directions (291-295) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.</p> <p>(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone)</p>	<p>300. TREMENDOUS (1) awesome (2) remarkable (3) considerable (4) excessive</p> <p>Directions (301-305) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.</p> <p>(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)</p>
<p>276. DENY (1) regain (2) refuse (3) repair (4) reduce</p> <p>277. ABUSE (1) use (2) praise (3) scorn (4) raise</p> <p>278. DOCILE (1) submissive (2) stubborn (3) strong (4) changeable</p> <p>279. CONSIDERATE (1) agreeable (2) kind (3) like-minded (4) thoughtful</p> <p>280. NURTURE (1) encourage (2) grow (3) see (4) maintain</p> <p>Directions (281-285) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.</p> <p>(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)</p>	<p>291. IRRESOLUTE (1) undecided (2) angry (3) ignorant (4) firm</p> <p>292. FRUGAL (1) economical (2) delicate (3) splendid (4) hungry</p> <p>293. MOTIVE (1) reason (2) occasion (3) intention (4) preparation</p> <p>294. PITY (1) offence (2) mercy (3) Kindness (4) joy</p> <p>295. QUASH (1) question (2) pledge (3) reject (4) slash</p> <p>Directions (296 – 300) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.</p> <p>(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (Delhi Zone)</p>	<p>305. ADVERSE (1) unequal (2) unfavourable (3) unwanted (4) undue</p> <p>Directions (306-310) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.</p> <p>(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)</p>
<p>281. DEFER (1) indifferent (2) defy (3) differ (4) postpone</p> <p>282. CEASE (1) begin (2) stop (3) create (4) dull</p> <p>283. PIOUS (1) religious (2) sympathetic (3) afraid (4) faithful</p> <p>284. ABANDON (1) forsake (2) keep (3) cherish (4) enlarge</p> <p>285. CANCEL (1) abolish (2) approve (3) allow (4) break</p> <p>Directions (286-290) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.</p> <p>(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)</p>	<p>296. METICULOUS (1) correct (2) clean (3) methodical (4) painstaking</p> <p>297. ABUNDANT (1) sufficient (2) plentiful (3) significant (4) vibrant</p> <p>298. ANTICIPATE (1) antagonise (2) expect (3) accept (4) hope</p> <p>299. RESTRICT (1) curtail (2) prohibit (3) retain (4) retail</p>	<p>306. REQUEST (1) ask (2) please (3) suggest (4) offer</p> <p>307. FOREBODING (1) alarm (2) forecast (3) failure (4) foresight</p> <p>308. CHANGE (1) alter (2) renew (3) review (4) repeat</p> <p>309. GENUINE (1) good (2) real (3) attractive (4) lovable</p> <p>310. ACQUAINT (1) arouse (2) introduce (3) appoint (4) acquire</p> <p>Directions (311-313) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.</p> <p>(SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.1912 (Ist Sitting)</p>
		<p>311. RIGHT (1) correct (2) marked (3) straight (4) finished</p>

312. APPREHENDED

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) understood | (2) arrested |
| (3) feared | (4) questioned |
| | |
| (1) real | (2) unreal |
| (3) similar | (4) false |

Directions (314–316) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.1912 (1Ind Sitting)

314. CONCEAL

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) show | (2) hide |
| (3) cancel | (4) excuse |

315. EFFICIENT

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) clever | (2) smart |
| (3) known | (4) capable |

316. DISEASE

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) fall | (2) damage |
| (3) illness | (4) injury |

Directions (317 – 319) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 16.09.2012)

317. ENIGMA

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (1) truth | (2) fear |
| (3) difficulty | (4) puzzle |

318. CONCURRENCE

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) occurrence | (2) conquest |
| (3) currency | (4) agreement |

319. ESPIONAGE

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) planning | (2) pioneering |
| (3) lineage | (4) spying |

Directions (320–324) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam.04.08.2011 Paper-II)

320. PROGNOSIS

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) diagnosis | (2) forecast |
| (3) preface | (4) identity |

321. POACH

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) catch | (2) hunt |
| (3) preach | (4) plunder |

322. REPARTEE

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) refuse | (2) celebrate |
| (3) response | (4) question |

323. EXHORT

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| (1) recommend | (2) coax |
| (3) pressure | (4) push |

324. LURID

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) happy | (2) abundant |
| (3) bright | (4) shocking |

Directions (325 – 329) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)

325. CONCEALED

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) covered | (2) closed |
| (3) sealed | (4) hidden |

326. RELISH

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) realise | (2) taste |
| (3) enjoy | (4) reveal |

327. ACUTE

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (1) dull | (2) drowsy |
| (3) unpleasant | (4) sharp |

328. SOLICIT

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (1) command | (2) request |
| (3) sympathize | (4) agree |

329. SURMOUNT

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) discount | (2) surround |
| (3) overcome | (4) capture |

Directions (330 – 332) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (1st Sitting))

330. BRISK

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) quick | (2) bright |
| (3) puzzled | (4) active |

331. PAIL

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (1) mug | (2) container |
| (3) bucket | (4) vessel |

332. CONDONE

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) ignore | (2) overlook |
| (3) forgive | (4) forget |

Directions (333 – 335) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting))

333. THRIVE

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) destroy | (2) flourish |
| (3) raise | (4) create |

334. ANGUISH

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) trouble | (2) conflict |
| (3) anger | (4) agony |

335. DISSUADE

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) encourage | (2) worry |
| (3) disturb | (4) discourage |

Directions (336 – 338) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012

(2nd Sitting)

336. PLEASURE

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) comfort | (2) privilege |
| (3) support | (4) happiness |

337. ONUS

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (1) inclination | (2) responsibility |
| (3) prudence | (4) antipathy |

338. ESSENTIAL

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) hidden | (2) obvious |
| (3) vital | (4) trivial |

Directions (339-341) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012

(1st Sitting)

339. DILIGENT

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| (1) desirous | |
| (2) hardworking | |
| (3) ridiculous | |
| (4) assiduous | |

340. BLUNDER

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) blemish | (2) danger |
| (3) worry | (4) mistake |

341. COARSE

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) smooth | (2) refined |
| (3) stiff | (4) rough |

Directions (342-344) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012

(1st Sitting)

342. COMPASSIONATE

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) pathetic | (2) aesthetic |
| (3) sympathetic | (4) warm |

343. SOLITARY

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) quiet | (2) lonely |
| (3) lost | (4) idle |

344. DECAY

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (1) decompose | (2) decline |
| (3) dispose | (4) disturb |

Directions (345–347) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012
(2nd Sitting)

345. BLISS

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) pleasure | (2) fantasy |
| (3) happiness | (4) laughter |

346. CANDID

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (1) able | (2) quiet |
| (3) fearless | (4) frank |

347. MEAGRE

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) plenty | (2) inadequate |
| (3) sufficient | (4) limited |

Directions (348–352) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting)

348. WHOLESOME

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) complete | (2) ripe |
| (3) sound | (4) desirable |

349. INFIRM

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (1) unsteady | (2) timid |
| (3) nervous | (4) weak |

350. CORDIAL

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (1) affectionate | |
| (2) generous | (3) friendly |
| (4) kind | |

351. SOLE

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) only | (2) principal |
| (3) important | (4) immediate |

352. SYSTEMATICALLY

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| (1) scientifically | |
| (2) technically | |
| (3) methodically | |
| (4) symmetrically | |

Directions (353–357) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

353. ECONOMICAL

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| (1) extravagant | (2) lavish |
| (3) thrifty | (4) stingy |

354. SUPERFICIAL

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) defective | (2) superior |
| (3) deep | (4) shallow |

355. MANIA

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (1) greatness | (2) fame |
| (3) madness | (4) wisdom |

356. PERISH

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| (1) disintegrate | (2) die |
| (3) destroy | (4) vanish |

357. ALLURE

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) tempt | (2) attempt |
| (3) deceive | (4) praise |

Directions (358 – 362) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

358. ASSAULT

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (1) attack | (2) comfort |
| (3) construct | (4) attach |

359. PROTRUDE

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) lengthen | (2) uphold |
| (3) bulge | (4) refute |

360. ACCOMPLISH

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (1) surrender | (2) achieve |
| (3) forsake | (4) abandon |

361. APEX

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) bottom | (2) outward |
| (3) top | (4) inward |

362. BAFFLE

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) strike | (2) puzzle |
| (3) flutter | (4) surpass |

Directions (363–365) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, Ist Sitting)

363. APPRISE

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) praise | (2) inform |
| (3) conceal | (4) assess |

364. PERIODIC

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) infrequent | (2) continuous |
| (3) occasional | (4) regular |

365. GRUESOME

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) sullen | (2) hideous |
| (3) exhausting | (4) insulting |

Directions (366–368) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, 1st Sitting : Patna)

366. ABSURD

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) diligent | (2) ridiculous |
| (3) brisk | (4) complex |

367. SOLITARY

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (1) sad | (2) voluntary |
| (3) subtle | (4) lonely |

368. PACIFIC

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) extensive | (2) peaceful |
| (3) deep | (4) white |

Directions (369–371) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

369. FETCH

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (1) order | (2) bring |
| (3) scoop | (4) take |

370. ECSTASY

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) economy | (2) eclipse |
| (3) joy | (4) extremism |

371. CLANDESTINE

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (1) family | (2) useful |
| (3) dangerous | (4) secret |

Directions (372–374) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

372. BARBARIC

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| (1) uncivilized | |
| (2) premeditated | |
| (3) barber's | |
| (4) thorny | |

373. HURDLE

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) throw | (2) opposition |
| (3) obstacle | (4) suspicion |

374. DETER

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| (1) neglect | |
| (2) disapprove | |
| (3) differ | |
| (4) hinder | |

Directions (375–377) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

375. COARSE

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| (1) path | (2) difficult |
| (3) rough | (4) definite |

376. VANISH

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) disappear | (2) decrease |
| (3) encircle | (4) reveal |

377. SPURIOUS

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| (1) modest | (2) spontaneous |
| (3) fake | (4) sincere |

SYNONYMS

Directions (378–380) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

378. DEMISE

- (1) death
- (2) misfortune
- (3) accident
- (4) dismissal

379. ADVERSITY

- (1) opponent
- (2) misfortune
- (3) adversary
- (4) hostility

380. MUNDANE

- (1) musical
- (2) ordinary
- (3) mortal
- (4) mandatory

Directions (381–383) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

381. ANTAGONIST

- (1) non-believer
- (2) trouble-maker
- (3) trouble-shooter
- (4) opponent

382. SOLITARY

- (1) solid
- (2) solicitous
- (3) lonely
- (4) voluntary

383. ENGROSS

- (1) dismiss
- (2) oppress
- (3) absorb
- (4) endanger

Directions (384–388) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

384. ABSOLVE

- (1) consume
- (2) punish
- (3) acquit
- (4) withheld

385. ASCRIPTION

- (1) description
- (2) account
- (3) attribution
- (4) cure

386. TOIL

- (1) test
- (2) spoil
- (3) work hard
- (4) tell

387. MIMIC

- (1) tease
- (2) refresh
- (3) greet
- (4) copy

388. KIOSK

- (1) store
- (2) shop
- (3) booth
- (4) mall

Directions (389–391) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, 1st Sitting)

389. INGENUOUS

- (1) innocent
- (2) artful
- (3) cunning
- (4) clever

390. INNOCUOUS

- (1) careless
- (2) harmless
- (3) insufficient
- (4) irresponsible

391. INSOLENT

- (1) disrespectful
- (2) insoluble
- (3) depreciating
- (4) the sole of a shoe

Directions (392–394) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IIInd Sitting)

392. PARSIMONY

- (1) expenditure
- (2) bankruptcy
- (3) bribery
- (4) miserliness

393. TRIBULATION

- (1) palpitation
- (2) suffering
- (3) weakness
- (4) stimulation

394. RAMPART

- (1) ropeway
- (2) staircase
- (3) parapet
- (4) scaffold

Directions (395–397) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

395. COLLATE

- (1) describe
- (2) narrate
- (3) prescribe
- (4) assemble

396. ADVOCATE

- (1) pronounce
- (2) support
- (3) determine
- (4) predict

397. PREAMBLE

- (1) mediation
- (2) conclusion
- (3) introduction
- (4) definition

Directions (398–400) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

398. GARRULOUS

- (1) talkative
- (2) sedative
- (3) vocative
- (4) positive

399. TINSEL

- (1) tinkle
- (2) decoration
- (3) tin
- (4) colourful

400. LABYRINTH

- (1) meandering
- (2) rotating
- (3) pacing
- (4) wriggling

Directions (401–403) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013, 1st Sitting)

401. HARD

- (1) difficult
- (2) simple
- (3) common
- (4) easy

402. HUMOROUS

- (1) witty
- (2) innovative
- (3) fashionable
- (4) timid

403. GATHER

- (1) scatter
- (2) disperse
- (3) congregate
- (4) separate

Directions (404–406) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)

404. GREET

- (1) welcome
- (2) hostile
- (3) unsociable
- (4) aloof

405. HAPPINESS

- (1) grief
- (2) sorrow
- (3) misery
- (4) bliss

406. CATASTROPHE

- (1) Clumsy
- (2) Disease
- (3) Rustic
- (4) Calamity

Directions (407–409) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

407. HALLUCINATION

- (1) delusion
- (2) habitat
- (3) dress
- (4) deception

408. SALACIOUS

- (1) angry
- (2) unhappy
- (3) satisfied
- (4) lustful

409. DERIVE

- (1) contain
- (2) attain
- (3) sustain
- (4) obtain

SYNONYMS

Directions (410-412) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

410. REPEATED

- (1) disputed (2) elaborated
- (3) explained (4) reiterated

411. REVERE

- (1) condemn (2) reverse
- (3) humiliate (4) respect

412. ERUDITE

- (1) scholarly (2) unlettered
- (3) stingy (4) sloppy

Directions (413-415) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

413. CITADEL

- (1) mansion (2) fortress
- (3) palace (4) metropolis

414. STERN

- (1) young (2) stern
- (3) strict (4) lenient

415. ABERRATION

- (1) intensification
- (2) deviation
- (3) nationality
- (4) justification

Directions (416-420) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

416. ABNORMAL

- (1) unnatural (2) aggressive
- (3) unique (4) informal

417. VENAL

- (1) corrupt
- (2) comprehensible
- (3) legible
- (4) forgivable

418. CONJURER

- (1) magician (2) jester
- (3) performer (4) trickster

419. INVOICE

- (1) word (2) sound
- (3) statement (4) language

420. AMELIORATE

- (1) improve (2) degrade
- (3) motivate (4) agree

Directions (421-423) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

421. LOGICAL

- (1) responsive (2) rational
- (3) educated (4) improper

422. DELUSION

- (1) illumination (2) illusion
- (3) ascension (4) reality

423. MASTERY

- (1) mystery (2) weighty
- (3) authority (4) weakness

Directions (424-425) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

424. TEMERITY

- (1) verity (2) audacity
- (3) simplicity (4) paucity

425. WILY

- (1) wise (2) stupid
- (3) cunning (4) angry

Directions (426-427) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)

426. ANGUISHED

- (1) sorrowful (2) doubtful
- (3) respectful (4) joyful

427. PRETEND

- (1) guess (2) suspect
- (3) think (4) feign

Directions (428 – 429) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

428. IMPETUOUS

- (1) Impious (2) Impressive
- (3) Hasty (4) Disturbing

429. EVADE

- (1) Vacate (2) Cheat
- (3) Pretend (4) Avoid

Directions (430 – 431) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

430. ADMONITION

- (1) Admission (2) Hindrance
- (3) Reason (4) Warning

431. THRIFTY

- (1) Greedy
- (2) Extravagant
- (3) Economical
- (4) Compassionate

Directions (432-434) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

432. WANDER

- (1) ride (2) desire
- (3) roam (4) treat

433. TACITURN

- (1) gloomy (2) sarcastic
- (3) upset (4) silent

434. FURY

- (1) Shout (2) Scold
- (3) Frown (4) Anger

Directions (435-437) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

435. TRANSIENT

- (1) permanent (2) uncertain
- (3) provisional (4) transitory

436. PLUMP

- (1) tall (2) fat
- (3) lean (4) skinny

437. VALIANT

- (1) courageous (2) quarrelsome
- (3) cheerful (4) repulsive

Directions (438-440) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IInd Sitting)

438. FLUNG

- (1) threw (2) caught
- (3) cast (4) spat

439. ENCOUNTERED

- (1) faced (2) solved
- (3) entered (4) entertained

SYNONYMS

440. REDEEM

- (1) punish (2) save
- (3) forget (4) forgive

Directions (441-443) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I
Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

441. CREDIBLE

- (1) charming (2) serious
- (3) believable (4) worthy

442. EXTRICATE

- (1) free (2) tie
- (3) complicate (4) pull

443. OBSTREPEROUS

- (1) unruly (2) lazy
- (3) awkward (4) sullen

Directions (444-446) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I
Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

444. HONEST

- (1) authentic (2) upright
- (3) direct (4) actual

445. VOCATION

- (1) examination (2) seminar
- (3) occupation (4) holiday

446. CANTANKEROUS

- (1) noisy
- (2) quarrelsome
- (3) rash
- (4) disrespectful

Directions (447 – 451) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

447. SCORN

- (1) concise (2) despise
- (3) bias (4) fierce

448. CATASTROPHE

- (1) tragedy (2) anger
- (3) violence (4) hatred

449. ABJURE

- (1) renounce (2) announce
- (3) pronounce (4) denounce

450. ASSESS

- (1) overload (2) measure
- (3) permit (4) enter

451. ELASTIC

- (1) free (2) liberal
- (3) flexible (4) broad

Directions (452-456) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

452. DIFFIDENT

- (1) timid (2) unhappy
- (3) discourteous (4) gentle

453. CRAFTY

- (1) evil (2) cunning
- (3) unkind (4) infamous

454. EXORBITANT

- (1) odd (2) ridiculous
- (3) excessive (4) threatening

455. PENCHANT

- (1) liking (2) eagerness
- (3) disability (4) dislike

456. AFFLUENT

- (1) prosperous (2) kind
- (3) fluent (4) distributary

Directions (457-459) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013)
20.07.2014, Ist Sitting)

457. TEPID

- (1) hot (2) warm
- (3) cold (4) boiling

458. CANNY

- (1) obstinate (2) proud
- (3) stout (4) clever

459. HUMANE

- (1) sympathetic (2) spirit
- (3) straight (4) source

Directions (460-462) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013)
20.07.2014, IIInd Sitting)

460. SCINTILLATING

- (1) moving (2) interesting
- (3) burning (4) glittering

461. TRANSIENT

- (1) fleeting
- (2) transparent
- (3) feeble (4) fanciful

462. VORACIOUS

- (1) hungry (2) hasty
- (3) thirsty (4) greedy

Directions (463-465) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam.
19.10.2014, 1st Sitting)

463. IMPERVIOUS

- (1) audacious (2) haphazard
- (3) impenetrable (4) illogical

464. PERUSE

- (1) overuse (2) examine
- (3) abuse (4) defuse

465. AMICABLE

- (1) friendly (2) happy
- (3) perfect (4) joyous

Directions (466-468) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

466. POROUS

- (1) adventurous (2) permeable
- (3) pungent (4) concrete

467. INSIPID

- (1) spicy (2) bland
- (3) interesting (4) warm

468. CONVALESCE

- (1) diminish (2) admonish
- (3) recover (4) convey

Directions (469-471) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

469. GARBLE

- (1) confuse (2) hide
- (3) communicate
- (4) explain

470. PINNACLE

- (1) capsule (2) heart
- (3) summit (4) pit

471. BRUTALIZE

- (1) stir (2) ill-treat
- (3) devise (4) strike

Directions (472-476) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC
Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region :

Ist Sitting)

472. QUICKEN

- (1) accelerate (2) delay
- (3) hinder (4) stop

SYNONYMS

<p>473. TRANSIENT</p> <p>(1) temporary (2) durable (3) timely (4) transparent</p> <p>474. COMPENSATE</p> <p>(1) compile (2) make up for (3) result in (4) complete</p> <p>475. RETALIATE</p> <p>(1) pardon (2) corrupt (3) avenge (4) rejoice</p> <p>476. EPIDEMIC</p> <p>(1) endemic (2) local (3) widespread (4) natural</p> <p>Directions (477–481) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IInd Sitting)</p> <p>477. CURIOUS</p> <p>(1) doubtful (2) inquisitive (3) sad (4) suspicious</p> <p>478. CANDID</p> <p>(1) honest (2) greedy (3) dishonest (4) secretive</p> <p>479. FORSAKEN</p> <p>(1) nurtured (2) neglected (3) pardoned (4) abandoned</p> <p>480. VIVACIOUS</p> <p>(1) lonely (2) lively (3) beautiful (4) brooding</p> <p>481. AMIABLE</p> <p>(1) rude (2) curt (3) friendly (4) annoyed</p> <p>Directions (482 – 486) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)</p> <p>482. PETITION</p> <p>(1) rotation (2) administration (3) appeal (4) vocation</p> <p>483. PROPOSITION</p> <p>(1) intimidation (2) protestation (3) proposal (4) invitation</p> <p>484. VIVACIOUS</p> <p>(1) imaginary (2) lively (3) perceptible (4) languid</p> <p>485. SPORADIC</p> <p>(1) timely (2) scattered (3) frequent (4) irrelevant</p> <p>486. PERSEVERE</p> <p>(1) fickle (2) persist (3) constant (4) polite</p>	<p>Directions (487 – 491) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region : 1st Sitting)</p> <p>487. ADEQUATE</p> <p>(1) suitable (2) capable (3) appropriate (4) enough</p> <p>488. YEARN</p> <p>(1) to earn (2) to crave (3) to regret (4) to yawn</p> <p>489. TRANSMISSION</p> <p>(1) administer (2) conveyance (3) connect (4) disconnect</p> <p>490. MEANDER</p> <p>(1) blow (2) curve (3) bend (4) wind</p> <p>491. JABBER</p> <p>(1) eloquent (2) chatter (3) talk (4) speak</p> <p>Directions (492 – 496) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)</p> <p>492. JEALOUS</p> <p>(1) interested (2) hatred (3) envied (4) admired</p> <p>493. GUILE</p> <p>(1) cunning (2) careful (3) careless (4) greedy</p> <p>494. FUTILITY</p> <p>(1) uselessness (2) insignificance (3) irrelevance (4) unimportance</p> <p>495. SHAM</p> <p>(1) real (2) genuine (3) authentic (4) fake</p> <p>496. ARDUOUS</p> <p>(1) troublesome (2) gloomy (3) difficult (4) perilous</p> <p>Directions (497–499) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)</p> <p>497. GARNISH</p> <p>(1) honour (2) respect (3) obey (4) adorn</p> <p>498. ABANDON</p> <p>(1) excuse (2) forsake (3) urge (4) risk</p> <p>499. ODIOUS</p> <p>(1) hateful (2) rotten (3) infamous (4) sick</p> <p>Directions (500–502) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)</p> <p>500. REPEAL</p> <p>(1) acceptance (2) cancellation (3) rejection (4) dejection</p> <p>501. TENET</p> <p>(1) belief (2) provision (3) perspective (4) view</p> <p>502. PECULIAR</p> <p>(1) special (2) strange (3) ordinary (4) rare</p> <p>Directions (503–505) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014 (TF No. 482 RN 5))</p> <p>503. AFFLUENT</p> <p>(1) blossom (2) flourish (3) prosperous (4) thrive</p> <p>504. PERIL</p> <p>(1) danger (2) roughness (3) insecurity (4) anger</p> <p>505. AUGUST</p> <p>(1) common (2) ridiculous (3) dignified (4) petty</p> <p>Directions (506–508) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014 TF No. 022 MH 3)</p> <p>506. PERSIST</p> <p>(1) resist (2) leave (3) quit (4) insist</p> <p>507. EVENTUALLY</p> <p>(1) previously (2) briefly (3) finally (4) successfully</p> <p>508. IMPECCABLE</p> <p>(1) remarkable (2) unbelievable (3) flawless (4) displeasing</p> <p>Directions (509–513) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , 1st Sitting TF No. 333 LO 2)</p>
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509. LATENT (1) hidden (2) expose (3) obstruct (4) confuse	Directions (522–526) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer. (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 8037731)	532. DEVOUT (1) pious (2) solemn (3) loyal (4) dedicated
510. DWINDLE (1) flourish (2) grow (3) increase (4) decrease		533. PREDILECTION (1) preference (2) favour (3) whim (4) prejudice
511. AMELIORATE (1) appease (2) improve (3) humiliate (4) make excuse		534. EFFIGY (1) organ (2) dummy (3) imagery (4) reflection
512. OSSIFY (1) make or become like a stone (2) make or become like a bone (3) turn into plasma (4) turn into iron	Directions (535–537) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word. (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IIInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)	
513. SPURIOUS (1) fictional (2) true (3) particular (4) fake		535. PLEBISCITE (1) referendum (2) reservation (3) representation (4) renunciation
Directions (514–518) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer. (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IIInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)		536. FRUGAL (1) plain (2) simple (3) miserly (4) economical
514. BESEECH (1) crave (2) praise (3) bless (4) beg	Directions (527–531) : In the following five questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word. (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IIInd Sitting)	537. DIMINISH (1) prohibit (2) worsen (3) reduce (4) shorten
515. SNOOZE (1) sleep (2) snore (3) dream (4) relax		Directions (538–540) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word. (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)
516. HUMILIATION (1) elimination (2) dishonour (3) irritation (4) damage	527. RECAPITULATION (1) introduction (2) capture (3) withdrawal (4) recall	538. PERUSE (1) read (2) argue (3) follow (4) reduce
517. EMIT (1) discharge (2) appear (3) vomit (4) disappear	528. COMPLACENT (1) satisfied (2) recommend (3) witty (4) confuse	539. SPUME (1) spit (2) poison (3) lava (4) foams
518. GULLIBILITY (1) shrewdness (2) simplicity (3) avidity (4) gravity	529. ENTERPRISING (1) doing a new experiment (2) finding out new ways of doing things (3) taking up a new job (4) a new venture	540. BOARD (1) food (2) furniture (3) lodging (4) frame
Directions (519–521) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word. (SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)	530. OPULENT (1) hard-working (2) comfortable (3) obscure (4) rich	Directions (541–543) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word. (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (IIInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)
519. TIRADE (1) trade (2) praise (3) applause (4) rant	531. VISCERAL (1) cloudy (2) bodily (3) heavenly (4) intelligent	541. RESURGENCE (1) relocation (2) repletion (3) renewal (4) reluctance
520. PROFICIENT (1) adept (2) pupil (3) reliable (4) prominent	Directions (532–534) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word. (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)	542. DAMP (1) light (2) clear (3) wet (4) complicated
521. ADMONISH (1) irritate (2) chide (3) displease (4) annoy		543. INGENUOUS (1) careless (2) candid (3) creative (4) crafty

Directions (544 – 546) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015
TF No. 4039770)

544. INSANE

- (1) cowardice (2) foolish
- (3) mad (4) funny

545. PODIUM

- (1) arena (2) tripod
- (3) stand (4) dais

546. CHARISMA

- (1) character (2) charm
- (3) fame (5) power

Directions (547–549) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

547. BUMPTIOUS

- (1) uncouth (2) conceited
- (3) rude (4) shrewd

548. OSTRACIZE

- (1) evacuate (2) excavate
- (3) expel (4) extradite

549. BANE

- (1) challenge (2) curse
- (3) danger (4) threat

Directions (550–552) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD)

Exam, 04.10.2015, 1st Sitting)

550. FELICITATED

- (1) admired (2) adored
- (3) encouraged (4) congratulated

551. HONOUR

- (1) determination (2) courage
- (3) respect (4) discipline

552. RECTIFY

- (1) clarify (2) condone
- (3) correct (4) regularise

Directions (553–555) : In the following three questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD)

Exam, 04.10.2015, IIInd Sitting)

553. ENORMOUS

- (1) petty (2) warehouse
- (3) immense (4) trivial

554. INEVITABLE

- (1) significant (2) unavoidable
- (3) crucial (4) undeniable

555. DRIZZLE

- (1) sprinkle (2) trickle
- (3) splash (4) downpour

Directions (556–558) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

556. ERRONEOUS

- (1) inaccurate (2) unfair
- (3) wrong (4) false

557. VIABLE

- (1) useless (2) bright
- (3) capable (4) workable

558. SINUOUS

- (1) serpentine (2) transparent
- (3) straight (4) serene

Directions (559–562) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IIInd Sitting)

559. DILIGENT

- (1) industrious (2) energetic
- (3) intelligent (4) modest

560. DESULTORY

- (1) random (2) frugal
- (3) forsake (4) diminish

561. JEALOUS

- (1) lustful (2) envious
- (3) proud (4) greedy

562. QUEST

- (1) test (2) trial
- (3) decision (4) search

Directions (563–566) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

563. REVENUE

- (1) income (2) return
- (3) disaster (4) regain

564. GENUINE

- (1) Concern (2) Local
- (3) Authentic (4) Clever

565. ACCURACY

- (1) Cleverness (2) Agreement
- (3) Precision (4) Attachment

566. CONSORT

- (1) Protect (2) Partner
- (3) Convoy (4) Guide

Directions (567–570) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IIInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

567. FEEBLE

- (1) weak (2) playful
- (3) pretty (4) small

568. PAWN

- (1) sponge (2) scrounge
- (3) hire (4) pledge

569. CHASTISE

- (1) praise (2) upbraid
- (3) monitor (4) chase

570. MAESTRO

- (1) genius (2) admirer
- (3) employee (4) novice

Directions (571–574) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015(Ist Sitting)
TF No. 1375232)

571. INVINCIBLE

- (1) vulnerable (2) fallible
- (3) yielding (4) unassailable

572. RESULT

- (1) data (2) decision
- (3) outcome (4) cause

573. LOUSY

- (1) awesome (2) awful
- (3) aura (4) awry

574. CRUSADE

- (1) campaign (2) flatten
- (3) critical (4) angry

Directions (575–578) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015
(IIInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

575. MERGE

- (1) mixture (2) blend
- (3) contact (4) meet

576. GOURMET

- (1) fussy (2) praise
- (3) gastronome (4) constant

577. LIMPID

- (1) clear (2) crippled
- (3) lopsided (4) ruffled

578. VOCATION

- (1) holiday (2) occupation
- (3) break up (4) virtue

Directions (579–582) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015
(Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

579. FILTHY

- (1) spotless (2) immaculate
- (3) dirty (4) clean

580. MISTAKE

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) precise | (2) error |
| (3) accurate | (4) mistook |

581. ANNOY

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) refuse | (2) revoke |
| (3) lazy | (4) offend |

582. ACQUIRE

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (1) relinquish | (2) procure |
| (3) lose | (4) renounce |

Directions (583–586) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016
TF No. 3513283)

583. ADVERSITY

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (1) seniority | (2) spirituality |
| (3) familiarity | (4) misery |

584. REVEL

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (1) make Merry | (2) glory |
| (3) reveal | (4) revert |

585. BRUTAL

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| (1) humane | |
| (2) savage | |
| (3) sympathetic | |
| (4) compassionate | |

586. STROLL

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (1) trat | (2) gallop |
| (3) walk | (4) jog |

587. ETERNAL

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) temporary | (2) short term |
| (3) time being | (4) forever |

Directions (588–592) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016
TF No. 3513283)

588. ADVERSITY

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (1) seniority | (2) spirituality |
| (3) familiarity | (4) misery |

589. REVEL

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (1) make merry | (2) glory |
| (3) reveal | (4) revert |

590. BRUTAL

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| (1) humane | |
| (2) savage | |
| (3) sympathetic | |
| (4) compassionate | |

591. STROLL

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (1) trat | (2) gallop |
| (3) walk | (4) jog |

592. ETERNAL

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) temporary | (2) short term |
| (3) time being | (4) forever |

Directions (593–597) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police
SI Exam. 20.03.2016
IIInd sitting)

593. SPORADIC

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (1) occasional | (2) whirling |
| (3) epidermic | (4) stagnant |

594. SPECTRUM

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| (1) star | (2) telephone |
| (3) range | (4) specific |

595. REGIME

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (1) clique | (2) authority |
| (3) cabal | (4) gang |

596. STRINGENT

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (1) evident | (2) farfetched |
| (3) strict | (4) compulsory |

597. CONNOTE

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) pay | (2) convey |
| (3) conspire | (4) print |

Directions (598) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

598. ALTRUISTIC

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| (1) hostile | |
| (2) outdated | |
| (3) selfish | |
| (4) philanthropic | |

Directions (599) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

599. ARCANE

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (1) ancient | (2) new |
| (3) simple | (4) mysterious |

Directions (600) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

600. CONTRITE

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| (1) concise | |
| (2) regretful | |
| (3) compassionate | |
| (4) unapologetic | |

Directions (601) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

601. BASHFUL

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| (1) shy | |
| (2) extrovert | |
| (3) courageous | |
| (4) broad-minded | |

Directions (602) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

602. BELLIGERENT

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) peaceful | (2) noisy |
| (3) hostile | (4) cautious |

Directions (603) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

603. CONGRUENT

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) different | (2) identical |
| (3) parallel | (4) unfit |

604. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

INADVERTENT

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| (1) insignificant | |
| (2) careless | |
| (3) unintentional | |
| (4) difficult | |

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

605. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

PANDEMONIUM

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (1) pander | (2) chaos |
| (3) gratify | (4) panic |

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

606. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

LETHARGIC

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) inactive | (2) elated |
| (3) thrilled | (4) jounce |

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.06.2016 IInd sitting)

607. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

LACONIC

- (1) lengthy (2) concise
- (3) substantial (4) comatose

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

608. Out of the four alternative, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

AWRY

- (1) straight (2) with fear
- (3) respect (4) crookedly

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

609. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

NAP

- (1) nape (2) sneeze
- (3) siesta (4) snore

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.06.2016)

610. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

OUTRAGEOUS

- (1) loud (2) noisy
- (3) naughty (4) shocking

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.06.2016)

611. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

SPRUCE

- (1) fat (2) natty
- (3) clear (4) happy

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.06.2016)

Directions (612) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting)

612. ACHIEVE

- (1) accomplish (2) destroy
- (3) abdicate (4) bifurcate

Directions (613) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting)

PRECARIOUS

- (1) perilous (2) salubrious
- (3) innocuous (4) inoffensive

Directions (614) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting)

EXASPERATE

- (1) tranquilize (2) alleviate
- (3) infuriate (4) appease

Directions (615) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting)

TACITURN

- (1) reticent
- (2) gregarious
- (3) communicative
- (4) garrulous

Directions (616) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting)

ACQUIESCENT

- (1) tractable
- (2) insurgent
- (3) obstreperous
- (4) recalcitrant

Directions (617-621) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

WANDER

- (1) wrestle (2) gallop
- (3) roam (4) race

HESITATE

- (1) determine (2) pause
- (3) settle (4) resolve

CONSCIOUSNESS

- (1) understanding
- (2) nothingness
- (3) awareness
- (4) vision

CALIBER

- (1) capacity (2) calmness
- (3) crowd (4) career

PERSUADE

- (1) hinder (2) coax
- (3) restrain (4) deter

Directions (622) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 27.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

PANACEA

- (1) praise (2) cure-all
- (3) poison (4) ambrosia

Direction (623-624) : In each of these questions, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the word given in CAPITALS/bold.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 27.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

MORIBUND

- (1) stagnant (2) gloomy
- (3) dying (4) superfluous

SOOTHE

- (1) agitate (2) perturb
- (3) fluster (4) mollify

Directions (625) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 28.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

ENIGMA

- (1) attractive (2) riddle
- (3) flare-up (4) dream

Directions (626) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given words.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 29.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

REVILE

- (1) revive (2) review
- (3) abuse (4) reveal

627. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

VENIAL

- (1) corrupt (2) superficial
- (3) respected (4) pardonable

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

628. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

RECTIFY

- (1) satisfy (2) correct
- (3) reduce (4) pacify

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

629. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

CONSTRAIN

- (1) stress (2) contradict
- (3) restrict (4) obstruct

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 31.08.2016 (1st sitting)

630. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

LETHARGIC

- (1) energetic (2) lazy
- (3) lethal (4) legal

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

Directions (631) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 01.09.2016 (1st sitting)

631. **RECEPTACLE**

- (1) compartment
- (2) hole
- (3) container
- (4) funnel

632. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

ADVERSITY

- (1) chance (2) capacity
- (3) joy (4) misfortune

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

Directions (633) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

633. **CUPIDITY**

- (1) fear (2) friendship
- (3) greed (4) love

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 02.09.2016 (1st sitting)

Directions (634–635) : In each of the following questions, choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

634. **DISHEVELLED**

- (1) tidy (2) clean
- (3) neat (4) untidy

635. **VENERATE**

- (1) despise (2) disobey
- (3) disregard (4) revere

636. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

SCANDALIZED

- (1) irritated (2) scared
- (3) worried (4) shocked

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

637. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

LABYRINTH

- (1) maze (2) path
- (3) skyscraper (4) impasse

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 03.09.2016 (1st sitting)

638. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

EXAGGERATE

- (1) magnify (2) imagine
- (3) reinforce (4) reiterate

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 04.09.2016 (1st sitting)

639. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word

ADAPT

- (1) bring up (2) adjust
- (3) encourage (4) serve

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting)

640. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

PALLID

- (1) friendly
- (2) pale
- (3) worthless
- (4) comforting

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 07.09.2016 (1st sitting)

641. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

CONSCRIPT

- (1) draft (2) draw
- (3) encircle (4) subscribe

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 08.09.2016 (1st sitting)

642. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

INSOLENT

- (1) distasteful
- (2) impatient
- (3) diabolic
- (4) rude

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 09.09.2016 (1st sitting)

643. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

FORSWEAR

- (1) swear (2) oath
- (3) abuse (4) forsake

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 10.09.2016 (1st sitting)

644. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

NONPLUSSED

- (1) injurious
- (2) abusive
- (3) puzzled
- (4) enormous

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 11.09.2016 (1st sitting)

Directions (645–647) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE))

Exam. 30.11.2016

645. **INEFFABLE**

- (1) unintelligible
- (2) illegible
- (3) inexplicable
- (4) inexpressible

646. **ESPIONAGE**

- (1) hypnotism (2) spying
- (3) perception (4) detente

647. **APATHY**

- (1) negligence
- (2) indifference
- (3) sympathy (4) silence

Directions (648–650) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE))

Exam. 01.12.2016

648. **EVINCE**

- (1) recollect
- (2) show
- (3) appear (4) produce

<p>649. PERNICIOUS (1) filthy (2) foul (3) continuous (4) injurious</p> <p>650. EULOGY (1) harmony (2) euphoria (3) praise (4) homily</p> <p>Directions (651–653) : In the following questions, choose the correct synonym of the given word. (SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)</p> <p>651. OBDURATE (1) careless (2) contrary (3) callous (4) stubborn</p> <p>652. LASSITUDE (1) sluggishness (2) stagnation (3) depression (4) delicacy</p> <p>653. DESICCATED (1) dry (2) drain (3) clear (4) fade</p> <p>654. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word. CPIOUS (1) Vast (2) Identical (3) Plentiful (4) Messy (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (1st sitting))</p> <p>655. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word. DECIMATED (1) Captured (2) Destroyed (3) Damaged (4) Worried (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (1st sitting))</p> <p>656. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word. IMPECCABLE (1) Inoffensive (2) Harmless (3) Important (4) Faultless (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIInd sitting))</p> <p>657. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word. ARDUOUS (1) Fervent</p>	<p>(2) Strong (3) Enthusiastic (4) Strenuous (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIInd sitting))</p> <p>658. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word. CONTRABAND (1) Burgled (2) Smuggled (3) Baffled (4) Juggled (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIInd sitting))</p> <p>659. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word. MASTICATE (1) Chew (2) Choke (3) Bite (4) Swallow (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIInd sitting))</p> <p>660. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word. ABORTIVE (1) Plentiful (2) Lawful (3) Unsuccessful (4) Fruitful (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIInd sitting))</p> <p>661. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word. SYCOPHANT (1) Psyche (2) Flatterer (3) Critic (4) Slave (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIInd sitting))</p> <p>662. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word. OMINOUS (1) Officious (2) Pleasant (3) Convenient (4) Threatening (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIInd sitting))</p> <p>663. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word. JUBILANT</p>	<p>(1) Sombre (2) Dejected (3) Jocular (4) Rejoicing (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIInd sitting))</p> <p>664. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word. OBSEQUIOUS (1) Defiant (2) Dishonest (3) Servile (4) Honest (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIInd sitting))</p> <p>665. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word. NEGOTIATION (1) In-between (2) Carelessness (3) Bargaining (4) Slackness (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIInd sitting))</p> <p>666. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word. INVIGORATING (1) Vibrating (2) Refreshing (3) Exaggerated (4) Accelerating (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIInd sitting))</p> <p>667. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word. NEFARIOUS (1) Excited (2) Wicked (3) Rigorous (4) Benign (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIInd sitting))</p> <p>668. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word. INDOLENT (1) Lazy (2) Expensive (3) Active (4) Happy (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIInd sitting))</p> <p>669. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word. REPROOF (1) Warning (2) Ridicule (3) Rebuke (4) Threat (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIInd sitting))</p>
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670. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

PROFLIGATE

- (1) Talkative
- (2) Intelligent
- (3) Unconventional
- (4) Wasteful

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

671. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

HOODWINK

- (1) Deceive
- (2) Negate
- (3) Upset
- (4) Cover

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

672. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

RATIONAL

- (1) Tidy
- (2) Agreeable
- (3) Laudable
- (4) Logical

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

673. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

EMANCIPATE

- (1) Lift
- (2) Rise
- (3) Raise
- (4) Liberate

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

674. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

INNOCUOUS

- (1) Innocent
- (2) Innovative
- (3) Inoffensive
- (4) Innermost

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

675. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

CREDULOUS

- (1) Funny
- (2) Silly
- (3) Innocent
- (4) Gullible

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

676. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

CONSTERNATION

- (1) Dismay
- (2) Anxiety
- (3) Hatred
- (4) Ignorance

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

677. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

GARRULOUS

- (1) Generous
- (2) reticent
- (3) Taciturn
- (4) Voluble

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 27.10.2016 (IIInd sitting)

678. Select the synonym of spine

- (1) supple
- (2) vertebrae
- (3) rotund
- (4) grime

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 15.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)

679. Select the synonym of purge.

- (1) evacuate
- (2) pressurize
- (3) thrust
- (4) float

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 15.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)

680. Select the synonym of sheath.

- (1) weapon
- (2) hide
- (3) encourage
- (4) coat

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 16.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)

681. Select the synonym of genre.

- (1) celebrity
- (2) common man
- (3) category
- (4) pleasant

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 16.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)

Directions (682–684) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE))

Exam. 12.01.2017

682. Mordant

- (1) stupid
- (2) pensive
- (3) senseless
- (4) sarcastic

683. Pragmatic

- (1) theoretical
- (2) realistic
- (3) perfect
- (4) simple

684. Apposite

- (1) kind
- (2) favourable
- (3) eloquent
- (4) appropriate

Directions (685-687) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff)

Exam. 30.04.2017 (Ist Sitting)

685. Recollect

- (1) Return
- (2) Remember
- (3) Unite
- (4) Assemble

686. Grave

- (1) Dead
- (2) Still
- (3) Serious
- (4) Sad

687. Advance

- (1) Bend
- (2) Give
- (3) Change
- (4) Move forward

ANSWERS

1. (2)	2. (3)	3. (3)	4. (1)
5. (4)	6. (1)	7. (2)	8. (4)
9. (3)	10. (4)	11. (1)	12. (1)
13. (2)	14. (3)	15. (4)	16. (1)
17. (1)	18. (2)	19. (3)	20. (1)
21. (1)	22. (2)	23. (3)	24. (4)
25. (3)	26. (3)	27. (3)	28. (3)
29. (3)	30. (3)	31. (4)	32. (3)
33. (3)	34. (1)	35. (2)	36. (4)
37. (4)	38. (2)	39. (1)	40. (2)
41. (4)	42. (3)	43. (4)	44. (4)
45. (2)	46. (3)	47. (3)	48. (4)
49. (2)	50. (2)	51. (1)	52. (3)
53. (4)	54. (3)	55. (4)	56. (2)
57. (2)	58. (4)	59. (3)	60. (4)
61. (2)	62. (1)	63. (3)	64. (4)
65. (4)	66. (2)	67. (4)	68. (3)
69. (1)	70. (1)	71. (2)	72. (4)
73. (3)	74. (1)	75. (3)	76. (1)
77. (2)	78. (1)	79. (3)	80. (2)
81. (4)	82. (3)	83. (2)	84. (2)
85. (4)	86. (1)	87. (3)	88. (4)
89. (4)	90. (1)	91. (3)	92. (1)
93. (2)	94. (1)	95. (3)	96. (3)
97. (3)	98. (4)	99. (3)	100. (1)
101. (4)	102. (2)	103. (1)	104. (1)
105. (3)	106. (1)	107. (3)	108. (3)
109. (4)	110. (1)	111. (1)	112. (3)



ANTONYMS

Directions (1-5) : In these questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the word given in bold.
 (SSC Section Officer (Audit)

Exam. 1997)

1. OSTRACISE
 (1) amuse (2) welcome
 (3) entertain (4) host
2. DENSE
 (1) scarce (2) slim
 (3) sparse (4) lean
3. PARSIMONIOUS
 (1) prodigious (2) selfless
 (3) extravagant (4) ostentatious
4. FETTER
 (1) restore (2) liberate
 (3) exonerate (4) distract

5. HARMONY
 (1) strife (2) annoyance
 (3) cruelty (4) mischief

Directions (6-10) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the word given in bold.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
 Exam. 09.09.2001)

6. CONCILIATION
 (1) dispute (2) irritation
 (3) separation (4) confrontation
7. MYTH
 (1) truth (2) fact
 (3) falsehood (4) story
8. RELUCTANTLY
 (1) pleasingly (2) willingly
 (3) satisfactorily (4) happily
9. MUTILATE
 (1) instruct (2) induct
 (3) conduct (4) mend

10. LAMENT
 (1) rejoice (2) rejuvenate
 (3) complain (4) cry

Directions (11-15) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
 Exam. 16.11.2003)

11. ANIMOSITY
 (1) love (2) lust
 (3) luck (4) loss
12. ALTERCATION
 (1) explanation (2) challenge
 (3) compromise (4) opposition

13. COAX
 (1) dull (2) dissuade
 (3) active (4) speed
14. ERUDITE
 (1) educated (2) unscholarly
 (3) scholarly (4) possessive

15. AFFLUENT
 (1) high (2) poor
 (3) rare (4) fluent

Directions (16-20) : In the following questions, choose the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word given in bold in each of the following questions :

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
 Exam. 14.12.2003)

16. PAROCHIAL
 (1) narrow (2) international
 (3) global (4) world wide

17. FALLIBLE
 (1) unerring (2) reliable
 (3) falsehood (4) trustful

18. IMPERTINENT
 (1) arrogance (2) appropriate
 (3) respectful (4) modest

19. ROUGH
 (1) refined (2) charming
 (3) smooth (4) polite

20. RATIFICATION
 (1) disapproval (2) disagreeable
 (3) denial (4) disturbing

Directions (21-30) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given bold word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income
 Tax & Central Excise)
 Exam.05.12.2004)

21. OMIT
 (1) exclude (2) include
 (3) undertake (4) add

22. INTEGRATION
 (1) unity (2) synthesis
 (3) linking (4) fragmentation

23. MINIATURE
 (1) large (2) small
 (3) heavy (4) least

24. EXHAUSTS
 (1) tires (2) empties
 (3) invigorates (4) drains

25. DISTANT
 (1) far (2) close
 (3) imminent (4) along

26. TRANSPARENT
 (1) clear (2) ambiguity
 (3) opaque (4) crystal

27. ENCOUNTERED
 (1) avoided (2) enriched
 (3) faced (4) overcome

28. HANDY
 (1) cumbersome (2) handful
 (3) unwieldy (4) heavy

29. ELEGANCE
 (1) pride (2) beauty
 (3) coarseness (4) vulgarity

30. CAPRICIOUS
 (1) firm (2) fickle
 (3) indefinite (4) defiant

Directions (31-40) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
 Exam.05.06.2005)

31. EXODUS
 (1) influx (2) home-coming
 (3) return (4) restoration

32. INQUISITIVE
 (1) insincere (2) indifferent
 (3) insensitive (4) insulting

33. CANDID
 (1) outspoken (2) frank
 (3) devious (4) disguised

34. NADIR
 (1) modernity (2) zenith
 (3) liberty (4) progress

35. CULPABLE
 (1) defensible (2) blameless
 (3) careless (4) irresponsible

36. FACILITATE
 (1) help (2) propagote
 (3) hinder (4) reject

37. CRITICISE
 (1) finish (2) recommend
 (3) commend (4) request

38. CONFORMITY
 (1) deviation (2) dilution
 (3) distraction (4) diversion

39. AFFIRM
 (1) refuse (2) negate
 (3) neglect (4) avoid

40. AUTONOMY
 (1) slavery (2) subordination
 (3) dependence (4) submissiveness

Directions (41-50) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
 (SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 41. SURVIVAL | (1) evolution | (2) development |
| | (3) creation | (4) extinction |
| 42. INSERT | (1) depict | (2) extract |
| | (3) defame | (4) enhance |
| 43. INCONGRUOUS | (1) conflicting | |
| | (2) contradictory | |
| | (3) ill-matched | |
| | (4) harmonious | |
| 44. DEMENTED | (1) sensible | (2) sensitive |
| | (3) sensual | (4) sensuous |
| 45. IMPROMPTU | (1) prompt | (2) forced |
| | (3) premeditated | (4) inordinate |
| 46. HOSTILE | (1) friendly | (2) sudden |
| | (3) costly | (4) unfair |
| 47. BREADTH | (1) shortness | (2) narrowness |
| | (3) lightness | (4) thickness |
| 48. TIMOROUS | (1) trembling | (2) cowardly |
| | (3) bright | (4) bold |
| 49. SUBLIME | (1) amusing | (2) ludicrous |
| | (3) hilarious | (4) mean |
| 50. ECCENTRICITY | (1) normalcy | (2) similarity |
| | (3) equality | (4) clarity |
- Directions (51-55) :** In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
 (SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)
- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 51. GENTLEMAN | (1) clown | (2) boor |
| | (3) dud | (4) buffoon |
| 52. PANICKY | (1) confident | (2) sober |
| | (3) quiet | (4) calm |
| 53. MOURNFUL | (1) playful | (2) joyous |
| | (3) laughable | (4) humorous |
| 54. OBSTINATE | (1) confused | (2) determined |
| | (3) trusted | (4) flexible |

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 55. MYOPIC | (1) short-sighted | |
| | (2) feeble-minded | |
| | (3) fore-sighted | |
| | (4) far-sighted | |
| 56. PRUDENT | (1) silly | (2) unwise |
| | (3) idiotic | (4) poor |
| 57. CONCISE | (1) extended | (2) lengthy |
| | (3) protracted | (4) elongated |
| 58. AFFIRMATION | (1) denial | (2) refusal |
| | (3) opposition | (4) obstruction |
| 59. CURTAIL | (1) arrive | (2) continue |
| | (3) resume | (4) start |
| 60. AFFLUENCE | (1) misery | (2) stagnation |
| | (3) neglect | (4) poverty |
| 61. AGREEMENT | (1) dislocation | (2) discord |
| | (3) turbulence | (4) fragmentation |
| 62. AGONY | (1) pleasure | (2) laughter |
| | (3) bliss | (4) ecstasy |
| 63. RETICENT | (1) forward | (2) developed |
| | (3) sophisticated | |
| | (4) communicative | |
| 64. PRECISE | (1) indecent | (2) vague |
| | (3) incorrect | (4) indistinct |
| 65. CANDID | (1) cunning | (2) diplomatic |
| | (3) doubtful | (4) impertinent |
| 66. APOCRYPHAL | (1) authentic | |
| | (2) dubious | |
| | (3) unsubstantiated | |
| | (4) fictitious | |
| 67. REPEL | (1) attend | (2) concentrate |
| | (3) continue | (4) attract |
- Directions (56-65) :** In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
 (SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 11.12.2005)
- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 68. APALLING | (1) shocking | (2) consoling |
| | (3) scaring | (4) horrifying |
| 69. JEST | (1) gravity | (2) grim |
| | (3) genial | (4) sport |
| 70. CURTAIL | (1) lengthen | (2) shorten |
| | (3) entail | (4) close |
| 71. APPLAUD | (1) praise | (2) loud |
| | (3) censure | (4) acclaim |
| 72. JADE | (1) defend | (2) grasp |
| | (3) cheer | (4) harass |
| 73. APPRECIATION | (1) appraisal | (2) antipathy |
| | (3) admiration | (4) assessment |
| 74. PACIFY | (1) threaten | (2) challenge |
| | (3) quarrel | (4) enrage |
| 75. APPARENT | (1) ambiguous | (2) clear |
| | (3) visible | (4) conspicuous |
- Directions (76-85) :** In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
 (SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)
- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 76. ATHEIST | (1) rationalist | (2) theologian |
| | (3) believer | (4) ritualist |
| 77. GIGANTIC | (1) weak | (2) fragile |
| | (3) slight | (4) tiny |
| 78. ILLICIT | (1) liberal | (2) intelligent |
| | (3) lawful | (4) clear |
| 79. CALLOUS | (1) sensitive | (2) soft |
| | (3) kind | (4) generous |
| 80. ENIGMATIC | (1) simple | (2) reticent |
| | (3) plain | (4) nervous |
| 81. ABUNDANT | (1) short | (2) limited |
| | (3) petty | (4) meagre |
| 82. HARASS | (1) reward | (2) praise |
| | (3) flatter | (4) relieve |
| 83. CHARMING | (1) insolent | (2) indignant |
| | (3) repulsive | (4) handicapped |
| 84. GRUESOME | (1) attractive | (2) beneficial |
| | (3) gracious | (4) amicable |
- Directions (66-75) :** In the following questions, out of four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the opposite meaning of the word given in Capital Letters.
 (SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

85. DESPISE

- (1) appease (2) flatter
- (3) admire (4) appreciate

Directions (86-90) : Choose the word **opposite** in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)
Exam. 26.11.2006
(IInd Sitting)

86. CUMBERSOME

- (1) heavy (2) convenient
- (3) smooth (4) automatic

87. LOQUACIOUS

- (1) talkative (2) taciturn
- (3) diffident (4) bashful

88. INTELLIGIBLE

- (1) dull (2) foolish
- (3) garbled (4) confused

89. PHILANTHROPIST

- (1) philistine (2) moralist
- (3) spendthrift (4) miser

90. ANXIOUS

- (1) fearful (2) worried
- (3) calm (4) concerned

Directions (91-95) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 10.12.2006)

91. ABUNDANCE

- (1) poverty (2) wretchedness
- (3) scarcity (4) famine

92. MIGRATE

- (1) return (2) rehabilitate
- (3) transfer (4) settle

93. CONVICTED

- (1) acquitted (2) pardoned
- (3) exempted (4) liberated

94. CURTAIL

- (1) detail (2) enlarge
- (3) promote (4) exaggerate

95. ARID

- (1) cloudy (2) juicy
- (3) marshy (4) wet

Directions (96-100) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in Answer-Sheet.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)
Exam. 30.09.2007
(IInd Sitting)

96. INSOLENT

- (1) arrogant (2) humble
- (3) ashamed (4) ignorant

97. CURSORY

- (1) final (2) thorough
- (3) impulsive (4) customary

98. LACKADAISICAL

- (1) enthusiastic
- (2) intelligent
- (3) classical
- (4) irresponsible

99. SUBLIME

- (1) inferior (2) deficit
- (3) ridiculous (4) crooked

100. EVIDENT

- (1) definite (2) careless
- (3) clear (4) obscure

Directions (101-110) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income
Tax & Central Excise)
Exam. 25.11.2007)

101. EPHEMERAL

- (1) eternal (2) transitory
- (3) mortal (4) temporal

102. LATENT

- (1) unspoken (2) later
- (3) implicit (4) obvious

103. MONOTONOUS

- (1) disastrous (2) terrifying
- (3) terrible (4) interesting

104. OBSCENE

- (1) disobedient (2) decent
- (3) dislocate (4) cautious

105. FLOURISH

- (1) perish (2) degenerate
- (3) decay (4) dismiss

106. CONFORM

- (1) differ (2) reject
- (3) question (4) ignore

107. SUMMIT

- (1) end (2) last
- (3) base (4) bottom

108. OBSCURE

- (1) clear (2) bright
- (3) open (4) frank

109. ELEGANT

- (1) crude (2) efficient
- (3) coy (4) eloquent

110. DELUSION

- (1) reality (2) acceptance
- (3) precision (4) fiction

Directions (111-115) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 10.12.2006)

111. DESPAIR

- (1) belief (2) trust
- (3) hope (4) faith

112. IN TOTO

- (1) bluntly (2) partially
- (3) entirely (4) strongly

113. PROTEAN

- (1) amateur (2) catholic
- (3) unchanging (4) rapid

114. PREDILECTION

- (1) acceptance (2) attraction
- (3) dislike (4) choice

115. ADMONISH

- (1) condemn (2) bless
- (3) praise (4) congratulate

Directions (116-120) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 30.11.2008)

116. APPARENT

- (1) illegible (2) hidden
- (3) mysterious (4) remote

117. ALIEN

- (1) native (2) domiciled
- (3) natural (4) resident

118. FUTILE

- (1) upright (2) costly
- (3) eminent (4) worthy

119. AUDACIOUS

- (1) meek (2) cowardly
- (3) mild (4) gentle

120. ARROGANT

- (1) simple (2) timid
- (3) civilized (4) modest

Directions (121-130) : In the following questions, choose the word(s) opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income
Tax & Central Excise)
Exam. 14.12.2008)

121. SUPPRESS

- (1) stir up (2) rouse
- (3) urge (4) incite

122. LOOSEN

- (1) fasten (2) accelerate
- (3) delay (4) paste

123. REBELLION

- (1) forgiveness (2) retribution
- (3) submission (4) domination

124. IDIOSYNCRASY

- (1) insanity (2) sanity
- (3) generality (4) singularity

125. SANGUINE

- (1) diffident (2) hopeless
- (3) cynical (4) morose

126. SOBRIETY

- (1) moderation
- (2) drunkenness
- (3) dizziness
- (4) stupidity

127. EXTINCT

- (1) recent (2) distinct
- (3) alive (4) ancient

128. FIENDISH (1) diabolical (2) devilish (3) angelic (4) friendly	143. PERSPICUITY (1) vagueness (2) dullness (3) unfairness (4) unwillingness	157. EMACIATED (1) healthy (2) luxurious (3) intelligent (4) sympathetic
129. SUBSEQUENT (1) eventual (2) succeeding (3) prior (4) comparative	144. FERVENT (1) inexitable (2) enduring (3) dispassionate (4) subdued	158. ABERRATION (1) regularity (2) commonality (3) particularity (4) normality
130. ORTHODOX (1) revolutionary (2) heretical (3) anarchist (4) generous	145. MEANDERING (1) sliding (2) sloping (3) strained (4) straight	159. AFFABLE (1) pleasant (2) surly (3) weak (4) unknown
Directions (131-140) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)	Directions (146-150) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (IInd Sitting))	Directions (161 – 165) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam.12.12.2010 (Paper-I))
131. TAKES OFF (1) travels (2) falls (3) explodes (4) lands	146. JETTISON (1) accept (2) reward (3) preserve (4) consent	161. GLOOMY (1) radiant (2) fragrant (3) melodious (4) illusory
132. NIGGARDLY (1) hastily (2) lavishly (3) likely (4) gorgeously	147. AMELIORATE (1) improve (2) depend (3) soften (4) worsen	162. BLESSING (1) dull (2) curse (3) hurt (4) harsh
133. MELODIOUS (1) harmonious (2) tuneless (3) odious (4) mellifluous	148. GROTESQUE (1) natural (2) odd (3) whimsical (4) sinful	163. ACCOMPLISH (1) fail (2) improper (3) disagreeable (4) scatter
134. ADVANCED (1) progressed (2) outpaced (3) receded (4) retarded	149. DEVIOUS (1) straight (2) obvious (3) simple (4) superficial	164. FAMOUS (1) obscure (2) eminent (3) lenient (4) fabulous
135. ENLIGHTEN (1) slander (2) bemoan (3) darken (4) befog	150. EVANESCENT (1) imminent (2) permanent (3) pervasive (4) immanent	165. ORDERLY (1) unclear (2) valueless (3) chaotic (4) incomplete
136. EXCEPTIONAL (1) great (2) occasional (3) common (4) absorbing	Directions (151 – 155) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I))	Directions (166-170) : In the following questions no.166 to170, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.19.06.2011 (Ist Sitting))
137. ZEAL (1) disinterest (2) apathy (3) carelessness (4) hatred	151. AFFLUENT (1) famous (2) insignificant (3) poor (4) skilled	166. INVINCIBLE (1) small (2) invisible (3) vulnerable (3) reachable
138. DESECRATION (1) consecration (2) discouragement (3) despondency (4) expectation	152. OBSCURE (1) vacant (2) seldom (3) distinct (4) unusual	167. INOFFENSIVE (1) sensitive (2) organic (3) sensible (3) rude
139. SHIMMERING (1) gloomy (2) glimmering (3) refreshing (4) repining	153. AMBIGUOUS (1) concealed (2) precise (3) complete (4) magnified	168. DIVULGE (1) conceal (2) disguise (3) oppress (4) reveal
140. FAR-FETCHED (1) wise (2) prudent (3) familiar (4) realistic	154. KEEN (1) blunt (2) foolish (3) insipid (4) plain	169. DISCORD (1) harmony (2) serenity (3) acceptance (4) placidity
Directions (141 – 145) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Ist Sitting))	155. BRAVERY (1) savagery (2) cowardice (3) cowardly (4) heroism	170. MAMMOTH (1) quiet (2) significant (3) huge (4) small
141. FLORID (1) weak (2) pale (3) monotonous (4) ugly	Directions (156-160) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam. 12.09.2010)	
142. VERITY (1) sanctity (2) reverence (3) falsehood (4) rarity	156. EXASPERATING (1) soothing (2) successful (3) annoying (4) distressing	

Directions (171–175) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
 (SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (1st Sitting))

171. LIBERTY

- (1) serenity (2) slavery
- (3) serfdom (4) subordination

172. DISORDERLY

- (1) chaotic (2) organized
- (3) adjusted (4) arranged

173. ELEVATION

- (1) reduction (2) humiliation
- (3) depression (4) debasement

174. GLOSSY

- (1) dull (2) shining
- (3) weary (4) tired

175. APPROPRIATE

- (1) dissimilar
- (2) incomparable
- (3) unsuitable (4) disparate

Directions (176–180) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (1st Sitting))

176. ACCORD

- (1) disagreement
- (2) welcome
- (3) disrespect
- (4) conformity

177. INFIRMITY

- (1) employment
- (2) indisposition
- (3) strength
- (4) weakness

178. FEASIBLE

- (1) useful (2) impractical
- (3) uneven (3) important

179. METICULOUS

- (1) forgetful (2) destructive
- (3) careless (3) flagrant

180. SYNTHETIC

- (1) natural (2) plastic
- (3) cosmetic (3) apathetic

Directions (181–185) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (1st Sitting))

181. AUTONOMOUS

- (1) self-government
- (2) dependent (3) defensive
- (4) neutral

182. DECEITFUL

- (1) sincere (2) useful
- (3) plain (4) honest

183. EXONERATE

- (1) admit (2) release
- (3) convict (4) reject

184. EXAGGERATE

- (1) underwrite (2) understate
- (3) ignore (4) condemn

185. CONTROVERSIAL

- (1) indisputable (2) restrained
- (3) controlled (4) appeasing

Directions (186–190) : In the following questions, choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I))

186. BRITTLE

- (1) weak (2) strong
- (3) fragile (4) bright

187. CALLOUS

- (1) rude (2) insensitive
- (3) indifferent (4) sympathetic

188. DISHEVELLED

- (1) composed (2) tidy
- (3) confident (4) jovial

189. IMPEDE

- (1) obstruct (2) advance
- (3) linger (4) guarantee

190. PERILLOUS

- (1) carefree (2) impetuous
- (3) safe (4) impure

Directions (191–195) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I))

191. EVIDENT

- (1) suspected (2) disagreed
- (3) doubtful (4) unimportant

192. ADAMANT

- (1) yielding (2) permissive
- (3) liberal (4) tolerant

193. PROFESSIONAL

- (1) novice (2) amateur
- (3) dabbler (4) apprentice

194. CALLOUS

- (1) persuasive (2) caring
- (3) gentle (4) sensitive

195. INCREDIBLE

- (1) credulous (2) probable
- (3) possible (4) creditable

Directions (196–200) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

FCI Assistant Grade-III

Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper-I)

North Zone (1st Sitting)

196. DETEST

- (1) test (2) dislike
- (3) like (4) interest

197. INTENTIONAL

- (1) accidental (2) undecided
- (3) concentrated (4) broken

198. COMMENCE

- (1) start (2) schedule
- (3) conclude (4) dissolve

199. EXPAND

- (1) contract (2) contrast
- (3) consist (4) controvert

200. PROSPERITY

- (1) propriety (2) property
- (3) adversity (4) perspicacity

Directions (201–205) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 31.08.2008)

201. SALIENT

- (1) correct (2) insignificant
- (3) central (4) convenient

202. DORMANT

- (1) Strong (2) humble
- (3) quick (4) active

203. CAMOUFLAGE

- (1) hide (2) reveal
- (3) disguise (4) pretended

204. LATCNT

- (1) Primitive (2) evident
- (3) potent (4) talented

205. AMPLE

- (1) meagre (2) quantitative
- (3) sufficient (4) tasty

Directions (206–210) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 02.08.2009)

206. DIMINISH

- (1) increase (2) improve
- (3) introduce (4) decrease

207. COMPLY

- (1) challenge (2) complain
- (3) conform (4) compete

208. TREACHEROUS

- (1) tactful (2) violent
- (3) faithful (4) false

209. INQUISITIVE

- (1) inadequate
- (2) immature
- (3) uncomfortable
- (4) unconcerned

210. AFFLUENCE

- (1) poverty (2) influence
- (3) neglect (4) semblance

Directions (211–220) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam.02.08.2009)

211. FRUITLESS

- (1) successful (2) wasted
- (3) useless (4) insufficient

212. CONSENSUS

- (1) accept (2) opinion
- (3) disagreement (4) permission

213. GENUINE

- (1) general (2) genie
- (3) real (4) fake

214. FLEXIBLE

- (1) rigid (2) cruel
- (3) humble (4) easy

215. INITIATED

- (1) complicated (2) simplified
- (3) concluded (4) commenced

216. AUTONOMY

- (1) slavery
- (2) subordination
- (3) dependence
- (4) submissiveness

217. FATIGUED

- (1) weakened (2) energised
- (3) tired (4) activated

218. REVEAL

- (1) disclose (2) cover
- (3) hide (4) veil

219. SEVERE

- (1) sharp (2) mild
- (3) important (4) cut

220. RAPID

- (1) happy (2) fall
- (3) slow (4) abnormal

Directions (221–225) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level
Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 27.11.2010)

221 ABUNDANCE

- (1) scanty (2) tiny
- (3) scarcity (4) deficient

222. UNANIMITY

- (1) amity
- (2) enmity
- (3) disagreement
- (4) dissatisfaction

223. VICE

- (1) fame (2) virtue
- (3) fortune (4) fate

224. RENOWNED

- (1) famous (2) owned
- (3) unowned (4) unknown

225. PROVOKE

- (1) soothe (2) incite
- (3) smoothen (4) entice

Directions (226–230) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level
Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 27.11.2010 (Ist Sitting))

226. MEAGRE

- (1) numerous (2) large
- (3) plentiful (4) enormous

227. PROFESSIONAL

- (1) amateur (2) tradesman
- (3) labour (4) customer

228. SCARCITY

- (1) scanty (2) prosperity
- (3) majority (4) plenty

229. STALE

- (1) fresh (2) old
- (3) steal (4) stalk

230. VACATE

- (1) evacuate (2) validate
- (3) occupy (4) empty

Directions (231–235) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level
Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 28.11.2010 (IIInd Sitting))

231. HEREDITARY

- (1) carried (2) acquired
- (3) possessed (4) regained

232. MISERY

- (1) glad (2) pleasant
- (3) enjoy (4) bliss

233. BARBAROUS

- (1) improved (2) cordial
- (3) civilized (4) modified

234. DYNAMIC

- (1) stable (2) still
- (3) lazy (4) static

235. DILIGENT

- (1) intelligent (2) lazy
- (3) boastful (4) notorious

Directions (236–245) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam.

09.01.2011)

236. STATIONARY

- (1) standing (2) speedy
- (3) moving (4) fast

237. FICTITIOUS

- (1) real (2) ambitious
- (3) unbelievable (4) imaginary

238. ACQUITTED

- (1) jailed (2) exonerated
- (3) convicted (4) accused

239. EXHAUSTIVE

- (1) interesting (2) short
- (3) incomplete (4) complete

240. SACRIFICE

- (1) assimilate (2) abandon
- (3) acquire (4) absorb

241. THOROUGHLY

- (1) superficially (2) carefully
- (3) freely (4) callously

242. GRADUAL

- (1) unscrupulous
- (2) dynamic
- (3) rapid
- (4) enthusiastic

243. RETAIN

- (1) remember (2) release
- (3) unfurl (4) engage

244. ENMITY

- (1) rivalry (2) amicability
- (3) animosity (4) proximity

245. DILIGENT

- (1) incompetent
- (2) lazy
- (3) extravagant
- (4) frugal

Directions (246 – 250) : In the following questions, choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff
Exam. 20.02.2011)

246. WICKED

- (1) cunning (2) good
- (3) tricky (4) crooked

247. BLOCK

- (1) clean (2) ease
- (3) cure (4) clear

248. VANITY

- (1) honesty (2) truthfulness
- (3) modesty (4) decency

249. NEGLIGENT

- (1) inattentive (2) imprudent
- (3) insignificant (4) careful

250. NEAT

- (1) sloppy (2) fragrant
- (3) spruce (4) orderly

Directions (251–255) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff
Exam. 27.02.2011)

251. STRIFE (1) war (3) anger	(2) peace (4) woe	265. DEVIATE (1) attract (3) concentrate Directions (266-270) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (1st Sitting (North Zone))	278. VIRTUE (1) vice (3) fault Directions (281-285) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer. (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IIInd Sitting (East Zone))
252. REPULSIVE (1) attractive (3) distinctive	(2) reflective (4) progressive	266. DORMANT (1) acute (3) able 267. CHIVALROUS (1) gallant (3) amorous 268. ERUDITE (1) illiterate (3) boring 269. DESPAIR (1) sneer (3) irony 270. TRANSPARENT (1) translucent (3) clear Directions (271-275) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (1st Sitting (North Zone))	279. NERVOUS (1) flawless (3) smooth 280. CONFIDENT (1) worried (3) diffident Directions (281-285) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer. (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IIInd Sitting (East Zone))
253. ISOLATION (1) segregation (3) seclusion	(2) association (4) deportation	271. CONCUR (1) disagree (3) disarrange 272. VENERATION (1) fear (3) remorse 273. INSOLENT (1) ignorant (3) laudable 274. URBAN (1) rustic (3) civil 275. INCREDIBLE (1) possible (3) enjoyable Directions (276-280) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (1st Sitting (East Zone))	281. EXPLICIT (1) elusive (2) allusive (3) ambidextrous (4) ambiguous 282. IMMUNE (1) free (3) powerful 283. BLEAK (1) dull (3) bright 284. FASTIDIOUS (1) fussy (3) promising 285. SHALLOW (1) high (3) wide Directions (286-290) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
254. ANTIQUE (1) common (3) innovative	(2) recent (4) youthful	276. STINGY (1) clean (3) generous 277. BARREN (1) fertile (3) prosperous 278. VIRTUE (1) vice (3) fault Directions (291 – 295) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.	286. QUIET (1) strong (3) incomplete 287. VAGUE (1) clear (3) unknown 288. INCREDIBLE (1) believable (3) imaginable 289. INEVITABLE (1) avoidable (3) inseparable 290. HUMILITY (1) dignity (3) anger Directions (291 – 295) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
255. CONTENTED (1) dissatisfied (3) happy	(2) emptied (4) unfriendly Directions (256-260) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC CISF Constable (GD) Exam. 05.06.2011)	279. NERVOUS (1) flawless (3) smooth 280. CONFIDENT (1) worried (3) diffident Directions (281-285) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer. (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IIInd Sitting (East Zone))	291. MAKE (1) liberate (3) emancipate (4) bind
256. TENTATIVE (1) definite (3) plentiful	(2) insufficient (4) active	271. CONCUR (1) disagree (3) disarrange 272. VENERATION (1) fear (3) remorse 273. INSOLENT (1) ignorant (3) laudable 274. URBAN (1) rustic (3) civil 275. INCREDIBLE (1) possible (3) enjoyable Directions (276-280) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (1st Sitting (East Zone))	292. VIRTUE (1) vice (3) fault Directions (291 – 295) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
257. COMPULSORY (1) easy (3) unnecessary	(2) optional (4) mandatory	276. STINGY (1) clean (3) generous 277. BARREN (1) fertile (3) prosperous 278. VIRTUE (1) vice (3) fault Directions (291 – 295) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.	293. EXPLICIT (1) elusive (2) allusive (3) ambidextrous (4) ambiguous 294. IMMUNE (1) free (3) powerful 295. BLEAK (1) dull (3) bright 296. FASTIDIOUS (1) fussy (3) promising 297. SHALLOW (1) high (3) wide Directions (286-290) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
258. ADAMANT (1) satisfied (2) comfortable	(3) yielding (4) luxurious	279. NERVOUS (1) flawless (3) smooth 280. CONFIDENT (1) worried (3) diffident Directions (281-285) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer. (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IIInd Sitting (East Zone))	298. QUIET (1) strong (3) incomplete 299. VAGUE (1) clear (3) unknown 300. INCREDIBLE (1) believable (3) imaginable 301. INEVITABLE (1) avoidable (3) inseparable 302. HUMILITY (1) dignity (3) anger Directions (291 – 295) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
259. HONEST (1) infect (3) corrupt	(2) cleanse (4) pollute	271. CONCUR (1) disagree (3) disarrange 272. VENERATION (1) fear (3) remorse 273. INSOLENT (1) ignorant (3) laudable 274. URBAN (1) rustic (3) civil 275. INCREDIBLE (1) possible (3) enjoyable Directions (276-280) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (1st Sitting (East Zone))	303. QUIET (1) strong (3) incomplete 304. VAGUE (1) clear (3) unknown 305. INCREDIBLE (1) believable (3) imaginable 306. INEVITABLE (1) avoidable (3) inseparable 307. HUMILITY (1) dignity (3) anger Directions (291 – 295) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
260. ORAL (1) written (3) mental	(2) correct (4) verbal	276. STINGY (1) clean (3) generous 277. BARREN (1) fertile (3) prosperous 278. VIRTUE (1) vice (3) fault Directions (291 – 295) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.	308. QUIET (1) strong (3) incomplete 309. VAGUE (1) clear (3) unknown 310. INCREDIBLE (1) believable (3) imaginable 311. INEVITABLE (1) avoidable (3) inseparable 312. HUMILITY (1) dignity (3) anger Directions (291 – 295) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
261. AFFIRM (1) refuse (3) deny	(2) reject (4) disagree	279. NERVOUS (1) flawless (3) smooth 280. CONFIDENT (1) worried (3) diffident Directions (281-285) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer. (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IIInd Sitting (East Zone))	313. QUIET (1) strong (3) incomplete 314. VAGUE (1) clear (3) unknown 315. INCREDIBLE (1) believable (3) imaginable 316. INEVITABLE (1) avoidable (3) inseparable 317. HUMILITY (1) dignity (3) anger Directions (291 – 295) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
262. ROBUST (1) lean (3) flexible	(2) strong (4) feeble	271. CONCUR (1) disagree (3) disarrange 272. VENERATION (1) fear (3) remorse 273. INSOLENT (1) ignorant (3) laudable 274. URBAN (1) rustic (3) civil 275. INCREDIBLE (1) possible (3) enjoyable Directions (276-280) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (1st Sitting (East Zone))	318. QUIET (1) strong (3) incomplete 319. VAGUE (1) clear (3) unknown 320. INCREDIBLE (1) believable (3) imaginable 321. INEVITABLE (1) avoidable (3) inseparable 322. HUMILITY (1) dignity (3) anger Directions (291 – 295) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
263. AUDACITY (1) quivering (3) bravado	(2) cowardice (4) conciseness	276. STINGY (1) clean (3) generous 277. BARREN (1) fertile (3) prosperous 278. VIRTUE (1) vice (3) fault Directions (291 – 295) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.	323. QUIET (1) strong (3) incomplete 324. VAGUE (1) clear (3) unknown 325. INCREDIBLE (1) believable (3) imaginable 326. INEVITABLE (1) avoidable (3) inseparable 327. HUMILITY (1) dignity (3) anger Directions (291 – 295) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
264. CREDIT (1) discredit (3) honesty	(2) debit (4) failure	279. NERVOUS (1) flawless (3) smooth 280. CONFIDENT (1) worried (3) diffident Directions (281-285) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer. (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IIInd Sitting (East Zone))	328. QUIET (1) strong (3) incomplete 329. VAGUE (1) clear (3) unknown 330. INCREDIBLE (1) believable (3) imaginable 331. INEVITABLE (1) avoidable (3) inseparable 332. HUMILITY (1) dignity (3) anger Directions (291 – 295) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

<p>292. PRAISE (1) heckle (2) accuse (3) hate (4) scold</p> <p>293. TERMINATE (1) hasten (2) depart (3) begin (4) change</p> <p>294. RAPIDLY (1) lazily (2) secretly (3) slowly (4) firmly</p> <p>295. SUCCESSOR (1) failure (2) loser (3) predecessor (4) predator</p> <p>Directions (296–300) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer. (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (1st Sitting (East Zone))</p>	<p>306. GUILTY (1) good (2) innocent (3) ingenious (4) foolish</p> <p>307. BRUTALITY (1) mercy (2) bestiality (3) cruelty (4) humanity</p> <p>308. FAT (1) clean (2) mean (3) weak (4) lean</p> <p>Directions (309–311) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.1912 (IIInd Sitting))</p>	<p>319. POTENT (1) inefficient (2) soft (3) fragile (4) weak</p> <p>Directions (320 – 324) : In the following questions, choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II))</p> <p>320. ABANDON (1) regain (2) retain (3) remain (4) revive</p> <p>321. HUMBLE (1) rich (2) powerful (3) naughty (4) strong</p> <p>322. EXEMPTIONS (1) generalisation (2) liberalisation (3) exclusions (4) inclusions</p> <p>323. PROMINENT (1) notorious (2) obscure (3) wicked (4) hostile</p> <p>Directions (312 – 314) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer. (SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 16.09.2012)</p>
<p>296. CONTRADICTION (1) opposition (2) adjustment (3) confirmation (4) agreement</p> <p>297. RELINQUISH (1) reinstate (2) displace (3) reclaim (4) retain</p> <p>298. UNPREDICTABLE (1) dependable (2) nature (3) laudable (4) compliant</p> <p>299. STERN (1) lenient (2) crabby (3) polite (4) unreasonable</p> <p>300. SUSPICION (1) doubt (2) whim (3) indifference (4) trust</p> <p>Directions (301–305) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IIInd Sitting (East Zone))</p>	<p>310. CORRUPT (1) honest (2) unclean (3) heartless (4) hateful</p> <p>311. PROMINENT (1) notorious (2) obscure (3) wicked (4) hostile</p> <p>Directions (312 – 314) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer. (SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 16.09.2012)</p> <p>312. FOMENT (1) repulse (2) cease (3) control (4) quell</p> <p>313. TARDY (1) prompt (2) gradual (3) late (4) quick</p> <p>314. SACRED (1) profuse (2) prolific (3) profound (4) profane</p> <p>Directions (315–319) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II)</p> <p>315. SUSCEPTIBLE (1) incredible (2) immune (3) predictable (4) unpredictable</p> <p>316. FRUGAL (1) miserly (2) gluttonous (3) plentiful (4) extravagant</p> <p>317. CESSION (1) commencement (2) renewal (3) ongoing (4) interruption</p> <p>318. PROCRASTINATE (1) experiment (2) expedite (3) exclude (4) propagate</p>	<p>319. POTENT (1) inefficient (2) soft (3) fragile (4) weak</p> <p>Directions (320 – 324) : In the following questions, choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II))</p> <p>320. ABANDON (1) regain (2) retain (3) remain (4) revive</p> <p>321. HUMBLE (1) rich (2) powerful (3) naughty (4) strong</p> <p>322. EXEMPTIONS (1) generalisation (2) liberalisation (3) exclusions (4) inclusions</p> <p>323. PROMINENT (1) unknown (2) eminent (3) renowned (4) important</p> <p>324. BETRAYAL (1) deception (2) treason (3) loyalty (4) distrust</p> <p>Directions (325–327) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer. (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (Ist Sitting))</p> <p>325. INQUISITIVE (1) intrusive (2) cooperative (3) unsympathetic (4) indifferent</p> <p>326. DILATE (1) frustrate (2) contract (3) expand (4) rotate</p> <p>327. PUBLICISE (1) silence (2) disseminate (3) promulgate (4) withhold</p> <p>Directions (328–330) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer. (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting))</p> <p>328. LEAD (1) conduct (2) guide (3) follow (4) direct</p> <p>329. INSOLENT (1) submissive (2) arrogant (3) overbearing (4) disdainful</p> <p>330. PERMIT (1) endorse (2) approve (3) certify (4) forbid</p>
<p>301. PLAUSIBLE (1) implausible (2) unpalatable (3) implausible (4) displeasurable</p> <p>302. GENIAL (1) stupid (2) stingy (3) boorish (4) unkind</p> <p>303. DEMOLISH (1) shift (2) build (3) repeat (4) hide</p> <p>304. FRAILTY (1) energy (2) intensity (3) vehemence (4) strength</p> <p>305. PREVENT (1) protect (2) block (3) hinder (4) induce</p> <p>Directions (306–308) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p>		

Directions (331–333) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012
(2nd Sitting)

331. WITHER

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (1) shine | (2) bloom |
| (3) excel | (4) wilt |

332. COMPASSIONATE

- | |
|-------------------|
| (1) unlawful |
| (2) heartless |
| (3) untrustworthy |
| (4) indecisive |

333. TASTY

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) delicious | (2) insipid |
| (3) appetising | (4) palatable |

Directions (334–336) : In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012
(1st Sitting)

334. TRIUMPH

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (1) defeat | (2) victory |
| (3) success | (4) subjugation |

335. RANCID

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) putrefied | (2) delicious |
| (3) fresh | (4) stale |

336. REVEAL

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) conceal | (2) insert |
| (3) excavate | (4) absolve |

Directions (337–339) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012
(1st Sitting)

337. FILIPPANT

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (1) shallow | (2) successful |
| (3) serious | (4) strong |

338. INSIPID

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| (1) bland | (2) flavourless |
| (3) flat | (4) tasty |

339. HARSH

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) strict | (2) gentle |
| (3) jovial | (4) somber |

Directions (340–342) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012
(2nd Sitting)

340. INCESSANT

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (1) continuous | (2) intermittent |
| (3) unceasing | (4) constant |

341. ETERNAL

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) usual | (2) active |
| (3) realistic | (4) temporary |

342. COMEDY

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) tragedy | (2) trilogy |
| (3) limerick | (4) clergy |

Directions (343–347) : In the following question, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting)

343. IMPETUOUS

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) agitated | (2) impulsive |
| (3) cautious | (4) reckless |

344. APPROACHED

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) retreated | (2) reached |
| (3) arrived | (4) reproached |

345. CULMINATION

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) completion | (2) climax |
| (3) conclusion | (4) beginning |

346. INCLUDE

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (1) embrace | (2) embody |
| (3) eliminate | (4) enclose |

347. UNPREDICTABLE

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) pliable | (2) reliable |
| (3) possible | (4) potential |

Directions (348–352) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting))

348. MALICIOUS

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (1) malevolent | (2) spiteful |
| (3) baneful | (4) benign |

349. EMERGE

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| (1) disappear | (2) fall |
| (3) mark | (4) fade |

350. AMPLE

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (1) sufficient | (2) minimal |
| (3) meagre | (4) optimal |

351. CURB

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) help | (2) allow |
| (3) restrain | (4) remove |

352. CROOKED

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) twisted | (2) devious |
| (3) bended | (4) straight |

Directions (353–357) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

353. PHILANTHROPIC

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (1) self centred | (2) benevolent |
| (3) benign | (4) unsparing |

354. OPULENT

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) poor | (2) sumptuous |
| (3) drooping | (4) wealthy |

355. RECEDE

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (1) advance | (2) retrograde |
| (3) retreat | (4) withdraw |

356. PERPETUAL

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (1) intermittent | (2) frequent |
| (3) continuous | (4) rare |

357. UNRULY

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (1) uneven | (2) undue |
| (3) orderly | (4) dirty |

Directions (358–360) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, 1st Sitting)

358. KNACK

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) talent | (2) dullness |
| (3) dexterity | (4) balance |

359. PERNICIOUS

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) prolonged | (2) ruinous |
| (3) ruthless | (4) beneficial |

360. OPULENCE

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| (1) luxury | (2) transparency |
| (3) wealth | (4) poverty |

Directions (361–363) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, 1st Sitting : Patna)

361. BARREN

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) frigid | (2) fertile |
| (3) fallow | (4) ferrous |

362. HOSTILE

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) host | (2) proud |
| (3) systematic | (4) sympathetic |

363. PERIL

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| (1) fatal | (2) mortal |
| (3) uncertainty | (4) safety |

Directions (364–366) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

364. STATIONARY

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) slowing | (2) standing |
| (3) moving | (4) writing |

365. AGGRESSIVE

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) dull | (2) peaceful |
| (3) doleful | (4) inactive |

366. DOLEFUL

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) mournful | (2) cheerful |
| (3) deceitful | (4) beautiful |

Directions (367–369) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

<p>367. INDOLENT (1) diligent (2) malevolent (3) brilliant (4) solvent</p> <p>368. COHERENT (1) disorganized (2) inept (3) carefree (4) distorted</p> <p>369. BRUTAL (1) humane (2) fearless (3) criminal (4) adamant</p> <p>Directions (370-372) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, IInd Sitting)</p> <p>370. MALICE (1) ecstasy (2) happiness (3) honour (4) goodwill</p> <p>371. GENIAL (1) stupid (2) intelligent (3) hostile (4) affable</p> <p>372. EMINENT (1) renowned (2) ordinary (3) special (4) ignorant</p> <p>Directions (373-375) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)</p> <p>373. LIBERATION (1) movement (2) bondage (3) service (4) unrest</p> <p>374. CRUEL (1) rich (2) wicked (3) poor (4) kind</p> <p>375. PESSIMIST (1) theist (2) optimist (3) vocalist (4) believer</p> <p>Directions (376-378) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, 1st Sitting)</p> <p>376. CALLOUS (1) careless (2) concerned (3) caress (4) carefree</p> <p>377. COMRADE (1) friend (2) associate (3) follower (4) enemy</p> <p>378. STINGY (1) generous (2) prudent (3) thrifty (4) economical</p> <p>Directions (379-383) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)</p>	<p>379. OBSTRUCT (1) clear (2) block (3) instruct (4) prevent</p> <p>380. ENCOURAGED (1) neglected (2) feared (3) discouraged (4) disowned</p> <p>381. KNACK (1) disgusting (2) skill (3) enmity (4) inability</p> <p>382. ALTRUISTIC (1) selfish (2) cruel (3) unkind (4) evil</p> <p>383. INHALE (1) insert (2) extricate (3) hate (4) exhale</p> <p>Directions (384-386) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, 1st Sitting)</p> <p>384. OVERT (1) open (2) complete (3) hidden (4) culvert</p> <p>385. DIFFIDENCE (1) self-assurance (2) expansiveness (3) shyness (4) sharpness</p> <p>386. AMATEUR (1) novice (2) professional (3) lover (4) apprentices</p> <p>Directions (387-389) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IInd Sitting)</p> <p>387. LUNACY (1) sanity (2) stupidity (3) sensibility (4) insanity</p> <p>388. OBTUSE (1) sharp-witted (2) transparent (3) timid (4) blunt</p> <p>389. INADVERTENTLY (1) secretly (2) accidentally (3) completely (4) deliberately</p> <p>Directions (390-392) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)</p> <p>390. WARY (1) conscientious (2) daring (3) thrifty (4) rash</p> <p>391. AMBIGUOUS (1) plain (2) clear (3) simple (4) easy</p> <p>392. ACCOLADE (1) blame (2) reticent (3) decorate (4) permeate</p>	<p>Directions (393-395) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)</p> <p>393. CORDIAL (1) fast (2) heartfelt (3) friendly (4) hostile</p> <p>394. INSTINCTIVE (1) innate (2) rational (3) inherent (4) inborn</p> <p>395. VENIAL (1) minor (2) pardonable (3) unpardonable (4) clean</p> <p>Directions (396 -398) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013, 1st Sitting)</p> <p>396. SLAVE (1) surf (2) landlord (3) master (4) tenant</p> <p>397. DEEP (1) shallow (2) hollow (3) steep (4) low</p> <p>398. EGOIST (1) spiritless (2) selfless (3) senseless (4) soulless</p> <p>Directions (399-401) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)</p> <p>399. FLOOD (1) drought (2) dry (3) cyclone (4) desert</p> <p>400. LIBERAL (1) irrelevant (2) free (3) sensitive (4) intolerant</p> <p>401. BANE (1) curse (2) boon (3) base (4) violent</p> <p>Directions (402-404) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)</p> <p>402. RETRENCH (1) revamp (2) belie (3) deviate (4) recruit</p> <p>403. AGGRAVATE (1) depreciate (2) extinguish (3) subsidise (4) alleviate</p> <p>404. INDELIBLE (1) decorous (2) surprising (3) concerted (4) temporary</p>
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Directions (405-407) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

405. GRATING

- (1) musical (2) unmusical
- (3) hoarse (4) strident

406. CAPRICIOUS

- (1) fanciful (2) reasonable
- (3) intolerant (4) indifferent

407. LASSITUDE

- (1) pleasure (2) lustrous
- (3) lethargy (4) enthusiasm

Directions (408-410) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

408. DWINDLE

- (1) diminish (2) shrink
- (3) increase (4) decrease

409. DORMANT

- (1) inactive (2) dorsal
- (3) domestic (4) active

410. TRANQUILITY

- (1) quiet (2) serenity
- (3) peace (4) disturbance

Directions (411-415) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

411. DEBACLE

- (1) success (2) response
- (3) acceptance (4) agreement

412. ABUSIVE

- (1) laudatory (2) profuse
- (3) effusive (4) Noble

413. AMORPHOUS

- (1) amoral (2) definite
- (3) perfect (4) irregular

414. UNITARY

- (1) single (2) triple
- (3) multiple (4) double

415. ADULTERATION

- (1) purification
- (2) normalization
- (3) rejuvenation
- (4) consternation

Directions (416-418) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

416. PERSUADE

- (1) promote (2) pervade
- (3) dissolve (4) dissuade

417. OUTRAGEOUS

- (1) justifiable (2) lusty
- (3) jolly (4) wicked

418. EFFICACIOUS

- (1) productive (2) ineffective
- (3) improper (4) urgent

Directions (419-420) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

419. RELINQUISH

- (1) continue (2) vanish
- (3) quench (4) relish

420. INSIPID

- (1) colourful (2) colourless
- (3) dull (4) tasty

Directions (421-422) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IIInd Sitting)

421. AGITATE

- (1) please (2) disturb
- (3) pacify (4) rouse

422. INDIFFERENT

- (1) restless (2) inattentive
- (3) attentive (4) reliable

Directions (423-424) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

423. INDOMITABLE

- (1) adamant (2) certain
- (3) arrogant (4) cowardly

424. FELICITY

- (1) innocence (2) sorrow
- (3) mimicry (4) infidelity

Directions (425-426) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IIInd Sitting)

425. DYNAMIC

- (1) static (2) stupid
- (3) strange (4) stout

426. STABILITY

- (1) opposition
- (2) carelessness
- (3) disparity
- (4) inconsistency

Directions (427-429) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

427. GENUINE

- (1) innocent (2) Reckless
- (3) spurious (4) diluted

428. STINGY

- (1) extravagant
- (2) self-sufficient
- (3) spiteful
- (4) broad-minded

429. RAPID

- (1) glorious (2) silly
- (3) slow (4) simple

Directions (430-432) : In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

430. CHAOTIC

- (1) haphazard (2) organised
- (3) charming (4) charismatic

431. LIBERTY

- (1) freedom (2) liberation
- (3) bondage (4) crowded

432. CAUTIOUS

- (1) unreasonable (2) careful
- (3) illogical (4) reckless

Directions (433-435) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IIInd Sitting)

433. ENCOURAGED

- (1) opposed (2) mugged
- (3) supported (4) dispirited

434. REVOKE

- (1) negate (2) annul
- (3) invalidate (4) implement

435. CALCULATIVE

- (1) naive (2) gentle
- (3) docile (4) careful

Directions (436-438) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

436. ACQUIT

- (1) despair (2) mild
- (3) smart (4) condemn

437. DISSENT

- (1) discord
- (2) disagreement
- (3) unacceptable
- (4) agreement

438. GROUP

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) singular | (2) individual |
| (3) alone | (4) solitary |

Directions (439-441) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I

Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

439. FRUGALITY

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| (1) gaiety | (2) prodigality |
| (3) enmity | (4) captivity |

440. HUMANE

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| (1) unkind | (2) living being |
| (3) person | (4) man |

441. MISERABLE

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) solitary | (2) happy |
| (3) active | (4) laudable |

Directions (442 – 446) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

442. SAFE

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (1) rash | (2) insecure |
| (3) beneficial | (4) harsh |

443. REDUNDANT

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) repentant | (2) surplus |
| (3) singular | (4) required |

444. FAIR

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) untrue | (2) unjust |
| (3) coarse | (4) harsh |

445. BOISTEROUS

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) serenity | (2) calm |
| (3) cheerful | (4) courageous |

446. SUBSTANTIAL

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) flimsy | (2) hefty |
| (3) actual | (4) excess |

Directions (447-451) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

447. MUNDANE

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| (1) inferior | (2) cheap |
| (3) extraordinary | |
| (4) good | |

448. ERADICATE

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) preserve | (2) alleviate |
| (3) removal | (4) obstinacy |

449. DISTRAUGHT

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (1) clever | (2) serene |
| (3) distressed | (4) foolish |

450. AMPLE

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) equitable | (2) plentiful |
| (3) meagre | (4) foul |

451. REPULSIVE

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) disgusting | (2) attractive |
| (3) unpleasant | (4) hateful |

Directions (452-457) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013)

20.07.2014, IInd Sitting)

452. BARBAROUS

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) ancient | (2) civilized |
| (3) gentle | (4) savage |

453. HEIGHTEN

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (1) widen | (2) decrease |
| (3) strengthen | (4) dissolve |

454. DUBIOUS

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) shady | (2) delirious |
| (3) laconic | (4) certain |

Directions (455-457) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013)

20.07.2014, IIInd Sitting)

455. VIRTUE

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| (1) fault | (2) vice |
| (3) anger | (4) ill-temper |

456. FLEXIBLE

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (1) blunt | (2) rigid |
| (3) gentle | (4) rough |

457. OBSCURE

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (1) clear | (2) gloomy |
| (3) unpleasant | (4) dark |

Directions (458-460) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam.

19.10.2014, Ist Sitting)

458. DESECRATION

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| (1) hopelessness | |
| (2) disbelief | |
| (3) veneration | |
| (4) manifestation | |

459. YIELD

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) respond | (2) survive |
| (3) attack | (4) resist |

460. PARTICULARLY

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| (1) elaborately | |
| (2) generally | |
| (3) comprehensively | |
| (4) entirely | |

Directions (461-463) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

461. SUPPRESS

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) reveal | (2) increase |
| (3) open | (4) explain |

462. VOCAL

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) voluble | (2) calm |
| (3) quite | (4) silent |

463. INDICT

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) accuse | (2) exonerate |
| (3) incriminate | (4) impeach |

Directions (464-466) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

464. DENOUNCE

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) signify | (2) confirm |
| (3) grant | (4) praise |

465. CEASE

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) abandon | (2) initiate |
| (3) confront | (4) confiscate |

466. SEAMY

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (1) honest | (2) pure |
| (3) unpleasant | (4) sincere |

Directions (467 – 471) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

467. HOSTILE

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) joyful | (2) helpful |
| (3) friendly | (4) violent |

468. EFFEMINATE

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| (1) feminine | |
| (2) androgynous | |
| (3) soft | |
| (4) manly | |

469. REPRIMANDED

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (1) rebuked | (2) praised |
| (3) admonished | (4) shouted |

470. EQUILIBRIUM

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) composure | (2) imbalance |
| (3) stability | (4) inequality |

471. PAUCITY

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) paragon | (2) pronounce |
| (3) plethora | (4) persuade |

Directions (472-476) : In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IIInd Sitting)

472. NOVEL

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) naughty | (2) novelist |
| (3) banal | (4) nasty |

473. ELOQUENT

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (1) elegant | (2) lucid |
| (3) articulate | (4) inarticulate |

474. FLUENT

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| (1) inappropriate | |
| (2) halting | |
| (3) degrading | |
| (4) insensitive | |

475. ADVERSITY

- (1) prosperity (2) curiosity
(3) animosity (4) sincerity

476. RELUCTANT

- (1) hesitant (2) reserved
(3) anxious (4) willing

Directions (477-481) : In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)

477. IMMORTAL

- (1) eternal (2) permanent
(3) deathly (4) temporary

478. FOCUS

- (1) disappear (2) disperse
(3) link (4) layer

479. VETERAN

- (1) activist (2) enthusiast
(3) novice (4) master

480. SUPERFLUOUS

- (1) essential (2) excess
(3) unwanted (4) necessary

481. EQUILIBRIUM

- (1) work out (2) disturb
(3) imbalance (4) unevenness

Directions (482-486) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region : 1st Sitting)

482. TRANSPARENT

- (1) opposite (2) opaque
(3) raised (4) coloured

483. CONSENT

- (1) resent (2) dissent
(3) differ (4) recent

484. CARNAL

- (1) civilized (2) spiritual
(3) brave (4) friendly

485. TURBULENT

- (1) placid (2) cautious
(3) deliberate (4) obedient

486. SQUANDERING

- (1) discarding (2) saving
(3) boarding (4) collecting

Directions (487 - 491) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

487. PRUDENT

- (1) dunce (2) silly
(3) foolish (4) careless

488. TRADITIONAL

- (1) avant-garde (2) present
(3) unusual (4) fresh

489. TURBULENT

- (1) harmony (2) gusty
(3) calm (4) windy

490. PROFUSE

- (1) sparse (2) miserly
(3) brief (4) immoderate

491. Mitigate

- (1) appease (2) enhance
(3) allay (4) relieve

Directions (492-494) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

492. CONTROVERSIAL

- (1) uncertain (2) dubious
(3) undisputed (4) questionable

493. NOURISH

- (1) starve (2) foster
(3) sustain (4) strengthen

494. ALIGHT

- (1) disembark (2) embark
(3) embalm (4) align

Directions (495-497) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

495. TRANSIENCE

- (1) eternity (2) shallow
(3) slow (4) rest

496. DESCENT

- (1) elevation (2) increase
(3) level (4) ascent

497. INTERIM

- (1) temporary (2) interior
(3) permanent (4) continuous

Directions (498-500) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014 (TF No. 482 RN 5))

498. SERVILE

- (1) defiant (2) fawning
(3) sycophantic (4) psychotic

499. ADEPT

- (1) ignorance (2) inept
(3) lacuna (4) inexperience

500. FAMOUS

- (1) well-known (2) unknown
(3) unfamiliar (4) notorious

Directions (501-503) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014 (TF No. 022 MH 3))

501. PERDILECTION

- (1) predicament (2) afterthought
(3) aversion (4) postponement

502. POMPOUS

- (1) uppish (2) humble
(3) meek (4) grandiose

503. SERENE

- (1) calm (2) angry
(3) ruffled (4) bitter

Directions (504-508) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , 1st Sitting TF No. 333 LO 2)

504. RELEASE

- (1) hide (2) bury
(3) close (4) confine

505. CLEAR

- (1) implicit (2) effulgent
(3) nebulous/opaque (4) lucid

506. DISCRIMINATION

- (1) bias (2) equality
(3) motivation (4) replenishment

507. ENDANGERED

- (1) protected (2) livening up
(3) abundant (4) blissful

508. MAVERICK

- (1) dependable (2) conventional
(3) redundant (4) old

Directions (509-513) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IIInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

509. DEPTH

- (1) deep (2) shallow
(3) hollow (4) filled

510. DEMOLISH

- (1) diminish (2) establish
(3) debunk (4) deter

511. TAINT

- (1) construct (2) clear
(3) purify (4) repair

512. APPROPRIATE

- (1) undeserved (2) regardless
(3) prompted (4) usurped

513. CACOPHONY

- (1) noise (2) discord
(3) disharmony (4) harmony

Directions (514–516) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 12.04.2015
Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

514. RANCID

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (1) sweet | (2) stale |
| (3) fresh | (4) sour |

515. ALWAYS

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) never | (2) sometimes |
| (3) anytime | (4) seldom |

516. PROVIDE

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| (1) ignore | (2) defy |
| (3) deceive | (4) deny |

Directions (517–521) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015
(1st Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

517. VACILLATE

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) relieve | (2) injure |
| (3) decide | (4) repel |

518. OBSEQUIOUS

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (1) careful | (2) domineering |
| (3) opaque | (4) clever |

519. ENLARGE

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) condense | (2) glorify |
| (3) amplify | (4) augment |

520. UNSCRUPULOUS

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| (1) dedicated | |
| (2) single-minded | |
| (3) conscientious | |
| (4) superfluous | |

521. TRANQUIL

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) unruffled | (2) perpetual |
| (3) temporal | (4) disturbed |

Directions (522–526) : In the following five questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015
IIInd Sitting)

522. ABRUPT

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) obscure | (2) gradual |
| (3) concrete | (4) rapid |

523. ACCELERATE

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) delay | (2) quicken |
| (3) diminish | (4) descent |

524. AUTONOMY

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| (1) subordination | |
| (2) dependence | |
| (3) slavery | |
| (4) conformity | |

525. IMMACULATE

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) flawless | (2) filthy |
| (3) weak | (4) strong |

526. SWELTERING

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) smelly | (2) clammy |
| (3) freezing | (4) cozy |

Directions (527–529) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
(1st Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

527. TREMULOUS

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) healthy | (2) steady |
| (3) obese | (4) young |

528. FAKE

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| (1) wrong | (2) fanciful |
| (3) real | (4) ideal |

529. DISCONSOLATE

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| (1) prominent | |
| (2) joyous | |
| (3) thankful | |
| (4) unprejudiced | |

Directions (530–532) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
(IIInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

530. URBANE

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) loud | (2) native |
| (3) crude | (4) rural |

531. BOLD

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (1) timid | (2) nervous |
| (3) coy | (4) fearful |

532. AUTHENTIC

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (1) genuine | (2) false |
| (3) factual | (4) real |

Directions (533–535) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(1st Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

533. PLACID

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) urgent | (2) dull |
| (3) moving | (4) stormy |

534. VACILLATION

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| (1) steadfastness | |
| (2) relief | |
| (3) inoculation | |
| (4) remorse | |

535. EFFEMINACY

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| (1) aggressiveness | |
| (2) attractiveness | |
| (3) manliness | |
| (4) boorishness | |

Directions (536–538) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(IIInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

536. ARROGANT

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) proud | (2) selfish |
| (3) modest | (4) haughty |

537. ECCENTRIC

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) normal | (2) carefree |
| (3) unusual | (4) peculiar |

538. ZENITH

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (1) nadir | (2) shallow |
| (3) low | (4) bottom |

Directions (539–541) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015
TF No. 4039770)

539. AMATEURS

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| (1) actors | |
| (2) promoters | |
| (3) democrats | |
| (4) professionals | |

540. DECEIT

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) honesty | (2) natural |
| (3) sincere | (4) plainness |

541. BENEVOLENT

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) malignant | (2) malevolent |
| (3) equivalent | (4) prevalent |

Directions (542–544) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

542. ARROGANT

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) favourable | (2) illiterate |
| (3) kind | (4) humble |

543. IMPOVERISHED

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) pure | (2) affluent |
| (3) important | (4) efficient |

544. AFFIRMED

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (1) contradicted | (2) opposed |
| (3) disputed | (4) denied |

Directions (545–547) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, 1st Sitting)

545. HARMONIOUS

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) sonorous | (2) discordant |
| (3) concordant | (4) balanced |

546. FRAGILE

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) weak | (2) brittle |
| (3) strong | (4) discard |

547. SUPERFICIAL

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (1) genuine | (2) natural |
| (3) artificial | (4) amicable |

Directions (548–550) : In the following three questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, IIInd Sitting)

548. NOISILY

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (1) loudly | (2) quietly |
| (3) clearly | (4) distinctly |

549. ADMIRATION

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (1) blame | (2) contempt |
| (3) disapprove | (4) despise |

550. BEAUTIFUL

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (1) bountiful | (2) unique |
| (3) bizarre | (4) ugly |

Directions (551–553) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

551. Profound

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| (1) less | (2) special |
| (3) large | (4) superficial |

552. Minuscule

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (1) minute | (2) menial |
| (3) massive | (4) impressive |

553. Wary

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) kind | (2) watchful |
| (3) careless | (4) free |

Directions (554–557) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

554. DEFILE

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) yield | (2) repair |
| (3) purify | (4) describe |

555. STERILE

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) fertile | (2) infertile |
| (3) dense | (4) barren |

556. DESIST

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) assign | (2) continue |
| (3) hope | (4) request |

557. PRUDENT

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) foolish | (2) strange |
| (3) miserly | (4) careless |

Directions (558–561) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

558. FLAWLESS

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) deficient | (2) defective |
| (3) seconds | (4) sick |

559. OBSCURE

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (1) distinct | (2) vague |
| (3) enigma | (4) distinguish |

560. ENDURING

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) abiding | (2) unwavering |
| (3) transient | (4) transitory |

561. GRIEVE

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) agony | (2) moan |
| (3) rejoice | (4) sadness |

Directions (562–565) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

562. BIZARRE

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) droll | (2) ridiculous |
| (3) ordinary | (4) comical |

563. GUILTY

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) dubious | (2) honest |
| (3) innocent | (4) sorry |

564. ACCUSATION

- | |
|-------------------|
| (1) encouragement |
| (2) complaint |
| (3) felicitation |
| (4) exculpation |

565. APPOINT

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) dismiss | (2) reward |
| (3) yield | (4) disunite |

Directions (566–569) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

566. ASCEND

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| (1) rise | (2) descend |
| (3) soar | (4) climb |

567. TRAITOR

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) migrant | (2) member |
| (3) patriot | (4) officer |

568. DETEST

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) injure | (2) assist |
| (3) adore | (4) withhold |

569. REPEL

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (1) drag | (2) coax |
| (3) attract | (4) annoy |

Directions (570–573) : In the following four questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

570. ILLICIT

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) approved | (2) noble |
| (3) legal | (4) correct |

571. DEMAND

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) request | (2) supply |
| (3) petition | (4) claim |

572. NOTORIOUS

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) infamous | (2) honourable |
| (3) prominent | (4) reputed |

573. DESCENT

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) discern | (2) dissent |
| (3) assent | (4) ascent |

Directions (574–577) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

574. RESIST

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) remain | (2) decline |
| (3) yield | (4) adjust |

575. CONCUR

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) agree | (2) weak |
| (3) praise | (4) disagree |

576. ACCUMULATE

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) disperse | (2) dismiss |
| (3) below | (4) aware |

577. ELEMENTARY

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) involved | (2) complex |
| (3) compound | (4) hard |

Directions (578–582) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

578. EXAGGERATE

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) extravagant | (2) understate |
| (3) abundance | (4) excerpt |

579. ABRUPT

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) sudden | (2) crisp |
| (3) spongy | (4) smooth |

580. FORMAL

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) pitiable | (2) informal |
| (3) heedful | (4) plain |

581. THOROUGH

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) cursory | (2) detailed |
| (3) intensive | (4) utter |

582. NASTY

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) ugly | (2) pleasant |
| (3) unpleasant | (4) beautiful |

Directions (583–587) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

583. EXAGGERATE

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) extravagant | (2) understate |
| (3) abundance | (4) excerpt |

584. ABRUPT

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) sudden | (2) crisp |
| (3) spongy | (4) smooth |

585. FORMAL

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) pitiable | (2) informal |
| (3) heedful | (4) plain |

<p>586. THOROUGH (1) cursory (2) detailed (3) intensive (4) utter</p> <p>587. NASTY (1) ugly (2) pleasant (3) unpleasant (4) beautiful</p> <p>Directions (588–592) : In the following five questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p>(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 1st sitting TF No. 3148585)</p> <p>588. FORTIFY (1) undermine (2) intensify (3) strengthen (4) support</p> <p>589. MISANTHROPIST (1) pedant (2) pragmatist (3) zealot (4) philanthropist</p> <p>590. ABSTAIN (1) dismiss (2) indulge (3) disgrace (4) repel</p> <p>591. OSTRACIZE (1) crucify (2) shun (3) discard (4) patronize</p> <p>592. UNAPPROACHABLE (1) unclear (2) accessible (3) withdrawn (4) casual</p> <p>Directions (593 – 597) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.</p> <p>(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 1st sitting TF No. 3148585)</p> <p>593. JINX (1) taunt (2) juncture (3) tour (4) spell</p> <p>594. CONTENTIOUS (1) precious (2) controversial (3) benevolent (4) extravagant</p> <p>595. CONJECTURE (1) critic (2) gathering (3) strife (4) guess</p> <p>596. BRAZEN (1) modest (2) melodramatic (3) shameless (4) trashy</p> <p>597. SYNOPSIS (1) discussion (2) preview (3) summary (4) report</p>	<p>Directions (598 – 602) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p>(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 IIInd sitting)</p> <p>598. ERUDITE (1) unimaginative (2) immature (3) ignorant (4) professional</p> <p>599. PROFUSE (1) sacred (2) ambiguous (3) meager (4) adverse</p> <p>600. AGONY (1) conflict (2) sorrow (3) misery (4) ecstasy</p> <p>601. SUBSEQUENT (1) aloof (2) preceding (3) inferior (4) dismissive</p> <p>602. REDUNDANT (1) wordy (2) concise (3) surplus (4) repetitions</p> <p>Directions (603) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p>(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)</p> <p>603. PLIABLE (1) rigid (2) friendly (3) flexible (4) applicable</p> <p>Directions (604) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p>(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)</p> <p>604. ALACRITY (1) liveliness (2) indifference (3) promptness (4) doubt</p> <p>Directions (605) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p>(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)</p> <p>605. IMPECCABLE (1) perfect (2) rude (3) inexact (4) predict</p> <p>606. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p>SPURIOUS (1) illegitimate (2) authentic (3) mysterious (4) dangerous</p> <p>(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)</p> <p>607. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p>MEANDER (1) determine (2) ramble (3) deputize (4) deduce</p> <p>(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)</p>	<p>608. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p>IGNITE (1) light (2) rekindle (3) extinguish (4) genuine</p> <p>(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)</p> <p>609. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p>LEVITY (1) gravity (2) jocularity (3) bounce (4) frivolity</p> <p>(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)</p> <p>610. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p>OVERT (1) inexplicable (2) ambiguous (3) concealed (4) manifest</p> <p>(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 1st sitting)</p> <p>611. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p>INNOCUOUS (1) pernicious (2) fine (3) strong (4) hygienic</p> <p>(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 1st sitting)</p> <p>612. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p>QUERULOUS (1) strange (2) uncomplaining (3) answerable (4) stranger</p> <p>(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 1st sitting)</p> <p>613. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p>QUIESCENT (1) active (2) rough (3) quaint (4) queer</p> <p>(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)</p> <p>614. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p>VISIONARY (1) farsighted (2) regular (3) pragmatist (4) piety</p> <p>(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)</p> <p>Directions (615) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.</p> <p>(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting))</p> <p>615. DEVOUT (1) pious (2) pure (3) treacherous (4) ardent</p>
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ANTONYMS

Directions (616) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

616. APPARITION

- (1) realness
- (2) perceptible
- (3) illusion
- (4) undetectable

Directions (617) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

617. PENURIOUS

- (1) destitute
- (2) impoverished
- (3) impecunious
- (4) opulent

Directions (618) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

618. ACCENTUATE

- (1) disparage
- (2) enunciate
- (3) aggrandize
- (4) exacerbate

Directions (619) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

619. DEBAUCHED

- (1) dissipated
- (2) depraved
- (3) honourable
- (4) unrestrained

Directions (620–624) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

620. ASSENT

- (1) confusion
- (2) dissent
- (3) self-interest
- (4) separation

621. VIRTUE

- (1) vice
- (2) untrue
- (3) defeat
- (4) fool

622. EVASIVE

- (1) indefinite
- (2) explicit
- (3) unclear
- (4) categorical

623. RELENTLESS

- (1) sensitive
- (2) yielding
- (3) kind
- (4) gentle

624. HOSTILITY

- (1) friendship
- (2) partnership
- (3) relationship
- (4) enmity

Directions (625) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 27.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

625. DETEST

- (1) denounce
- (2) ignore
- (3) adore
- (4) castigate

Directions (626–627) : In each of these questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the word given in CAPITALS/bold.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 27.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

626. EPITOME

- (1) quintessence
- (2) paragon
- (3) enlargement
- (4) incarnation

627. GUMPTION

- (1) ingenuity
- (2) stupidity
- (3) sagacity
- (4) acumen

Directions (628) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 28.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

628. INERTIA

- (1) stupor
- (2) vigour
- (3) languor
- (4) inertness

Directions (629) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 29.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

629. SQUANDER

- (1) spend
- (2) reduce
- (3) slander
- (4) skimp

630. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

DIFFIDENT

- (1) shy
- (2) brave
- (3) confident
- (4) meek

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

631. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

VANQUISH

- (1) vanish
- (2) varnish
- (3) surrender
- (4) trample

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 30.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

632. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

NONCONFORMIST

- (1) conventional
- (2) practical
- (3) fashionable
- (4) nomad

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

633. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

MALLEABLE

- (1) teachable
- (2) intractable
- (3) manageable
- (4) pliable

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 31.08.2016 (IInd sitting))

Directions (634) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist sitting))

634. VANITY

- (1) pride
- (2) love
- (3) courage
- (4) humility

635. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

TERMINATE

- (1) confine
- (2) repeal
- (3) commence
- (4) progress

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 01.09.2016 (IInd sitting))

Directions (636) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

CAPTIVATE

- (1) distract
- (2) obscure
- (3) imprison
- (4) release

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 02.09.2016 (Ist sitting))

Directions (637–638) : In each of the following questions, choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting))

CONGENIAL

- (1) accord
- (2) snug
- (3) engaging
- (4) unpleasant

- 638. ABJURE**
 (1) renounce (2) relinquish
 (3) abnegate (4) acquire
- 639. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.**
INSOLENT
 (1) mannerly (2) haughty
 (3) defiant (4) rude
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)
- 640. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.**
BARREN
 (1) fertile (2) abundant
 (3) harsh (4) fallow
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 03.09.2016 (Ist sitting)
- 641. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.**
GREGARIOUS
 (1) unsociable
 (2) unsympathetic
 (3) ungrateful
 (4) unattractive
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 04.09.2016 (Ist sitting)
- 642. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word**
ARID
 (1) dry (2) fertile
 (3) barren (4) fallow
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting)
- 643. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.**
INTANGIBLE
 (1) ethereal (2) concrete
 (3) insubstantial
 (4) abstract
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 07.09.2016 (Ist sitting)
- 644. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.**
CAPTIVITY
 (1) slavery (2) permission
 (3) freedom (4) limitation
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 08.09.2016 (Ist sitting)
- 645. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.**
VIRTUE
 (1) wiles (2) curse
 (3) vice (4) cunning
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 09.09.2016 (Ist sitting)
- 646. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.**
INCLEMENT
 (1) radical (2) mild
 (3) harsh (4) tyrannical
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 10.09.2016 (Ist sitting)
- 647. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.**
VISIONARY
 (1) realist (2) artist
 (3) idealist (4) socialist
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 11.09.2016 (Ist sitting)
- Directions (648–650) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.**
 (SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
 Exam. 30.11.2016)
- 648. THEORETICAL**
 (1) punctual (2) uncritical
 (3) emotional (4) practical
- 649. MITIGATE**
 (1) enlarge (2) reduce
 (3) increase (4) multiply
- 650. ELEGANCE**
 (1) vehemence (2) fragrance
 (3) gracelessness
 (4) ostentatious
Directions (651–653) : In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
 (SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
 Exam. 01.12.2016)
- 651. ACCUMULATED**
 (1) squandered (2) receded
 (3) collected (4) garnered
- 652. DIFFIDENT**
 (1) reserved (2) happy
 (3) confident (4) strong
- 653. FICKLE**
 (1) debilitating (2) firm
 (3) repulsive (4) yielding
Directions (654–656) : In the following questions, choose the correct antonym of the given word.
 (SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online
 Exam. 18.12.2016)
- 654. PROFOUND**
 (1) superficial (2) obscure
 (3) intense (4) hidden
- 655. GARRULOUS**
 (1) talkative (2) frank
 (3) enlightening (4) taciturn
- 656. FRUGALITY**
 (1) thrift (2) generosity
 (3) degradation (4) providence
- 657. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.**
EXTRANEous
 (1) Unusual (2) Dispirited
 (3) Relevant (4) Intrusive
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 28.08.2016 (Ist sitting)
- 658. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.**
INVINCIBLE
 (1) Impregnable (2) Omnipresent
 (3) Powerless (4) Potent
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 29.08.2016 (Ist sitting)
- 659. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.**
DISAVOWAL
 (1) Rebuttal (2) Repeal
 (3) Approval (4) Appeal
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)
- 660. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.**
QUIESCENT
 (1) Ignorant (2) Dormant
 (3) Innocent (4) Animated
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)
- 661. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.**
LENIENT
 (1) Strict (2) Solid
 (3) Forgiving (4) Stoic
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)
- 662. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.**
FEROIOUS

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (1) Mild | (2) Sweet |
| (3) Brutal | (4) Wild |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

663. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

IRASCIBLE

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) Cranky | (2) Choleric |
| (3) Amiable | (4) Waspish |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

664. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

FORLORN

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| (1) Joyful | (2) Lucky |
| (3) Fortunate | (4) Free |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

665. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

OBSTINATE

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) Docile | (2) Aggravate |
| (3) Offensive | (4) Oppressive |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

666. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

COURAGE

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) Bravery | (2) Weakness |
| (3) Cowardice | (4) Fear |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

667. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

RUGGED

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) Hard | (2) Sturdy |
| (3) Smooth | (4) Rough |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

668. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

IMPROMPTU

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Punctual | (2) Prompt |
| (3) Prepared | (4) Profound |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

669. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

EVADE

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) Invade | (2) Escape |
| (3) Shun | (4) Confront |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

670. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

INSULAR

- | |
|------------------|
| (1) Cosmopolitan |
| (2) Isolated |
| (3) Narrow |
| (4) Parochial |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

671. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

INSOLENT

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) Scrupulous | (2) Emollient |
| (3) Courteous | (4) Lazy |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

672. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

INVALUABLE

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) Priceless | (2) Rare |
| (3) Inestimable | (4) Worthless |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

673. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

CONTEMPLATIVE

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (1) Wistful | (2) Unreflective |
| (3) Numb | (4) Aroused |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

674. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

FUTILE

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Distinct | (2) Open |
| (3) Pleased | (4) Fruitful |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

675. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

INTERIM

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) Provisional | (2) Tentative |
| (3) Permanent | (4) Interval |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

676. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

TREACHERY

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) Betrayal | (2) Muling |
| (3) Loyalty | (4) Rebellion |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

677. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

INFIRM

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) Strong | (2) Weak |
| (3) Supporter | (4) Believer |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

678. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

REASSURE

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (1) Comfort | (2) Console |
| (3) Inspire | (4) Discourage |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

679. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

INGENIOUS

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) Brilliant | (2) Pedestrian |
| (3) Crafty | (4) Original |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

680. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

IMMENSE

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| (1) Huge | (2) Innocuous |
| (3) Tiny | (4) Gigantic |
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 27.10.2016 (IIInd sitting)

681. Select the antonym of demure.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (1) humble | (2) bold |
| (3) coy | (4) sober |
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 15.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)

682. Select the antonym of genteel.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| (1) uncivilized | (2) stuffy |
| (3) urbane | (4) prim |
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 15.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)

683. Select the antonym of primed.

ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

Directions (1-10) : In these questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 1997)

1. A person with a long experience of any occupation
(1) veteran
(2) genius
(3) seasoned
(4) ambidexterous
2. Words written on a tomb
(1) epithet (2) epigraph
(3) Soliloquy (4) epitaph
3. Stealthily done
(1) devious
(2) nefarious
(3) surreptitious
(4) villainous
4. Something no longer in use
(1) desolate (2) absolute
(3) obsolete (4) primitive
5. One not concerned with right or wrong
(1) moral (2) amoral
(3) immoral (4) immortal
6. A person who opposes war or use of military force
(1) fascist (2) pacifist
(3) narcissist (4) fatalist
7. Severely abusive writing in journals
(1) imaginary (2) speculative
(3) scurrilous (4) sarcastic
8. Call upon God or any other power (like law) etc. for help or protection
(1) invocation (2) involution
(3) inundation (4) revocation
9. Fear of being enclosed in a small closed space
(1) agoraphobia
(2) claustrophobia
(3) xenophobia
(4) paranoia
10. One who has become dependent on something or drugs is
(1) adamant (2) edict
(3) addict (4) derelict

Directions (11-20) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 09.09.2001)

11. Succession of rulers belonging to one family.
(1) dynasty (2) lineage
(3) ancestry (4) progeny
12. To cut something into two pieces.
(1) severe (2) sever
(3) sewer (4) sow
13. Flat metal or Porcelain plate fixed on a wall as an ornament or memorial.
(1) tabloid (2) poster
(3) board (4) plaque
14. Act of deceiving somebody in order to make money.
(1) fraud (2) robbery
(3) pickpocket (4) theft
15. A short poem or speech addressed to the spectators after the conclusion of a drama.
(1) prologue (2) dialogue
(3) epilogue (4) monologue
16. Capable of being understood in either of two or more possible senses, and therefore not definite.
(1) amphibious (2) ambiguous
(3) amorphous (4) confusing
17. A person who is unable to pay his debts.
(1) solvent (2) banker
(3) insolvent (4) lender
18. Anything which is no longer in use.
(1) obscure (2) obsolete
(3) pristine (4) lapsed
19. A person coming to a foreign land to settle there.
(1) immigrant (2) emigrant
(3) tourist (4) settler
20. Something capable of being done.
(1) probable (2) feasible
(3) tenable (4) explicable

Directions (21-30) : In the following questions, out of four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 16.11.2003)

21. Give and receive mutually
(1) present
(2) reciprocate
(3) compromise
(4) approve
22. One who can think about the future with imagination and wisdom.
(1) dreamer (2) seer
(3) idealist (4) visionary
23. A doctor who treats children
(1) paediatrician
(2) pedagogue
(3) pedestrian
(4) paedophile
24. One who studies election trends by means of opinion polls.
(1) entomologist
(2) psephologist
(3) demagogue
(4) eugenist
25. One who believes in offering equal opportunities to women in all spheres.
(1) male chauvinist
(2) feminist
(3) fatalist
(4) futurist
26. Killing of a child
(1) homicide (2) genocide
(3) infanticide (4) suicide
27. The art of good eating
(1) gastronomy
(2) astronomy
(3) vegetarianism
(4) gourmet
28. One who is indifferent to pleasure or pain.
(1) stoic (2) stylist
(3) cynic (4) psychic
29. Lasting only for a moment
(1) momentous
(2) momentary
(3) trivial
(4) petty
30. To seize control of a vehicle in order to force it to go to a new destination, or demand something.
(1) attack (2) contract
(3) hijack (4) detour

ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

Directions (31-40) : In these questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 14.12.2003)

31. One who goes to settle in another country
(1) immigrant (2) alien
(3) citizen (4) emigrant
32. One who hates mankind
(1) philanthropist
(2) terrorist
(3) misanthrope
(4) misogynist
33. Belonging to all parts of the world
(1) versatile
(2) universal
(3) cosmopolitan
(4) secular
34. One who walks on ropes
(1) funambulist
(2) upholsterer
(3) acrobat
(4) aviator
35. The study of the origin and history of words
(1) linguistics (2) etymology
(3) verbose (4) anthology
36. A person who breaks into a house in order to steal
(1) poacher (2) bandit
(3) intruder (4) burglar
37. The study of maps
(1) cartography
(2) geography
(3) geology
(4) atlas
38. Tough tissues in joints
(1) ligaments (2) endoderm
(3) muscles (4) fibre
39. The first model of a new device
(1) prototype (2) sculpture
(3) icon (4) photograph
40. A building where an audience sits
(1) aquarium (2) gymnasium
(3) auditorium (4) stadium

Directions (41-45) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

41. That which lasts for a short time
(1) regular (2) transitory
(3) rotatory (4) repository
42. Ready to believe anything.
(1) credible (2) incredible
(3) credulous (4) incredulous
43. A four footed animal
(1) tetrapod (2) quadruped
(3) polyped (4) double-paired
44. A person who believes in the total abolition of war
(1) socialist (2) communist
(3) fascist (4) pacifist
45. Constant efforts to achieve something
(1) patience (2) vigour
(3) attempt (4) perseverance

Directions (46-50) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 05.06.2005)

46. One who collects coins
(1) archaeologist
(2) numismatist
(3) philatelist
(4) connoisseur
47. A system of Government in which only one political party is allowed to function
(1) oligarchy
(2) dictatorship
(3) totalitarianism
(4) theocracy
48. Customs and habits of a particular group
(1) mores (2) traditions
(3) rites (4) rituals
49. A body of persons appointed to hear evidence and give their verdict in trials
(1) association (2) council
(3) bar (4) jury
50. Indifference to pleasure or pain
(1) perseverance (2) tolerance
(3) stoicism (4) reticence

Directions (51-60) : In the following questions, a group of words is given in each question. Below it are given four words which can be substituted for the given group of words.

(SSC Statistical Investigators
Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

51. Concluding part of a literary work
(1) epilogue (2) bibliography
(3) soliloquy (4) episode
 52. One who is beyond reform
(1) optimistic (2) incorrigible
(3) indefatigable (4) notorious
 53. Science of diseases
(1) philology (2) pathology
(3) psychology (4) virology
 54. One who secretly listens to the talk of others
(1) spy (2) detective
(3) emissary (4) eavesdropper
 55. One who believes in no government and therefore incites disorder in a State
(1) monarchist
(2) anarchist
(3) autocrat (4) naxalite
 56. A mild or indirect expression substituted for an offensive or harsh one
(1) euphemism (2) truism
(3) favouritism (4) altruism
 57. The murder of parent or a near relative
(1) patricide (2) parricide
(3) matricide (4) homicide
 58. Animals who live in herds
(1) sociable (2) gregarious
(3) carnivorous (4) social
 59. A broad road bordered with trees
(1) boudoir (2) boulevard
(3) avenue (4) facade
 60. Violation of something holy or sacred
(1) profanity (2) sedition
(3) sacrilege (4) slander
- Directions (61-70) :** In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
- (SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)
Exam. 25.09.2005)
61. Simple, fast-spreading plant without flowers or leaves, which can often cause disease
(1) bacteria (2) amoeba
(3) virus (4) fungus
 62. One who is greedy
(1) voracious (2) avaricious
(3) carnivorous (4) omnivorous
 63. An area of land that is controlled by a ruler
(1) colony (2) dominion
(3) country (4) municipality

64. A place where Jews worship according to their religion
 (1) cathedral (2) synagogue
 (3) chapel (4) demagogue
65. One who is indifferent to pleasure and pain
 (1) ascetic (2) esoteric
 (3) stoic (4) sceptical
66. The study of religion and religious ideas and beliefs
 (1) theocracy (2) theosophy
 (3) theology (4) theism
67. Dissection of a dead body to find the cause of death.
 (1) biopsy (2) investigation
 (3) surgery (4) autopsy
68. A person without training or experience in a skill or subject
 (1) chaplain (2) mason
 (3) artisan (4) novice
69. One who stays away from school with permission
 (1) pedant (2) supplicant
 (3) mendicant (4) truant
70. The act of killing a whole group of people, especially a whole race
 (1) patricide (2) parricide
 (3) matricide (4) genocide
- Directions (71-75) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.
- (SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 11.12.2005)
71. A government in which all religions are honoured
 (1) communist (2) socialistic
 (3) secular (4) capitalist
72. A place where government/public records are kept
 (1) archive (2) museum
 (3) shelf (4) cellar
73. Living together of a man and woman without being married to each other
 (1) marriage (2) equipage
 (3) lineage (4) concubinage
74. Too much official formality
 (1) bureaucracy
 (2) red-tapism
 (3) nepotism
 (4) formalism
75. Dry weather with no rainfall
 (1) draught (2) draft
 (3) drought (4) desert

Directions (76-80) : In each of the following questions, out of four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

76. A sly look that is lustful
 (1) leer (2) lore
 (3) lark (4) littoral
77. A jocular person who is full of amusing anecdotes
 (1) wile (2) yokel
 (3) wag (4) aeon
78. Deep in thought
 (1) meditation (2) pensive
 (3) pesky (4) purloin
79. Without risk of punishment
 (1) impudent (2) impunity
 (3) inexorable (4) imperturbable
80. Excessive preoccupation with one's health
 (1) hypochondria
 (2) malaise
 (3) disaffected
 (4) malinger
- Directions (81-85) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)
81. The worship of idols or images
 (1) atheism (2) theism
 (3) idolatry (4) iconoclasm
82. Something that is poisonous or unhealthy
 (1) trivial (2) toxic
 (3) torpid (4) tragic
83. A remedy for all diseases
 (1) amnesia (2) panacea
 (3) intelligentsia (4) parasol
84. A hater of mankind
 (1) misanthrope
 (2) misogynist
 (3) philanthropist
 (4) misogamist
85. Irresistible craving for alcoholic drinks
 (1) megalomania
 (2) dipsomania
 (3) kleptomania
 (4) pyromania

Directions (86-95) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006
 (IIInd Sitting)

86. One who deserts his principles or party.
 (1) apostle (2) proselyte
 (3) renegade (4) critic
87. One who intervenes between two or more parties to settle differences
 (1) neutral (2) intermediary
 (3) judge (4) connoisseur
88. The habit of always admiring oneself
 (1) psychosis (2) neurosis
 (3) narcissism (4) paranoia
89. To take back, withdraw or renounce
 (1) repent (2) retrace
 (3) refuse (4) recant
90. A pen for small animals
 (1) hutch (2) lair
 (3) den (4) cage
91. A woman having more than one husband at the same time
 (1) polyandry (2) polygamy
 (3) polyphony (4) polygyny
92. Feeding on food made both of plants and flesh
 (1) carnivorous (2) omnipotent
 (3) omnivorous (4) optimist
93. One who destroys images or attacks popular beliefs
 (1) imagist (2) misanthropist
 (3) iconoclast (4) masochist
94. Violation of something holy and sacred
 (1) pollution (2) pilferage
 (3) sacrilege (4) pittance
95. A place where nuns live and work
 (1) church (2) school
 (3) abode (4) convent
- Directions (96-105) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)
96. General view of a person's character
 (1) biography
 (2) profile
 (3) introduction
 (4) sketch

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| <p>97. Wild and noisy disorder
 (1) agitation
 (2) revolution
 (3) pandemonium
 (4) stir</p> <p>98. The first public speech delivered by a person
 (1) maiden speech
 (2) inaugural speech
 (3) trial speech
 (4) marathon speech</p> <p>99. One who does not follow the usual rules of social life
 (1) bohemian (2) artisan
 (3) partisan (4) physician</p> <p>100. Placing a thing beside another
 (1) impose (2) repose
 (3) juxtapose (4) expose</p> <p>101. Expert in the scientific study of birds
 (1) dermatologist
 (2) zoologist
 (3) ornithologist
 (4) astronaut</p> <p>102. Building in which dead bodies are kept for a time
 (1) mortuary
 (2) monastery
 (3) sanatorium
 (4) crematorium</p> <p>103. One who believes that gaining pleasure is the most important thing in life
 (1) hedonist (2) pessimist
 (3) misanthrope (4) philistine</p> <p>104. One who breaks the established traditions and image
 (1) fatalist (2) fanatic
 (3) iconoclast (4) philogynist</p> <p>105. Property handed down after the death of a person
 (1) legacy (2) legend
 (3) patrimony (4) inheritance</p> <p>Directions (106-115) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.</p> <p>(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (IIInd Sitting)</p> <p>106. Belief that war and violence are unjustified
 (1) neutralisation
 (2) pessimism
 (3) naturalisation
 (4) pacifism</p> | <p>107. A group of girls
 (1) bevy (2) covey
 (3) troupe (4) coterie</p> <p>108. Causing or ending in death
 (1) fatal (2) deadly
 (3) serious (4) dangerous</p> <p>109. A short poem or speech addressed to the spectators after the conclusion of a drama
 (1) prologue (2) dialogue
 (3) epilogue (4) monologue</p> <p>110. One who loves books
 (1) scholar
 (2) bibliographer
 (3) teacher
 (4) bibliophile</p> <p>111. One who has obstinate and narrow religious views
 (1) theosophist
 (2) bigot
 (3) philosopher
 (4) theologian</p> <p>112. The sound of the funeral bell
 (1) knell (2) spell
 (3) dong (4) ding-dong</p> <p>113. Military waking signal sounded in the morning
 (1) reveille (2) lullaby
 (3) anthem (4) soprano</p> <p>114. Study of insects
 (1) ecology (2) embryology
 (3) entomology (4) biology</p> <p>115. A person in his seventies
 (1) sexagenarian
 (2) septuagenarian
 (3) centurion
 (4) patriarch</p> <p>Directions (116-120) : In the following questions, out of four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.</p> <p>(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)</p> <p>116. A government by officials
 (1) oligarchy (2) aristocracy
 (3) plutocracy (4) bureaucracy</p> <p>117. One who walks in sleep
 (1) somniloquist
 (2) egoist
 (3) somnambulist
 (4) altruist</p> <p>118. Commencement of adjacent words with the same letter
 (1) pun
 (2) alliteration
 (3) transferred epithet
 (4) oxymoron</p> | <p>119. A specialist who tests eyesight
 (1) optician
 (2) ophthalmologist
 (3) ichthyologist
 (4) neurologist</p> <p>120. A wall built to prevent the sea or a river from flooding an area
 (1) dam (2) mound
 (3) dyke (4) embankment</p> <p>Directions (121-130) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.</p> <p>(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)</p> <p>121. To be biased against
 (1) partial (2) objective
 (3) prejudiced (4) predestined</p> <p>122. Motion of head, hands etc., as a mode of expression indicating attitude.
 (1) gesture (2) grin
 (3) gestation (4) grimace</p> <p>123. Bitter and violent attack in words
 (1) diaspora (2) diacriticism
 (3) diadem (4) diatribe</p> <p>124. Treatment by means of exercise and massage.
 (1) chemotherapy
 (2) hydrotherapy
 (3) physiotherapy
 (4) psychotherapy</p> <p>125. The abandonment of one's country or cause
 (1) defection (2) disloyalty
 (3) desertion (4) migration</p> <p>126. A place where birds are kept
 (1) aquarium (2) dareen
 (3) aviary (4) sanctuary</p> <p>127. A method which never fails.
 (1) unflinching (2) irreparable
 (3) irremediable (4) infallible</p> <p>128. Something which cannot be believed.
 (1) inevitable (2) ineffable
 (3) incredible (4) ineluctable</p> <p>129. Body of a human being or animal embalmed for burial
 (1) corpse (2) mummy
 (3) morgue (4) mortuary</p> <p>130. Of very bad morals; characterised by debasement or degeneration.
 (1) desultory (2) dilapidated
 (3) depraved (4) dilatory</p> |
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Directions (131–140) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 30.11.2008)

131. Government by a ruler who has unlimited power.
(1) despotism (2) autocracy
(3) monarchy (4) anarchy
132. An occasion of great importance
(1) exemplary
(2) momentous
(3) herculean
(4) grandiose
133. A person who is always hopeful and looks upon the brighter side of things
(1) florist (2) artist
(3) theist (4) optimist
134. Place of burial
(1) cave (2) church
(3) synagogue (4) cemetery
135. To have a very high opinion of oneself
(1) exaggeration
(2) adulations
(3) abundance
(4) conceited
136. One who believes in giving equal opportunity to women in all fields
(1) canatic (2) misogynist
(3) philanderer (4) feminist
137. Inability to sleep
(1) hysteria (2) insomnia
(3) aphasia (4) amnesia
138. One who is given to pleasures of the flesh
(1) terrestrial (2) epicurean
(3) celestial (4) pedestrian
139. A tank where fish or water plants are kept
(1) aquarium (2) sanatorium
(3) nursery (4) aviary
140. A person who never takes alcoholic drinks
(1) teetotaller (2) alcoholic
(3) addict (4) bagpiper

Directions (141–145) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)

141. Belief that God is in everything and that everything is God
(1) atheism (2) pantheism
(3) scepticism (4) animism
142. A picture of a person or a thing drawn in such a highly exaggerated manner as to cause laughter
(1) cartoon (2) cacography
(3) cartography (4) caricature
143. The state of being miserable bereft of all possessions
(1) dependant (2) complacent
(3) destitute (4) omnipresent
144. That which cannot be called back
(1) irresponsible
(2) irrevocable
(3) irredeemable
(4) incalculable
145. One who journeys from place to place
(1) quack (2) cannibal
(3) itinerant (4) courier
- Directions (146–150) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)
146. Study of insects is
(1) etymology (2) entomology
(3) ecology (4) embryology
147. Careful in the spending of money, time, etc.
(1) punctual (2) economical
(3) miserly (4) calculative
148. Reproducing or memorizing word for word
(1) verbatim (2) verbose
(3) verbiage (4) verbalism
149. That which cannot be captured
(1) unbreakable
(2) ungrippable
(3) impregnable
(4) slippery
150. One who breaks the law
(1) aggressor
(2) politician
(3) transgressor
(4) pedestrian
- Directions (151–155) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Ist sitting))

151. An underhand device resorted to in order to justify misconduct
(1) subterfuge (2) manoeuvre
(3) stratagem (4) complicity

152. Impossible to describe
(1) miraculous (2) ineffable
(3) stupendous (4) appalling

153. One who criticises popular beliefs which he thinks is mistaken or unwise
(1) philistine (2) iconoclast
(3) imposter (4) cannibal

154. Detaining and confining someone
(1) interruption
(2) interrogation
(3) interment
(4) internment

155. Science of the races of mankind
(1) genealogy (2) epistemology
(3) ethnology (4) sociology

Directions (156–160) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (IIInd Sitting))

156. One who hides away on a ship to obtain a free passage
(1) compositor (2) stoker
(3) stowaway (4) shipwright

157. Clues available at a scene
(1) circumstantial
(2) derivative
(3) inferential
(4) suggestive

158. An unexpected piece of good fortune
(1) windfall
(2) philanthropy
(3) benevolence
(4) turnstile

159. An emolument over and above fixed income or salary
(1) honorarium (2) sinecure
(3) perquisite (4) prerogative

160. The animals of a particular region.
(1) flora (2) museum
(3) zoo (4) fauna

Directions (161–165) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I))

161. An involuntary action under stimulus is described as a
(1) complex (2) reflex
(3) reflection (4) response

162. A continuous process of change is known as
 (1) transformation
 (2) metamorphosis
 (3) flux
 (4) dynamism

163. The use of many words where only a few are necessary
 (1) circumlocution
 (2) circumspection
 (3) circumscription
 (4) circumvention

164. Circular building or hall with a dome
 (1) edifice (2) palace
 (3) rotunda (4) spire

165. One who is a citizen not of a country but of the world
 (1) bohemian
 (2) cosmopolitan
 (3) philanthropist
 (4) internationalist

Directions (166 – 170) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / phrase.

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I)

166. To run away with a lover
 (1) deceive (2) cheat
 (3) escape (4) elope

167. Science of heredity
 (1) hereditary (2) genetics
 (3) genesis (4) inheritance

168. Arrangement in order of occurrence
 (1) timely (2) chronological
 (3) chronic (4) temporal

169. Occurring at night
 (1) nightly (2) dark
 (3) neurotic (4) nocturnal

170. Determine the nature of the disease
 (1) investigate (2) determine
 (3) diagnose (4) detect

Directions (171-175) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam. 12.09.2010)

171. Person who insists on adherence to formal rules or literary meaning
 (1) scholar (2) pedant
 (3) pedagogue (4) literalist

172. Calmness and indifference to suffering
 (1) stoicism (2) despair
 (3) agony (4) materialism
173. The practice of having more than one husband
 (1) polyandry (2) polygamy
 (3) bigamy (4) debauchery
174. Seeing something which is not actually present
 (1) imagination
 (2) presumption
 (3) hallucination
 (4) supposition

175. With much liveliness and a sense of purpose
 (1) lously (2) jocularly
 (3) zealously (4) jauntily

Directions (176–180) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

(SSC CPO Sub Inspector Exam. 12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

176. Instrument to measure atmospheric pressure
 (1) metronome (2) compass
 (3) pedometer (4) barometer

177. One who tends to take a hopeful view of life
 (1) magnate (2) creator
 (3) pacifist (4) optimist

178. Belonging to all parts of the world
 (1) common (2) universal
 (3) worldly (4) international

179. To be known for bad acts
 (1) famous (2) notorious
 (3) criminal (4) terrorist

180. Words of similar meaning
 (1) homonyms (2) pseudonyms
 (3) antonyms (4) synonyms

Directions (181–185) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (1st Sitting))

181. Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence
 (1) statesmanship
 (2) diplomacy
 (3) hierarchy
 (4) protocol

182. To renounce a high position of authority or control
 (1) abduct (2) abandon
 (3) abort (4) abdicate

183. Not to be moved by entreaty
 (1) rigorous (2) negligent
 (3) inexorable (4) despotic
184. An object or portion serving as a sample
 (1) specification
 (2) spectre
 (3) spectacle
 (4) specimen

185. The practice of submitting a proposal to popular vote
 (1) election (2) reference
 (3) popularity (4) referendum

Directions (186 – 190) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (IIInd Sitting))

186. An inscription on a tomb
 (1) espionage (2) epilogue
 (3) epitaph (4) elegy

187. Feeling inside you which tells you what is right and what is wrong
 (1) cleverness
 (2) conscience
 (3) consciousness
 (4) fear

188. Release of a prisoner from jail on certain terms and condition
 (1) parole (2) parley
 (3) pardon (4) acquittal

189. Loss of memory
 (1) ambrosia (2) amnesia
 (3) insomnia (4) forgetting

190. To struggle helplessly
 (1) flounder (2) founder
 (3) fumble (4) finger

Directions (191-195) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (1st Sitting))

191. A post with little work but high salary
 (1) director (2) trustee
 (3) sinecure (4) ombudsman

192. Something that causes death
 (1) dangerous (2) fatal
 (3) brutal (4) horrible

193. A person who writes decoratively
 (1) calligrapher
 (2) collier
 (3) choreographer
 (4) cartographer

194. Pertaining to cattle
 (1) canine (2) feline
 (3) bovine (4) verminous
195. To look at someone in an angry or threatening way
 (1) glower (2) gnaw
 (3) gnash (4) grind
- Directions (196–200) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.
- (SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (IInd Sitting))
196. A person who has no money to pay off his debts
 (1) insolvent (2) poor
 (3) destitute (4) pauper
197. Words uttered impiously about God
 (1) amoral (2) philosophy
 (3) logic (4) blasphemy
198. Quibble
 (1) premeditate
 (2) prenominate
 (3) prevaricate
 (4) preponderate
199. One who compiles a dictionary
 (1) geographer
 (2) lexicographer
 (3) lapidist
 (4) linguist
200. A test in which cells from diseased organs are removed and tested
 (1) biopsy (2) autopsy
 (3) operation (4) amputation
- Directions (201–205) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.
- (SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I))
201. Speed of an object in one direction
 (1) pace (2) tempo
 (3) velodrome (4) velocity
202. The place where public, government or historical records are kept
 (1) coffer (2) pantry
 (3) archives (4) scullery
203. Theft of another person's writings or ideas and passing them off as one's own
 (1) plagiarism (2) burglary
 (3) piracy (4) pilferage
204. The study of insects
 (1) anthropology
 (2) zoology
 (3) etymology
 (4) entomology
205. List of issues to be discussed at a meeting
 (1) schedule (2) agenda
 (3) time-table (4) plan
- Directions (206–210) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 22.01.2012 Paper-I)
206. The process of deciding the nature of a disease by examination
 (1) test (2) perusal
 (3) diagnosis (4) operation
207. That which cannot be easily read
 (1) illegible
 (2) incomprehensible
 (3) unreadable
 (4) unintelligible
208. One who finds nothing good in anything
 (1) critic (2) satirist
 (3) cynic (4) slanderer
209. A person who pretends to be what he is not
 (1) explorer (2) prompter
 (3) imposter (4) diviner
210. In a threatening manner
 (1) ominously (2) sprightly
 (3) ghastly (4) terribly
- Directions (211–215) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.
- (FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper-I))
211. A person who loves wealth and spends as little money as possible
 (1) curmudgeon
 (2) money-grabber
 (3) scrimp
 (4) miser
212. State of anxiety or dismay causing mental confusion
 (1) constriction
 (2) consternation
 (3) concentration
 (4) contraction
213. A person who is fluent in two languages
 (1) versatile (2) expert
 (3) bilingual (4) knowledgeable
214. One who eats human flesh
 (1) man-eater (2) cannibal
 (3) beast (4) savage
215. The quality of being politely firm and demanding
 (1) assertive (2) bossy
 (3) aggressive (4) lordy
- Directions (216–220) : In the following questions, a group of four alternatives is given. Choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.
- (SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 31.08.2008)
216. To feel or express disapproval of something or someone
 (1) declare (2) deprive
 (3) depreciate (4) deprecate
217. Handwriting that cannot be read
 (1) ineligible (2) decipher
 (3) ugly (4) illegible
218. Animals that can live on land and in water
 (1) anthropoids (2) aquatics
 (3) amphibians (4) aquarians
219. Easily duped or fooled
 (1) insensible (2) perceptible
 (3) gullible (4) indefensible
220. Fear of water
 (1) claustrophobia
 (2) hydrophobia
 (3) insomnia
 (4) obsession
- Directions (221–225) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 02.08.2009)
221. To agree to something
 (1) assure (2) assent
 (3) adapt (4) adhere
222. A person who withdraws from the world to live in seclusion and often in solitude
 (1) iconoclast (2) recluse
 (3) sage (4) priest
223. A lover of books
 (1) bibliomaniac
 (2) bibliophile
 (3) bibliographer
 (4) bilingualist

224. Occurring at irregular intervals in time
 (1) epidemic (2) endemic
 (3) temporal (4) sporadic
225. To keep a great person or event in people's memory
 (1) communicate
 (2) commensurate
 (3) commemorate
 (4) commiserate
- Directions (226–230) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
- (SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)
226. Careful and thorough enquiry
 (1) investigation
 (2) interview
 (3) examination
 (4) exploration
227. A violent storm
 (1) weather (2) rains
 (3) breeze (4) tempest
228. A person who dishonestly pretends to be somebody else
 (1) imperialist
 (2) impressionist
 (3) implorer
 (4) impostor/Imposter
229. A situation that stops an activity from progressing
 (1) bypass (2) breach
 (3) bottleneck (4) blockhead
230. A body of persons appointed to hear evidence and give their verdict in trials
 (1) association (2) council
 (3) bar (4) jury
- Directions (231–235) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.
- (SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)
231. A person who is physically dependent on a substance
 (1) criminal (2) martyr
 (3) gladiator (4) addict
232. A child born after the death of its father
 (1) an orphan
 (2) a deprived child
 (3) a waif
 (4) a posthumous child
233. A movement of part of the body to express an idea or feeling
 (1) jibe (2) gesture
 (3) pose (4) mimicry
234. A legal agreement by which a person borrows money from a bank usually to buy a house
 (1) document (2) mortgage
 (3) lease (4) invoice
235. Failing to discharge one's duty
 (1) debacle (2) dereliction
 (3) determination(4) deterrent
- Directions (236–240) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
236. Able to use the left hand and right hand equally well
 (1) ambivert
 (2) ambidextrous
 (3) ambivalent
 (4) ambitious
237. One who hates women
 (1) philanthropist
 (2) ascetic
 (3) misogynist
 (4) misogynist
238. A system of naming things
 (1) horticulture
 (2) miniature
 (3) genocide
 (4) nomenclature
239. A raised passageway in a building
 (1) walkway (2) walkout
 (3) walkabout (4) walkover
240. A cure for all diseases
 (1) laxative (2) panacea
 (3) antidote (4) purgative
- Directions (241–245) : In the following questions, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/phrase.
- (SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting))
241. A person who loves mankind
 (1) misanthrope
 (2) anthropologist
 (3) philanthropist
 (4) mercenary
242. To confirm with the help of evidence
 (1) corroborate (2) implicate
 (3) designate (4) extricate
243. The action of looking within or into one's own mind
 (1) observation
 (2) examination
 (3) introspection
 (4) introvert
244. One who has narrow and prejudiced religious views
 (1) religious (2) fanatic
 (3) bigot (4) god-fearing
245. Capable of being interpreted in two ways
 (1) confusing (2) unclear
 (3) ambiguous (4) ambivert
- Directions (246 – 250) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
- (SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011))
246. To be dogmatic in one's opinions.
 (1) plaintive (2) opinionated
 (3) undoubtable(4) secular
247. Intense and unreasoned fear or dislike.
 (1) horror (2) phobia
 (3) fright (4) scare
248. Excessively enthusiastic and unreasonably excited about something.
 (1) spirited (2) interested
 (3) fanatical (4) despotic
249. An agreement between two countries or groups to stop fighting.
 (1) compromise (2) ceasefire
 (3) outpost (4) protocol
250. Full of criticism and mockery.
 (1) discrimination
 (2) ridicule
 (3) satire
 (4) contempt
- Directions (251–255) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.
251. To give one's authority to another
 (1) assign (2) delegate
 (3) represent (4) designate
252. One who intervenes between two or more parties to settle differences
 (1) neutral (2) intermediary
 (3) judge (4) connoisseur

253. The absence of law and order
 (1) rebellion (2) mutiny
 (3) revolt (4) anarchy
254. A voice that cannot be heard
 (1) unheard (2) faint
 (3) audible (4) inaudible
255. High sea waves caused by underwater earthquake
 (1) tsunami (2) tornado
 (3) hurricane (4) cyclone
- Directions (256-260) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.
- (SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)
256. A disease which is spread by direct contact
 (1) contagious (2) infectious
 (3) epidemic (4) endemic
257. The study of ancient civilizations
 (1) history (2) anthropology
 (3) ethnology (4) archaeology
258. An animal story with a moral
 (1) fable (2) tale
 (3) anecdote (4) parable
259. A thing likely to be easily broken
 (1) vulnerable (2) flexible
 (3) brittle (4) delicate
260. Body of singers
 (1) coir (2) quorum
 (3) quire (4) choir
- Directions (261-265) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
 (Ist Sitting (East Zone))
261. Murder of a man
 (1) regicide (2) fratricide
 (3) homicide (4) genocide
262. Use of force or threats to get someone to agree to something
 (1) coercion (2) conviction
 (3) confession (4) cajolment
263. Animal that feeds on plants
 (1) carnivorous
 (2) herbivorous
 (3) insectivorous
 (4) graminivorous
264. A number of stars grouped together
 (1) orbit
 (2) constellation
 (3) solar system
 (4) comet

265. Lasting only for a very short while
 (1) transparent (2) temporal
 (3) temporary (4) temperate
- Directions (266-270) :** In the following, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
 (IInd Sitting (East Zone))
266. A remedy for all diseases
 (1) narcotic (2) antiseptic
 (3) tonic (4) panacea
267. The killing of whole group of people
 (1) genocide (2) germicide
 (3) patricide (4) suicide
268. The plants and vegetation of a region
 (1) fauna (2) flora
 (3) landscape (4) environment
269. That which is without opposition
 (1) unaware (2) verdict
 (3) unanimous (4) spontaneous
270. Strong dislike between two persons
 (1) aversion (2) antipathy
 (3) apathy (4) despair
- Directions (271-275) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
 (Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone))
271. Place where wine is made
 (1) bakery (2) cloakroom
 (3) tannery (4) brewery
272. A paper written by hand
 (1) handicraft (2) handiwork
 (3) manuscript (4) thesis
273. The art of preserving skin of animals, birds and fish
 (1) taxonomy (2) taxidermy
 (3) topology (4) seismology
274. Related to moon
 (1) solar (2) moony
 (3) lunar (4) honeymoon
275. The plants and vegetation of a region
 (1) flora (2) fauna
 (3) landscape (4) environment

Directions (276-280) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
 (IIInd Sitting (East Zone))

276. A general pardon of offenders
 (1) parley (2) amnesty
 (3) parole (4) acquittal
277. One who practises one of the fine arts
 (1) painter (2) artist
 (3) designer (4) architect
278. Scale used for measuring the strength of an earthquake
 (1) celsius (2) newtons
 (3) richter (4) linear
279. Something kept as a reminder of an event
 (1) trophy (2) souvenir
 (3) prize (4) antique
280. Found all over the world
 (1) international (2) universal
 (3) regional (4) provincial
- Directions (281-285) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II)
281. To secretly store more than what is allowed
 (1) hoard (2) store
 (3) hide (4) aboard
282. Very dramatic
 (1) histrionic (2) hippocratic
 (3) hirsute (4) hoary
283. A figure of speech by which a thing is spoken of as being that which it only resembles
 (1) metaphor
 (2) simile
 (3) personification
 (4) alliteration
284. The process by which a person or an organization reduces the amount of money it spends
 (1) budgeting
 (2) retrenchment
 (3) saving
 (4) closure
285. An established principle of practical wisdom
 (1) marxism (2) maxim
 (3) Neologism (4) Platonism

Directions (286–295) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)

286. A small room in a big house, hotel, ship etc. where glasses, dishes, spoons, food etc. are kept.
 (1) portico (2) pantry
 (3) mezzanine (4) kitchen

287. A foreigner who settles in a country.
 (1) immigrant (2) emigrant
 (3) alien (4) visitor

288. Doing something according to one's own free will.
 (1) wilfully (2) obligingly
 (3) voluntarily (4) compulsorily

289. Place that provides refuge
 (1) shelter (2) house
 (3) country (4) asylum

290. A person who gambles or bets
 (1) punter (2) backer
 (3) customer (4) client

291. Art of writing for newspapers and magazines
 (1) literature (2) journalism
 (3) biography (4) artistry

292. An abandoned child of unknown parents who is found by somebody.
 (1) foundling (2) sibling
 (3) urchin (4) orphan

293. Parts of a country behind the coast or a river bank.
 (1) swamps (2) marshes
 (3) hinterland (4) isthmuses

294. A written statement about someone's character, usually provided by an employer
 (1) testimonial
 (2) memorandum
 (3) certificate
 (4) licence

295. One who does not make mistakes
 (1) pessimist (2) optimist
 (3) infallible (4) hypocrite

Directions (296–299) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (1st Sitting))

296. Group of people living together in the same locality
 (1) neighbourhood
 (2) crowd
 (3) community
 (4) public

297. The height of an object above sea level
 (1) altitude (2) certitude
 (3) latitude (4) longitude

298. Something that is difficult to believe
 (1) inevitable (2) incredible
 (3) suspicious (4) impossible

299. Government of the people, by the people and for the people
 (1) plutocracy (2) aristocracy
 (3) autocracy (4) democracy

Directions (300 – 303) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting))

300. A proficient public speaker
 (1) curator (2) orator
 (3) narrator (4) arbitrator

301. Unfair advantages for members of one's own family
 (1) optimism (2) plagiarism
 (3) nepotism (4) regionalism

302. Fit to be eaten
 (1) legible (2) credible
 (3) audible (4) edible

303. Always ready to attack or quarrel
 (1) creative (2) impatient
 (3) aggressive (4) malicious

Directions (304 – 307) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting))

304. Fluent and clear in speech
 (1) emotional (2) enthusiastic
 (3) articulate (4) confident

305. Spoken or done without preparation
 (1) verbose (2) extempore
 (3) amateur (4) verbatim

306. One who gains benefit from something
 (1) benefactor (2) miser
 (3) hermit (4) beneficiary

307. One who eats both vegetables and meat
 (1) omnivorous (2) vegetarians
 (3) herbivorous (4) carnivorous

Directions (308-311) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting))

308. The first speech made by a person
 (1) maiden (2) extempore
 (3) debate (4) palaver

309. A person who is well-known in an unfavourable way
 (1) notorious (2) obscure
 (3) conspicuous (4) ethical

310. To write under a different name
 (1) anonymous (2) biography
 (3) pseudonym (4) masquerade

311. That through which light cannot pass
 (1) lucid (2) transparent
 (3) hazy (4) opaque

Directions (312-315) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting))

312. To injure one's reputation
 (1) defame (2) ridicule
 (3) mock (4) agitate

313. A geometrical figure with eight sides
 (1) polygon (2) hexagon
 (3) octagon (4) pentagon

314. A man who wastes his money on luxury
 (1) extempore (2) thrifty
 (3) extravagant (4) None of these

315. A man having no hair on the scalp
 (1) hoary (2) gaudy
 (3) naked (4) bald

Directions (316–319) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012 (2nd Sitting))

316. Rebellion against lawful authority
 (1) mutiny (2) coup
 (3) revolution (4) dissidence
317. Soldiers who fight on horseback
 (1) infantry (2) artillery
 (3) cavalry (4) armoured
318. One who speaks for others
 (1) spokesman (2) leader
 (3) supporter (4) naming
319. A man who doesn't know how to read or write
 (1) uneducated (2) illiterate
 (3) ignorant (4) oblivious

Directions (320–324) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting)

320. One who eats human flesh
 (1) carnivore (2) herbivore
 (3) glutton (4) cannibal
321. Liable to be easily broken
 (1) weak (2) brittle
 (3) thin (4) hard
322. One who is out to destroy the Government
 (1) anarchist (2) villain
 (3) criminal (4) enemy
323. One who loves all mankind
 (1) philologist
 (2) philosopher
 (3) philanthropist
 (4) philatelist
324. A person who cannot make a mistake
 (1) inexplicable
 (2) inevitable
 (3) indispensable
 (4) infallible

Directions (325–329) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

325. A place of good climate for invalids
 (1) hospital (2) asylum
 (3) sanatorium (4) retreat
326. To bite like a rat
 (1) chew (2) cut
 (3) split (4) gnaw
327. A style in which a writer makes display of his knowledge
 (1) ornate (2) pedantic
 (3) artificial (4) showy

328. A list of books available in a library
 (1) catalogue (2) bibliography
 (3) backlist (4) index
329. One who performs daring gymnastic feats
 (1) athlete (2) juggler
 (3) acrobat (4) conjuror
- Directions (330–334) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ bold part of the sentence.
- (SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)
330. An office with a salary but no work
 (1) honorary (2) sinecure
 (3) insolvent (4) sinuous
331. The study or collection of coins
 (1) nymphomania
 (2) numismatics
 (3) numerology
 (4) numeric
332. One who hates women
 (1) misogynist (2) misanthrope
 (3) feminist (4) effeminate
333. A woman with dark brown hair
 (1) blonde (2) philogynist
 (3) brunette (4) dotard
334. Speech for the first time.
 (1) introductory speech
 (2) maiden speech
 (3) concluding speech
 (4) initial speech
- Directions (335–338) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, Ist Sitting)
335. Someone who scientifically studies the birds
 (1) earthologist
 (2) orthopeadic
 (3) orthodontist
 (4) ornithologist
336. Something which is imagined to be real but actually does not exist.
 (1) figment (2) insight
 (3) mirage (4) shadow
337. Someone having many skills
 (1) versatile (2) projectile
 (3) cyclostyle (4) anglophile
338. To officially take private property away to seize.

- (1) offer (2) confiscate
 (3) annex (4) hijack

Directions (339 – 343) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, 1st Sitting : Patna)

339. A hater of women
 (1) androgynist (2) misogynist
 (3) misanthropist (4) eve-teaser
340. Easy to shape in any desired form
 (1) ductile (2) malleable
 (3) flexible (4) plasticine

341. Amount of money demanded by kidnappers
 (1) donation (2) honorarium
 (3) ransom (4) salary

342. Property inherited from one's father or ancestors
 (1) alimony (2) patrimony
 (3) voluntary (4) armistice

343. That which may be easily broken
 (1) indestructible (2) revocable
 (3) divisible (4) brittle
- Directions (344–348) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

344. One whose motive is merely to get money
 (1) businesslike (2) mercenary
 (3) polyglot (4) fastidious

345. A man who is quite like a woman
 (1) feminine (2) feminist
 (3) effeminate (4) womanly

346. A co- worker in an office or institution
 (1) companion (2) ally
 (3) accomplice (4) colleague

347. To supply land with water by artificial means
 (1) irrigate (2) mitigate
 (3) watergate (4) postulate

348. A large burial ground
 (1) mercenary (2) emissary
 (3) symmetry (4) cemetery

Directions (349–353) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

349. Exclusive possession or control of anything
 (1) monotheism (2) monopoly
 (3) monism (4) mono-mania
350. One who is unable to pay one's debt
 (1) bankrupt (2) bankroll
 (3) extravagant (4) borrower
351. Instrument that magnifies objects
 (1) periscope (2) stethoscope
 (3) telescope (4) microscope
352. Animals which live in water
 (1) wild (2) domestic
 (3) aquatic (4) barren
353. The study of plant life
 (1) zoology (2) botany
 (3) geography (4) geology
- Directions (354 – 358) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, IInd Sitting)
354. One who eats too much
 (1) glutton (2) obese
 (3) overweight (4) greedy
355. Existing only in the mind
 (1) imaginary (2) fallacy
 (3) gamble (4) missionary
356. Likely to arouse envy
 (1) enviable (2) economical
 (3) envious (4) jealous
357. One who loves and supports his or her country and is willing to defend it.
 (1) patriot (2) martyr
 (3) alien (4) atheist
358. The study of birds
 (1) zoology
 (2) ornithology
 (3) physiology
 (4) anthropology
- Directions (359–363) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.
- (SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)
359. Inability to sleep
 (1) insomnia
 (2) slumber
 (3) lassitude
 (4) sleeping sickness
360. One who knows everything
 (1) omnipresent (2) omnipotent
 (3) omniscient (4) almighty

361. Animals that eat flesh
 (1) herbivorous (2) omnivorous
 (3) carnivorous (4) aquatic
362. A handwriting which is difficult or impossible to read
 (1) illegitimate (2) illicit
 (3) illegible (4) illusive
363. Talking disrespectfully of sacred things
 (1) heresy (2) atheism
 (3) blasphemy (4) apostasy
- Directions (364-368) % In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, Ist Sitting)
364. Men living in the same age
 (1) recent
 (2) modern
 (3) contemporary
 (4) compatriot
365. Someone who is killed fighting for the cause of religion or faith.
 (1) prophet (2) martyr
 (3) seer (4) mystic
366. A list of books and writings of one author or one subject.
 (1) biography (2) lithography
 (3) bibliography (4) orthography
367. Yearly celebration of a date or an event.
 (1) birthday (2) jubilee
 (3) anniversary (4) centenary
368. A list of the names of books
 (1) epilogue (2) dialogue
 (3) catalogue (4) prologue
- Directions (369-375) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.
- (SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, Ist Sitting)
369. A person who readily believes others.
 (1) credible (2) credulous
 (3) sensitive (4) sensible
370. Has an evil reputation.
 (1) notorious
 (2) malicious
 (3) magnanimous
 (4) dubious
371. A person who helps even a stranger in difficulty
 (1) samaritan
 (2) altruist
 (3) philanthropist
 (4) beneficiary

372. Politicians are notorious for doing undue favour to their relatives.
 (1) pluralism (2) nepotism
 (3) dualism (4) polarism
373. The production of raw silk.
 (1) sericulture (2) seroculture
 (3) sariculture (4) syrumculture
374. Meaningless language with an exaggerated style intended to impress.
 (1) orator
 (2) public speaking
 (3) verbalization
 (4) rhetoric
375. The conference takes place once in three years.
 (1) tetraenning (2) triennial
 (3) treennial (4) thriennnial
- Directions (376-382) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IInd Sitting)
376. An apartment building in which each apartment is owned separately by the people living in it, but also containing shared areas.
 (1) condominium
 (2) multiplex
 (3) duplex
 (4) caravan
377. A group of three powerful people.
 (1) trio (2) tritium
 (3) trivet (4) triumvirate
378. Operation of the body after death.
 (1) post-mortem (2) obituary
 (3) homage (4) mortuary
379. Not allowing the passage of light.
 (1) oblique (2) opaque
 (3) optique (4) opulant
380. Science regarding principles of classification.
 (1) taxidermy (2) taxonomy
 (3) toxicology (4) classicology
381. A political leader appealing to popular desires and prejudices.
 (1) dictator (2) tyrant
 (3) popularist (4) demagogue
382. Enclosed in a small closed space.
 (1) closophobia
 (2) clusterophobia
 (3) claustrophobia
 (4) liftophobia

Directions (383-389) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

383. A general pardon granted by the Government to political offenders
 (1) excuse (2) honesty
 (3) amnesty (4) pardon

384. One who hates women
 (1) misogamist (2) ambivert
 (3) misanthrope (4) misogynist

385. One who cannot be corrected
 (1) incorrigible (2) hardened
 (3) invulnerable (4) incurable

386. A school boy who cuts classes frequently is a
 (1) sycophant (2) truant
 (3) martinet (4) defeatist

387. Detailed plan of a journey
 (1) travel kit (2) schedule
 (3) itinerary (4) travelogue

388. Stealing of ideas or writings of someone else
 (1) scepticism (2) mesmerism
 (3) plagiarism (4) autism

389. A person who consumes human flesh
 (1) savage (2) captor
 (3) carnivore (4) cannibal

Directions (390-396) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

390. One who is unaffected or indifferent to joy, pain, pleasure or grief
 (1) tolerant (2) resigned
 (3) passive (4) stoic

391. A person who is greatly respected because of wisdom
 (1) veracious (2) vulnerable
 (3) venerable (4) verger

392. An excessively morbid desire to steal
 (1) stealomania (2) kleptomania
 (3) cleftomania (4) keptomania

393. Prohibited by law or treaty from being imported or exported
 (1) contraband (2) smuggled
 (3) counterfeit (4) forged

394. Intentional destruction of racial groups
 (1) regicide (2) genocide
 (3) homicide (4) fratricide

395. A person in a vehicle or on horseback escorting another vehicle
 (1) navigator (2) escort
 (3) outrider (4) security

396. A person specially interested in the study of coins and medals.
 (1) medallist (2) coinist
 (3) numismatist (4) numerist

Directions (397-398) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013, 1st Sitting)

397. An act of violence to take control of a plane
 (1) hold as hostage
 (2) abduct
 (3) hijack
 (4) kidnap

398. One who is all powerful
 (1) omnipotent (2) omniscient
 (3) absolute (4) almighty

399. That which can not be believed
 (1) inaudible (2) incredible
 (3) invincible (4) indivisible

Directions (400 -402) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)

400. A form of government in which the supreme power rests with people is

(1) monarchy (2) oligarchy
 (3) democracy (4) bureaucracy

401. Animals that live in a particular region

(1) fauna (2) wildlife

(3) native (4) beast

402. Send or bring somebody back to his own country

(1) asylum (2) refuge
 (3) repatriate (4) emigrate

Directions (403-409) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

403. More like a woman than a man in manners and habits

(1) unmanly (2) effeminate
 (3) womanish (4) delicate

404. Handwriting which is difficult or impossible to read

(1) unintelligible (2) eligible
 (3) illegible (4) illogical

405. To play the part of, and function as, some other person

(1) imitate (2) pretend
 (3) impersonate (4) act

406. Not easily pleased by anything

(1) fastidious (2) maiden
 (3) medieval (4) precarious

407. To die without having made a will

(1) intaglio (2) inveterate
 (3) intestate (4) insolvent

408. One who enjoys inflicting pain on himself

(1) masochist (2) nihilist
 (3) egoist (4) sadist

409. Murder of a brother

(1) fratricide (2) patricide
 (3) regicide (4) homicide

Directions (410-416) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

410. Science of human mind and behaviour

(1) physiology (2) psychology
 (3) sociology (4) philology

411. A set of three related works by the same author

(1) topology (2) trilogy
 (3) trichology (4) ecology

412. The study or practice of dancing or composing ballets

(1) calligraphy (2) cartography
 (3) choreography (4) epigraphy

413. Having juicy or fleshy and thick tissues

(1) succulent (2) translucent
 (3) dissolvent (4) dissident

414. One who accepts pleasure and pain equally

(1) thespian (2) sadist
 (3) stoic (4) humanitarian

415. One who thinks or speaks too much of himself

(1) imposter (2) enthusiast
 (3) egotist (4) optimist

416. An exact- copy of handwriting or a picture produced by a machine

(1) original (2) facsimile
 (3) copy (4) None of these

ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

Directions (417-423) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.05.2013)

417. A study of sounds is known as
 (1) stylistics (2) linguistics
 (3) phonetics (4) semantics
418. To reduce to nothing
 (1) lull (2) null
 (3) annul (4) cull
419. An obviously true or hackneyed statement
 (1) syllogism (2) iconic
 (3) imagism (4) truism
420. Words inscribed on a tomb
 (1) epitaph (2) epitome
 (3) epistle (4) epilogue
421. The act of producing beautiful handwriting using a brush or a special pen.
 (1) calligraphy (2) stencilling
 (3) graphics (4) hieroglyphics
422. A word composed of the first letters of the words in a phrase
 (1) abridgement (2) almanac
 (3) anachronism (4) acronym
423. A person of obscure position who has gained wealth
 (1) promiscuous
 (2) parvenu
 (3) sumptuary
 (4) extravagant
- Directions (424-428) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI
Exam. 23.06.2013)
424. A person who attends to the diseases of the eye is an
 (1) oculist (2) optimist
 (3) obstetrician (4) optician
425. The study of worms and insects
 (1) taxidermy (2) entomology
 (3) ornithology (4) paleontology
426. A person who devotes his/her life for the welfare of others
 (1) altruist (2) hermit
 (3) volunteer (4) martyr
427. A person who shows off his learning
 (1) pedant (2) educationist
 (3) exhibitor (4) researcher
428. Written law of a legislative body
 (1) statute (2) stature
 (3) static (4) statue

Directions (429-440) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II
Exam. 29.09.2013)

429. A pole or beam used as a temporary support
 (1) scaffold (2) prop
 (3) lean-to (4) rafter
430. One who studies the art of gardening
 (1) agriculturist
 (2) horticulturist
 (3) gardener
 (4) botanist
431. A remedy for all diseases
 (1) cough syrup (2) panacea
 (3) medicine (4) inhaler
432. Fear of closed spaces
 (1) claustrophobia
 (2) aquaphobia
 (3) botanophobia
 (4) kleptomania
433. Words written on the tomb of a dead person
 (1) epigraph (2) epilogue
 (3) epitaph (4) etymology
434. A handwriting that cannot be read
 (1) illegible (2) inedible
 (3) illegal (4) illicit
435. The line where the land and sky seems to meet
 (1) atmosphere (2) milky Way
 (3) horizon (4) distant land
436. A list of passengers and luggage
 (1) waybill (2) wagon
 (3) wirepuller (4) whist
437. A person difficult to please
 (1) fastidious (2) callous
 (3) sadist (4) ferocious
438. A decorative handwriting
 (1) calligraphy (2) manuscript
 (3) inscription (4) hagiography
439. That which cannot be defeated
 (1) invincible (2) invulnerable
 (3) infallible (4) indictable
440. Study of the nature of God
 (1) philology (2) theology
 (3) humanism (4) philosophy
- Directions (441-443) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

441. A short story based on your personal experience
 (1) legend (2) anecdote
 (3) fable (4) parable

442. A former student of a school, college or university
 (1) genius (2) scholar
 (3) learner (4) alumnus

443. A building in which aircraft are housed
 (1) granary (2) dockyard
 (3) garage (4) hangar

Directions (444-446) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)

444. One who lends money at a very high interest
 (1) banker (2) usurer
 (3) imposter (4) former

445. Incapable of being approached
 (1) inaccessible
 (2) inadmissible
 (3) irresistible
 (4) illegal

446. One who takes care of a building
 (1) janitor
 (2) manager
 (3) warden
 (4) beadle

Directions (447-449) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, 1st Sitting)

447. One who possesses many talents.
 (1) versatile (2) unique
 (3) dexterous (4) attractive

448. Detailed plan of journey.
 (1) travelogue (2) travel-kit
 (3) schedule (4) itinerary

449. One who lives/survives on others/other lives.
 (1) expatriate (2) pesticide
 (3) parasite (4) refugee

Directions (450 – 452) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

450. An assembly of worshippers
 (1) configuration
 (2) confrontation
 (3) congregation
 (4) conflagration
451. A person who lives by himself
 (1) extrovert (2) prophet
 (3) monk (4) recluse
452. A medicine to nullify the effect of poison
 (1) antidote (2) anticlimax
 (3) antibody (4) antigen
- Directions (453-457) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.
- (SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)
453. A decorative ring of flowers and leaves
 (1) wreath (2) wreath
 (3) wreath (4) wrath
454. A man of evil reputation
 (1) notorious (2) gracious
 (3) laborious (4) mischievous
455. An inscription on a tomb
 (1) epitaph (2) dirge
 (3) pyre (4) cenotaph
456. A public institution for the care and protection of children without parents.
 (1) conservatory (2) orphanage
 (3) academy (4) asylum
457. A heavy continuous fall of rain
 (1) drizzle (2) blizzard
 (3) downpour (4) avalanche
- Directions (458-462) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)
458. Completing a period of hundred years
 (1) centennial (2) centurion
 (3) century (4) centenarian
459. Animals that can live on land and water
 (1) terrestrial (2) aquatic
 (3) amphibians (4) parasitic
460. The art of making maps and charts
 (1) aalligraphy
 (2) palaeography
 (3) metallurgy
 (4) cartography
461. A game in which no one wins
 (1) draw (2) obsolete
 (3) legal (4) illegal
462. Shaking movement of the ground
 (1) tremor (2) shiver
 (3) vibrate (4) oscillate
- Directions (463-467) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which, can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IIInd Sitting)
463. Liable to be easily broken.
 (1) translucent (2) brittle
 (3) unhealthy (4) opaque
464. A room or building, for the preservation of plants.
 (1) plantation (2) farmyard
 (3) greenhouse (4) plantain
465. A large number of fish swimming together.
 (1) troupe (2) swarm
 (3) litter (4) shoal
466. A list of things to be discussed at a meeting.
 (1) minutes (2) issues
 (3) agenda (4) data
467. A figure with many angles or sides.
 (1) hexagon (2) octagon
 (3) polygon (4) pentagon
- Directions (468-474) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)
468. An extract from a book of writing
 (1) excerpt (2) review
 (3) footnote (4) preface
469. One living on vegetables
 (1) vegetarian (2) herbivore
 (3) carnivore (4) barbarian
470. A person who supports or speaks in favour of something
 (1) advocate (2) assistance
 (3) adviser (4) volunteer
471. The firing of many guns at the same time to mark an occasion
 (1) fusillade (2) salvo
 (3) attack (4) volley
472. A word that reads the same backwards as forwards
 (1) acrostic (2) homophone
 (3) acronym (4) palindrome
473. A person who is self-centred
 (1) egoist (2) masochist
 (3) narcissist (4) eccentric
474. A principle or standard by which anything is or can be judged
 (1) manifesto (2) copyright
 (3) epitome (4) criterion
- Directions (475-481) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.
- (SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)
475. The practise of having many wives.
 (1) bigamy (2) calligraphy
 (3) polygamy (4) polyandry
476. Take great pleasure.
 (1) revel (2) satisfied
 (3) uphold (4) overhaul
477. A strong dislike.
 (1) reciprocity (2) entreaty
 (3) animosity (4) malice
478. A frog lives both on land as well as in water.
 (1) animate
 (2) amphibian
 (3) aquatic
 (4) ambidexterous
479. The Mahabharata is a long poem based on a noble theme.
 (1) summary (2) story
 (3) narration (4) epic
480. A person who abstains completely from alcoholic drinks.
 (1) teetotaller
 (2) derelict
 (3) subjunctive
 (4) incriminatory
481. Person who files a suit.
 (1) charger (2) suitor
 (3) plaintiff (4) accuser
- Directions (482 – 486) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)
482. One who offers his service of his own freewill
 (1) worker (2) slave
 (3) volunteer (4) servant
483. One who is always doubting
 (1) sceptic (2) deist
 (3) rationalist (4) positivist
484. A collection of slaves
 (1) coffle (2) crew
 (3) company (4) cortège

485. A professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army
 (1) mercenary (2) liquidator
 (3) venal (4) hireling
486. Not likely to be easily pleased
 (1) fastidious (2) infallible
 (3) fatalist (4) communist
- Directions (487-491) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)
487. A speech made without preparation
 (1) impromptu (2) unscripted
 (3) ad lib (4) extempore
488. Loss of memory
 (1) amnesty (2) amnesia
 (3) dementia (4) myopia
489. A writing or a speech in praise of someone
 (1) tribute (2) eulogy
 (3) accolade (4) oration
490. The art of beautiful handwriting
 (1) genealogy (2) calligraphy
 (3) cartography (4) philology
491. A person who repairs broken window-glasses
 (1) welder (2) sculptor
 (3) glazier (4) patisserie
- Directions (492-498) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.
- (SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, 1st Sitting)
492. A state where no law and order exists
 (1) monarchy (2) mobocracy
 (3) anarchy (4) democracy
493. He is my partner in crime.
 (1) friend (2) accomplice
 (3) neighbour (4) companion
494. Her speech could not be heard by those sitting in the last few rows.
 (1) imperceptible
 (2) indelible
 (3) inaudible
 (4) ineffable
495. A short trip or excursion
 (1) rambler (2) jaunt
 (3) detour (4) stroller
496. Motive or incitement to action
 (1) remark (2) contract
 (3) proposition (4) incentive
497. Science or practice of map drawing
 (1) chirography (2) xerography
 (3) cartography (4) pictography
498. A speaker's platform
 (1) stage (2) stand
 (3) pulpit (4) podium
- Directions (499-505) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.
- (SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, 1Ind Sitting)
499. A person who works for an employer for a fixed period of time in order to learn the particular skills needed in their job
 (1) labourer (2) worker
 (3) employee (4) apprentice
500. A word or practice that has gone out of use
 (1) obsolete (2) absolute
 (3) outdated (4) old-fashioned
501. Favouritism granted in politics or business to relatives
 (1) monotheism (2) nepotism
 (3) hedonism (4) redtapisim
502. A person who collects coins
 (1) ornithologist (2) numismatist
 (3) philatelist (4) coin collector
503. A supplement to a will
 (1) furlough (2) adjunct
 (3) effusion (4) codicil
504. Estimation of a thing's worth
 (1) pay (2) goodness
 (3) appraisal (4) beliefs
505. To free completely from blame
 (1) let go (2) clear
 (3) exonerate (4) release
- Directions (506-512) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.
- (SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014, Ist Sitting)
506. Passing out of use
 (1) adolescent (2) reticent
 (3) translucent (4) obsolescent
507. A drink usually made from a mixture of one or more alcoholic drinks
 (1) cocktail (2) mocktail
 (3) liquor (4) bisque
508. Affecting or relating to cows
 (1) feline (2) bovine
 (3) ovine (4) vulpine
509. Something that might happen in the future
 (1) contingency (2) insurance
 (3) emergency (4) prophecy
510. A special fondness or liking for
 (1) propensity (2) inclination
 (3) penchant (4) preoccupation
511. Relating to kinship with the father
 (1) patrilineal (2) fratrilineal
 (3) matrilineal (4) familial
512. A part of a word that can be pronounced separately
 (1) particle (2) sibilant
 (3) syllable (4) letter
- Directions (513-519) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)
513. To remove an objectionable part from a book.
 (1) exterminate (2) expurgate
 (3) extirpate (4) destroy
514. Pertaining to sheep
 (1) canine (2) bovine
 (3) ovine (4) feline
515. Hole excavated by an animal as dwelling
 (1) borrow (2) burrow
 (3) bore (4) pierce
516. Person believing in free will
 (1) guardian
 (2) tyrant
 (3) humanitarian
 (4) libertarian
517. Small pieces of metal that fly out from an exploding bomb
 (1) shrapnel (2) splinters
 (3) filings (4) bullets
518. All the arts, beliefs and social institutions etc. characteristic of a race
 (1) culture
 (2) civilization
 (3) infrastructure
 (4) ritual
519. The act of speaking about one's thoughts when one is alone.
 (1) silence (2) monologue
 (3) dialogue (4) soliloquy
- Directions (520-526) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

520. Study of caves
 (1) speleology (2) seismology
 (3) topology (4) numismatics
521. Government by the few
 (1) oligarchy (2) autocracy
 (3) monarchy (4) anarchy
522. Materials that change naturally by the action of bacteria
 (1) inflammable
 (2) perishable
 (3) biological
 (4) biodegradable
523. Having a stale smell or taste
 (1) rancid (2) insipid
 (3) savoury (4) tepid
524. A wooden object used for connecting animals that are pulling a vehicle
 (1) rein (2) leash
 (3) whip (4) yoke
525. A man who knows a lot about things like food, music and art
 (1) priest (2) optimist
 (3) hostage (4) connoisseur
526. A doctor who specializes in diseases of the nose
 (1) rhinologist (2) otologist
 (3) pathologist (4) podiatrist
- Directions (527–531) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region : 1st Sitting)
527. Animals which suckle their young
 (1) herbivores (2) mammals
 (3) carnivores (4) omnivores
528. A drug or other substance that induces sleep
 (1) reviver (2) stimulant
 (3) energic (4) sedative
529. A speech delivered without any preparation
 (1) temporary
 (2) exemplary
 (3) extempore
 (4) contemporary
530. Animals that eat flesh
 (1) herbivorous
 (2) carnivorous
 (3) omnivorous
 (4) insectivorous
531. A fictitious name especially one assumed by an author
 (1) nick name (2) pseudonym
 (3) sobriquet (4) pet name

Directions (532-536) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IInd Sitting)

532. Widespread scarcity of food
 (1) hunger (2) drought
 (3) poverty (4) famine
533. Inflammation of gums
 (1) gangerene
 (2) gingivitis
 (3) conjunctivitis
 (4) orchitis
534. A book written by an unknown author
 (1) anonymous (2) acrimonious
 (3) audacious (4) assiduous
535. An event that causes great harm to dams
 (1) problem (2) disaster
 (3) pain (4) relief
536. Beyond correction
 (1) inveterate (2) glib
 (3) incorrigible (4) incongruous
- Directions (537 – 541) :** In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)
537. Incapable of error
 (1) erroneous (2) incorrigible
 (3) unbeatable (4) infallible
538. One who believes everything he or she hears
 (1) credulous (2) credible
 (3) creditable (4) credential
539. An allowance made to a wife by her husband, when they are legally separated.
 (1) alimony (2) parsimony
 (3) matrimony (4) honorarium
540. Wild imagination
 (1) whim (2) fantasy
 (3) fancy (4) memory
541. A poem of fourteen lines
 (1) ballad (2) psalm
 (3) sonnet (4) carol
- Directions (542–546) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/words printed in bold in the sentence.
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region : 1st Sitting)

542. The secretary's proposal was adopted with the full agreement of all the members.
 (1) ambitiously (2) unanimously
 (3) equivocally (4) vehemently
543. That which makes it difficult to recognize the presence or real nature of something
 (1) camouflage (2) transparent
 (3) infallible (4) image
544. Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence
 (1) formality
 (2) statesmanship
 (3) protocol
 (4) hierarchy
545. A person who can make himself/herself feel at home in any country
 (1) cosmocrat (2) cosmesis
 (3) cosmetician (4) cosmopolitan
546. The Bedouin Arabs are people of no fixed abode.
 (1) barbarians (2) nomads
 (3) vagabonds (4) travellers
- Directions (547 - 551) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)
547. A person who drives our motor cars
 (1) driver (2) chauffeur
 (3) conductor (4) lift-operator
548. The headmaster brought back to mind the outstanding achievements of the school.
 (1) remembered (2) reminded
 (3) reminisced (4) recalled
549. Lack of feeling
 (1) empathy (2) apathy
 (3) sympathy (4) pity
550. Accidental good fortune
 (1) serendipity (2) good luck
 (3) chance (4) fluke
551. Short speech or poem given at the end of a play or a book
 (1) epilogue (2) epigram
 (3) epitaph (4) epicure
- Directions (552-563) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.
- (SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

552. Study of the interaction of people with their environment
 (1) ecology (2) psychology
 (3) philosophy (4) geography
553. A list of explanations of rare, technical or obsolete words
 (1) dictionary (2) glossary
 (3) lexicon (4) catalogue
554. Underground place for storing wine or other provisions
 (1) garage (2) cellar
 (3) attic (4) hall
555. Free somebody from blame or guilt
 (1) excuse (2) reprimand
 (3) exonerate (4) acquit
556. One who plays for pleasure rather than as a profession
 (1) player (2) amateur
 (3) performer (4) actor
557. One who does something for the first time
 (1) leader (2) model
 (3) forerunner (4) pioneer
558. A government run by officials
 (1) democracy (2) anarchy
 (3) oligarchy (4) bureaucracy
559. That which can be drunk
 (1) edible (2) palatable
 (3) potable (4) culpable
560. One who is neither intelligent nor dull
 (1) ordinary (2) average
 (3) fair (4) mediocre
561. Person leading a life of strict self-discipline
 (1) hedonist (2) disciplinarian
 (3) atheist (4) ascetic
562. A person who loves everybody
 (1) egoist (2) fatalist
 (3) humanist (4) altruist
563. A small village or a group of houses
 (1) community (2) settlement
 (3) hamlet (4) colony
- Directions (564-575) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.
- (SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)
564. A person who wastes his money on luxury
 (1) Luxuriant (2) Stingy
 (3) Extravagant (4) Luxurious
565. Edible means that which
 (1) can be edited
 (2) can not be deleted
 (3) edifying
 (4) is worth eating
566. A written declaration of government or a political party
 (1) manifesto (2) affidavit
 (3) dossier (4) document
567. One who is rather fastidious
 (1) Tempestuous (2) Punctual
 (3) Meticulous (4) Carefree
568. Pay attention
 (1) Heed (2) Glance at
 (3) Overlook (4) Repair
569. Branch of medicine concerned with children and their illness
 (1) Cardiology (2) Osteopathy
 (3) Pediatrics (4) Morphology
570. Government by the wealthy
 (1) Theocracy
 (2) Plutocracy
 (3) Bureaucracy
 (4) Aristocracy
571. People at a religious gathering
 (1) Rabble (2) Mob
 (3) Congregation (4) Crowd
572. A person who collects and / or studies stamps
 (1) Pioneer (2) Philatelist
 (3) Pianist (4) Philanthropist
573. Information about the bird species was inaccessible. One has to access rare websites to access it
 The meaning of the bold word is
 (1) that which cannot be read
 (2) that which cannot be reached
 (3) that which cannot be remembered
 (4) that which cannot be stretched
574. Guilty of the crime
 (1) daring (2) suspicious
 (3) culpable (4) ruthless
575. Incapable of being tired
 (1) indefatigable (2) invincible
 (3) untiring (4) tireless
- Directions (576-587) : In each of the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
- (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014
 (TF No. 482 RN 5)
576. A woman whose husband is dead
 (1) divorcee (2) fiancee
 (3) widower (4) widow
577. One who eats no animal flesh
 (1) cannibal (2) pilgrim
 (3) vegetarian (4) pedestrian
578. Man who has more than one wife at a time.
 (1) celibate (2) bigamist
 (3) misogynist (4) polygamist
579. One who deals in flowers
 (1) A drover (2) A brazier
 (3) A florist (4) A fruiteer
580. House or shelter of a gipsy
 (1) wigwam (2) chalet
 (3) caravan (4) igloo
581. A person who leaves one country to settle in another
 (1) emigrant (2) traveller
 (3) tourist (4) globe-trotter
582. A partner in a crime
 (1) friend (2) comrade
 (3) accomplice (4) companion
583. Relating to the countries of the west
 (1) Oriental (2) Hellenistic
 (3) Occidental (4) Platonic
584. A person who always runs after women
 (1) Philanthropist
 (2) Don Juan Casanova
 (3) Philanderer
 (4) Philatelist
585. A person employed to drive a private or hired car
 (1) chauffeur (2) autoist
 (3) cabbie (4) automobilist
586. Sentimental longing for a period in the past
 (1) recollection (2) nostalgia
 (3) reminiscence (4) wistfulness
587. A medicine that softens the bowels
 (1) antacid (2) laxative
 (3) remedy (4) herb
- Directions (588-594) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
- (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014
 TF No. 022 MH 3)
588. Belief in many gods
 (1) pantheism (2) monotheism
 (3) polytheism (4) atheism
589. A cluster of flowers on a branch
 (1) bouquet (2) inflorescence
 (3) wreath (4) incandescence
590. A person who believes that only selfishness motivates human actions
 (1) agnostic (2) cynic
 (3) sceptic (4) misogynist

591. A highly skilled musician
 (1) artiste (2) virtuoso
 (3) performer (4) diva

592. A method of boiling briefly to cook food slightly
 (1) steam (2) bake
 (3) saute (4) parboil

593. The group, especially in the arts, regarded as being the most experimental
 (1) avant - garde
 (2) iconoclast
 (3) revolutionary
 (4) nerd

594. One who helps people by giving them money or other aid
 (1) benefactor (2) beneficiary
 (3) tycoon (4) patriot

Directions (595-599) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , Ist Sitting TF No. 333 LO 2)

595. A policy that segregates people on the basis of race
 (1) chauvinism
 (2) theism
 (3) apartheid (4) partisan

596. Something which lasts forever
 (1) eternal (2) youthful
 (3) mortal (4) infallible

597. The schedule of travel
 (1) itinerary (2) time-table
 (3) travelbook (4) guidebook

598. Poem in short stanzas narrating a popular story
 (1) ballet (2) epic
 (3) ballad (4) sonnet

599. Design made by putting together coloured pieces of glass or stones
 (1) tracery (2) mosaic
 (3) relief (4) oleograph

Directions (600-604) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IIInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

600. A fear of closed/dark place
 (1) xenophobia
 (2) acrophobia
 (3) claustrophobia
 (4) pyrophobia

601. Fear of telling lies
 (1) mythophobia
 (2) legendary
 (3) lyophobia
 (4) oratory

602. A person employed as a car-driver for an important person
 (1) cabby (2) chauffeur
 (3) cavalier (4) wagoner

603. Walking in sleep
 (1) obsession
 (2) hallucination
 (3) somnambulism
 (4) somniloquism

604. A particular method of working
 (1) methodology
 (2) knack
 (3) working pattern
 (4) modus operandi

Directions (605-616) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

605. A fourteen-line poem
 (1) sonnet (2) lyric
 (3) ballad (4) ode

606. The plants and vegetation of a region
 (1) flora (2) landscape
 (3) environment (4) fauna

607. Constant effort to achieve something
 (1) attempt
 (2) enthusiasm
 (3) vigour
 (4) perseverance

608. Wildly unreasonable, illogical or ridiculous
 (1) abject (2) adept
 (3) arid (4) absurd

609. A vivacious and lively experience is said to be
 (1) scintillating (2) soothing
 (3) scenic (4) synthetic

610. To try to settle a dispute between two other parties
 (1) mediate (2) mediate
 (3) meddle (4) meditate

611. To secure a boat by attaching it to an anchor
 (1) moor (2) moot
 (3) morose (4) moose

612. To free a person by a verdict of 'not guilty'.
 (1) acquaint (2) acquit
 (3) acquiesce (4) acquire

613. One who hates mankind
 (1) philanthropist
 (2) misogynist
 (3) humanitarian
 (4) misanthrope

614. Imposed a restriction on
 (1) constipated (2) conserved
 (3) constrained (4) construed

615. Unwelcome aspect of a situation
 (1) flippant (2) flip side
 (3) flip-flop (4) flint lock

616. Feeling annoyed at the sight of unfair treatment
 (1) indifferent (2) indisposed
 (3) indignant (4) indigent

Directions (617-621) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

617. Walking in sleep
 (1) somnambulism
 (2) insomnia
 (3) somnolence
 (4) sleepyhead

618. Artistic, musical or dramatic interpretation.
 (1) rendition (2) report
 (3) imitation (4) reparation

619. That which cannot be avoided
 (1) infallible (2) inestimable
 (3) indifferent (4) inevitable

620. A person who leaves his own country in order to go and live in another.
 (1) emigrant (2) refugee
 (3) immigrant (4) expatriate

621. Showing a dislike of anything improper.
 (1) strict (2) crude
 (3) prim (4) rude

Directions (622-626) : In the following five questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IIInd Sitting)

622. A planned route or journey
 (1) iterate (2) itinerary
 (3) itinerant (4) isolate
623. A man who helps a stranger or a person in difficulties is
 (1) a samaritan (2) a mercenary
 (3) a stoic (4) an altruist
624. Speech of great importance and gravity
 (1) maiden (2) momentous
 (3) monumental (4) momentary
625. Continuing for a long period of time without interruption
 (1) continuum (2) recurring
 (3) perpetual (4) frequenting
626. Specially skilled in story - telling
 (1) a compositor (2) a raconteur
 (3) a vocalist (4) a narrator
- Directions (627-633) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)
627. Medical study of skin and its diseases
 (1) orthopaedics
 (2) dermatology
 (3) endocrinology
 (4) gynaecology
628. A process involving too much of ficial formality
 (1) nepotism (2) diplomacy
 (3) bureaucracy (4) red-tapism
629. A person who enters without any invitation
 (1) vandal (2) burglar
 (3) intruder (4) thief
630. Not suitable for eating
 (1) spicy (2) tasteless
 (3) uneatable (4) inedible
631. A recurrent compulsive urge to steal
 (1) kleptomania
 (2) pneumonia
 (3) insomnia
 (4) nymphomania
632. Act of injuring another's reputation by any slanderous communication
 (1) defamation
 (2) orchestration
 (3) aberration
 (4) misrepresentation
633. A story in which animals or objects speak and give wholesome moral lesson.
 (1) legend (2) fable
 (3) parable (4) allegory
- Directions (634-640) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)
634. One who does not believe in the existence of God
 (1) atheist (2) theist
 (3) mystic (4) cynic
635. To free someone from all blames
 (1) consolidate (2) fling
 (3) forbid (4) exonerate
636. That which cannot be effaced
 (1) illegible (2) indelible
 (3) invincible (4) affable
637. A person who deliberately sets fire to a building
 (1) arsonist (2) extortionist
 (3) hijacker (4) assassin
638. One who makes an official examination of accounts
 (1) auditor (2) registrar
 (3) creditor
 (4) chartered accountant
639. Conferred as an honor
 (1) honorary (2) honorable
 (3) honorarium(4) honorific
640. The burial of a corpse
 (1) internment (2) interment
 (3) interrogate (4) interpose
- Directions (641-647) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)
641. A study of ancient things
 (1) physiology (2) archaeology
 (3) ethnology (4) zoology
642. A person who deserves all praise
 (1) detestable (2) lovable
 (3) despicable (4) laudable
643. One who is skillful
 (1) disciplined (2) diligent
 (3) different (4) dexterous
644. One who runs away from justice or the law
 (1) smuggler (2) criminal
 (3) fugitive (4) thief
645. Of one's own free will
 (1) mandatory (2) obligatory
 (3) voluntary (4) compulsory
646. One who is too careless to plan for the future
 (1) imprudent (2) impractical
 (3) impotent (4) improvident
647. One who has long experience
 (1) novice (2) expert
 (3) veteran (4) practitioner
- Directions (648-654) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.
- (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)
648. To die without making a will
 (1) inure (2) inane
 (3) intestate (4) indigent
649. One who is concerned with the welfare of others
 (1) ascetic (2) hedonist
 (3) egoist (4) altruist
650. That which cannot be avoided
 (1) inevitable (2) unrestrained
 (3) unvarying (4) integral
651. A person who agrees to work for somebody in order to learn a skill
 (1) lackey (2) pupil
 (3) apprentice (4) assistant
652. Opinion contrary to accepted doctrines
 (1) controversy (2) advocacy
 (3) heresy (4) convention
653. Make pale by excluding light
 (1) foliate (2) percolate
 (3) procreate (4) etiolate
654. Someone who is designated to hear both sides of a dispute and make a judgement
 (1) counsellor (2) arbitrator
 (3) magistrate (4) manager
- Directions (655-660) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.
- (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015
 TF No. 4039770)
655. A thing fit to be eaten
 (1) eligible (2) audible
 (3) delectable (4) edible
656. A land fit for growing crops
 (1) sprout (2) arable
 (3) sterilized (4) venerable

657. Feint
 (1) pretended effect
 (2) pretended attack
 (3) pretended effort
 (4) pretended support
658. A person who is long experienced or practiced in an activity/capacity
 (1) veteran (2) versatile
 (3) vulnerable (4) venerable
659. An excessive fear of confined spaces
 (1) hydrophobia
 (2) bathophobia
 (3) cynophobia
 (4) claustrophobia
660. A remedy for all diseases
 (1) analgesia (2) panacea
 (3) eternal (4) mortal
661. Study of the skin and its diseases
 (1) dactylogy (2) dermatology
 (3) dendrology (4) axiology
662. A person who looks at the bright side of things
 (1) cynic (2) pessimist
 (3) optimist (4) sycophant
663. A record of historical events
 (1) documentary (2) anecdotes
 (3) archives (4) annals
664. One who knows many languages
 (1) polyphony (2) polyglot
 (3) polyandry (4) polygamy
665. The area of medicine that treats illnesses of bones
 (1) ornithology
 (2) paediatrics
 (3) orthodontics
 (4) orthopaedics
666. A reserve for animals, birds etc. in their natural habitat
 (1) sanctuary (2) century
 (3) forest (4) woods
- Directions (667–673) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.
- (SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)
667. Something that is difficult to understand
 (1) incomplete
 (2) inconclusive
 (3) inconceivable
 (4) incomprehensible
668. That which is arranged by conferring or discussing
 (1) meeting (2) seminar
 (3) debate (4) negotiation
669. A mournful poem or a song
 (1) comedy (2) tragedy
 (3) elegy (4) ode
670. An image without objective reality
 (1) shadow (2) utopia
 (3) sensation (4) hallucination
671. The branch of medical science which deals with the problems of the old
 (1) oncology (2) obstetrics
 (3) paediatrics (4) geriatrics
672. A child secretly changed for another in infancy
 (1) nipper (2) changeling
 (3) tiddler (4) tyke
673. One who suffers for one's faith
 (1) prophet (2) mystic
 (3) seer (4) martyr
- Directions (674–676) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.
- (SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, 1st Sitting)
674. Put side by side
 (1) juxtapose (2) impose
 (3) propose (4) depose
675. One who can not be corrected
 (1) ineligible
 (2) indolent
 (3) indefatigable
 (4) incorrigible
676. Chief or Commander of army
 (1) lieutenant (2) major
 (3) general (4) colonel
- Directions (677–679) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.
- (SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, IIInd Sitting)
677. To put two and two together
 (1) proud
 (2) good friend
 (3) selfish friend
 (4) understand
678. A container for the ashes of a dead person
 (1) vessel (2) vase
 (3) jug (4) urn
679. One who pretends to be what he is not
 (1) hypocrite (2) turncoat
 (3) liar (4) actor
- Directions (680–691) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.
- (SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)
680. Too willing to obey other people
 (1) sublimate (2) subjugate
 (3) subaltern (4) subservient
681. A person extremely desirous of money
 (1) miser (2) avaricious
 (3) fervent (4) extravagant
682. An error or misprint in printing or writing
 (1) agenda (2) axiom
 (3) erratum (4) jargon
683. A person who is very selective, disgusted easily, and is hard to please.
 (1) fastidious (2) ambiguous
 (3) selector (4) misanthrope
684. The period between two reigns
 (1) anachronism
 (2) interregnum
 (3) intermission
 (4) era
685. Rub or wipe out
 (1) efface (2) plunder
 (3) terminate (4) remove
686. A statement in which you say the same thing twice in different words
 (1) temerity (2) tarragon
 (3) tautology (4) repetition
687. One who is known widely but usually unfavourably is
 (1) famous (2) illustrious
 (3) notorious (4) tarnished
688. A person who has had one or more limbs removed
 (1) amputee (2) handicap
 (3) limber (4) fatalist
689. A song sung at the death of a person
 (1) sonnet (2) ode
 (3) elegy (4) liturgy
690. To destroy completely
 (1) bluster (2) chide
 (3) dawdle (4) annihilate
691. No longer in existence or use
 (1) invincible (2) delete
 (3) obsolete (4) inefficient

Directions (692–695) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

692. A cinema show held in the afternoon

- (1) entertainment
- (2) play
- (3) premiere
- (4) matinee

693. A handsome man

- (1) adonis (2) tycoon
- (3) debonair (4) cavalier

694. Intentional damage to arrest production

- (1) nemesis
- (2) sangfroid
- (3) sabotage
- (4) modus operandi

695. Introductory part or lines to a discourse or play

- (1) prologue (2) blurb
- (3) monologue (4) epilogue

Directions (696–699) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015
(Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

696. Someone not fit to be chosen

- (1) non-eligible (2) ineligible
- (3) uneligible (4) imeligible

697. One who compiles a dictionary

- (1) lexicon
- (2) lexical
- (3) lexicography
- (4) lexicographer

698. A person who steals the writing of others

- (1) plagiarism (2) popular
- (3) plagiarist (4) nepotism

699. Animals living in water

- (1) mammals (2) aquatic
- (3) amphibian (4) gregarious

Directions (700–703) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015
(IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

700. A place where birds are kept

- (1) aquarium (2) aviary
- (3) sanctuary (4) apairy

701. A gathering at a religious place

- (1) congregation (2) spectators
- (3) mob (4) audience

702. Art of working with metals

- (1) meteorite (2) metaphysics

- (3) metallurgy (4) metalloid

703. One who compiles a dictionary

- (1) lexicographer
- (2) cartographer
- (3) bibliographer
- (4) lapidist

Directions (704–707) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015
(Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

704. A person who worships only one God

- (1) polytheist (2) monotheist
- (3) philogymist (4) theist

705. A person who helps another to commit a crime

- (1) colleague (2) accomplice
- (3) assistant (4) supporter

706. A legal agreement that allows someone to use a building or land for a period of time, usually is return for rent

- (1) assurance (2) deal
- (3) lease (4) bond

707. The act of killing one's own brother or sister

- (1) homicide (2) suicide
- (3) patricide (4) fratricide

Directions (708–711) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015
(IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

708. Rules governing socially acceptable behaviour

- (1) politeness (2) formality
- (3) behaviour (4) etiquette

709. A person who is easily deceived or tricked

- (1) tangible (2) trouble
- (3) trickster (4) gullible

710. Lasting for a very short time

- (1) metronimic (2) friable
- (3) eternal (4) ephemeral

711. Submission to all that happens as inevitable

- (1) pessimism (2) pragmatism
- (3) fatalism (4) superstition

Directions (712–715) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015
(Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

712. The first public performance of a musical or theatrical work or the first showing of a film

- (1) opener (2) premiere
- (3) debut (4) preview

713. One who cannot make any mistake

- (1) illegible (2) inaudible
- (3) invisible (4) infallible

714. An act of misappropriation of money

- (1) embezzlement
- (2) misconduct
- (3) debasement
- (4) corruption

715. A person in charge of a museum

- (1) architect (2) mayor
- (3) philatelist (4) curator

Directions (716 – 720) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 Ist sitting TF No. 3148585)

716. The belief that God is in everything, including nature.

- (1) pantheism (2) mysticism
- (3) naturalism (4) polytheism

717. Gradually advanced

- (1) evolved (2) evoluted
- (3) evaded (4) advantaged

718. The study of growing garden plants

- (1) nursery (2) orchard
- (3) nomenclature(4) horticulture

719. One who copies from other writers

- (1) antagonist (2) contender
- (3) plagiarist (4) offender

720. Scientific study of Earthquakes

- (1) seismology
- (2) astrology
- (3) geography
- (4) anthropology

Directions (721 – 725) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016
IIInd sitting)

721. Reasoning method involving two statements from which a conclusion is reached

- (1) logism (2) syllogism
- (3) rhetoric (4) rhapsody

722. Those who pass through this gate without permission will be prosecuted.

- (1) passers by (2) trespassers
- (3) culprits (4) absconders

723. Change the appearance to deceive or to hide the identity.

- (1) dissemble (2) disguise
- (3) dupe (4) display

724. A person between 90 and 100 years old.

- (1) septuagenarian
- (2) nonagenarian
- (3) centenarian
- (4) octogenarian

725. The science of the functioning and growth of society.

- (1) anthropology
- (2) philosophy
- (3) sociology
- (4) psychology

Directions (726–727) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

726. To send someone back to his or her own country

- (1) extirpate (2) repatriate
- (3) expropriate (4) exile

727. A person of great learning in several languages.

- (1) polycarp (2) polyglot
- (3) polychrome (4) polymath

Directions (728–729) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

728. One who hates people.

- (1) misandrist
- (2) misogynist
- (3) misanthrope
- (4) misogynist

729. A person with strong desire to steal.

- (1) nelomania (2) kleptomania
- (3) losmomania (4) melanomania

Directions (730) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

730. to renounce one's throne

- (1) abdicate (2) arrogate
- (3) abstain (4) abrogate

731. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

Make something less severe.

- (1) aggravation (2) mediation
- (3) palliation (4) reduction

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)

732. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

Lively or high-spirited

- (1) depression
- (2) grave
- (3) vivacious
- (4) discouraged

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)

733. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

One who does or studies without seriousness.

- (1) dilettante (2) diligent
- (3) deliberate (4) distracted

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)

734. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

Not clear

- (1) stupidity (2) obscure
- (3) clarity (4) intensity

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)

735. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

Strange in appearance

- (1) bizarre (2) rustic
- (3) geriatric (4) decrepit

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)

736. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

The study of election.

- (1) arachnology (2) philately
- (3) philanthropy (4) psephology

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam.
05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)

737. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words.

Enigmatic person

- (1) unique (2) unstable
- (3) stable (4) unknowable

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

738. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words.

A group of islands

- (1) islet (2) archipelago
- (3) reef (4) atoll

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)

739. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

Sudden involuntary muscular contraction.

- (1) sprain (2) spasm
- (3) spam (4) span

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.06.2016)

740. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words.

An indirect reference

- (1) innuendo (2) remarks
- (3) suggestion (4) aside

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.06.2016)

Directions (741–742) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting)

741. A person who thinks he is ill all the time

- (1) hypochondriac
- (2) neophyte
- (3) maniac
- (4) misanthrope

742. A place where coins are made

- (1) mint (2) factory
- (3) cannery (4) monetary

Directions (743–744) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting)

743. The act of showing disrespect towards sacred things

- (1) congregation
- (2) etymology
- (3) panjandrum
- (4) blasphemy

744. Usage of an incorrect word in place of the one which is similar in pronunciation

- (1) spoonerism
- (2) malapropism
- (3) blooper
- (4) corpsing

Directions (745) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd sitting)

745. Art of designing or writing on wax

- (1) cartography
- (2) cerography
- (3) psephology
- (4) etymology

Directions (746–748) : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 27.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

746. Favouritism shown by a person in power to his relatives

- (1) formalism
- (2) red-tapism
- (3) nepotism
- (4) bureaucracy

747. A round-about way of expression

- (1) verbosity
- (2) talkativeness
- (3) circumlocution
- (4) loquacious

748. Suitable or intended for only young persons

- (1) youthful
- (2) puerile
- (3) adolescent
- (4) juvenile

Directions (749–751) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 27.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

749. Money given to agent on sales

- (1) help
- (2) commission
- (3) assignment
- (4) endeavour

750. Person believing in one marriage

- (1) polygamist
- (2) misogynist
- (3) monogamist
- (4) philanthropist

751. A system of government in which only one political party is allowed to function

- (1) oligarchy
- (2) dictatorship
- (3) totalitarianism
- (4) theocracy

Directions (752–754) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 28.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

752. A record of one's own life written by oneself

- (1) history
- (2) biography
- (3) bibliography
- (4) autobiography

753. Belong to the same period

- (1) comrades
- (2) contemporaries
- (3) compromises
- (4) renegades

754. One who listens secretly to private conversation

- (1) eavesdropper
- (2) encroacher
- (3) eaves bearer
- (4) listener

Directions (755–757) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 29.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

755. Drug which causes people to sleep easily

- (1) poppy
- (2) soporific
- (3) beguile
- (4) pedant

756. The branch of philosophy concerned with the study of the principles of beauty, especially in art

- (1) artistic
- (2) aesthetics
- (3) ethics
- (4) metaphysics

757. The study of skin

- (1) dermatology
- (2) dermatoglyphics

(3) stratigraphy

(4) oncology

Directions (758–760) : Out of the four alternatives, find out the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

758. A rough, violent, troublesome person.

- (1) tartar
- (2) talker
- (3) vagabond
- (4) swindler

759. A brave, nobleminded or chivalrous man

- (1) handsome
- (2) robust
- (3) gallant
- (4) reckless

760. Obsession with books

- (1) bibliomania
- (2) megalomania
- (3) xenophobia
- (4) egomania

Directions (761–763) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

761. A large body of people playing various musical instruments.

- (1) melody
- (2) harmony
- (3) elocution
- (4) orchestra

762. Solemn religious acts

- (1) demonstrations
- (2) celebrations
- (3) rites
- (4) functions

763. That which cannot be averted

- (1) inevitable
- (2) irreparable
- (3) incomparable
- (4) indisputable

Directions (764–766) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

764. A remedy for all diseases

- (1) antiseptic
- (2) antibiotic
- (3) narcotics
- (4) panacea

765. Of the highest quality

- (1) Productive
- (2) reactive
- (3) Superlative
- (4) relative

766. A place of shelter for ships

- (1) harbour
- (2) helipad
- (3) port
- (4) barrack

ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

Directions (767–769) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 31.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

767. A place where soldiers live.

- (1) tanks
- (2) shacks
- (3) ordnance Depots
- (4) barracks

768. A man who collects old and new coins.

- (1) geologist
- (2) numismatist
- (3) archaeologist
- (4) zoologist

769. Regular users of places/ restaurant etc.

- (1) client
- (2) clientele
- (3) often
- (4) usage

Directions (770–772) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

770. A person who has lost the protection of the law

- (1) outlaw
- (2) immigrant
- (3) outcast
- (4) orphan

771. Falsification of documents etc.

- (1) xeroxing
- (2) forgery
- (3) laminating
- (4) copying

772. To make atonement for one's sins

- (1) expiate
- (2) renounce
- (3) remonstrate
- (4) recant

Directions (773–775) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

773. Committing murder in revenge

- (1) massacre
- (2) vendetta
- (3) homicide
- (4) regicide

774. The thing that can be easily broken

- (1) amorphous
- (2) brittle
- (3) subtle
- (4) solid

775. An unimportant person.

- (1) nonagenarian
- (2) nonentity
- (3) nonpareil
- (4) nonconformist

Directions (776–778) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

776. a job carrying no salary

- (1) honorary
- (2) memento
- (3) honorarium
- (4) memorandum

777. act of stealing something in small quantities

- (1) pillage
- (2) plagiarise
- (3) proliferate
- (4) pilferage

778. pertaining to the west

- (1) celestial
- (2) occidental
- (3) oriental
- (4) terrestrial

Directions (779–781) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

779. highly skilled

- (1) consummate
- (2) inveterate
- (3) notorious
- (4) maladroit

780. identification with the feelings of another

- (1) sympathy
- (2) empathy
- (3) apathy
- (4) compassion

781. insatiable desire for wealth

- (1) selfish
- (2) avarice
- (3) egoist
- (4) generosity

Directions (782–784) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

782. An action or event that happens before another important one and forms an introduction to it

- (1) foreword
- (2) predecessor
- (3) prefix
- (4) prelude

783. A computer printout sent out by a bank regarding debits and credits in your account

- (1) bank draft
- (2) statement
- (3) over-draft
- (4) payee

784. Refresh and revive

- (1) invigorate
- (2) investigate
- (3) invalidate
- (4) invigilate

Directions (785–787) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 03.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

785. Property inherited from one's father or ancestors.

- (1) patrimony
- (2) mercenary
- (3) hereditary
- (4) aristocracy

786. A person who is womanish in his habits

- (1) feminist
- (2) philogynist
- (3) effeminate
- (4) feminine

787. One who is converted from one religion to another

- (1) Pilgrim
- (2) Polytheist
- (3) Proselyte
- (4) Presbyte

Directions (788–790) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 04.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

788. Write or carve words on stone or paper

- (1) sketch
- (2) imprint
- (3) affix
- (4) inscribe

789. Unable to pay one's debt

- (1) insolvent
- (2) impute
- (3) indebt
- (4) obligate

790. Trouble and annoy continually

- (1) complaint
- (2) harass
- (3) punish
- (4) oppress

Directions (791–793) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting)

791. A notice of a person's death

- (1) memorandum
- (2) obituary
- (3) reminder
- (4) rejoinder

792. An animal that lives in groups

- (1) hoard
- (2) fastidious
- (3) gullible
- (4) gregarious

793. Hard working and diligent

- (1) seditious
- (2) sedate
- (3) sedulous
- (4) scheming

ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

Directions (794-796) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 07.09.2016 (1st sitting)

794. A brief or short stay at a place

- (1) solitude (2) soiree
- (3) sojourn (4) solstice

795. That which can be believed

- (1) miraculous (2) creditable
- (3) credible (4) gullible

796. One who is indifferent to pain or pleasure

- (1) Eccentric (2) Philosopher
- (3) Fatalist (4) Stoic

Directions (797-799) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 08.09.2016 (1st sitting)

797. An abattoir is

- (1) a place where animals are slaughtered
- (2) a place where abbots stay
- (3) a title of respect given to a priest or abbot
- (4) a place where animals are worshipped

798. A man with abnormal habits

- (1) eccentric (2) frantic
- (3) idiotic (4) sulky

799. Words inscribed on the tomb

- (1) epigraph (2) epigram
- (3) epitaph (4) elegy

Directions (800-802) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 09.09.2016 (1st sitting)

800. A person who lays too much stress on bookish-learning

- (1) pervert (2) pedant
- (3) philosopher (4) scholar

801. Postponement or delay permitted in the suffering of a penalty or the discharge of an obligation.

- (1) respite (2) spire
- (3) splurge (4) scourge

802. Deviation from the right course

- (1) imagination
- (2) amalgamation
- (3) illumination
- (4) aberration

Directions (803-805) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 10.09.2016 (1st sitting)

803. A person's peculiar habit

- (1) trait
- (2) idiosyncrasy
- (3) idiolect (4) talent

804. Speech delivered without preparation

- (1) rhetoric (2) oration
- (3) extempore
- (4) maiden speech

805. One who will do any job for anyone for money

- (1) mercenary (2) recruit
- (3) hoodlum (4) merchant

Directions (806-808) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 11.09.2016 (1st sitting)

806. An act of travelling from one place to another

- (1) series (2) journey
- (3) sequence (4) programme

807. The thing no longer in use

- (1) obstacle (2) obsolete
- (3) obsidian (4) obstruction

808. Misappropriation of money

- (1) embezzlement
- (2) robbery
- (3) theft
- (4) fraud

Directions (809-820) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)

Exam. 30.11.2016)

809. When something moves in a straight line

- (1) quadrilineal
- (2) octalineal
- (3) rectilineal
- (4) trapilineal

810. Tending to associate with others of one's kind

- (1) grassivorous
- (2) gregarian
- (3) gregarious
- (4) graminivorous

811. General pardon for offences against the state

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) sanctify | (2) amnesty |
| (3) gratuity | (4) red-tapism |

812. A person motivated by irrational enthusiasm.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| (1) moderate | (2) conservative |
| (3) fanatic | (4) fan |

813. Wide, uninterrupted view

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| (1) window view | |
| (2) panorama | |
| (3) macroscopic | |
| (4) eagle view | |

814. An instrument for measuring pressure of gases

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) barometer | (2) anemometer |
| (3) micrometer | (4) manometer |

815. That cannot be expressed in words

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) indelible | (2) ineffable |
| (3) ingrate | (4) inexorable |

816. A mixture of dried, naturally fragrant plant material, used to provide a gentle natural scent inside buildings, especially in residential settings.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (1) potpourri | (2) perfume |
| (3) scent | (4) aroma |

817. Placing different things in order to create an interesting effect

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| (1) sit for a portrait | |
| (2) render precisely | |
| (3) juxtapose | |
| (4) framing | |

818. Study of cultures

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) eremology | (2) etymology |
| (3) ethology | (4) ethnology |

819. A person speaking many languages

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (1) conversant | (2) polyglot |
| (3) talkative | (4) orator |

820. A lengthy and aggressive speech addressed to a large assembly.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| (1) hullabaloo | |
| (2) cacophony | |
| (3) pandemonium | |
| (4) harangue | |

Directions (821-831) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)

Exam. 01.12.2016)

821. One who is not easily pleased by anything

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) gullible | (2) fastidious |
| (3) innocent | (4) amenable |

<p>822. Head of monks in an abbey (1) padre (2) dean (3) abbot (4) deacon</p> <p>823. The word is no longer in use. (1) obsolete (2) old fashion (3) antique (4) vanished</p> <p>824. A person unselfishly concerned for or devoted to the welfare of others. (1) egoist (2) unselfish (3) altruist (4) welfarist</p> <p>825. Inscription on a gravestone (1) obituary (2) memorial (3) epitaph (4) epigraph</p> <p>826. Violation of that which is holy and sacred (1) malevolent (2) sacrilege (3) bizarre (4) iniquitous</p> <p>827. One who believes in many Gods. (1) polyglot (2) polygamy (3) polygon (4) polythiest</p> <p>828. One who lends money on high rates of interest (1) usurper (2) usherer (3) usurer (4) undertaker</p> <p>829. A post with little work but high salary. (1) freelancer (2) sine qua non (3) sinecure (4) quangos</p> <p>830. A person, especially a young one, with exceptional abilities. (1) intellectual (2) prodigy (3) genius (4) mastermind</p> <p>831. Incapable of feeling tired or exhausted (1) invincible (2) inflatable (3) indefatigable (4) inextricable</p> <p>832. A new word coined by an author. (1) novelty (2) innovation (3) neologism (4) inception</p> <p>Directions (833-844) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given phrase.</p> <p>(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)</p> <p>833. One who collects postage stamps. (1) Philanthropist (2) Numismatist (3) Philatelist (4) Curator</p> <p>834. Those who pass through this gate without permission will be prosecuted.</p>	<p>(1) bypassers (2) absconders (3) thoroughfares (4) trespassers</p> <p>835. Nations that do not trust each other/look upon each other. (1) calmly (2) hopefully (3) askance (4) retrospectively</p> <p>836. Constant effort to achieve something. (1) patience (2) vigour (3) enthusiasm (4) perseverance</p> <p>837. The story of one's own life. (1) autobiography (2) cartography (3) calligraphy (4) bibliography</p> <p>838. A person who constantly thinks that he is sick. (1) hypochondriac (2) misogynist (3) misanthrope (4) hyper pituitary</p> <p>839. One of the time-tested ways of remembering a series of items. (1) recollection (2) schematizing (3) mnemonic (4) ingenuity</p> <p>840. A careful preservation and protection of wildlife is the need of the hour. (1) management (2) embankment (3) enhancement (4) conservation</p> <p>841. Anything written in a letter after it is signed. (1) corrigendum (2) manuscript (3) postscript (4) postdiction</p> <p>842. We are expecting a good monsoon this year. (1) getting (2) predicting (3) hoping (4) visualising</p> <p>843. Responsible according to law. (1) eligible (2) illegitimate (3) legalised (4) liable</p> <p>844. Opposed to great or sudden change.</p>	<p>(1) conservative (2) revolutionary (3) evolutionary (4) static</p> <p>Directions (845-847) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.</p> <p>(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (Ist sitting))</p> <p>845. One who studies the working of the human mind. (1) anthropologist (2) psychologist (3) neurologist (4) ethnologist</p> <p>846. Place given to soldiers to live in (1) barracks (2) trench (3) garage (4) quay</p> <p>847. A person of South African Dutch descent (1) boar (2) boer (3) boor (4) bore</p> <p>Directions (848-850) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.</p> <p>(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (Ist sitting))</p> <p>848. Lack of skill (1) inertness (2) insistence (3) ineptness (4) insolence</p> <p>849. Stick with a thick end used in a mortar for pounding (1) thistle (2) stifle (3) sceptre (4) pestle</p> <p>850. An act when people vote in order to make a decision about a particular subject or policy rather than voting for a person (1) election (2) exit-poll (3) by-election (4) referendum</p> <p>Directions (851-853) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences and choose the option corresponding to it.</p> <p>(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting))</p> <p>851. One who sets type for books, newspapers, etc. (1) typist (2) editor (3) composer (4) compositor</p> <p>852. Land covered by water on three sides (1) island (2) mainland (3) strait (4) peninsula</p>
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853. A drug or other substance that produces sleep

- (1) soporific (2) depressant
- (3) narcotic (4) antiseptic

Directions (854-856) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences and choose the option corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

854. A thing no longer in use

- (1) illusion (2) illegal
- (3) obsolete (4) historic

855. A place where astronomical observations are made

- (1) laboratory (2) observatory
- (3) astrolibrary (4) astrophery

856. Killing one's sister

- (1) regicide (2) fratricide
- (3) matricide (4) sororicide

Directions (857-859) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

857. Experts who scientifically study insects

- (1) gerontologists
- (2) pathologists
- (3) entomologists
- (4) ornithologists

858. One who pretends to be what he is not

- (1) hypocrite (2) pessimist
- (3) optimist (4) infallible

859. A paper/story/poem first written out by hand

- (1) handicraft (2) manuscript
- (3) handiwork (4) thesis

Directions (860-862) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

860. A place where money is coined.

- (1) bank (2) mint
- (3) firm (4) parliament

861. The process by means of which plants and animals breathe.

- (1) respiration (2) germination
- (3) absorption (4) transpiration

862. One who sneers at the aims and beliefs of his fellow men.

- (1) critic (2) connoisseur
- (3) pedant (4) cynic

Directions (863-865) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

863. A small shop that sells fashionable clothes, cosmetics etc.

- (1) store (2) stall
- (3) boutique (4) booth

864. Interval between two events

- (1) recess (2) interlude
- (3) shuttle (4) prelude

865. A person's peculiar habit

- (1) peculiarity (2) trait
- (3) distinction (4) idiosyncrasy

Directions (866-868) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

866. The art of delaying

- (1) degeneration
- (2) inflation
- (3) procrastination
- (4) regression

867. A doctor who specializes in the diseases of the eyes

- (1) ophthalmologist
- (2) optimist
- (3) optician
- (4) orthodontist

868. Person who eats too much

- (1) cannibal (2) glutton
- (3) obese (4) carnivorous

Directions (869-871) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

869. A narrow stretch of land connecting two large bodies of land.

- (1) lagoon (2) cape
- (3) strait (4) isthmus

870. An animal which lives by preying on other animals

- (1) aggressor (2) attacker
- (3) terminator (4) predator

871. Government or rule by a small group of people

- (1) monarchy (2) oligarchy
- (3) autocracy (4) autonomy

Directions (872-874) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

872. One who copies from other writers

- (1) pluralist (2) imitator
- (3) plagiarist (4) copycat

873. Thing that can be felt or touched

- (1) pandemic
- (2) palpable
- (3) paltry
- (4) panchromatic

874. The scientific study of elections

- (1) pathology
- (2) palaeontology
- (3) psephology
- (4) philology

Directions (875-877) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

875. Shine with a bright but brief or irregular light

- (1) whimper (2) flicker
- (3) cower (4) mutter

876. The act of setting free from bondage of any kind

- (1) emancipation
- (2) eradication
- (3) indemnity
- (4) emigration

877. A disease that affects a large number of people in an area at the same time

- (1) endemic (2) epidemic
- (3) epidermic (4) endothermic

Directions (878-880) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences and choose the option corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

878. One who is eighty years old

- (1) septagenarian
- (2) sextagenarian
- (3) nonagenarian
- (4) octogenarian

879. A shady fertile place in the desert

- (1) oasis (2) motel
- (3) orchard (4) garden

880. A place where bees are kept

- (1) apiary (2) nursery
- (3) aviary (4) kennel

Directions (881–883) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

881. A drug which makes one see things that are not really there.

- (1) aphrodisiac
- (2) steroid
- (3) carcinogen
- (4) hallucinogen

882. Providing relief

- (1) reissue (2) reprieve
- (3) rejoinder (4) refuge

883. The philosophy of putting another's welfare above one's own.

- (1) agnosticism
- (2) polytheism
- (3) altruism
- (4) iconoclasm

Directions (884–886) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

884. A person who is new to a profession

- (1) expert (2) coach
- (3) tutor (4) novice

885. That which makes one highly knowledgeable

- (1) erudition
- (2) irreverence
- (3) irritability
- (4) impulsiveness

886. A state of emotional or intellectual separation

- (1) euphoria
- (2) ecstasy
- (3) alienation
- (4) communion

Directions (887–889) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

887. Proposition made as a basis for reasoning without the assumption of its truth

- (1) hypertext
- (2) hypocrisy
- (3) hyperbole
- (4) hypothesis

888. Indifference to pleasure and pain

- (1) perseverance
- (2) tolerance

(3) stoicism

(4) radicalism

889. No longer a child, but not yet an adult

- (1) youngster
- (2) adolescent
- (3) juvenile
- (4) yokel

Directions (890–892) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

890. Act of making things like new again.

- (1) innovate
- (2) renovate
- (3) motivate
- (4) activate

891. One who knows everything.

- (1) omniscient
- (2) conscious
- (3) intellectual
- (4) learned

892. Any morbid dread of water.

- (1) hydrofoil
- (2) hydrophobia
- (3) hydraulic
- (4) hyacinth

Directions (893–895) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 09.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

893. The ceremony of crowning a sovereign

- (1) felicitation
- (2) promotion
- (3) coronation
- (4) installation

894. One who tends to patronize, rebuff or ignore people regarded as social inferiors and imitate, admire people regarded as social superiors

- (1) snob
- (2) fob
- (3) dandy
- (4) freak

895. A room where dead bodies are kept until burial

- (1) grave
- (2) cemetery
- (3) mortuary
- (4) pyre

Directions (896–898) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

896. Government by a king

- (1) autocracy
- (2) aristocracy
- (3) oligarchy
- (4) monarchy

897. Hobson's choice

- (1) choice to live or die
- (2) excellent choice
- (3) no choice at all
- (4) bigman's choice

898. Violation of the sanctity of a sacred place

- (1) sin
- (2) sacrilege
- (3) sedition
- (4) blasphemy

Directions (899–901) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

899. A child born after the death of father

- (1) post dated
- (2) premature
- (3) paternal
- (4) posthumous

900. A person who completely abstains from alcohol

- (1) teetotaller
- (2) drunkard
- (3) alcoholic
- (4) imposter

901. One who is able to use both hands

- (1) sinister
- (2) ambidextrous
- (3) ambivalent
- (4) amateur

Directions (902–904) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

902. Chief of a group of workmen.

- (1) chieftain
- (2) engineer
- (3) foreman
- (4) middleman

903. Bitter quarrel between two families existing for a long period.

- (1) siege
- (2) feud
- (3) battle
- (4) war

904. Animals without a backbone.

- (1) marsupials
- (2) mammals
- (3) vertebrate
- (4) invertebrates

Directions (905–907) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

905. The act of killing a king

- (1) regicide
- (2) regalcide
- (3) genocide
- (4) homicide

906. Emission of light or heat from a central point

- (1) rays
- (2) refraction
- (3) reflection
- (4) radiation

907. That which cannot be believed

- (1) awesome
- (2) incredible
- (3) credible
- (4) ineffective

Directions (908-910) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

908. Action that is likely to make people very angry

- (1) inflationary
- (2) inflammable
- (3) commensurable
- (4) inflammatory

909. A humorous drawing dealing with current events or politics.

- (1) sketch
- (2) illustration
- (3) cartoon
- (4) skit

910. Act of mercy killing

- (1) suicide
- (2) euthanasia
- (3) immolation
- (4) asphyxiation

Directions (911-913) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

911. A paper written by hand

- (1) manuscript
- (2) autobiography
- (3) print
- (4) document

912. Bare minimum needed for survival

- (1) sustenance
- (2) subsistence
- (3) sustainable
- (4) supplement

913. People who belong to the same country

- (1) patriots
- (2) comrades
- (3) compatriots
- (4) natives

Directions (914-916) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.10.2016 (IIInd sitting)

914. A large enclosure or building for keeping birds

- (1) aviary
- (2) effrontery
- (3) augury
- (4) apiary

915. Printed notice of somebody's dearth

- (1) mourning
- (2) obituary
- (3) condolence
- (4) commiseration

916. One who is not easily pleased by anything

- (1) fanatic
- (2) fatalistic
- (3) fastidious
- (4) neurotic

917. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the phrase.

- a loud, harsh, piercing cry
- (1) noise
- (2) howl
- (3) screech
- (4) cry

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

918. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the phrase.

A hollow object used to contain something.

- (1) platter
- (2) salver
- (3) plate
- (4) receptacle

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

919. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the phrase.

To sweep over something so as to surround it completely.

- (1) engulf
- (2) imbibe
- (3) drown
- (4) plunge

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

920. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the phrase.

To take someone somewhere suddenly and quickly

- (1) rush
- (2) whisk
- (3) fly
- (4) flit

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (921-932) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)

Exam. 12.01.2017)

921. The act of killing a whole group of people, specially a whole race.

- (1) patricide
- (2) genocide
- (3) parricide
- (4) matricide

922. Animals that can live on land and in water.

- (1) anthropoid
- (2) aquatic
- (3) amphibian
- (4) marsupial

923. A hater of woman.

- (1) monarchist
- (2) misanthrope
- (3) philanderer
- (4) misogynist

- 924. A state where there is no effective government.

- (1) secular
- (2) democracy
- (3) governance
- (4) anarchy

925. A person who opposes war or use of military force.

- (1) narcissist
- (2) fatalist
- (3) pacifist
- (4) fascist

926. Substance used in surgery to produce unconsciousness.

- (1) antiseptic
- (2) antidote
- (3) anesthetic
- (4) cocaine

927. Master of ceremonies

- (1) ceremonist
- (2) compere
- (3) organiser
- (4) manager

928. A remedy for all diseases.

- (1) tonic
- (2) nectar
- (3) panacea
- (4) elixir

929. A place for fish or water plants.

- (1) aviary
- (2) apairy
- (3) herbarium
- (4) aquarium

930. The study of birds is known as

- (1) ornithology
- (2) zoology
- (3) biology
- (4) anatomy

931. The belief that everyone is equal and should have the same right and opportunities.

- (1) altruistic
- (2) egoistic
- (3) egalitarian
- (4) octogenarian

932. Irresistible craving for alcoholic drinks

- (1) pyromania
- (2) dipsomania
- (3) megalomania
- (4) kleptomania

Directions (933-937) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given word(s)/sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff

Exam. 30.04.2017 (Ist Sitting)

933. An uneducated person

- (1) joker
- (2) clown
- (3) instructor
- (4) illiterate

934. A person learning a trade under someone

- (1) assistant
- (2) secretary
- (3) clerk
- (4) apprentice

935. That which is unlawful

- (1) legal
- (2) court
- (3) bail
- (4) illicit

936. Made or done without previous preparation

- (1) immediate
- (2) impromptu
- (3) urgent
- (4) prompt

937. A house where children with no parent are taken care of

- (1) creche
- (2) hospital
- (3) nursery
- (4) orphanage

IDIOMS/PHRASES

Directions (1-10) : In these questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase given in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase given in bold.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)

Exam. 1997)

1. For his alleged involvement in **espionage**, he is under a cloud these days.
(1) experiencing cloudy weather
(2) enjoying favourable luck
(3) under suspicion
(4) under observation
2. We have appealed to him again and again; there is no use **flogging a dead horse** now.
(1) repeating our request
(2) making him see reason
(3) beating about the bush
(4) wasting time in useless effort
3. We shouldn't look down upon the **wretched of the earth**.
(1) sympathise with
(2) hate intensely
(3) be indifferent to
(4) regard with contempt
4. Because of his misbehaviour, he is bound to face the **music**.
(1) get finished
(2) get reprimanded
(3) feel sorry
(4) listen to the music
5. The working of the factory was **disrupted** on account of a token strike by the workers.
(1) total strike
(2) carefully planned strike
(3) short strike held as a warning
(4) sudden call of strike
6. By opposing his proposal he fell **foul** of him.
(1) quarrel with
(2) felt annoyed with
(3) agreed with
(4) got into trouble with
7. Those who work by fits and starts seldom show good results.
(1) rarely
(2) disinterestedly
(3) irregularly
(4) regularly

8. The new manager thought that he would give employees enough rope for the first six months after which he would check the work done himself.
(1) many directives and orders
(2) sufficient advice
(3) all the material they needed
(4) enough freedom for action
9. He was all at sea when he began his new Job.
(1) happy (2) sad
(3) puzzled (4) triumphant
10. The sweeping statement by the boss left the conscientious workers disgusted.
(1) rash statement
(2) unpremeditated statement
(3) thoughtless statement
(4) generalised statement

Directions (11-20) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase given in bold. Choose the alternatives which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase given in bold.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)

Exam. 09.09.2001)

11. The failure of crops in successive years put the farmer in a **tight corner**.
(1) in a closed room
(2) in a small field
(3) in a difficult situation
(4) in a meadow
12. The effort to trace the culprit was a **wild goose chase**.
(1) fruitful hunting
(2) futile search
(3) ideal seeking
(4) genuine effort
13. The story does not hold **water**.
(1) does not deserve appreciation
(2) does not fulfil the requirements
(3) cannot be believed
(4) cannot be valued
14. Raj couldn't pay the bill, so he asked the owner to put it on the **cuff**.
(1) on credit
(2) against his credit card
(3) in his bank account
(4) in his friend's account

15. His statement is out and out a lie.
(1) totally (2) simply
(3) merely (4) slightly

16. The luxury car that they bought turned out to be a **white elephant**.

- (1) a rare article
(2) useful mode of transport
(3) costly or troublesome possession
(4) a proud possession

17. If you are fair and square in your work you will definitely prosper.
(1) active
(2) honest
(3) business like
(4) authoritative

18. There is no love lost between any two neighbouring countries in the world.

- (1) stop loving
(2) not on good terms
(3) forming a group
(4) have good understanding

19. The heavy downpour played havoc in the coastal area.

- (1) caused destruction
(2) caused diseases
(3) caused floods
(4) caused hardship

20. To have a green thumb means

- (1) one's nails are painted green
(2) one is artistic
(3) to have a natural interest in gardening
(4) one has a green tattoo on the thumb

Directions (21-25) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)

Exam. 16.11.2003)

21. When he saw the snake he took to his **heels**.
(1) ran away in fear
(2) went slowly
(3) walked in fear
(4) jumped fast

- | | | |
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| <p>22. He has to abide by the hard and fast rule of the company.</p> <p>(1) flexible (2) strict
(3) difficult (4) honest</p> <p>23. She goes to her mother's house off and on.</p> <p>(1) frequently (2) rarely
(3) occasionally (4) sometimes</p> <p>24. The robber murdered, the woman in cold blood for the sake of the jewels.</p> <p>(1) a murder done without feeling
(2) a murder done in revenge
(3) a murder done in great anger
(4) a murder done in enmity</p> <p>25. Indians are going places in the field of software technology.</p> <p>(1) going abroad
(2) going to spaces
(3) talented and successful
(4) friendly and amicable</p> <p>Directions (26-35) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase given in bold.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC Section Officer (Audit))</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Exam. 14.12.2003)</p> <p>26. The poet drew on his fancy, not his knowledge of Nature, when he wrote his poem on birds.</p> <p>(1) used his understanding
(2) used his knowledge
(3) used his imagination
(4) used his skill</p> <p>27. My neighbour had to pay through his nose for a brand new car.</p> <p>(1) pay huge loans
(2) pay a reasonable price
(3) pay an extremely high price
(4) make a quick buck</p> <p>28. Very ambitious people do not like to rest on their laurels.</p> <p>(1) to be unhappy
(2) to be motivated
(3) to be impatient
(4) to be complacent</p> <p>29. If he phones again, I am going to give him a piece of my mind.</p> <p>(1) to be nice to him
(2) to take revenge on him
(3) to reprimand him
(4) to support him</p> | <p>30. The party high command wanted to stave off an open battle.</p> <p>(1) postpone
(2) wait and see
(3) allow it to take its own course
(4) prevent</p> <p>31. Ramesh takes after his father.</p> <p>(1) follows (2) imitates
(3) obeys (4) resembles</p> <p>32. They made no bones about acknowledging their debt to his genius.</p> <p>(1) did not have any hesitation in
(2) did not have any faith in
(3) demanded compensation for
(4) had problems in</p> <p>33. It is evident from the minister's statement that heads will roll in the Secretariat.</p> <p>(1) transfers will take place
(2) heads will be cut off
(3) people will die
(4) dismissals will occur</p> <p>34. During the last moments of his life, the criminal made a clean breast of everything he had done.</p> <p>(1) showed his breast
(2) fought like a hero
(3) confessed without reserve
(4) faced bravely</p> <p>35. She tries very hard to keep up with her rich neighbours.</p> <p>(1) to imitate
(2) to keep in touch
(3) to avoid
(4) to be on par</p> <p>Directions (36-46) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)</p> <p>36. He went on sowing wild oats; he reaped suffering in his later life.</p> <p>(1) inviting troubles as a boy
(2) warning others as a youngman
(3) irresponsible pleasure seeking in young age
(4) sowing grains called oats when young</p> | <p>37. I don't know why she has become stand-offish recently.</p> <p>(1) angry
(2) hilarious
(3) indifferent
(4) unmanageable</p> <p>38. Why don't you put an end to blowing your own trumpet?</p> <p>(1) playing your own trumpet to produce music
(2) making too much noise
(3) praising your own abilities and achievements
(4) None of these</p> <p>39. I knew he had an axe to grind and turned down his offer of help.</p> <p>(1) a blunt axe
(2) a sharp tongue
(3) a private interest to serve
(4) a tendency to fight</p> <p>40. The saint's life was an open book.</p> <p>(1) an uncomplicated one
(2) one that held no secrets
(3) an example to all
(4) an interesting biography</p> <p>41. Reading between the lines I realised that my friend wanted to keep something from me.</p> <p>(1) looking for meanings that are not actually expressed
(2) reading carelessly
(3) reading with anxiety
(4) glancing over the lines</p> <p>42. Sometimes, it happens that we have to give the devil his due.</p> <p>(1) to give credit to even a notorious person
(2) to give encouragement even to the enemy
(3) to invite the devil
(4) to stand in the way of the devil</p> <p>43. The king had been made to eat humble pie.</p> <p>(1) to eat slowly
(2) to have an excellent dish
(3) to eat a good pie
(4) to apologise</p> <p>44. He was given Hobson's choice by the employer.</p> <p>(1) excellent choice
(2) no real choice at all
(3) choice to live or die
(4) first choice</p> |
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45. He has a very nice manner, but you would better take what he says with a grain of salt.
 (1) to listen to something with considerable doubt
 (2) to talk sensibly
 (3) to criticise
 (4) to complement
- Directions (46-55) :** In the following questions four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
- (SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 05.06.2005)
46. He didn't tell me directly, but reading between the lines. I think he is not happy with them.
 (1) reading slowly and haltingly
 (2) understanding the sense rather than the actual words
 (3) understanding the meaning of words and not the sense
 (4) reading superficially
47. Gopi works by fits and starts.
 (1) consistently
 (2) irregularly
 (3) in high spirits
 (4) enthusiastically
48. I cannot put up with your misconduct any longer.
 (1) excuse (2) refuse
 (3) accept (4) tolerate
49. I did not mind what he was saying, he was only talking through his hat.
 (1) talking nonsense
 (2) talking ignorantly
 (3) talking irresponsibly
 (4) talking insultingly
50. He is so furious that he would go through fire and water to revenge himself on his foe.
 (1) approach everybody for help
 (2) avail himself of any opportunity
 (3) use any conceivable method
 (4) undergo any risk
51. The watchdogs were asleep when the bulls ran riot.
 (1) behaved cleverly
 (2) acted without restraint
 (3) wandered aimlessly
 (4) had the best of time
52. In spite of the immense pressure exerted by the militants, the Government, has decided not to give in.

- (1) accede (2) yield
 (3) oblige (4) conform
53. The young and the old sat cheek by jowl in the large audience.
 (1) very near (2) very far
 (3) tongue tied (4) irritated
54. We wanted to keep the gift as a surprise for mother but my sister gave the game away.
 (1) lost the game
 (2) gave out the secret
 (3) played badly
 (4) withdrew from the game
55. I don't think the law will interfere with us as we are just trying to turn an honest penny.
 (1) make a legitimate living
 (2) make a good living
 (3) have dealings in white money
 (4) become more honest
- Directions (56-65) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
- (SSC Statistical Investigators
Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)
56. a dark horse
 (1) an unforeseen competitor
 (2) a black horse
 (3) a nightmare
 (4) an unknown person
57. to run across
 (1) to have an appointed meeting
 (2) to meet by chance
 (3) to run in the playground
 (4) to run very fast
58. to get one's own back
 (1) to get one's revenge
 (2) to get control over someone
 (3) to get one's position back
 (4) to get hold of someone
59. to steer clear of
 (1) drive carefully
 (2) avoid
 (3) explain clearly
 (4) escape
60. to beat a retreat
 (1) to withdraw in defeat or humiliation
 (2) to withdraw after scoring a victory
 (3) to march back after a ceremonious parade
 (4) to run away in fear
61. to blaze a trail
 (1) to lead the way as a pioneer
 (2) to light a track
 (3) to set up a fire
 (4) to wear a blazer while running
62. red-letter day
 (1) a colourful day
 (2) fatal day
 (3) happy and significant day
 (4) hapless day
63. have the last laugh
 (1) be of a cheerful nature
 (2) laugh only after understanding something
 (3) to be victorious at the end of an argument
 (4) to crack the final joke
64. turn a deaf ear
 (1) disregard (2) defy
 (3) disobey (4) dismiss
65. to smell a rat
 (1) to experience bad smell
 (2) to misunderstand
 (3) to see a hidden meaning
 (4) to suspect a trick
- Directions (66-70) :** In the following questions four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
- (SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)
66. A few days before his death, he made a clean breast of everything.
 (1) confessed
 (2) took off his shirt
 (3) suffered
 (4) spoke ill
67. I am done for.
 (1) ruined (2) rewarded
 (3) answered (4) questioned
68. For a healthy and lasting friendship one must be on the level.
 (1) equally rich
 (2) mentally compatible
 (3) honest and sincere
 (4) ready for sacrifices
69. The foolish young man soon made ducks and drakes of the vast property his father left him.
 (1) squandered
 (2) distributed
 (3) spent
 (4) gave in charity

70. All his ventures went to the winds.

- (1) dissipated
- (2) spread all over
- (3) got speed of the winds
- (4) became well-known

Directions (71-80) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the given Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)
Exam. 25.09.2005)

71. at one's wit's/wits' end

- (1) to work hard
- (2) to be intelligent
- (3) to get puzzled
- (4) to be stupid

72. to take someone to task

- (1) to scold someone
- (2) to assign work to someone
- (3) to take someone to his place of work
- (4) to praise someone for the work done

73. to face the music

- (1) to be greeted rudely
- (2) to be offered warm hospitality
- (3) to enjoy a music programme
- (4) to bear the consequences

74. to blow one's own trumpet

- (1) to play on one's own trumpet
- (2) to praise one's own self
- (3) to create noisy disturbances
- (4) to have a high-pitched voice

75. to run one down

- (1) to be in a hurry
- (2) to be weak and tired
- (3) to disparage someone
- (4) to run down a lane

76. at snail's pace

- (1) very slowly
- (2) to walk like a snail
- (3) to lack interest in work
- (4) in methodical manner

77. to turn a deaf ear

- (1) to be hard of hearing
- (2) to be indifferent
- (3) to be attentive
- (4) to be obstinate

78. to take to one's heels

- (1) to run off
- (2) to show one's heels
- (3) to turn around
- (4) to walk leisurely

79. to have something up one's sleeves

- (1) having a practical plan
- (2) having an important project
- (3) having an ambitious plan
- (4) having a secret plan

80. to end in smoke

- (1) to have a smoking session
- (2) to be on fire
- (3) to come to nothing
- (4) to burn slowly

Directions (81-85) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase given in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase given in bold.

(SSC Statistical Investigators
Grade-IV Exam.13.08.2006)

81. As the bomb exploded people ran helter-skelter.

- (1) in great fear
- (2) in disorderly haste
- (3) in haste
- (4) in great sorrow

82. He was progressing by leaps and bounds because of his hard work.

- (1) rapidly
- (2) slowly
- (3) peacefully
- (4) strongly

83. Our founder had done a Herculean task by constructing this great educational institution.

- (1) a work of no worth
- (2) an effortless job
- (3) a work requiring very great effort
- (4) a work requiring very great intelligence

84. My close friend got the sack from his first job recently.

- (1) resigned
- (2) got rid of
- (3) was demoted from
- (4) was dismissed from

85. I can no longer put up with her insolence.

- (1) endure
- (2) evade
- (3) suppress
- (4) assume

Directions (86-95) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

86. She is a fair-weather friend.

- (1) a good friend
- (2) a friend who meets difficulties calmly
- (3) a friend who deserts you in difficulties
- (4) a favourable friend

87. to die in harness means to die while

- (1) riding a horse
- (2) in a stable
- (3) in a uniform
- (4) still in service

88. to keep under wraps means to keep something

- (1) covered
- (2) protected
- (3) unpacked
- (4) secret

89. After independence Indian agriculture rose like a phoenix due to the Green Revolution.

- (1) with a new life
- (2) with a start
- (3) with royal gait
- (4) with vengeance

90. His failure at the election has been a sore point with him for a long time.

- (1) something which hurts
- (2) something that brings fear to
- (3) something memorable for
- (4) something pleasurable to

91. The student is on the verge of breakdown.

- (1) on the brink of
- (2) at the outset of
- (3) in the midst of
- (4) at the risk of

92. My repeated attempts to get refund from the civic authorities were of no avail.

- (1) unsuccessful
- (2) postponed
- (3) useless
- (4) delayed

93. He was progressing by leaps and bounds because of his hardwork.

- (1) rapidly
- (2) slowly
- (3) peacefully
- (4) strongly

94. to emerge out of thin air means to

- (1) appear suddenly
- (2) descend gradually
- (3) fall down quickly
- (4) enter from space

95. The news of the accident came as a bolt from the blue.
 (1) something unexpected
 (2) something unpleasant
 (3) something horrible
 (4) something unexpected and unpleasant
 (SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

Directions (96—100) : Four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006
 (IInd Sitting)

96. The story of the train accident as narrated by one of the survivors made my flesh creep.
 (1) thrilled me
 (2) horrified me
 (3) excited me
 (4) frightened me
 97. He has resigned his job and burnt his boats so far as government service is concerned.
 (1) felt dejected
 (2) blasted his hopes
 (3) ruined himself
 (4) left no means of retreat

98. He cannot hold a candle to his elder brother.
 (1) equal to
 (2) not as clever as
 (3) cannot be compared to
 (4) duller than

99. The question of higher membership fees was brought up at the last meeting.
 (1) discussed at great length
 (2) introduced for discussion
 (3) criticised vehemently
 (4) vaguely referred to

100. His arguments cut no ice with me.
 (1) had no influence on me
 (2) did not hurt me
 (3) did not benefit me
 (4) did not make me proud

Directions (101 – 110) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase in bold.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

101. the green-eyed monster strikes a woman the moment she sees her husband talking to another pretty woman.
 (1) anger (2) hatred
 (3) envy (4) jealousy
 102. to fight tooth and nail
 (1) to fight a losing battle
 (2) to oppose resolutely
 (3) to have a physical fight
 (4) to lodge a formal protest
 103. at one's wit's end
 (1) to understand thoroughly
 (2) to be puzzled
 (3) to be a stupid person
 (4) to behave irrationally
 104. The clerk turned a deaf ear to his officer's advice.
 (1) disputed
 (2) paid attention to
 (3) disregarded
 (4) acknowledged gratefully
 105. He expects his subordinates to be always at his beck and call
 (1) at rest
 (2) at work
 (3) at his disposal
 (4) at their desks
 106. in the long run
 (1) permanently (2) universally
 (3) occasionally (4) ultimately
 107. If you are in the good books of the boss, you are sure to rise quickly.
 (1) work well for the boss
 (2) praise the boss
 (3) in favour with the boss
 (4) co-operate with boss
 108. The population of our country is increasing by leaps and bounds.
 (1) very slowly
 (2) very quickly
 (3) irregularly
 (4) very systematically
 109. to weigh up the pros and cons is to
 (1) measure the ingredient
 (2) observe etiquette
 (3) consider all facts
 (4) postpone action
 110. My close friend got the sack from his first job recently.
 (1) resigned
 (2) got rid of
 (3) was demoted from
 (4) was dismissed from

Directions (111-115) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007
 (IInd Sitting)

111. There is no love lost between any two neighbouring countries in the world.
 (1) stop loving
 (2) not on good terms
 (3) forming a group
 (4) have good understanding

112. He is accused of sitting on the fence.
 (1) observing the scene
 (2) resting on fence
 (3) hesitating which side to take
 (4) sitting back and enjoying the fun

113. You have to read between the lines to understand most of the symbolic writing.
 (1) read again and again
 (2) understand the hidden meaning
 (3) know the symbols
 (4) look for many meanings

114. The ruling party has been warned not to play to the gallery.
 (1) to give importance to the common man
 (2) to try to be clever
 (3) to seek to win approval
 (4) to side-track the issue

115. In the securities scam, the national credibility was at stake.
 (1) on trial
 (2) under pressure
 (3) in danger
 (4) challenged

Directions (116-125) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the bold Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

116. The passing of anti-defection law struck a chill to the heart of every opportunistic legislator.
 (1) caused anger
 (2) caused relief
 (3) aroused fear
 (4) awakened bitterness

117. Our house is within a stone's throw from the Red Building.
 (1) far off (2) far away
 (3) very near to (4) beside
118. He has a bone to pick with his cousin.
 (1) reasonable agreement
 (2) cause of quarrel
 (3) cause of doubt
 (4) difference of opinion
119. The day I graduated was a red-letter day for me.
 (1) a dangerous day
 (2) an important day
 (3) an eventful day
 (4) a formidable day
120. Many young artists were dropping names at the party to impress the gathering.
 (1) talking proudly about their family members
 (2) using pet names
 (3) hinting at high connections
 (4) talking informally
121. The teacher announced that she had no blue-eyed boys in the class.
 (1) royal children
 (2) young boys
 (3) foreigners
 (4) favourites
122. The company has run into a lot of debts.
 (1) incurred (2) settled
 (3) opened up (4) avoided
123. He was confident that all his present sufferings will soon blow over.
 (1) increase
 (2) pass off
 (3) be looked into
 (4) be taken care of
124. The teacher advised the students to take into account the advice given by the elders.
 (1) to obey (2) to neglect
 (3) to consider
 (4) to reject
125. The lawyer asked his assistant to collect the details regarding the pros and cons of the case.
 (1) ups and downs
 (2) in and out
 (3) weak and strong
 (4) for and against

Directions (126-135) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold.

- Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.
 (SSC Section Officer (Audit)
 Exam. 10.12.2006)
126. The principal has to carry out the orders issued by the higher authorities.
 (1) obey (2) communicate
 (3) execute (4) modify
127. The young engineer was hauled up for spilling the beans about the new project to the competitor.
 (1) suppressing the information
 (2) hiding the details
 (3) revealing the information indiscreetly
 (4) spoiling the plans
128. The Government claims that Indian industry is progressing by leaps and bounds.
 (1) intermittently
 (2) leisurely
 (3) at a rapid pace
 (4) at a desired pace
129. Laying off of thousands of workers is inevitable under the new economic policy.
 (1) dismissal from jobs of
 (2) offering new jobs to
 (3) reduction of workers' wages of
 (4) sending on leave
130. "I take thee at thy word", said Romeo to Juliet.
 (1) listen to you carefully
 (2) do not believe you
 (3) feel angry with you
 (4) truly believe you
131. People who do not lay out their money carefully, soon come to grief.
 (1) earn (2) spend
 (3) distribute (4) preserve
132. Having bought the house, they decided to go the whole hog and buy all the furniture needed.
 (1) to live there
 (2) to do it completely
 (3) to go all the way
 (4) to go in the fog
133. There is a lot of bad blood between them.
 (1) jealousy (2) fight
 (3) angry feeling (4) distrust
134. The village headman pretends to be a good samaritan.
 (1) a religious person
 (2) a helpful person
 (3) a citizen of Samaria

- (4) a law-abiding citizen
135. The beleaguered politician was anxious to set the record straight.
 (1) give a speech
 (2) win party support
 (3) give a correct account
 (4) make a confession
- Directions (136 -145) : In the following question four alternatives are given for the given Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.
 (SSC Section Officer (Audit)
 Exam. 30.11.2008)
136. The bus had a close shave as its driver swerved to the right a split second before the oncoming truck could run into it.
 (1) serious accident
 (2) close collision
 (3) narrow escape
 (4) deep dent
137. fits and starts
 (1) slowly
 (2) not regularly
 (3) continuously
 (4) quickly
138. When the Inspector entered the class some of the students shook in their shoes.
 (1) stamped the ground with their shoes
 (2) showed signs of anger
 (3) trembled with fear
 (4) stood up to salute
139. in high spirits
 (1) full of hope and enthusiasm
 (2) under tremendous stress
 (3) under the influence of liquor
 (4) mentally deranged
140. He amassed his wealth through sharp practices.
 (1) dishonest means
 (2) illegal means
 (3) intelligent decisions
 (4) quick decisions
141. He is not in the good books of his boss.
 (1) a lover of good books
 (2) in favour with
 (3) not of the same opinion as
 (4) as good as
142. The officer is fed up with the complaints made against the clerk.
 (1) annoyed (2) disgusted
 (3) pleased (4) satisfied

143. a white elephant,
 (1) a rare species of elephants
 (2) an expensive gift
 (3) a costly but useless possession
 (4) a worthless thing
144. ins and outs
 (1) entry and exit points
 (2) full details
 (3) tactical moves
 (4) complexity of character
145. All his ventures went to the winds.
 (1) dissipated
 (2) spread all over
 (3) got speed of the winds.
 (4) became well-known
- Directions (146 – 155) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
- (SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)
146. Don't worry about the silly row. It was just a storm in a tea cup.
 (1) important matter dealt with ease
 (2) hot tea being served
 (3) commotion over a trivial matter
 (4) confusion and chaos
147. The Rajput warriors set their face against the invader.
 (1) became enemies
 (2) turned away from
 (3) faced difficulty
 (4) opposed strongly
148. Syria is now currying favour with America.
 (1) pleasing
 (2) favouring
 (3) obliging
 (4) ingratiating itself with
149. Our Principal is not a man to mince matters.
 (1) to confuse issues
 (2) to say something mildly
 (3) to mix everything together
 (4) to be very modest
150. We tend to take for granted the conveniences of modern life.
 (1) to consider
 (2) to admit
 (3) to accept readily
 (4) to care for

151. The prodigal son was left high and dry by his friends, when he lost all his money.
 (1) wounded
 (2) alone
 (3) depressed
 (4) neglected
152. The success of his first novel completely turned his head.
 (1) made him vain
 (2) made him look back
 (3) changed him completely
 (4) made him think
153. She turns up her nose at this kind of dress.
 (1) despises
 (2) loves
 (3) sees no harm in
 (4) can just tolerate
154. At last the rioters fell back.
 (1) fell on the ground
 (2) yielded
 (3) ran back
 (4) turned back
155. The Madagascar Coup attempt ended in a fiasco.
 (1) had no effect
 (2) was an utter failure
 (3) resulted in blood-shed
 (4) was a disaster
- Directions (156-165) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.
- (SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)
156. His parents cut him off, without a shilling.
 (1) disinherited him
 (2) snubbed him
 (3) gave him only a shilling
 (4) sent him away with a shilling
157. The carefully worked-out plan fell through because of an unexpected event.
 (1) came out successfully
 (2) had a steep fall
 (3) was shattered
 (4) failed
158. He has too many irons in the fire.
 (1) is engaged in too many enterprises at the same time
 (2) has several problems
 (3) has many ideas in his head
 (4) has a fire burning constantly in his house
159. We wanted to give Rita a surprise party but John let the cat out of the bag.
 (1) spoilt the party with a cat
 (2) gave her a party himself
 (3) told her about it unintentionally
 (4) prevented her from attending it
160. Why should you read between the lines whenever I say this to you?
 (1) read the lines with great speed
 (2) interpret the lines wrongly
 (3) find more meaning than the words appear to express
 (4) read a text line-by-line slowly
161. The Earl of Leicester threw down the glove.
 (1) accepted defeat
 (2) rejected the prize
 (3) resorted to wrong tactics
 (4) gave a challenge
162. Ravi fought to the bitter end.
 (1) fought to the last point of enemy's position
 (2) died fighting
 (3) carried on a contest regardless of the consequences
 (4) fought a losing battle
163. I joined college late and found it difficult to catch up with other students.
 (1) to compete with
 (2) to come to their level
 (3) to overtake them
 (4) to hold them and stop
164. They have made many changes in the policy, but how many of these changes are going to affect the man in the street?
 (1) the homeless man
 (2) the ordinary man
 (3) the man who works on the street
 (4) the man who repairs roads
165. The students wanted a holiday, but the Principal put his foot down and said, 'No'.
 (1) asserted his authority
 (2) kicked them
 (3) stepped out
 (4) came downstairs
- Directions (166-170) :** In the following questions four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
- (SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010
 (Paper-I))

166. It is high time he came out of his shell.
 (1) appeared suddenly
 (2) became more sociable
 (3) became a loser
 (4) removed his clothes
167. Every political party is at present playing to the gallery.
 (1) adopting cheap tactics
 (2) befooling the common man
 (3) fighting for votes
 (4) appeasing the masses
168. His blood ran cold when he heard his uncle was murdered.
 (1) He was frightened
 (2) He was horrified
 (3) He was disgusted
 (4) He was depressed
169. This is so simple that even a man in the street can understand it.
 (1) an ordinary person
 (2) an illiterate person
 (3) an unknown person
 (4) a stranger
170. When he went to claim insurance for his car, the agent said he hadn't a leg to stand on.
 (1) had been injured in an accident
 (2) was lame
 (3) did not have much hope of getting it
 (4) would have to wait for some time
- Directions (171–175) :** In the following questions four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
- (SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I)
171. The angry hockey players gave vent to their feelings.
 (1) to express
 (2) to emphasise
 (3) to suppress
 (4) to dismiss
172. I trust you will bear with me a few minutes more.
 (1) have patience with
 (2) support
 (3) carry the burden for
 (4) be in control for

173. As usual he is blowing his own trumpet.
 (1) refusing to use anybody else's trumpet
 (2) playing a tune on the trumpet
 (3) praising himself
 (4) praising himself and others
174. When trade was brisk, he worked hard and made his fortune; he believes in making hay while the sun shines.
 (1) taking advantage of a favourable opportunity
 (2) earning money through dishonest means
 (3) earning money at the cost of others
 (4) taking advantage of the inflationary trends
175. When they were surrounded from all sides, the dacoits laid down their arms.
 (1) put their arms on the ground
 (2) fought bravely
 (3) surrendered
 (4) became nervous
- Directions (176 – 180) :** In the following questions four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
- (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam.12.12.2010 (Paper-I)
176. Helena was over head and ears in love with Demetrius.
 (1) carefully (2) completely
 (3) brilliantly (4) cautiously
177. Gopi works by fits and starts.
 (1) consistently
 (2) irregularly
 (3) in high spirits
 (4) enthusiastically
178. Naresh Goyal had to stand on his feet very early in his life.
 (1) to be physically strong
 (2) to be independent
 (3) to stand erect
 (4) to be successful
179. The possession of Jerusalem is a bone of contention between Israel and Palestine.
 (1) a subject of peace
 (2) a subject of trade
 (3) a subject of dispute
 (4) a subject of exports

180. My friend turned a deaf ear to my tale of loss and refused to help me.
 (1) paid no heed
 (2) went far away
 (3) listened carefully
 (4) turned his ear away

Directions (181–185) : In the following four alternatives are given for the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.19.06.2011 (1st Sitting)

181. to take to heart
 (1) to be encouraged
 (2) to grieve over
 (3) to like
 (4) to hate
182. yeoman's service
 (1) medical help
 (2) excellent work
 (3) social work
 (4) hard work
183. to face the music
 (1) to enjoy a musical recital
 (2) to bear the consequences
 (3) to live in a pleasant atmosphere
 (4) to have a difficult time
184. to put up with
 (1) to accommodate
 (2) to adjust
 (3) to understand
 (4) to tolerate
185. to call it a day
 (1) to conclude proceedings
 (2) to initiate proceedings
 (3) to work through the day
 (4) None of the above
- Directions (186–190) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the given Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.
- (SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.19.06.2011 (IIInd Sitting)
186. a damp squib
 (1) rainy weather
 (2) a disappointing result
 (3) a skirt in a laundry
 (4) None of the above
187. in cold blood
 (1) angrily
 (2) deliberately
 (3) excitedly
 (4) slowly

188. to take someone for a ride
 (1) to give a ride to someone
 (2) to deceive someone
 (3) to be indifferent
 (4) to disclose a secret
189. to move heaven and earth
 (1) to cause an earthquake
 (2) to try everything possible
 (3) to pray to all Gods
 (4) to travel in a rocket
190. to smell a rat
 (1) to smell foul
 (2) to see a rat
 (3) to chase a rat
 (4) to be suspicious

Directions (191-195) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.26.06.2011 (1st Sitting)

191. a bolt from the blue
 (1) a delayed event
 (2) an inexplicable event
 (3) an unexpected event
 (4) an unpleasant event
192. cold comfort
 (1) absurdity
 (2) deception
 (3) slight satisfaction
 (4) foolish proposal
193. to be all at sea.
 (1) a family voyage
 (2) lost and confused
 (3) in the middle of the ocean
 (4) a string of islands
194. to take to one's heels
 (1) to walk slowly
 (2) to run away
 (3) to march forward
 (4) to hop and jump
195. to bite the dust
 (1) eat voraciously
 (2) have nothing to eat
 (3) eat roots
 (4) None of the above

Directions (196 – 200) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (1st Sitting)

196. to strain every nerve
 (1) to make utmost efforts
 (2) to feel weak and tired
 (3) to be a diligent worker
 (4) to be methodical in work

197. to flog a dead horse
 (1) to whip a dead horse
 (2) to attempt to do the impossible
 (3) waste one's efforts
 (4) to take advantage of a weakness
198. to show a clean pair of heels
 (1) to hide (2) to escape
 (3) to pursue(4) to follow
199. to die in harness
 (1) premeditated murder
 (2) dying young in an accident
 (3) to die while in service
 (4) to be taken by surprise
200. to feather one's nest
 (1) to make a residential house
 (2) something that lasts for a short time
 (3) to profit in a dishonest way
 (4) None of the above
- Directions (201– 205) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/ Phrase.
- (SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I)
201. The teacher's announcement to conduct a snap test came as a bolt from the blue to many students.
 (1) imaginary(2) unexpected
 (3) forbidden(4) heavenly
202. He and his friend are sailing in the same boat.
 (1) sailing together in the same boat
 (2) sharing the financial and social condition
 (3) being in the same difficult situation
 (4) getting rid of the difficult situation
203. To be successful in today's world, we require the gift of the gab.
 (1) ability to speak well
 (2) good interpersonal skills
 (3) divine help and guidance
 (4) a fierce competitive spirit
204. Winter was so bad that the nomadic tribesmen found it difficult to keep the wolf from the door.
 (1) hunt wild animals
 (2) escape starvation
 (3) get woollen clothes
 (4) walk on ice

205. There is no soft option to the crisis now.
 (1) popular opinion
 (2) popular solution
 (3) easy and agreeable option
 (4) difficult choice

Directions (206-209) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 22.01.2012 Paper-I)

206. a little gush of gratitude
 (1) gradual recovery
 (2) friendly feeling
 (3) excessive labour
 (4) excessive enthusiasm
207. to lose ground
 (1) to become less powerful
 (2) to become less popular
 (3) to lose foundation
 (4) to be without a leader
208. to fall back on
 (1) to oppose something important
 (2) to suffer an injury on the back in an accident
 (3) to fail to do something important in time
 (4) to seek support out of necessity
209. to make one's blood boil
 (1) to make somebody furious
 (2) to develop fever
 (3) to get excited
 (4) to make someone nervous

Directions (210-214) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper-I)
 North Zone (1st Sitting)

210. to speak one's mind.
 (1) to be frank and honest
 (2) to think aloud
 (3) to talk about one's ideas
 (4) to express one's thoughts
211. to make a mountain of a molehill
 (1) to make advantage of a small thing
 (2) to give great importance to little things
 (3) to get into trouble
 (4) to see a thing with prejudiced mind

212. hand in glove
 (1) in close relationship
 (2) non-cooperative
 (3) critical
 (4) on bad terms

213. to add fuel to the fire
 (1) to make matters bright
 (2) to cause additional anger
 (3) to bring matters to a conclusion
 (4) to start a revolt
214. wear and tear
 (1) a brand name
 (2) damage
 (3) lot of sorrow
 (4) a warning

Directions (215–219) : In the following questions, four alternative are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Data Entry Operator
 Exam. 31.08.2008)

215. He is always praised for his gift of the gab.
 (1) being lucky
 (2) getting something free
 (3) talent for speaking
 (4) great skill
216. The teacher's extra hours of coaching went a long way in improving the student's performance.
 (1) took great effort
 (2) spent a lot of time
 (3) extended widely
 (4) helped considerably

217. The administration found it difficult to cope with the striking employees.
 (1) move (2) compromise
 (3) handle (4) subdue

218. The criminal was pardoned at the eleventh hour just as/he was about to be hanged.
 (1) at eleven o' clock
 (2) suddenly
 (3) at the very last moment
 (4) at midnight

219. He spoke well though it was his maiden speech.
 (1) long speech
 (2) brief speech
 (3) first speech
 (4) emotional speech

Directions (220-224) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Data Entry Operator
 Exam. 02.08.2009)

220. Do not run down your friends in public.
 (1) fight with
 (2) follow
 (3) make a mention of
 (4) criticise

221. Most parents find it difficult to make both ends meet because of inflation.
 (1) to lead a lavish life
 (2) to live within one's income
 (3) to live a miserly life
 (4) to lead an active life

222. The students were advised to pore over the lessons thoroughly.
 (1) go through (2) go down
 (3) go off (4) go out

223. The two famous writers crossed swords with each other on every issue.
 (1) fought physically
 (2) crossed the road on meeting
 (3) took different routes
 (4) disagreed

224. The traffic came to a standstill after the heavy downpour of rain.
 (1) complete halt
 (2) accident spot
 (3) diversion
 (4) confused disorder

Directions (225 – 234) : In the following questions four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' &'D')
 Exam. 26.09.2010)

225. Even though the new clerk was given a difficult task, he remained cool as a cucumber.
 (1) not nervous or emotional
 (2) caught cold
 (3) was happy
 (4) was scared

226. The car broke down just as it reached the edge of a cliff. It was indeed a close shave.
 (1) to share one's brand
 (2) very risky
 (3) narrow escape from danger
 (4) to be happy

227. When she realised that she had bought a fake product, she knew that her money had gone down the drain.
 (1) was lost forever
 (2) dropped in the drain
 (3) got washed away
 (4) her money was safe

228. George Bernard Shaw was blessed with the gift of the gab.
 (1) enormous wealth
 (2) ability to work hard
 (3) ability to speak impressively
 (4) luck on one's side

229. You have been caught cheating; now you must face the music.
 (1) face the unpleasant consequences
 (2) stand upto unpleasant consequences
 (3) be debarred
 (4) be insulted publicly

230. His position in the company was on the brink of disaster.
 (1) at the top of
 (2) at the point of
 (3) on the side of
 (4) on the back of

231. The parents are in high spirits as their son has got a decent job.
 (1) in good position
 (2) drunk
 (3) cheerful
 (4) shocked

232. The police caught the thief red handed.
 (1) in a red uniform
 (2) with blood in hands
 (3) at the time of committing the crime
 (4) after reading the rules

233. I was so disappointed when my close friend left me in the lurch.
 (1) went away without waiting for me
 (2) helped me in difficult times
 (3) abandoned me when I needed help
 (4) stopped helping me in emergency

234. Some people do not grease anybody's palm on any account.

- (1) bribe (2) flatter
- (3) cheat (4) fight

Directions (235 – 239) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)

235. Tagore was a man of letters.

- (1) of wide contacts
- (2) an excellent letter dictator
- (3) a great writer of letters
- (4) proficient in literary art

236- His friends beat the boy to pay off old scores.

- (1) to refund old dues
- (2) to take revenge
- (3) to force him to be a scorer in a match
- (4) because he had not scored well earlier

237- Chintan is so innocent that he wears his heart on his sleeve.

- (1) Wears dress that does not match
- (2) Expresses his feelings openly
- (3) wears colourful dresses
- (4) expresses his feelings with the shape of a heart printed on its sleeve

238- It was a red letter day in the history of the world.

- (1) a day with bloodshed.
- (2) a dangerous note about the destruction
- (3) a day memorable for some joyful event
- (4) a day with love and warmth

239- The poor subordinates are made scapegoats by their superiors.

- (1) punished for others misdeeds
- (2) developed poor relations
- (3) treated humbly and respectfully
- (4) scolded with arrogant reactions

Directions (240-244) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternatives which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010 (Ist Sitting)

240. The Manager doctored the accounts of the company .

- (1) to make changes in account books
- (2) to clear the doctors bill
- (3) to verify the accounts in detail
- (4) to manipulate the accounts

241. She could never measure up to her parent expectation.

- (1) reach the level
- (2) work as hard
- (3) assess the amount
- (4) increase her height

242. The little girl with her flawless performance stole the show.

- (1) stole something from the show
- (2) crept into the show
- (3) won everybody's praise
- (4) disappeared from the show

243. The thief was on good terms with the police.

- (1) kept terms and conditions
- (2) was friendly
- (3) followed the rules
- (4) agreed with them

244. John's offer of help was turned down by the police.

- (1) sent back
- (2) twisted around
- (3) refused
- (4) handed over

Directions (245 – 249) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. Held on :28.11.2010 (IIInd Sitting)

245. Having no arguments to defend his point, the speaker began to beat about the bush.

- (1) wander across the words
- (2) speak in a haphazard manner
- (3) speak in a round-about manner
- (4) make use of irrelevant reference

246. They were offered six months' rent in lieu of notice to vacate the building.

- (1) in spite of (2) in place of
- (3) despite of (4) in addition to

247. The reputed company is in the red due to the recession.

- (1) making money
- (2) losing money
- (3) in danger
- (4) spending money

248. When the Principal was entering the class, all my friends quietly disappeared, leaving me alone to face the music.

- (1) to listen to him
- (2) to enter into the class
- (3) to bear the criticism
- (4) to listen to a favourable comment

249. The Kenyan team proved to be the dark horse in the ICC World Cup Cricket.

- (1) a strong intruder
- (2) a skilled team
- (3) the most powerful
- (4) an unexpected winner

Directions (250 – 259) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 09.01.2011)

250. Yesterday in a collision between a truck and a car he had a close shave.

- (1) maintain cleanliness
- (2) remove the entire hair
- (3) a narrow escape
- (4) close relations

251. The piece of parental property has created bad blood between the two brothers.

- (1) impure relation
- (2) ill-matched temper
- (3) active enmity
- (4) bad parentage

252. Since you couldn't accept a timely warning, it's no use repenting now. Why cry over spilt milk?

- (1) cry over irreparable loss
- (2) to regret uselessly
- (3) cry needlessly
- (4) feel guilty of

253. After fifteen years of marriage she did not expect her husband to leave her in the lurch.
 (1) listen to her (2) provoke her
 (3) ignore her (4) desert her
254. Who are we to sit in judgement over their choices?
 (1) lecture (2) criticize
 (3) speak (4) communicate
255. The teacher took me to task for not completing my homework.
 (1) gave me additional homework
 (2) punished me
 (3) took me to the principal
 (4) reduced my homework
256. Do not lose your head when faced with a difficult situation.
 (1) forget anything
 (2) neglect anything
 (3) panic
 (4) get jealous
257. When I entered the house everything was at sixes and sevens.
 (1) a quarrel among six or seven people
 (2) to have six or seven visitors at a time.
 (3) in disorder or confusion.
 (4) an unpleasant argument.
258. He was pulled up by the Director of the Company.
 (1) assaulted (2) dragged
 (3) reprimanded (4) cleared
259. The storm brought about great destruction in the valley.
 (1) invited (2) caused
 (3) succeeded (4) halted
- Directions (260 – 264) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.
 (SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)
260. The police closed the book on the murder case.
 (1) solved the case of
 (2) stopped working on
 (3) handed the case over to another agency
 (4) refused to take up
261. His arguments cut no ice with me.
 (1) had no influence on me
 (2) did not hurt me
 (3) did not benefit me
 (4) did not make me proud

262. There was a job for me to cut my teeth on.
 (1) to gain experience
 (2) to try
 (3) to sharpen my wits
 (4) to earn a decent salary
263. The carrot and stick policy pays dividends in every organisation.
 (1) fair and foul
 (2) continuous vigilance
 (3) democratic
 (4) reward and punishment
264. Unless you grease his palms he will not do your work.
 (1) talk to him (2) flatter him
 (3) beat him (4) bribe him
- Directions (265-269) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the given Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.
 (SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)
265. I had to pull strings to put up a good show.
 (1) play music
 (2) use personal influence
 (3) use the instrument
 (4) play a song
266. You can easily overcome this situation if you keep your head.
 (1) keep faith in
 (2) remain calm
 (3) believe in
 (4) trust the others
267. It is clear that the ideas of both reformers ran in the same groove.
 (1) promoted each other
 (2) clashed with each other
 (3) moved in harmony
 (4) moved in different directions
268. This place affords a bird's eye view of the green valley below.
 (1) a beautiful view
 (2) a narrow view
 (3) an overview
 (4) an ugly view
269. He works in fits and starts.
 (1) consistently
 (2) irregularly
 (3) in high spirits
 (4) enthusiastically

- Directions (270–274) :** In the following questions four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.
 (SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam.16.10.2011)
270. build castles in the air
 (1) waste time
 (2) daydream
 (3) build houses
 (4) work hard
271. sought after
 (1) highly paid
 (2) pursued by
 (3) in great demand
 (4) with great talent
272. all at sea
 (1) very proud (2) overjoyed
 (3) puzzled (4) excited
273. to hit below the belt
 (1) to punish
 (2) to tie with a belt
 (3) to hit with a belt
 (4) to attack unfairly
274. pot-luck dinner
 (1) dinner where everybody brings something to eat
 (2) dinner where everybody pays for his food
 (3) dinner where only soup is served
 (4) dinner where people eat and play games at the same time
- Directions (275–279) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
 (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
 (Ist Sitting (North Zone))
275. at one's beck and call
 (1) to attend a call
 (2) to be helped by someone
 (3) to be useful to someone
 (4) to be dominated by someone
276. to explore every avenue
 (1) to search all streets
 (2) to scout the wilderness
 (3) to find adventure
 (4) to try every opportunity
277. a red letter day
 (1) a dangerous day in one's life
 (2) a sorrowful day in one's life
 (3) an important or joyful occasion in one's life
 (4) both a dangerous and sorrowful day in one's life

278. to have something up one's sleeve
 (1) to hide something in the sleeve
 (2) to play a magician trick
 (3) to have a secret plan
 (4) to play hide and seek

279. on the spur of the moment
 (1) to act at once
 (2) to ride a horse in a race
 (3) to act deliberately
 (4) to act at the appointed time

Directions (280-284) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
 (IInd Sitting (North Zone)

280. to bring to light

- (1) to reveal
- (2) to conceal
- (3) to provide luminescence
- (4) to appeal

281. to hit the jackpot

- (1) to gamble
- (2) to get an unexpected victory
- (3) to be wealthy
- (4) to make money quickly

282. to burn the candle at both ends

- (1) to spend cautiously
- (2) to be stingy
- (3) work hard
- (4) to survive difficulty

283. status quo

- (1) unchanged position
- (2) excellent place
- (3) unbreakable statue
- (4) long queue

284. by fair means or foul

- (1) without using common sense
- (2) without difficulty
- (3) in anyway honest or dishonest
- (4) having been instigated

Directions (285-289) : In the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

285. to look down one's nose

- (1) to show anger
- (2) to retaliate
- (3) to insult in the presence of others
- (4) to regard with contempt

286. to shed crocodile tears

- (1) to weep profusely
- (2) to pretend grief
- (3) to grieve seriously
- (4) to mock something

287. by putting two and two together

- (1) to mix several things
- (2) to make an arithmetical calculation
- (3) to keep people in pairs
- (4) to deduce from given facts

288. to go scot-free

- (1) to walk like a native of Scotland
- (2) to get something free
- (3) to escape without punishment
- (4) to save tax

289. at the eleventh hour

- (1) at eleven O'clock
- (2) at the wrong time
- (3) at the last possible moment
- (4) at the initial moment itself

Directions (290-294) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

290. birds of the same feather

- (1) persons of same caste
- (2) persons of same colour
- (3) birds with same type of feather
- (4) persons of same character

291. to fight tooth and nail

- (1) to fight a losing battle
- (2) to fight heroically
- (3) to fight cowardly
- (4) to make every possible effort

292. to call a spade a spade

- (1) to be frank
- (2) to be sly
- (3) to be rude
- (4) to be diplomatic

293. a white elephant

- (1) an extinct species of elephant found in Burma
- (2) a report by the government to give information
- (3) huge and colossal waste of human energy
- (4) costly and troublesome possession useless to its owner

294. to miss the bus

- (1) to miss the bus that one regularly takes
- (2) to miss an opportunity
- (3) to have something to fall back upon
- (4) to find fault with others

Directions (295-299) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
 (Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone)

295. As a businessman, my father always maintained that his transactions constituted an open book.

- (1) an account book always open
- (2) a book of open confessions
- (3) an opening for new ventures
- (4) straight forward and honest dealings

296. The project advanced by leaps and bounds.

- (1) rapidly (2) slowly
- (3) sharply (4) simply

297. She is too fond of her own voice.

- (1) loves singing
- (2) very selfish
- (3) does not listen properly to anyone else
- (4) very talkative

298. Indian police is, on the whole, high handed in dealing with citizens.

- (1) kind (2) overbearing
- (3) prompt (4) adept

299. I take exception to your statement that I am bad tempered.

- (1) do not agree
- (2) feel unhappy
- (3) object
- (4) feel angry

Directions (300- 304) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
 (IInd Sitting (Delhi Zone)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>322. Nowadays, one gets good literary books once in a blue moon.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> from renowned publisher at very low cost when moon gives blue light rarely <p>323. He decided to bury the hatchet.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to keep a secret to make peace to fool someone to bury the wealth <p>324. Reena is a kind of person who wears her heart on her sleeve.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> expresses her emotions freely expresses her emotions curbingly suppresses her emotions openly suppresses her excitement sparingly <p>325. I hope to talk him over to our view.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> oppose analyze convince support <p>326. Fresh out of college, Ram found it difficult to get a job as he was wet behind the ears.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> unsuitable inexperienced unhealthy irresponsible <p>327. The officer kicked up a row over the issue.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> gave a kick in the air made a great fuss avoided the issue gave strict orders <p>328. "If he does not perform his duties properly, I will send him packing," said the manager.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> send him to packing department give him a warning serve him a notice terminate his services <p>Directions (329–333) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom\Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II)</p> <p>329. to foam at one's mouth</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to brush properly to get very angry to salivate on seeing food None of the above | <p>330. to feel like a fish out of water</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> disgusted uncomfortable disappointed homeless <p>331. at the eleventh hour</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> too late too early immediately at the last moment <p>332. to burn one's fingers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to get hurt physically to suffer financial losses to find work to suffer nervous breakdown <p>333. to add fuel to fire</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to investigate to insulate to initiate to incite <p>Directions (334– 343) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/ Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)</p> <p>334. She was on the horns of a dilemma as she had either to leave her job or divorce her husband.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> in nervous condition in terrible mood in difficult situation in suspense <p>335. He died in harness.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ceased to live died of a disease died for his country died while working <p>336. All his schemes ended in smoke.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> came to nothing got on fire burnt up attracted everybody <p>337. The young boy was kicking his heels inspite of his mother's stern warnings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> playing happily kicking someone wasting time passing a gesture of disrespect <p>338. Fathima felt that she had been made a scapegoat for her son's incompetence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> fool witness fall guy proxy | <p>339. She denied point-blank her involvement in the crime.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> directly desperately stubbornly rudely <p>340. It is hard to strike a bargain with a woman.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to finalize a deal to negotiate a deal to negotiate to deal <p>341. You had better get up now or you will be late for school.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> should may might can <p>342. He took his father's advice to heart.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> casually patiently seriously quietly <p>343. Can you give me a hand with this luggage ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> keep a watch on handle provide me with help me with <p>Directions (344–348) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (1st Sitting))</p> <p>344. at the eleventh hour</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> at a late stage at the beginning at 11 o'clock at an early stage <p>345. a shot in the dark</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to love to go out on adventures be able to work very quickly be very violent an attempt to guess something <p>346. in a nutshell</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> angrily casually writing brief <p>347. from the bottom of my heart</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> sincerely lowest position totally wholly <p>348. for better or worse</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> sometimes always in good times in bad times |
|---|--|---|

IDIOMS/PHRASES

Directions (349–353) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012
(2nd Sitting))

349. a hard nut to crack

- (1) a foolish search
- (2) a difficult problem
- (3) an easy question
- (4) expensive thing

350. hand in glove

- (1) very difficult
- (2) open enemy
- (3) very intimate
- (4) very rude

351. a lame excuse

- (1) unsatisfactory explanation
- (2) good explanation
- (3) useless talk
- (4) ill feelings

352. at a loss

- (1) expert (2) unable
- (3) able (4) defeat

353. in black and white

- (1) useless (2) in writing
- (3) in short (4) in full swing

Directions (354–358) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012
(2nd Sitting))

354. stand by

- (1) support (2) postpone
- (3) stand up (4) resist

355. to give vent to

- (1) cause trouble
- (2) lose courage
- (3) circulate
- (4) express

356. part and parcel

- (1) partly
- (2) unnecessary part
- (3) essential element
- (4) large part

357. to get wind

- (1) to forget (2) come to know
- (3) to tell (4) to fly

358. under the thumb of

- (1) beyond control
- (2) under the nose of
- (3) active
- (4) under control of

Directions (359–363) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012
(1st Sitting))

359. fall flat

- (1) to fail to stand
- (2) to fail to realise
- (3) to fail to maintain
- (4) to fail to produce intended effect

360. carry weight

- (1) to carry burden
- (2) carry the day
- (3) be important
- (4) carry through

361. to pass away

- (1) to ignore (2) walk past
- (3) die (4) revise

362. turn down

- (1) to accept (2) reject
- (3) twist (4) weave

363. die hard

- (1) unwilling to change
- (2) ready to change
- (3) egoist
- (4) arrogant

Directions (364–368) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012
(1st Sitting))

364. turn up

- (1) twist (2) appear
- (3) curt (4) wind

365. bad blood

- (1) low blood pressure
- (2) feeling of love
- (3) feeling of hatred
- (4) high blood pressure

366. by fits and starts

- (1) regularly (2) irregularly
- (3) certainly (4) fairly

367. to put an end to

- (1) continue (2) start
- (3) stop (4) enforce

368. to hail from

- (1) call (2) receive
- (3) come from (4) arrive

Directions (369–373) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012
(2nd Sitting))

369. I took exception to his remarks and left the meeting.

- (1) objected (2) suggested
- (3) heard (4) excused

370. He turned a deaf ear to his parents' advice.

- (1) listen carefully
- (2) refused to obey
- (3) big help
- (4) attentively

371. Most people live from hand to mouth these days because of inflation.

- (1) lavishly (2) happily
- (3) comfortably (4) miserably

372. There are no hard and fast rules for admission to this college.

- (1) easy (2) strict
- (3) fixed (4) slow

373. Please hold your tongue in this matter, otherwise you will repent.

- (1) be silent (2) give advice
- (3) defend (4) argue

Directions (374–378) : In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting))

374. If you want to be happy, cut your coat according to your cloth.

- (1) be honest in your dealings
- (2) work according to your capacity
- (3) live within your means
- (4) don't be too ambitious

375. She broke down in the middle of her speech.

- (1) could not proceed
- (2) fell down
- (3) became angry
- (4) cried

376. He lays out fifty percent of his income on bonds and shares.

- (1) allots (2) distributes
- (3) donates (4) spends

377. I will do the work if I am allowed a free hand in the choice of materials.

- (1) complete liberty
- (2) an expense account
- (3) to employ men to work
- (4) unlimited funds

378. He is as hard as a nail, never moved by anything.

- (1) tough
- (2) emotionless
- (3) physically strong
- (4) hard working

Directions (379-383) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

379. He left the town under a cloud.

- (1) of his own accord
- (2) in disgrace
- (3) with a heavy heart
- (4) when it was raining

380. The young boy's act put his father in a pickle.

- (1) in a funny position
- (2) in a serious position
- (3) in a sad situation
- (4) in an embarrassing or awkward situation

381. They got on well with each other the moment they met.

- (1) had an agreement
- (2) had a misunderstanding
- (3) had a friendly relationship
- (4) fell in love

382. She tried to slip off, but was caught immediately.

- (1) steal quietly
- (2) go quickly
- (3) leave quietly
- (4) slide quickly

383. I am looking forward to her arrival.

- (1) afraid of
- (2) expecting with pleasure
- (3) expecting
- (4) confident of

Directions (384-388) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

384. rides the high horse

- (1) superior
- (2) went on a vacation
- (3) started gambling
- (4) bought a horse

385. rack and ruin

- (1) successful
- (2) debt
- (3) destroyed
- (4) ransacked

386. to take to task

- (1) pass over
- (2) reward
- (3) punish
- (4) disappoint

387. iron will

- (1) good health
- (2) strong determination
- (3) sticks to the point
- (4) has high haemoglobin

388. weal and woe

- (1) ups and downs
- (2) joys and sorrows
- (3) whole heartedly
- (4) under suspicion

Directions (389-393) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, Ist Sitting)

389. I could have continued my higher studies if I wanted but, that's water under the bridge.

- (1) something I cannot change
- (2) the time I met with an accident near the bridge
- (3) something my family did not want
- (4) the time I went on a cruise

390. My parents want me to study science, but I will stick to my guns and graduate in Economics.

- (1) prefer to disobey them
- (2) hold on to my decision
- (3) refuse to listen to them
- (4) show them that they are wrong

391. The manager dismissed the proposal out of hand and said that it was not at all practical.

- (1) completely
- (2) directly
- (3) simply
- (4) quickly

392. The people of this village are the salt of the earth.

- (1) rich
- (2) educated
- (3) quarrelsome
- (4) kind

393. He accused her of talking through her hat and refused to accept a word of what she said.

- (1) talking straight
- (2) talking nonsense
- (3) talking tough
- (4) talking sense

Directions (394-396) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, 1st Sitting : Patna)

394. Her mother saw through the excuse she gave.

- (1) revealed
- (2) detected
- (3) viewed
- (4) hacked

395. She has a bee in her bonnet and can say anything.

- (1) is a crazy person
- (2) is an obsessed person
- (3) is a foolish person
- (4) is a proud person

396. Some people have the habit of working by fits and starts.

- (1) very seriously
- (2) excitedly
- (3) consistently
- (4) irregularly

Directions (397-399) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

397. I expect my friends to stand by me.

- (1) energise
- (2) support
- (3) accompany
- (4) release

398. The music group broke up unceremoniously.

- (1) went bankrupt
- (2) broke each other's instruments
- (3) disturbed the neighbourhood
- (4) disbanded itself

399. She vaguely takes after her grandmother.

- (1) constitutes
- (2) follows
- (3) resembles
- (4) accepts

Directions (400-402) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

400. The mother always insists on keeping the house spick and span.
 (1) locked (2) safe
 (3) tidy (4) open

401. The man changed colours when I questioned him on the allocation of funds.
 (1) got numb (2) turned happy
 (3) got motivated (4) turned pale

402. We cannot depend on him for this assignment as it needs careful handling and he is like a bull in a China shop.
 (1) a clumsy person (2) a tactful person
 (3) a nonsense person (4) a felicitous person

Directions (403-405) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, 1Ind Sitting)

403. He made a few statements, but all were wide off the mark.
 (1) irrelevant (2) crucial
 (3) important (4) unreasonable

404. The prices are going up by leaps and bounds.
 (1) gradually (2) irregularly
 (3) rapidly (4) systematically

405. I did not give in to his request.
 (1) approve (2) like
 (3) permit (4) yield

Directions (406-408) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

406. In the last few years, India has advanced by leaps and bounds in Industrial sector.
 (1) very pathetically (2) very slowly
 (3) very rapidly (4) very competently

407. The whole problem has been swept under the carpet, but that is not the solution.
 (1) kept hidden (2) ignored
 (3) solved (4) detected

408. The strawberry dessert you made was out of this world.
 (1) extraordinary (2) ordinary
 (3) bitter (4) tasteless

Directions (409-411) % In the following questions, alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

409. I take my hat off to all those who donate blood regularly.

(1) congratulate (2) welcome
 (3) admire (4) encourage

410. You must admire the way she sticks to her guns.

(1) maintains her opinion (2) holds on to the pistol
 (3) does not let her weapon go (4) refuses to shoot

411. You better learn to toe the line to avoid consequences.

(1) to be indifferent to rules (2) to disobey rule
 (3) to follow the lead (4) to make your own rules

Directions (412-416) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

412. He promised to look into the matter.

(1) to investigate (2) to question
 (3) to peer closely at (4) to take care of

413. It is bad to try to fish in troubled waters.

(1) make a profit out of a disturbance (2) go for fishing and cause trouble
 (3) fish in hot weather (4) catch fish in disturbed waters

414. Thousands put on a daily fight to keep the wolf from the door.

(1) ward off mosquitoes (2) keep oneself healthy
 (3) avoid starvation (4) guard from pickpockets

415. How did you break the ice in the party ?

(1) shatter peace (2) cause harm
 (3) break free (4) initiate something

416. The policy has been declared to be null and void.

(1) valid (2) impossible
 (3) invalid (4) empty

Directions (417-421) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence, Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, 1st Sitting)

417. He is known for blowing his own trumpet.

(1) clattering (2) shouting
 (3) clamouring (4) boasting

418. He cut the Gordian knot by practising what he preached.

(1) lessened the difficulty (2) let the difficulty remain as it was
 (3) removed the difficulty (4) add to the difficulty

419. He took a leap in the dark with his latest investment in stocks.

(1) took a risk (2) was hesitant
 (3) was confused (4) was cocksure

420. Communicative English is the Achilles' heel for the job aspirants.

(1) weak spot (2) source of strength
 (3) what they cherish most (4) top priority

421. He is leaving the USA for good.

(1) urgently (2) permanently
 (3) temporarily (4) immediately

Directions (422-426) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, 1Ind Sitting)

422. What egged you on to become a social worker ?

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>(1) urged (2) dampened
 (3) hindered (4) discouraged</p> <p>423. Many politicians in India are not fit to hold a candle to Mahatma Gandhi.
 (1) superior (2) equal
 (3) inferior (4) indifferent</p> <p>424. She must be paying through the nose for the face left.
 (1) paying less than necessary
 (2) paying too much
 (3) paying the right amount
 (4) paying reluctantly</p> <p>425. He is putting the cart before the horse by purchasing furniture before buying a house.
 (1) doing a thing in the wrong way
 (2) doing a thing in the right way
 (3) committing a great crime
 (4) doing things meticulously</p> <p>426. casting pearls before swine
 (1) speaking nice words and convincing them
 (2) offering good things to undeserving people
 (3) uplifting the needy for their welfare
 (4) doing worthwhile things to unknown people</p> <p>Directions (427-431) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)</p> <p>427. to play second fiddle.
 (1) to reduce the importance of one's senior
 (2) take a subordinate role
 (3) to do back seat driving
 (4) to be happy, cheerful and healthy</p> <p>428. Mary broke a dining-room window and had to face the music when her father got home.
 (1) listen carefully
 (2) ask a lot of questions
 (3) listen to music
 (4) accept the punishment</p> <p>429. Villagers always call a spade a spade.
 (1) to speak in a straight forward manner
 (2) to call someone a spade
 (3) to speak ill about someone
 (4) to speak about spades</p> <p>430. I am out of my wits and therefore cannot find a way to</p> | <p>solve the problem immediately.
 (1) greatly confused
 (2) helpless without power
 (3) totally ignorant
 (4) not intelligent enough</p> <p>431. Why are you jumping down my throat ? I wasn't even in the house when it happened.
 (1) making a joke
 (2) scolding me
 (3) forcing me to eat
 (4) running away</p> <p>Directions (432-436) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)</p> <p>432. Hard work pays in the long run.
 (1) always
 (2) over a period of time
 (3) indefinitely
 (4) never</p> <p>433. I felt a fish out of water among the lawyers.
 (1) special (2) happy
 (3) uncomfortable (4) proud</p> <p>434. The Cauvery water issue led to apple of discord between the two Governments.
 (1) cause of anger
 (2) cause of hatred
 (3) cause of quarrel
 (4) cause of animosity</p> <p>435. The construction remains unfinished and the workers have let the grass grow under their feet.
 (1) grown grass all over the lawn
 (2) gone on a luxury tour
 (3) delay doing the work
 (4) demanded more benefits</p> <p>436. The police smelt the rat behind the death of the girl.
 (1) got very much confused
 (2) identified the cause of death
 (3) suspected that something is fishy
 (4) jumped to the conclusion</p> <p>Directions (437-439) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013, 1st Sitting)</p> | <p>437. I have told you time and again not to make this mistake.
 (1) always (2) often
 (3) sometimes (4) rarely</p> <p>438. He handled the situation with an iron fist
 (1) strictly (2) leniently
 (3) softly (4) wayward</p> <p>439. She is leaving the country for good.
 (1) for the time being
 (2) for good times
 (3) temporarily
 (4) permanently</p> <p>Directions (440-442) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)</p> <p>440. It poured cats & dogs
 (1) rained heavily
 (2) rained lightly
 (3) dazzled
 (4) hail storm</p> <p>441. The Manager was above board in all his dealings with his employees.
 (1) dishonest (2) rude
 (3) honest (4) charitable</p> <p>442. Whenever I feel blue I like to listen to slow music.
 (1) happy (2) gleeful
 (3) troubled (4) gloomy</p> <p>Directions (443-447) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given, for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)</p> <p>443. My ten year-old son is an incredible live-wire.
 (1) lazy (2) dangerous
 (3) naughty (4) energetic</p> <p>444. He had to cool his heels before he could get an appointment with the doctor.
 (1) to be kept waiting
 (2) to make publicly known
 (3) to exercise influence
 (4) to lose one's temper</p> <p>445. The captains of the rival teams should, try to bury the hatchet.
 (1) put up a stiff competition
 (2) make peace
 (3) win the game
 (4) forget the past</p> |
|---|--|--|

446. He stopped at the bar to wet his whistle.

- (1) have a nap
- (2) be happy
- (3) have a problem
- (4) have a drink

447. Over the years, we remained loyal through thick and thin.

- (1) to our principles
- (2) to employers and subordinates
- (3) in married life
- (4) in spite of all the difficulties

Directions (448-452) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.05.2013)

448. The issues were settled in court, but after a few days it was back to square one.

- (1) to return to the starting point
- (2) to run to the first square
- (3) to start and return
- (4) to come to a stop

449. Politicians enjoy blowing their own trumpets.

- (1) to boast about their achievements
- (2) to use one's own trumpet
- (3) to blow their trumpet loudly
- (4) to praise others trumpeting

450. Students must learn to keep their belongings in apple pie order.

- (1) orderly preparation of apple pie
- (2) in perfect order
- (3) ordering for apple pie
- (4) arranging apples neatly

451. Scientific knowledge is no longer a closed book in this 21st century.

- (1) an unopened book
- (2) a covered book
- (3) a mystery
- (4) a mysterious book

452. It takes a month of Sundays to chop all that wood.

- (1) a short period
- (2) no time
- (3) a long time
- (4) a special Sunday

Directions (453-457) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom /Phrase.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.05.2013)

453. let sleeping dogs lie

- (1) dogs can raise tempers
- (2) do not allow dogs to stand
- (3) prevent dog mobility
- (4) do not bring up an old controversial issue

454. To get admission in present day educational institutions, all children should be born with a silver spoon in the mouth.

- (1) always hold a silver spoon
- (2) be born with silver spoon
- (3) be born in a rich family
- (4) be born to silver spoon manufacturer

455. a man of straw

- (1) an unreasonable person
- (2) a man of no substance
- (3) a very active person
- (4) a worthy fellow

456. Children complain about their parents' gifts. They should learn not to look a gift horse in the mouth

- (1) not to find fault with the gifts received
- (2) not to ask for more gifts
- (3) not to find goodness in the gifts
- (4) not to look at a horse's mouth

457. Acquiring a job is a cakewalk for a student who has good academic performance coupled with good attitude.

- (1) a difficult achievement
- (2) a walkway made with cakes
- (3) an easy achievement
- (4) walk away with a cake

Directions (458-462) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI
Exam. 23.06.2013)

458. I tried to feel his pulse on the issue, but in vain.

- (1) find his views
- (2) enlighten him
- (3) argue with him
- (4) guide him

459. For this act of indifference he will be taken to task by the authority.

- (1) get an offical reprimand
- (2) rewarded
- (3) tender his resignation
- (4) entrusted with an official job.

460. You need to have something up your sleeve if the present plan does not work.

- (1) have some honest means

(2) have some hidden sources of money

- (3) have a secret pocket in the sleeve
- (4) have an alternative plan

461. The new manager ruled the roost to every one.

- (1) exercised authority
- (2) rushed through work
- (3) got paid very handsomely
- (4) created good impression

462. Despite his initial arrogance he had to eat humble pie.

- (1) he had to yield under pressure
- (2) he maintained composure
- (3) he failed to protest eventually
- (4) he accepted the food offered

Directions (463-472) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II
Exam. 29.09.2013)

463. He broke down when he heard the news of his son's death.

- (1) resigned his job
- (2) ceased to smile
- (3) stopped working
- (4) wept bitterly

464. "Don't try to throw dust into my eyes. You will not succeed."

- (1) to blind me with dust
- (2) to protect my eyes
- (3) blind me with dust
- (4) to mislead or confuse me

465. a man of straw

- (1) a man of no substance
- (2) a very active person
- (3) a worthy fellow
- (4) an unreasonable person

466. We visit the shopping mall off and on.

- (1) up and about
- (2) often
- (3) really and truly
- (4) once upon a time

467. Life is an event of give and take.

- (1) adjustment
- (2) make believe
- (3) always
- (4) giving

468. Don't mix with the bad hats.

- (1) people with bad hats
- (2) people of bad character
- (3) people selling bad hats
- (4) people of poor status

469. The personality development class started with an ice breaking session.

- (1) having breakfast
- (2) starting conversation
- (3) introducing chief guest
- (4) making speeches

470. He chickened out when he confronted opposition.

- (1) ate chicken
- (2) released chicken
- (3) hatched eggs
- (4) withdrew

471. Try to make do with what you have.

- (1) create (2) do
- (3) produce (4) manage

472. The scientist worked for donkey's years to arrive at the formula.

- (1) a long time (2) a short time
- (3) for donkeys (4) for few years

Directions (473-475) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

473. The manager hesitated to assign the job to the newcomer as he was wet behind the ears.

- (1) young and inexperienced
- (2) drenched in the rain
- (3) unpunctual and lethargic
- (4) stupid and slow-witted

474. Mrs. Roy keeps an open house on Saturday evening parties you'll find all kinds of people there.

- (1) keeps the gates open for a few persons
- (2) welcomes all members
- (3) welcomes a select group of people
- (4) keeps the doors of the house open

475. The police cordoned off the area after the explosion.

- (1) did not allow anyone to leave
- (2) filled
- (3) isolated
- (4) checked everyone in

Directions (476-478) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IIInd Sitting)

476. I saw through the trick and was on guard.

- (1) anticipated (2) detected
- (3) witnessed (4) defeated

477. He is not a good lawyer but he has the gift of the gab.

- (1) talk very fast
- (2) speak very well
- (3) a good voice
- (4) pretend convincingly

478. We have to put up with the sorrows of life.

- (1) bear patiently
- (2) fight against
- (3) welcome cheerfully
- (4) treat with indifference

Directions (479-481) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

479. The die is cast and nothing can be done now.

- (1) The game has been played
- (2) There has been a failure
- (3) The effect has worn out
- (4) The decision has been taken

480. He is in the habit of picking holes in everything.

- (1) delving deep into
- (2) finding fault with
- (3) causing trouble to
- (4) asking questions about

481. The member took exception to the secretary's remark about the current political situation in the State.

- (1) accepted readily
- (2) laughed at
- (3) objected (4) granted

Directions (482-484) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IIInd Sitting)

482. The young servant goes about with the old master.

- (1) tries to know more about
- (2) adjusts well
- (3) moves around
- (4) goes around

483. The mother was right in giving a piece of her mind to the daughter.

- (1) speaking sadly
- (2) speaking sharply
- (3) speaking kindly
- (4) speaking cheerfully

484. After getting a severe scolding from his mother, Raghu got down to business.

- (1) began to work seriously
- (2) joined his father's business
- (3) started a business
- (4) became businesslike

Directions (485-487) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

485. He was the bad egg in the family.

- (1) greedy (2) worthless
- (3) valuable (4) unwanted

486. to get into hot water

- (1) to have a hot bath
- (2) to keep warm
- (3) to get into trouble
- (4) to get drowned

487. a wild-goose chase

- (1) run after a bird
- (2) a fruitful search
- (3) long pursuit
- (4) fruitless pursuit

Directions (488 – 490) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

488. took to her heels

- (1) bent down
- (2) ran off
- (3) kicked off her shoes
- (4) rubbed her heels

489. was plain sailing

- (1) was very easy
- (2) was complicated
- (3) was competitive
- (4) was uncomfortable

490. a bolt from the blue

- (1) struck by thunder
- (2) a piece of bad luck
- (3) a flash of lightning
- (4) a complete surprise

Directions (491-493) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold

in the sentence. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IIInd Sitting)

491. I have recently changed my job and I am going to have teething problems.

- (1) difficulties at the start
- (2) difficulties at the end
- (3) difficulties all the time
- (4) problem with my teeth

492. The soldiers fought tooth and nail to save their country.

- (1) using unfair means
- (2) with strength and fury
- (3) with weapons
- (4) as best as they could

493. Chetan is very upset because the new manager always picks on him.

- (1) advises
- (2) warns severely
- (3) selects
- (4) treats badly

Directions (494-498) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

494. After his business failed, he had to work very hard to keep the wolf from the door.

- (1) keep away extreme poverty
- (2) earn an honest living
- (3) regain his lost position
- (4) defend from enemies

495. The mention of her former husband's name still makes Rita foam at the mouth.

- (1) angry
- (2) vomit
- (3) shy
- (4) fall sick

496. We must husband our resources against hard times.

- (1) save
- (2) support
- (3) sing
- (4) concede

497. The newly elected Chief Minister has promised to bring about changes in the state.

- (1) produce
- (2) make
- (3) carry
- (4) cause to happen

498. He gave vent to his pleasure with a smile.

- (1) shared
- (2) allowed
- (3) expressed
- (4) enjoyed

Directions (499-503) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence, Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I
Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

499. If you read between the lines, you will appreciate what he writes.

- (1) can read leaving lines in between
- (2) can read a lot quicker
- (3) know what the writer thinks
- (4) can read and write in the language

500. to throw dust in one's eyes.

- (1) to harm someone
- (2) to deceive
- (3) to show false things
- (4) to make blind

501. He is a cut above all the other boys in the group.

- (1) quite taller than
- (2) more active than
- (3) a little rougher than
- (4) rather superior to

502. As soon as the police arrived, the bank robbers showed the white flag.

- (1) calmly left the scene
- (2) surrendered
- (3) ran away
- (4) were incensed

503. to cut one short.

- (1) to love one
- (2) to insult one
- (3) to criticise one
- (4) to interrupt one

Directions (504-508) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

504. We must work with all our might and main, otherwise we cannot succeed.

- (1) full force
- (2) complete trust
- (3) exceptional skill
- (4) full unity

505. The sailors nailed their colours to their mast.

- (1) put up a colourful mast
- (2) refused to climb down
- (3) took over the ship
- (4) decided to abandon the ship

506. We had better batten down the hatches. The weather is unpredictable.

- (1) stay in-door
- (2) prepare for a difficult situation
- (3) go somewhere safe
- (4) face the obstacles

507. It is difficult to have a sensible discussion with her as she flies off at a tangent.

- (1) gets carried away
- (2) starts discussing something irrelevant
- (3) loses her temper easily
- (4) does not really understand anything

508. The students found it hard to go at equal speed with the professor.

- (1) get away from
- (2) put up with
- (3) keep up with
- (4) race against

Directions (509-513) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

509. Let us bury the hatchet and be friends again.

- (1) hide the axe
- (2) keep the secret
- (3) forget the quarrels
- (4) work together

510. The thief managed to escape by the skin of his teeth.

- (1) by running very fast
- (2) by getting help from his friend
- (3) by the narrowest margin
- (4) by disguising himself

511. William left us with a heart-wrenching swan song.

- (1) last cry
- (2) last gift
- (3) last prayer
- (4) last performance

512. The hunter began to suspect that he had been sent on a wild goose chase as there was no white elephant in the forest.
 (1) to hunt
 (2) a foolish and useless enterprise
 (3) a violent chase
 (4) to speak harshly

513. The Director's ideas for the development of the company are all moonshine.
 (1) nonsense (2) superficial
 (3) outdated (4) exemplary

Directions (514-518) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013)
 20.07.2014, 1st Sitting)

514. To be a successful lawyer, one must know how to dot one's i's and cross one's t's.
 (1) complete one task at a time
 (2) write great letters
 (3) deal with paperwork
 (4) be detailed and exact

515. When Ramu lost the money, he was down in the dumps.
 (1) accusing others of stealing
 (2) searching everywhere
 (3) sad and depressed
 (4) very angry at himself

516. He turned up his nose at my offer.
 (1) was taken aback by my offer
 (2) found it hard to believe my offer
 (3) treated my offer with contempt
 (4) could not accept my offer

517. There are no hard and fast rules that cannot be relaxed on such an occasion.
 (1) that is difficult to solve
 (2) that can be altered
 (3) that is very quick
 (4) that cannot be altered

518. Her father strained every nerve to enable her to get settled in life.
 (1) worked very hard
 (2) spent a huge amount
 (3) tried all tricks
 (4) bribed several persons

Directions (519-523) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013)
 20.07.2014, 1Ind Sitting)

519. The present manner of delimitation has been done in a gerrymandering way.
 (1) in a legal and constitutional manner
 (2) in a judicial and fair way
 (3) in a manipulative and unfair way
 (4) in a dictative manner like the Germans

520. The performance of the lead actors in the play brought the house down.
 (1) made the audience applaud enthusiastically
 (2) made the audience leave
 (3) made the audience cry
 (4) made the audience request an encore

521. People like her, who are salt of the earth, are very difficult to find.
 (1) dedicated to better the world
 (2) good, honest and ideal
 (3) extraordinary
 (4) one with the common folk

522. The Alpha and Omega
 (1) beginning and end
 (2) a Shakespearean play
 (3) a Greek song
 (4) a Swiss watch

523. Jane earned pin money working part-time as a waitress.
 (1) saved money
 (2) additional money
 (3) a small amount of money
 (4) money to be spent only for luxuries and treats

Directions (524-528) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014,
 1st Sitting)

524. Indians are going places in the field of software technology.
 (1) going abroad
 (2) going to spaces
 (3) talented and successful
 (4) friendly and amicable

525. She is a person who pulls no punches.
 (1) speaks politely
 (2) speaks frankly
 (3) speaks rudely
 (4) speaks sweetly

526. For any group work to be successful, it is important that everyone is on the same page.
 (1) present for the meeting
 (2) registered for the work
 (3) willing to pay the same fees
 (4) thinks in a similar way

527. Our plan to go to London is in the air.
 (1) undecided
 (2) certain
 (3) under consideration
 (4) for approval

528. My efforts at pest control went in vain, I have to go back to the drawing board.
 (1) plan it all over again
 (2) take professional help
 (3) spend some time researching abroad
 (4) work at night

Directions (529-533) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

529. There is no cut and dried method for doing this.
 (1) simple
 (2) honest
 (3) ready made
 (4) understandable

530. Suddenly the man blacked out during the parade and had to be helped to a quiet place.
 (1) lost temper
 (2) lost control over himself
 (3) lost consciousness
 (4) lost balance

531. Hold your horses for a moment while I make a phone call.
 (1) Be patient (2) Stay out
 (3) Be quiet (4) Wait

532. Sachin Tendulkar's batting skills make him a cut above the rest.
 (1) taller than
 (2) superior to
 (3) senior to
 (4) different from

533. I am very interested to know the outcome of the debate, kindly keep me in the loop.

- (1) out of it
- (2) informed about the fees
- (3) informed about the last date of joining
- (4) informed regularly

Directions (534-538) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

534. The secretary's thoughtless remark added fuel to the fire.

- (1) added humour to the situation
- (2) worsened the difficult situation
- (3) helped in improving the situation
- (4) prevented the situation

535. He could not get money from his master because he rubbed him up the wrong way.

- (1) irked or irritated him
- (2) asked him to speed up
- (3) suggested a wrong method
- (4) advised him to be strict

536. Ask Mr. Das. He can give you all the news you need : he is always in the swim.

- (1) giving news to others
- (2) at the swimming pool
- (3) in search of news
- (4) well-informed and up-to-date

537. You have been trying to solve this puzzle for a long time, be careful so that you avoid barking up the wrong tree.

- (1) trying to solve problems
- (2) trying to find something at a wrong place
- (3) keep working constantly
- (4) climbing the wrong tree

538. I'll be able to do my job very well when I know the ropes.

- (1) become bolder
- (2) work in silence
- (3) learn the procedures
- (4) gain confidence

Directions (539 – 543) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the

alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region : 1st Sitting)

539. Deepak did not care for his family, he wanted to gather roses only.

- (1) to save money miserly
- (2) to paint a rosy picture of the past
- (3) to seek all enjoyments of life
- (4) to obtain fame by hardwork

540. a close-fisted person

- (1) a powerful person
- (2) a miser
- (3) a close friend
- (4) a cowardly person

541. to feather one's nest

- (1) to harbour ill feelings
- (2) to build one's house
- (3) to enrich oneself when opportunity occurs
- (4) to get something in abundance

542. Our school is within a stone's throw of the railway station.

- (1) within a certain radius
- (2) very far off
- (3) at a short distance
- (4) within a definite distance

543. I want to tell you in a nut shell, lust for money and power ruined her life.

- (1) as objectively as possible
- (2) confidentially
- (3) in detail
- (4) in a brief manner

Directions (544-548) : In each of the following questions, Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IIInd Sitting)

544. a close shave.

- (1) a narrow escape from danger
- (2) stubble
- (3) very short hair
- (4) hairless skin

545. Please be as brief as you can, I have other fish to fry.

- (1) to cook the food

(2) to take rest

(3) some important work to attend to

(4) to attend the friends

546. His argument does not hold water.

(1) to have effect

(2) to influence

(3) to check the flow of water

(4) sound logical fact

547. It was her maiden speech on the stage and she performed well.

(1) unprepared speech

(2) sudden speech

(3) primary speech

(4) first speech

548. The detective went abroad in search of a culprit but his journey proved to be a wild goose chase.

(1) expensive

(2) full of difficulties

(3) unprofitable adventure

(4) ill advised

Directions (549–553) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)

549. He spoke well though it was his maiden speech.

(1) long speech

(2) first speech

(3) brief speech

(4) emotional speech

550. The students were all ears, when the speaker started talking about the changes in the exam.

(1) smiling

(2) silent

(3) restless

(4) attentive

551. In his salad days he was quite a dandy.

(1) childhood

(2) adolescence

(3) school days

(4) old age

552. He is cool about working at night.

(1) ready to work

(2) not ready to work

(3) excited about working

(4) grudgingly working

553. You cannot throw dust into my eyes.

(1) terrify me

(2) cheat me

(3) hurt me

(4) abuse me

Directions (554–558) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region : 1st Sitting)

554. The girl took after her father. She is very amiable like him.
 (1) similar to (2) different
 (3) behind (4) takes

555. Your behaviour is simply beyond the pale.
 (1) outside commonly accepted standards
 (2) beyond sorrow
 (3) uninteresting
 (4) something acceptable

556. The much hyped event turned out to be a nine days' wonder.
 (1) an event that lasted for nine days
 (2) created awe for nine days
 (3) a dazzling spectacle of great value
 (4) a dazzling short-lived spectacle of no real value

557. Listening to the lecture was watching grass grow.
 (1) very boring
 (2) very interesting
 (3) very confusing
 (4) very informative

558. Suddenly the balloon goes up in the middle of the conversation.
 (1) the situation turns unpleasant or serious
 (2) a sudden shift in the topic of conversation
 (3) the conversation takes a lighter note
 (4) an abrupt silence takes place

Directions (559 – 563) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

559. The departmental store is open around the clock.
 (1) at different timings
 (2) early morning

(3) day and night

(4) throughout the afternoon

560. Through the reporter's efforts, many unknown facts have come to light.
 (1) ignited (2) flared up
 (3) brightened (4) been revealed

561. I do not see eye to eye with you in this matter.
 (1) to give a correct decision
 (2) to obtain suitable punishment
 (3) to have the same eyesight
 (4) to have the same opinion

562. The boy was in Dutch with his friends.
 (1) in love
 (2) in good terms
 (3) in awe
 (4) in trouble

563. Their attempt to get back the stolen necklace became a wild goose chase.
 (1) wise decision
 (2) useless search
 (3) timely action
 (4) delayed action

Directions (564–573) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

564. Your remarks during the discussion added fuel to the fire.
 (1) got others angry
 (2) ignited the fireplace
 (3) worsened matters
 (4) created warmth all around

565. Why do you fight shy of me ?
 (1) fight with (2) avoid
 (3) embarrass (4) shout at

566. They have latched on to tourism as a way of boosting the local economy.
 (1) promoted (2) discovered
 (3) exposed (4) explored

567. When he asked me the way to the cafeteria, I told him to follow his nose.
 (1) to find it by himself
 (2) to ask someone else

(3) to follow me

(4) to go straight ahead

568. Winning the competition was quite a feather in my cap.
 (1) rewarding
 (2) an exciting moment
 (3) an achievement
 (4) a joy for my parents

569. My father's dealings are open and above board.
 (1) to everyone's liking
 (2) mandatory
 (3) without any secret
 (4) very clear

570. After the public meeting, the crowd went haywire.
 (1) were in jubilation
 (2) protested
 (3) became out of control
 (4) left the venue

571. He broke off in the middle of the story.
 (1) fainted
 (2) suddenly stopped
 (3) divided his narrative
 (4) took time off

572. Some shots were fired at random.
 (1) without any aim
 (2) for a long time
 (3) to end quarrel
 (4) thoroughly

573. I can finish the work by myself, but she always tries to be a back-seat driver.
 (1) person who misjudge others
 (2) person who wants to do things by herself
 (3) person who falsely accuses others
 (4) person who gives unwanted advice

Directions (574–583) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence, Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

574. Sheila's tall tales have no meaning.
 (1) jealousy (2) greed
 (3) boasting (4) pride

575. The bridge gave way under the heavy weight.
 (1) collapsed (2) endured
 (3) withstood (4) stooped

576. His plan was so complicated that it floored his listeners.

- | | | |
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| <p>(1) encouraged (2) annoyed
 (3) entertained (4) puzzled</p> <p>577. My uncle's business has gone to the dogs.
 (1) is ruined (2) is dead
 (3) is sick (4) is angry</p> <p>578. Despite the highs and lows, life tends to average itself out.
 (1) balance itself
 (2) be unvarying
 (3) show equal value
 (4) get compatible</p> <p>579. On second thoughts she refused to accept his invitation.
 (1) on reconsidering
 (2) reviewing leisurely
 (3) moral grounds
 (4) seeing his brashness</p> <p>580. I stirred the hornet's nest by my honest statement.
 (1) responded to criticism angrily
 (2) caused anger in many people
 (3) stopped people criticizing someone
 (4) acted with energy and interest</p> <p>581. He knows how to break in horses.
 (1) rear (2) tend
 (3) train (4) force</p> <p>582. The judge declared the agreement null and void.
 (1) empty (2) annulled
 (3) unavoidable (4) not binding</p> <p>583. We should bury the hatchet and become friends.
 (1) obtain
 (2) influence friends
 (3) make peace
 (4) keep a secret</p> <p>Directions (584-593) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p>(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014
 (TF No. 482 RN 5)</p> <p>584. to get into hot waters.
 (1) to be impatient
 (2) to suffer loss
 (3) to get into trouble
 (4) to be in a confused state of mind</p> <p>585. My student is one who knows how many beans make five.
 (1) knows mathematical calculations
 (2) is fiercely loyal</p> | <p>(3) well informed and intelligent
 (4) is accurate and precise</p> <p>586. I can work for six hours at a stretch.
 (1) continuously
 (2) occasionally
 (3) maximum
 (4) minimum</p> <p>587. It was he who put a spoke in my wheel.
 (1) tried to cause an accident
 (2) helped in the execution of the plan
 (3) thwarted in the execution of the plan
 (4) destroyed the plan</p> <p>588. Our fleet bore down upon the enemy.
 (1) moved quickly backwards
 (2) moved quickly to the left
 (3) moved quickly to the right
 (4) moved quickly towards</p> <p>589. The rock concert proved to be a big draw.
 (1) favourite
 (2) huge attraction
 (3) gain
 (4) big bang</p> <p>590. Look sharp or you will miss the opportunity.
 (1) be confident
 (2) pay attention
 (3) take control
 (4) make haste</p> <p>591. Our old Rolls Royce has become a white elephant.
 (1) a costly but useless possession
 (2) antique item or possession
 (3) any traditional possession
 (4) a unique item or possession</p> <p>592. Since the children were young, their parents have always taught them to cut one's coat according to one's cloth.
 (1) be thrifty
 (2) live life to the full
 (3) live within one's means
 (4) be fair</p> <p>593. The lawyer's closing arguments were full of red herrings.
 (1) sound judgement
 (2) references and allusions to previous crimes
 (3) clues intended to distract or mislead
 (4) loopholes</p> <p>Directions (594-598) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> | <p>given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p>(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014
 TF No. 022 MH 3)</p> <p>594. With great difficulty, he was able to carve out a niche for himself.
 (1) became a sculptor
 (2) did the best he could do
 (3) destroyed his career
 (4) developed a specific position for himself</p> <p>595. You will succeed if you follow my advice to the letter.
 (1) about writing letters
 (2) written in the letters
 (3) in every detail
 (4) very thoughtfully</p> <p>596. A critic's work is to read between the lines.
 (1) to comprehend the meaning
 (2) to appreciate the inner beauty
 (3) to understand the inner meaning
 (4) to read carefully</p> <p>597. Where discipline is concerned I put my foot down.
 (1) take a firm stand
 (2) take a light stand
 (3) take a heavy stand
 (4) take a shaky stand</p> <p>598. The convict claimed innocence and stood his ground in spite of the repeated accusations.
 (1) knelt
 (2) surrendered
 (3) kept standing
 (4) refused to yield</p> <p>Directions (599-603) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p>(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , 1st Sitting
 TF No. 333 LO 2)</p> <p>599. The two friends are now at daggers drawn over a petty issue.
 (1) angry (2) frustrated
 (3) enemies (4) competitors</p> <p>600. His work seems to be a Penelope's web.
 (1) endless (2) difficult
 (3) declining
 (4) in his best form</p> |
|---|---|---|

601. Goods will be delivered if you pay on the nail.
 (1) pay within the given time
 (2) pay the full amount
 (3) pay promptly in cash
 (4) pay promptly
602. If people do not mend their ways, they are sure to go to the dogs.
 (1) to fight
 (2) to be ruined
 (3) to be united
 (4) to be rough
603. Despite the doctor's advice he still eats like a horse.
 (1) eats slowly
 (2) eats a lot of food
 (3) does not like to eat
 (4) swallows his food
- Directions (604–608) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IIInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)
604. The trial made a mockery of justice.
 (1) people mocked at the judgement
 (2) it was a mock trial
 (3) there was no serious outcome
 (4) made the system look ridiculous
605. His recent statement is an about turn.
 (1) a good announcement
 (2) a declaration of war
 (3) complete change of opinion
 (4) a bold statement
606. When he left he was extremely disappointed. I think he's gone for good.
 (1) to seek good fortune
 (2) to a good place
 (3) to a foreign country
 (4) permanently
607. to grease the palm
 (1) to rub oil on the hand
 (2) to lubricate the machine parts
 (3) to bribe
 (4) to cut the tree
608. You find a black sheep in every community.
 (1) one who does not co-operate
 (2) person with bad reputation
- (3) one who lives the life of shame
 (4) one who is always doing wrong
- Directions (609–615) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
- (SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015
Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)
609. We consider the 14th of February a red letter day.
 (1) a day to write with red pens
 (2) a day marked in red
 (3) a day to write letters
 (4) an important day
610. You need to improve your work because it is not up to the mark.
 (1) up to the potential displayed
 (2) according to the required standard
 (3) as good as the others
 (4) marked properly and accurately
611. Your report of the matter is all moonshine.
 (1) familiar (2) acceptable
 (3) concocted (4) excellent
612. At the police station, he showed a clean pair of heels.
 (1) ran away
 (2) displayed clean heels
 (3) kneeled down
 (4) showed courage
613. I am sure the girls will fight tooth and nail for their rights.
 (1) with all their might
 (2) without any weapon
 (3) in a cowardly manner
 (4) with all their rights
614. The President gave away the prizes to the winners.
 (1) let go (2) released
 (3) gave back (4) distributed
615. The manager gave his assistant a piece of his mind.
 (1) suggestion (2) advice
 (3) gist (4) scolding
616. His observations were beside the mark.
 (1) irrelevant (2) criticized
 (3) valid (4) excellent
617. He wanted this agreement in black and white.
 (1) in writing (2) orally
 (3) in discourse (4) in detail
618. The principal of this school is a hard nut to crack.
 (1) generous (2) difficult
 (3) careless (4) kind
- Directions (619–623) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
- (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015
(Ist Sitting) TF No. 8037731)
619. to cut the Gordian knot
 (1) to perform a difficult task
 (2) to cut a piece of cloth
 (3) to perform an easy task
 (4) to do a job perfunctorily
620. The shopping mall is a bee hive of activity.
 (1) a busy place
 (2) a secure place
 (3) a sweet place
 (4) a costly place
621. We must draw the line somewhere.
 (1) put the screw on
 (2) fix a limit
 (3) aim at the sky
 (4) turn the tables
622. The officer was in the soup when there was a raid in his office.
 (1) preparing soup
 (2) drinking soup
 (3) distributing soup
 (4) to be in trouble
623. to win laurels
 (1) to be victorious in a game
 (2) to memorise
 (3) to be disappointed
 (4) to earn great prestige
- Directions (624–628) :** In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.
- (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015
IIInd Sitting)
624. The minister took a bird's eye view of the problem.
 (1) vision of a bird
 (2) visualize
 (3) see without giving attention
 (4) a general view from above
625. He is a fine man, but to call him a saint is laying it on thick.
 (1) an exaggeration
 (2) a compulsion

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| <p>(3) a development
(4) a reality</p> <p>626. I was taken aback when he proposed to marry my daughter.
(1) surprised (2) pleased
(3) hurt (4) shocked</p> <p>627. She played ducks and drakes with her money.
(1) lent
(2) spent lavishly
(3) did not spend
(4) borrowed</p> <p>628. He had to eat humble pie for his intense rudeness.
(1) earn praise
(2) suffer humiliation
(3) modest behaviour
(4) determine</p> <p>Directions (629-633) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
(IInd Sitting) TF No. 1443088)</p> <p>629. Their attempt to get back the stolen necklace proved to be a wild goose chase.
(1) delayed action
(2) wise decision
(3) useless search
(4) timely action</p> <p>630. The day the new product was launched, people made a beeline to purchase it.
(1) went online
(2) rushed
(3) were doubtful
(4) refused</p> <p>631. At his wit's end, he turned to his old trade.
(1) Overjoyed
(2) After careful thinking
(3) Confidently
(4) Not knowing what to do</p> <p>632. When it comes to dancing, he is all-thumbs.
(1) lazy (2) an expert
(3) a trainer (4) clumsy</p> <p>633. He usually goes to bed very early and rises with the lark.
(1) at midnight
(2) very late
(3) very early
(4) after sunrise</p> <p>Directions (634-638) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> | <p>tive which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
(IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)</p> <p>634. He's as daft as a brush. Don't believe a word of what he says.
(1) a liar (2) very funny
(3) really silly (4) unreliable</p> <p>635. I hope you will back me at the meeting.
(1) criticise (2) speak after I do
(3) follow (4) support</p> <p>636. A closefisted man does not know the significance of human life.
(1) a poor man
(2) a rich man
(3) a miser
(4) an ill-mannered man</p> <p>637. I shall always remember my alma mater with gratitude.
(1) institution where I got education
(2) teacher who inspired me
(3) mother's loving care
(4) Kindergarten days</p> <p>638. I and my friend always go Dutch when we eat out.
(1) drive together
(2) pay for each other's meal
(3) go together
(4) divide the costs</p> <p>Directions (639-643) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(IInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)</p> <p>639. Instead of keeping his promise of helping me with office work, he just left me high and dry.
(1) left me without a drop of water
(2) left me in a state of anger
(3) left me alone to do the work
(4) left me feeling like a fool</p> <p>640. Unless you make amends for the loss, nobody is prepared to excuse you.
(1) improve (2) confess
(3) compensate (4) pay debt</p> <p>641. Before the report reached the authority, the media spilled the beans.
(1) hinted at the consequences
(2) dropped the charges</p> | <p>642. Amit said to Rekha, "Don't make a mountain out of a mole hill."
(1) exaggerate a minor problem
(2) attempt an impossible task
(3) create problems
(4) start looking for mole hills in mountains.</p> <p>643. His friend turned out to be snake in the grass.
(1) cowardly and brutal
(2) a hidden enemy
(3) an unreliable and deceitful person
(4) low and mean</p> <p>Directions (644-648) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(IInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)</p> <p>644. He and his neighbour are always at loggerheads.
(1) agree on everything
(2) disagreeing on everything
(3) aloof from each other
(4) abusing each other</p> <p>645. I am going to stay at home because I am feeling under the weather today.
(1) unhappy (2) depressed
(3) irritated (4) sick</p> <p>646. Even in the middle of the fire he kept a level head.
(1) was impulsive
(2) was sensible
(3) was crazy
(4) was self centred</p> <p>647. The winning team decided to go for the jugular in the last quarter of the match.
(1) forfeit the match
(2) give easy opportunities to the opposite team
(3) give reserve players a chance
(4) attack all out</p> <p>648. Everybody thought Asha and Ashok were a happy couple, but it was all just make believe.
(1) hatred (2) treachery
(3) reality (4) pretence</p> |
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Directions (649–658) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015
TF No. 4039770)

649. to set the Thames on fire
 (1) do a heroic deed
 (2) do something to suit one's own purpose
 (3) to burn someone alive
 (4) destroy with fire
650. You cannot expect even a single penny from him, he is a close-fisted man.
 (1) miser (2) boxer
 (3) courageous (4) generous
651. 15th August is a red-letter day in the history of India.
 (1) an important day
 (2) blood-donation day
 (3) holiday
 (4) a historical occasion
652. A : Can you help me ?
 B : Sure, I'll be finished with this in a second.
 (1) be thorough
 (2) be satisfied
 (3) be exhausted
 (4) be through
653. I have a feeling in my gut that her husband is cheating her.
 (1) strong instinct
 (2) slight hint
 (3) lot of Proof
 (4) strong fear
654. out of sorts
 (1) not rich (2) out of reach
 (3) out of sight (4) not well
655. to keep the wolf away from the door
 (1) to keep off starvation
 (2) to guard against wild animals
 (3) to guard against enemies
 (4) to keep aloof from disputed matters
656. The future of Kashmir is still a vexed question.
 (1) controversial
 (2) None of the given options.
 (3) important
 (4) confused

657. a golden mean
 (1) comfortable and easy work
 (2) middle course between two extremes
 (3) a sudden sad event
 (4) a subject of contention

658. I have clean hands, so why should I be afraid of any one.
 (1) beautiful (2) faulty
 (3) innocent (4) hygienic

Directions (659–663) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

659. Anand is a nice guy, but sometimes he really gets on my nerves.

- (1) makes me nervous
 (2) shakes my self-confidence
 (3) annoys me
 (4) makes me uncomfortable

660. As a student, you should catch time by the forelock.

- (1) speed up
 (2) set up clock back
 (3) slow down
 (4) seize opportunity

661. Receiving his first award was a shot in the arm for him.

- (1) something that gives encouragement
 (2) something that is painful
 (3) something that needs attention
 (4) something done with a purpose

662. It is sometimes wiser to rely on horse sense than on the advice of colleagues.

- (1) advice of parents
 (2) advice of teachers
 (3) advice of colleagues
 (4) basic common sense

663. Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, was a man of letters.

- (1) a great letter-writer
 (2) a great politician
 (3) a literary person
 (4) a great patriot

Directions (664–666) : In each of the following questions, Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase as your answer.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, 1st Sitting)

664. I have taken fancy to this car.
 (1) given imaginative touches
 (2) revised
 (3) developed liking for
 (4) improved

665. carry out
 (1) bring
 (2) continue
 (3) complete something
 (4) to take in

666. He beats about the bush.

- (1) talks sensibly
 (2) talks continuously
 (3) speak well
 (4) does not talk specifically

Directions (667–669) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC Constable (GD)

Exam, 04.10.2015, IIInd Sitting)

667. Television has become part and parcel of our lives.

- (1) status symbol
 (2) unavoidable luxury
 (3) important part
 (4) showy part

668. My kith and kin congratulated me on my brilliant success.

- (1) niece and nephew
 (2) father and mother
 (3) relatives
 (4) colleagues

669. His frequent journeys are telling upon his health.

- (1) threatening (2) improving
 (3) informing (4) affecting

Directions (670 –679) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

670. He advised her to give a wide berth to malicious people.

- (1) pay more attention to
 (2) give a larger bed to
 (3) share her seat with
 (4) to stay away from

671. Russel Peters really brought the house down with his spectacular performance at the Club yesterday.

- (1) passed a bill unanimously
 (2) amused the audience greatly

- (3) pulled down a
 (4) defamed a family building
- 672.** Tripti gave her report quoting chapter and verse.
 (1) spoke like a preacher
 (2) taught like a teacher
 (3) referred to religious books
 (4) provided minute details
- 673.** Sunil's dog in a manger attitude did not help to settle the matter.
 (1) cold (2) selfless
 (3) selfish (4) warm
- 674.** If the speaker continues with his boring speech, the audience will probably vote with their feet.
 (1) kick him out
 (2) show their disapproval
 (3) stop him from speaking
 (4) choose him as leader
- 675.** I threw up my cards for want of funds.
 (1) put my whole income at stake
 (2) looked out for help
 (3) gave up my plan
 (4) gambled all my money
- 676.** He worked hard to feather his nest.
 (1) trap birds
 (2) decorate his home
 (3) be the envy of others
 (4) provide for his own needs
- 677.** Shyam Prasad was a chip of the old block.
 (1) a being of the old generation
 (2) an experienced old man
 (3) a common boy of the locality
 (4) someone similar in character to one's father
- 678.** My father is undoubtedly an arm-chair critic.
 (1) someone who gives advice based on theory not practice
 (2) someone who gives advice based on practice not theory
 (3) someone who gives advice based on experience
 (4) someone who never gives advice
- 679.** He was punished for taking French leave.
 (1) being absent without permission
 (2) leaving without intimation
 (3) giving lame excuse
 (4) resigning without giving notice
- Directions (680-683) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in

- the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IIInd Sitting)
- 680.** She paid a flying visit to Mumbai to see her ailing father.
 (1) went by aeroplane
 (2) a very long visit
 (3) a very short visit
 (4) a surprise visit
- 681.** to take after
 (1) to remove (2) to resemble
 (3) to cheat (4) to write down
- 682.** have a finger in every pie
 (1) to be greedy
 (2) to be meddlesome
 (3) to be efficient
 (4) to be quarrelsome
- 683.** the jury is out
 (1) No decision has been reached.
 (2) A jury member is absent.
 (3) The entire jury decides to stay out of the proceedings.
 (4) The jury has taken a break between hearings.
- Directions (684-687) :** In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)
- 684.** Ramah was on cloud nine when she heard that she had won the lottery.
 (1) frustrated (2) very happy
 (3) shocked (4) confused
- 685.** My brother puts by a little money every month.
 (1) saves
 (2) loses
 (3) gives away
 (4) spends carefully
- 686.** I was in two minds whether to buy a new television or a new computer.
 (1) to be firm
 (2) to be undecided
 (3) to take two decisions
 (4) to lose one's mind
- 687.** to call it a day
 (1) put off work for another day
 (2) the day was marvellous
 (3) decide to finish working
 (4) give the day a name

Directions (688-691) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IIInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

- 688.** to make up one's mind.
 (1) to decide what to do
 (2) to remember things clearly
 (3) to remind oneself of something
 (4) to think creatively
- 689.** International monetary affairs are governed by the gnomes of Zurich.
 (1) witchcraft of Zurich
 (2) foreign leaders
 (3) big international bankers
 (4) guardians of treasure
- 690.** to put in a nut-shell.
 (1) to be long and exhaustive about something
 (2) to state something very concisely
 (3) to place something
 (4) to be blunt about something
- 691.** Nowadays it has become a fashion to take French Leave.
 (1) seeking permission from French Embassy
 (2) saying goodbye in French style
 (3) absenting oneself without permission
 (4) taking leave to go to France
- Directions (692-695) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)
- 692.** to be in a quandary
 (1) to be in a confusing situation
 (2) to be in an unenviable position
 (3) to be on the alert
 (4) to be in a commanding position
- 693.** A false friend never hesitates to shed crocodile tears.
 (1) to move from one place to another
 (2) to show false happiness

- (3) to feel disappointed
 (4) to pretend to be sympathetic.
- 694.** take the bull by the horns is
 (1) to be helpful
 (2) to win the battle
 (3) to be sensitive
 (4) to face a difficulty courageously
- 695.** sail in the same boat
 (1) be in the same situation.
 (2) suspect something uncanny.
 (3) suspect something wrong.
 (4) be in a different situation.
- Directions (696–699) :** In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)
- 696.** He has made a dog's breakfast of these accounts.
 (1) a breakfast for the dogs.
 (2) an accurate summary.
 (3) a total mess.
 (4) a breakfast being served by the dogs.
- 697.** a sacred cow
 (1) a person never to be criticised
 (2) a saintly person
 (3) a helpful person
 (4) a very religious person
- 698.** You will be reminded of the seamy side of life if you visit the slum tenements.
 (1) the unpleasant aspects
 (2) the gentler aspects
 (3) the softer aspects
 (4) the pleasanter aspects
- 699.** to shun evil company.
 (1) to kick out.
 (2) to let loose.
 (3) to give up.
 (4) to put off.
- Directions (700–703) :** In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)
- 700.** Rohini reached the examination hall in the nick of time.
 (1) just after time
 (2) just in time
 (3) very late
 (4) just before time

- 701.** to be down to earth.
 (1) to be unreasonable
 (2) to be pretentious
 (3) to be realistic
 (4) to be impractical
- 702.** This argument does not hold water.
 (1) seem rejectable
 (2) seem logical
 (3) seem approvable
 (4) seem acceptable
- 703.** The truant school boy told cock-and-bull stories to escape punishment.
 (1) drab and boring
 (2) authentic and realistic
 (3) interesting and thrilling
 (4) absurd and unbelievable
- Directions (704–708) :** In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.
- (SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)
- 704.** The manager is not dismissed, but he is definitely under a cloud.
 (1) under suspension
 (2) under suspicion
 (3) under scrutiny
 (4) warned severely
- 705.** Do not pull a long face.
 (1) look ugly (2) look tired
 (3) look dejected (4) look happy
- 706.** Who will believe, your cock and bull story?
 (1) Ambiguous story
 (2) Authentic story
 (3) Absurd story
 (4) Common story
- 707.** For years I could not shake off the trauma of that day.
 (1) forget (2) remember
 (3) imagine (4) None of these
- 708.** sit on the fence.
 (1) to be in a tricky situation
 (2) to be relaxed and comfortable
 (3) halting between two opinions
 (4) to be defeated and dejected
- Directions (709–713) :** In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold at the question places. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

- (SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)
- 709.** The manager is not dismissed, but he is definitely under a cloud.
 (1) under suspension
 (2) under suspicion
 (3) under scrutiny
 (4) warned severely
- 710.** Do not pull a long face.
 (1) look ugly (2) look tired
 (3) look dejected (4) look happy
- 711.** Who will believe, your cock and bull story?
 (1) ambiguous story
 (2) authentic story
 (3) absurd story
 (4) common story
- 712.** For years I could not shake off the trauma of that day.
 (1) forget
 (2) remember
 (3) imagine
 (4) None of these
- 713.** sit on the fence.
 (1) to be in a tricky situation
 (2) to be relaxed and comfortable
 (3) halting between two opinions
 (4) to be defeated and dejected
- Directions (714 – 718) :** In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold at the question places. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.
- (SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 Ist sitting TF No. 3148585)
- 714.** to have an axe to grind
 (1) to criticize someone
 (2) to fail to arouse interest
 (3) to work for both sides
 (4) to have a selfish end to serve
- 715.** a hornet's nest
 (1) a comfortable position
 (2) an unpleasant situation
 (3) among thorns
 (4) a dilemma
- 716.** to roll out the red carpet
 (1) to buy a gift
 (2) to give a warning signal
 (3) to decorate the room
 (4) to give a grand welcome
- 717.** to put his foot down
 (1) concede (2) not to yield
 (3) resign (4) withdraw

718. have a foot in the grave

- (1) be afraid to die.
- (2) have no interest in life.
- (3) be close to death.
- (4) have an incurable disease.

Directions (719 – 723) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 IIInd sitting)

719. to put one's hand to plough

- (1) to take up a difficult task
- (2) to get entangled into unnecessary things
- (3) to take up agricultural farming
- (4) take interest in technical work

720. to pick holes

- (1) to find some reason to quarrel
- (2) to criticise someone
- (3) to cut some part of an item
- (4) to destroy something

721. He is like a snake in the grass for our family.

- (1) a stupid person
- (2) a close friend
- (3) a distant relative
- (4) a hidden rival

722. God's acre refers to which of the following places ?

- (1) Church (2) Aisle
- (3) A cemetery beside a Church
- (4) Altar

723. She wrangled over an ass's shadow.

- (1) did unnecessary work
- (2) quarrelled like fools
- (3) sat on the shadow of the ass
- (4) quarrelled over trifles

Directions (724) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

724. to beat the rap

- (1) to destroy stereotypes
- (2) to be more successful than others
- (3) to be acquitted of a crime
- (4) to involve someone in a crime

Directions (725–726) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

725. The team captain was at sixes and sevens regarding his winning strategy.

- (1) careless
- (2) confident
- (3) confused
- (4) courageous

726. Many of us have seen the dog who is full of beans outside the ring but, after stepping across the threshold of the ring, walks as if his feet are made of lead.

- (1) successful
- (2) popular
- (3) lacks energy
- (4) energetic

Directions (727-728) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

727. The only good news in this tale is that Hinson, who could be an all hat and no cattle poster boy, ultimately lost his job.

- (1) one who puts others in trouble
- (2) one who is hardworking
- (3) one who doesn't want to spend his own money
- (4) one who is full of big talk but lacks substance and action

728. At twenty, he was already going as bald as a cue ball.

- (1) partially bald
- (2) not bald
- (3) completely bald
- (4) crazy

729. In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

Dog eat dog

- (1) very vigilant
- (2) steady manager
- (3) ruthlessly competitive
- (4) hostile and unhelpful

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)

730. In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

Fits and starts

- (1) regular
- (2) unsteady
- (3) rapid
- (4) puzzled

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)

731. In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

Gift of the gab

- (1) eloquent
- (2) puzzling
- (3) deceptive
- (4) embarrassing

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)

732. In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

In harness

- (1) in office
- (2) to hold on
- (3) gripping
- (4) in silence

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)

733. In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

Whole nine yards

- (1) long clothing
- (2) till last minute
- (3) counting length
- (4) everything

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)

734. Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase Between the horns of a dilemma.

- (1) a difficult situation / choice
- (2) a challenging situation
- (3) an unknown problem
- (4) a combative situation

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 IInd sitting)

735. Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

To eat one's own words

- (1) to offer bribe with sweet words
- (2) to listen carefully
- (3) to remain silent
- (4) forced to retract one's own statement

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.06.2016 1st sitting)

736. Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

Square peg in a round hole

- (1) understanding
- (2) misfit
- (3) competent
- (4) most fit

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.06.2016 1st sitting)

737. Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

steal someone's thunder

- (1) take credit for something someone else did
- (2) poor cry
- (3) a useless attempt
- (4) everything

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.06.2016)

738. Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

Red-tape

- (1) official procedures causing delay
- (2) label red for something dangerous
- (3) to be cleared very fast
- (4) a procedure for close scrutiny

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.06.2016)

Directions (739) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

739. turn a blind eye

- (1) to take on a task that is way too big
- (2) to work late into the night
- (3) to present a counter argument
- (4) to ignore a situation, facts or reality

Directions (740-741) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

740. whole bag of tricks

- (1) make use of the best resources from the ones that are available
- (2) make use of all the possibilities or techniques to achieve something
- (3) make use of all opportunities that cross your path
- (4) make use of all tricks to win the hearts of people

741. pull a rabbit out of a hat

- (1) to let something happen and you have no control over it
- (2) to do something unexpected
- (3) to be someone worth having
- (4) to make a special effort

Directions (742) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

742. let the chips fall where they may

- (1) let your sacrifices in life be known to everyone
- (2) let the difficult situations in life come to an end regardless of the results
- (3) let the joys of life take precedence over your sorrows
- (4) let something happen without bothering about the consequences

Directions (743) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting)

743. going against the grain

- (1) doing things differently from what you usually do
- (2) doing things against the wishes of your close relations
- (3) doing things which you never heard of
- (4) doing things which no one else has ever done till now

Directions (744-748) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

744. Hold your tongue, my lad! I'll deal with you later.

- (1) Be silent
- (2) Cool the tongue
- (3) Gargle
- (4) Stick out the tongue

745. If you read his letter between the lines, you will find that he has no faith in his colleague's honesty.

- (1) read in secret
- (2) find out the inner meaning
- (3) read an untidy letter
- (4) strain your eyes

746. The lawyer insisted on having the contract in black and white.

- (1) orally
- (2) figuratively
- (3) obliquely
- (4) in writing

747. Our parents allowed us to watch films once in a blue moon.

- (1) rarely
- (2) secretly
- (3) forever
- (4) everywhere

748. The teacher was taken aback by the student's remark.

- (1) surprised
- (2) hurt
- (3) pleased
- (4) annoyed

Directions (749-751) : In these questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/ phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase given in bold.

749. caught red-handed

- (1) caught by mistake
- (2) caught with a red-handkerchief
- (3) found wounded
- (4) discovered in the act of doing

<p>750. gate crasher (1) invader (2) thief (3) uninvited guest (4) children</p> <p>751. to angle (1) to measure the river breadth (2) to fish with a net (3) to fish (4) to sit and watch the river</p> <p>Directions (752–755) : In these questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/ phrase given in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase given in bold.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)</p> <p>752. fit like a glove (1) to fit snugly (2) something tight and sticky (3) soft and easy to wear (4) difficult to hold</p> <p>753. pull a long face (1) to make fun (2) to look sad (3) to irritate someone (4) to pull someone's face</p> <p>754. cat nap (1) take a long sleep (2) sleep like a cat (3) make a snoring sound while sleeping (4) to sleep briefly</p> <p>755. to flog a dead horse (1) to act in a foolish way (2) to waste one's efforts (3) to revive interest in an old effort (4) None of these</p> <p>Directions (756 – 758) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)</p> <p>756. beat around the bush (1) walk around the forest (2) clean the bushy areas (3) avoiding the main topic (4) play around the forest</p> <p>757. make room (1) clean the room (2) make space (3) attain the room (4) make a clean sweep</p>	<p>758. mend your ways (1) happy with one's behaviour (2) sad with one's behaviour (3) destroy one's behaviour (4) improve one's behaviour</p> <p>Directions (759 – 761) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)</p> <p>759. for keeps (1) himself (2) away (3) forever (4) hid</p> <p>760. pale into insignificance (1) seemed less important (2) was less exciting (3) was less hectic (4) was dull and pale</p> <p>761. with one voice (1) by one man (2) by one community (3) unanimously (4) in disharmony</p> <p>Directions (762–764) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)</p> <p>762. made light of (1) did not hear (2) treated it lightly (3) blew away (4) carried with him</p> <p>763. every inch a gentleman (1) somewhat (2) partly (3) entirely (4) calculatively</p> <p>764. gall and wormwood (1) a problem (2) hateful (3) useless (4) hard to digest</p> <p>Directions (765–767) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)</p> <p>765. to add fuel to the fire (1) prevent fire from dying out (2) make the fire burn brightly (3) make things worse (4) waste fuel for no reason</p>	<p>766. to take to heart (1) to be greatly affected (2) to take something heartily (3) to strike at the heart, out of enjoyment (4) to suffer from heart disease</p> <p>767. to bring to light (1) to put on light (2) to reveal (3) to bring a light (4) to arrange light sufficiently</p> <p>Directions (768–770) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting)</p> <p>768. pros and cons (1) professionals (2) con artists (3) professionals and con artists (4) advantages and disadvantages</p> <p>769. once in a blue moon (1) very rarely (2) common (3) predictable (4) ordinary</p> <p>770. fish out of water (1) dehydrated (2) comfortable position (3) an uncomfortable position (4) fish in an aquarium</p> <p>Directions (771–773) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)</p> <p>771. be down with (1) suffering from (2) in grief with (3) in pain with (4) aching with</p> <p>772. fair-weather friend (1) honest only when easy and convenient (2) truthful only when easy and convenient (3) supports only when easy and convenient (4) temporary only when easy and convenient</p> <p>773. pull together (1) become friends (2) work harmoniously (3) be successful (4) live happily</p>
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Directions (774–776) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

774. to give oneself airs

- (1) space to breathe
- (2) time
- (3) acting strange
- (4) behaving arrogantly

775. at a stone's throw

- (1) at a short distance
- (2) at a place where quarrels take place
- (3) at a great distance
- (4) a quarry

776. bone of contention

- (1) a delicious non-vegetarian item
- (2) an item which made them content
- (3) cause for quarrel
- (4) A link between them

Directions (777–779) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

777. to eat humble pie

- (1) to eat an unsavoury pie
- (2) to be served food that is rotten
- (3) to yield under humiliating circumstances
- (4) to give in to political pressure

778. to end in smoke

- (1) to fail
- (2) to create smoke
- (3) to end
- (4) to emit smoke

779. to spill the beans

- (1) to reveal partial truth
- (2) to be untidy
- (3) to reveal a secret
- (4) to conceal a fact

Directions (780–782) : In these questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase given in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase given in bold.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

780. cut the mustard

- (1) to get under expectations
- (2) to score average
- (3) to perform well
- (4) to underperform

781. a chip off the old block

- (1) reminds them of one's father
- (2) to remind of one's son
- (3) reminds them of one's son
- (4) reminds of previous memories

782. to fish in troubled waters

- (1) to indulge in evil conspiracies
- (2) to make a profit out of disturbance
- (3) to aggravate the situation
- (4) to make the most of bad bargain

Directions (783–785) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

783. bark is worse than his bite

- (1) threat is worse than the action taken.
- (2) temper cannot be controlled.
- (3) ferocious scolding hurt more than his action.
- (4) anger is always justified.

784. throw caution to the winds

- (1) to be fearful
- (2) to warn others not to travel
- (3) to behave recklessly
- (4) to behave with care and caution

785. ill at ease

- (1) unwell
- (2) irritated
- (3) uneasy
- (4) confused

Directions (786–788) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 03.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

786. to get cold feet

- (1) drenched
- (2) fear
- (3) felicitate
- (4) fever

787. beside the mark

- (1) perfect
- (2) not to the point
- (3) relevant
- (4) charming

788. on tenterhooks

- (1) happy and excited
- (2) in suspense and anxiety

(3) angry and irritated

(4) surprised and shocked

Directions (789–791) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 04.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

789. burn your boats

- (1) have a burning desire to win
- (2) become extremely tired after working very hard
- (3) do something that makes it impossible to return to the previous situation
- (4) want to spend money as soon as you get it

790. dressing-down

- (1) apply bandage
- (2) wear an expensive gown
- (3) give a scolding
- (4) pretend

791. null and void

- (1) invalid
- (2) observant
- (3) uncontrolled
- (4) homeless

Directions (792 – 794) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting)

792. catch a tartar

- (1) to catch a dangerous person
- (2) to deal with a person who is more than one's match
- (3) to trap a wanted criminal with great difficulty
- (4) to live carefully and cautiously

793. cap in hand

- (1) defiant
- (2) screaming
- (3) well behaved
- (4) in a respectful manner

794. in the blues

- (1) cheerless and depressed
- (2) violent and angry
- (3) wearing blue badges
- (4) singing sad songs

Directions (795–797) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 07.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

<p>795. straw in the wind</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) a light-weight object (2) a lucky charm (3) a game that kids play (4) an indication of what might happen <p>796. face the music</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) be applauded (2) be ridiculed (3) be punished (4) be dismissed <p>797. curry favour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) seek impartial judgement (2) seek favourable attention (3) prepare a dish (4) attract attention <p>Directions (798–800) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (1st sitting))</p> <p>798. to keep in abeyance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) in a state of permanence (2) in a state of emergency (3) in a state of suspension (4) in a state of revision <p>799. to be in a fix</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) in pain (2) in distress (3) depressed (4) in a difficult situation <p>800. to break the ice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) made people angry (2) made people laugh (3) made people excited (4) made people relaxed and comfortable <p>Directions (801–803) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (1st sitting))</p> <p>801. put two and two together</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) bad at mathematics (2) poor financial condition (3) reason logically (4) forget something <p>802. an axe to grind</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) attack aggressively (2) suffer a lot (3) betray somebody (4) have a selfish interest 	<p>803. pick to pieces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) study something superficially (2) complete a work entirely (3) analyse critically (4) select only what you need. <p>Directions (804–806) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (1st sitting))</p> <p>804. wet behind the ears</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) skillful (2) young and rich with experience (3) young and without much experience (4) hearing impaired <p>805. under a cloud</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) sheltered from the sun (2) under suspicion (3) out in the open (4) get wet <p>806. get the sack</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) look for a sack (2) find a sack (3) get a call back (4) be dismissed <p>Directions (807–809) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (1st sitting))</p> <p>807. To nip in the bud</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) to stop something at the start (2) to trim the flowers (3) to pluck the flowers (4) to steal from <p>808. To put a spoke in one's wheel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) to repair one's cycle (2) to hinder (3) to trip a rider (4) to add an extra wheel <p>809. To clip one's wings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) to stop one from flying (2) to trim the leaves (3) to deprive one of power (4) to hurt a bird <p>Directions (810–819) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)</p>	<p>810. take the bull by the horns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) crush something with a heavy hand (2) grapple the situation courageously (3) close your eyes and attack the bull (4) take defensive measures to deal with a crisis. <p>811. a gentleman at large</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) a man in the crowd (2) a man without a job (3) a man who runs around (4) a man who is generous <p>812. lose face</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) become embarrassed (2) feel angry (3) get injured (4) feel surprised <p>813. build castles in the air</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) work tirelessly (2) fly (3) dream (4) film something <p>814. fall back on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) retreat (2) overtaken (3) suffer an accident (4) resort to something <p>815. go to rack and ruin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) a state of utter chaos (2) a state of despair (3) a condition of exhilaration (4) get into a bad condition <p>816. bite the dust</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) eat poorly (2) suffer a defeat (3) clean something (4) attack and defeat somebody <p>817. have a chip on one's shoulder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) nurse a grudge (2) feel physically tall (3) suffer an ailment (4) carry a burden <p>818. the seamy side</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) on the right side (2) unpleasant aspect (3) visible aspects (4) on the left side of something <p>819. too many chiefs and not enough Indians.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) a proud gathering (2) an inefficient situation
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| <p>(3) an anti-national meeting
(4) a top-level meeting</p> <p>Directions (820–829) : In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idioms/ Phrases. Choose the one that best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
Exam. 01.12.2016)</p> <p>820. make one's mark
(1) distinguish oneself
(2) score high marks
(3) highlight something in a page
(4) reveal something</p> <p>821. throw in the towel
(1) fight with vigour
(2) acknowledge defeat
(3) get success
(4) concentrate more</p> <p>822. mare's nest
(1) phenomenal discovery
(2) worthless thing
(3) joyful event
(4) huge mistake</p> <p>823. a storm in a teacup
(1) steam while having tea
(2) something which encourages
(3) big fuss over a small matter
(4) special positions</p> <p>824. blue- blooded
(1) inferior
(2) of noble birth
(3) of unknown origin
(4) unhealthy</p> <p>825. do a roaring trade
(1) in the animal business
(2) highly successful
(3) in the habit of shouting at others
(4) extremely reluctant</p> <p>826. keep body and soul together
(1) maintain his health
(2) continue with his work
(3) to have just enough to sustain
(4) be physical and spiritual</p> <p>827. will-o-the-wisp
(1) smoky place
(2) marsh land
(3) unreal imagining
(4) rumour whispered by many</p> <p>828. cloak-and-dagger
(1) an armoured suit
(2) a game of martial skill</p> | <p>(3) an activity that involves mystery and secrecy
(4) a wide coat without sleeves and a small sword</p> <p>829. palm off
(1) clearly visible
(2) uneasy with something
(3) to dispose off with the intent to deceive
(4) conceal</p> <p>Directions (830–839) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase given in bold in the sentence. Choose the one that best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase in the sentence.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)</p> <p>830. My friend got the sack from his first job.
(1) resigned
(2) got tired of
(3) was dismissed from
(4) was demoted from</p> <p>831. The smell from the kitchen makes my mouth water.
(1) makes me giddy
(2) makes me vomit
(3) stimulates my appetite
(4) makes me sick</p> <p>832. His boss was always breathing down his neck.
(1) shouting loudly at him
(2) giving him strenuous work
(3) abusing and ill-treating him
(4) watching all his actions closely</p> <p>833. I have a bone to pick with you in this matter.
(1) am angry
(2) selfish motive
(3) selfless motive
(4) desire</p> <p>834. To work on this project is like flogging a dead horse.
(1) harp upon a question that has been settled
(2) dragging something too far
(3) over-spending money
(4) None of these</p> <p>835. The cashier wiped the nose of his employer by presenting false bills.
(1) abused (2) cheated
(3) slapped (4) doomed</p> <p>836. She is quite at sea and does not know what course of action to take in the matter.</p> | <p>(1) at ease (2) displeased
(3) perplexed (4) danger</p> <p>837. It is time that professors came down from their ivory towers and studied the real needs of present day students.
(1) expensive fee
(2) detachment and seclusion
(3) dreamlands
(4) a tower made of ivory</p> <p>838. She was in a brown study and did not notice my entrance.
(1) sleep (2) dream
(3) fear (4) reverie</p> <p>839. The inspector was caught red handed.
(1) quickly
(2) caught in the act of committing the crime
(3) caught with dirty hands
(4) found with hands tied</p> <p>Directions (840–842) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 28.08.2016 (1st sitting)</p> <p>840. Smooth ruffled feathers
(1) Comb untidy hair
(2) Make people feel less offended
(3) Tousle someone's hair
(4) Stroke a pet animal</p> <p>841. Assume airs
(1) Take tight
(2) Remain calm
(3) Act innocent
(4) Pretend superiority</p> <p>842. Play truant
(1) Play a tyrant
(2) Stay away from duty
(3) Be responsible
(4) Be alert</p> <p>Directions (843–845) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 29.08.2016 (1st sitting)</p> <p>843. Beggar description
(1) Cannot be described
(2) Something described by a beggar
(3) A poor account of something
(4) A description of a beggar</p> |
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<p>844. Drag one's feet (1) Make something more complicated (2) Expedite (3) Be reluctant to act (4) Stop working</p> <p>845. Hope against hope (1) Think wishfully from time to time (2) Hoped with good reason (3) Nurture an impossible hope (4) Pretend to hope</p> <p>Directions (846-848) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and choose the option corresponding to it. (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)</p> <p>846. All moonshine (1) Glowing (2) Far from reality (3) Celestial (4) About the moon</p> <p>847. At a snail's pace (1) Quietly (2) Quickly (3) Continuously (4) Slowly</p> <p>848. Call on (1) Telephone (2) Seek help (3) Pay a visit (4) Order</p> <p>Directions (849-851) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and choose the option corresponding to it. (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)</p> <p>849. To bury the hatchet (1) To make peace (2) To dig the ground (3) To negotiate (4) To make war</p> <p>850. Selling like hot cakes (1) To have a good season (2) To become as planned (3) To have a very slow sale (4) To have a very good sale</p> <p>851. Scot free (1) Unlimited (2) Unpunished (3) To freedom (4) Unrepentant</p> <p>Directions (852-854) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the</p>	<p>meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and choose the option corresponding to it. (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)</p> <p>852. Drive home (1) Find one's roots (2) Emphasise (3) Refer (4) Draw</p> <p>853. To end in smoke (1) End without any practical result (2) End with positive result (3) Die in a burning house (4) Risk everything in a single venture</p> <p>854. A left handed compliment (1) A subtle rebuke (2) Wholesome praise (3) An ambiguous compliment (4) A mild compliment</p> <p>Directions (855-857) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase. (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)</p> <p>855. Bad blood (1) Shooting (2) Anaemia (3) Enmity (4) Mourning</p> <p>856. To beat about the bush (1) To try to win favours (2) To talk well (3) To talk about relevant things (4) To talk about irrelevant things</p> <p>857. Maiden speech (1) Bachelor's speech (2) First speech (3) Last speech (4) Extempore speech</p> <p>Directions (858-860) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase. (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)</p> <p>858. A cuckoo in the nest (1) One who likes to stay at home (2) A view from a high place (3) An unwelcome intruder (4) One who is chosen as the leader of the group</p>	<p>859. A house of cards (1) An insecure scheme (2) A gambling house (3) A plan with high stakes (4) A place where cards are printed</p> <p>860. To smell a rat (1) To see signs of plague epidemic (2) To get the bad smell of a dead rat (3) To suspect foul dealings (4) To be in a bad mood</p> <p>Directions (861-863) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase. (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)</p> <p>861. Old head on young shoulders (1) To be intelligent when old (2) To be old and yet look young (3) To be wise beyond his years (4) To be smarter with age</p> <p>862. A wild-goose chase (1) A fruitful search (2) A pointless search (3) To search for a wild-goose (4) A hunting expedition</p> <p>863. Hard of hearing (1) To be disturbed (2) To be confused (3) To be deaf (4) To be dumb</p> <p>Directions (864-866) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase. (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)</p> <p>864. A dark horse (1) A wild animal (2) A black horse (3) An unknown entry (4) A front runner</p> <p>865. Throw cold water (1) Encourage (2) Discourage (3) Attack (4) Drench</p> <p>866. Butt in (1) Record (2) Impose (3) Improvise (4) Interrupt</p> <p>Directions (867-869) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase. (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)</p>
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867. Couch potato

- (1) An old person who has oldfashioned ideas.
- (2) A person who prefers to watch television.
- (3) A person who does not seem very friendly.
- (4) Someone who stays calm and does not show their emotions.

868. Carry the ball

- (1) Decorate the ball
- (2) Be in charge
- (3) Take the decision
- (4) Be the hostess

869. Turned down

- (1) Subject (2) Object
- (3) Reject (4) Deject

Directions (870–872) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

870. Cheek by jowl

- (1) Very close together
- (2) Arguing
- (3) Teasing one another
- (4) Avoiding one another

871. Beyond the pale

- (1) Unreasonable or unacceptable
- (2) Beyond redemption
- (3) Full of rhetoric
- (4) Distasteful

872. Blow one's own trumpet

- (1) Play some music
- (2) Surprise oneself
- (3) Praise oneself
- (4) Condone oneself

Directions (873–875) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

873. Blow one's trumpet

- (1) To praise another
- (2) To praise a leader
- (3) To praise oneself
- (4) To praise a community

874. Stick to his guns

- (1) Stand by his truth
- (2) Maintain his own opinion
- (3) Maintain his weapons
- (4) Maintain his anger

875. At sea

- (1) Journey (2) At a loss
- (3) Surprise (4) Sad

Directions (876–878) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

876. Weal and woe

- (1) Friends and enemies
- (2) Be in danger
- (3) Adversity
- (4) Good times and bad times

877. Call in question

- (1) Summon as a witness
- (2) Doubtful
- (3) Prove a theory
- (4) Challenge

878. Make both ends meet

- (1) Live within means
- (2) Achieve a solution
- (3) Live among people
- (4) End of the road

Directions (879–881) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

879. Put up the shutters

- (1) Went out of business
- (2) Experienced a downside
- (3) Sold off assets
- (4) Changed ownership

880. A drop in a bucket

- (1) As much as possible
- (2) Nothing at all
- (3) A handsome amount
- (4) A very insignificant amount

881. Draw a blank

- (1) Paint something
- (2) Find no favour
- (3) Oblige someone
- (4) Teach someone

Directions (882–884) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

882. As daft as a brush

- (1) Extremely silly
- (2) Artistically inclined
- (3) Completely clean
- (4) Utterly selfish

883. In a nutshell

- (1) In translation
- (2) A decorative language
- (3) A well-packed parcel
- (4) Briefly and concisely

884. Strain every nerve

- (1) Try all tricks
- (2) Work very hard
- (3) Beg before others
- (4) Spend a large amount

Directions (885–887) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

885. Evening of life

- (1) Old age (2) A party
- (3) Holiday (4) None of these

886. Button her lip

- (1) Tell us more
- (2) Stop talking
- (3) Invite us too
- (4) Enjoy herself

887. Invent cock and bull stories

- (1) Delightful fables
- (2) Eco-friendly accounts
- (3) Absurd and unlikely stories
- (4) Credible tales

Directions (888–890) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

888. Wild goose chase

- (1) An admirable enterprise
- (2) An honest effort
- (3) A foolish, unprofitable adventure
- (4) A powerful effort

889. Smell a rat

- (1) Detect bad smell
- (2) Suspect a trick or deceit
- (3) Misunderstand
- (4) See hidden meaning

890. A live wire

- (1) Industrious and brilliant
- (2) Lively and active
- (3) Sincere and intelligent
- (4) Sincere and efficient

Directions (891–893) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

891. Capital Punishment

- (1) Death sentence
- (2) Life imprisonment
- (3) To be jailed
- (4) Imprisoned for a long period

892. Leaps and bounds

- (1) Slowly (2) Rapidly
- (3) Jumping (4) Stationary

893. Smell a rat

- (1) Suspect something wrong
- (2) Smell a burned rat
- (3) Smell a rotten rat
- (4) Smell something right

Directions (894-896) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

894. Feather in one's cap

- (1) Discrimination
- (2) A new and additional distinction
- (3) Hunting
- (4) Bird watching

895. Donkey's years

- (1) A decade (2) A long time
- (3) A century
- (4) Since school days

896. Leave no stone unturned

- (1) Try every possible way
- (2) Behave smartly
- (3) Constructing
- (4) Wasting no time

Directions (897-899) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

897. A Man of letters

- (1) Letter-writer
- (2) Proof-reader
- (3) Postman (4) Scholar

898. Under a cloud

- (1) Shocked (2) Sad
- (3) Sick (4) Confused

899. Bear in mind

- (1) Respect (2) Observe
- (3) Remember
- (4) Pretend to listen

Directions (900-902) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

900. Held up

- (1) Kidnapped (2) Delayed
- (3) Caught (4) Nabbed

901. To play fast and loose

- (1) To be narrow minded
- (2) To play a good game

(3) To act in an unreliable way

(4) To defeat a person

902. Feather one's own nest

- (1) Decorate
- (2) Work hard at home
- (3) build a home
- (4) make money in an improper way

Directions (903-905) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

903. pull a fast one

- (1) as fast as lightning
- (2) play a trick
- (3) carry a heavy burden
- (4) take a deep breath

904. grease the palm

- (1) dirty one's hands
- (2) work in a garage
- (3) slip and fall
- (4) bribe

905. turn turtle

- (1) slow like a turtle
- (2) turn like a turtle
- (3) over-turn
- (4) a game turtles play

Directions (906-908) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

906. To carry the day

- (1) To postpone to the next day
- (2) To bear grudge
- (3) To win a victory
- (4) To do things in a hurry

907. A man of straw

- (1) A weak man, without substance
- (2) An unintelligent man
- (3) A corrupt man
- (4) A tall, lanky person

908. Pass the buck

- (1) Exchange
- (2) Refuse to accept responsibility
- (3) Make some quick money.
- (4) Overtake

Directions (909-911) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.10.2016 (IInd sitting)

909. To lose ground

- (1) Becoming less acceptable

(2) Being exploited

(3) Fully rejected

(4) Finding supporters

910. Every dark cloud has a silver lining

- (1) Every unpleasant situation has to wait

- (2) Every unpleasant situation has a positive side

- (3) Every dark cloud is upsetting

- (4) Cloud with dark and silver lining is good

911. Alive and kicking

- (1) Playing football

- (2) Dying

- (3) Becoming old

- (4) in good health

912. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

Run out of steam

- (1) To lose impetus or enthusiasm

- (2) To work quickly like a machine

- (3) To give up easily

- (4) no more money to spend

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 15.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)

913. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

saved by the bell

- (1) when time is in your favour

- (2) saved at the last moment

- (3) the bell rings at the most opportune time

- (4) prayers are answered when the church bell rings

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 15.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)

914. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

Turn a blind eye

- (1) Not able to see the obvious truth

- (2) Hide the ugly truth from someone

- (3) Pretend not to notice

- (4) Stay away from bad habits

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 16.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)

915. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

Up a blind alley

- (1) hiding something intentionally from another person
 (2) not warning a person who is in danger
 (3) one can enjoy thrills only if one takes risk
 (4) following a course of action that is certain to lead to an undesirable outcome
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (916–925) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
 Exam. 12.01.2017)

916. From stern to stern

- (1) all the way from the front of a ship to the back.
 (2) from the beginning to the end.
 (3) top of a plant to its roots.
 (4) loose pleasantness to become strict.

917. Over egg the pudding

- (1) add unnecessary details to make something seem better or worse.
 (2) fill the pudding excessively with egg.
 (3) add details in order to make something more exciting.
 (4) add important details to the content of a story.

918. Turn over a new leaf

- (1) change one's behaviour for the better.
 (2) read between the pages of a book.
 (3) do a somersault
 (4) do a new job.

919. Take up the hatchet

- (1) behave formally
 (2) pursue a chance
 (3) be caught in a trap
 (4) prepare for or go to war

920. At loose ends

- (1) tie two loose ends of a thread
 (2) keep options open
 (3) in an uncertain situation
 (4) repay debts

921. With might and main

- (1) with full risks
 (2) with full force
 (3) having full confidence
 (4) with full blessings

922. Ruffle somebody's feather

- (1) gamble
 (2) escape responsibility

(3) annoy somebody

- (4) show contempt for

923. Cut short

- (1) delete (2) praise
 (3) interrupt
 (4) slice into small pieces

924. Bad blood

- (1) war (2) ill feeling
 (3) threatening attitude
 (4) in an infected state of being

925. A laughing stock

- (1) an object of laughter
 (2) a storehouse of jokes
 (3) an object of desire
 (4) a stock of high value

Directions (926–928) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff

Exam. 30.04.2017 (Ist Sitting)

926. Our manager is feared by everyone for he is as hard as nails.

- (1) powerful (2) unrelenting
 (3) fearsome (4) strict

927. He struck several bad patches before he made good.

- (1) eliminated many difficulties
 (2) went through many illnesses
 (3) had many professional difficulties
 (4) came across bad weather

928. He talked over the matter for an hour but without any result.

- (1) assessed
 (2) fought about
 (3) discussed (4) surveyed

Directions (929–931) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

929. Cut a sorry figure

- (1) Did not stand straight
 (2) Apologised for his remarks
 (3) Created a wrong impression
 (4) Made a poor impression

930. To take to task

- (1) Forgave him
 (2) Slapped him
 (3) Gave him extra work
 (4) Reprimanded him

931. Bring to light

- (1) Introduced (2) Revealed
 (3) Seen
 (4) Brought to life

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016)

ANSWERS

1. (3)	2. (4)	3. (4)	4. (2)
5. (3)	6. (4)	7. (3)	8. (4)
9. (3)	10. (4)	11. (3)	12. (2)
13. (3)	14. (1)	15. (1)	16. (3)
17. (2)	18. (2)	19. (1)	20. (3)
21. (1)	22. (2)	23. (3)	24. (1)
25. (3)	26. (3)	27. (3)	28. (4)
29. (3)	30. (1)	31. (4)	32. (1)
33. (4)	34. (3)	35. (2)	36. (3)
37. (3)	38. (3)	39. (3)	40. (2)
41. (1)	42. (2)	43. (4)	44. (2)
45. (1)	46. (2)	47. (2)	48. (4)
49. (1)	50. (4)	51. (2)	52. (2)
53. (1)	54. (2)	55. (1)	56. (1)
57. (2)	58. (1)	59. (2)	60. (4)
61. (1)	62. (3)	63. (3)	64. (1)
65. (4)	66. (1)	67. (1)	68. (3)
69. (1)	70. (1)	71. (3)	72. (1)
73. (4)	74. (2)	75. (3)	76. (1)
77. (2)	78. (1)	79. (4)	80. (3)
81. (2)	82. (1)	83. (3)	84. (4)
85. (1)	86. (3)	87. (4)	88. (4)
89. (1)	90. (1)	91. (1)	92. (3)
93. (1)	94. (1)	95. (4)	96. (2)
97. (4)	98. (3)	99. (2)	100. (1)
101. (4)	102. (1)	103. (2)	104. (3)
105. (3)	106. (4)	107. (3)	108. (2)
109. (3)	110. (4)	111. (2)	112. (3)
113. (2)	114. (3)	115. (3)	116. (3)
117. (3)	118. (2)	119. (2)	120. (3)
121. (4)	122. (1)	123. (2)	124. (3)
125. (4)	126. (3)	127. (3)	128. (3)
129. (1)	130. (4)	131. (2)	132. (2)
133. (3)	134. (2)	135. (3)	136. (3)
137. (2)	138. (3)	139. (1)	140. (1)
141. (2)	142. (1)	143. (3)	144. (2)
145. (1)	146. (3)	147. (4)	148. (4)
149. (1)	150. (3)	151. (4)	152. (3)
153. (1)	154. (4)	155. (2)	156. (1)
157. (4)	158. (1)	159. (3)	160. (3)
161. (4)	162. (3)	163. (2)	164. (2)
165. (1)	166. (2)	167. (4)	168. (1)
169. (1)	170. (3)	171. (1)	172. (1)
173. (3)	174. (1)	175. (3)	176. (2)
177. (2)	178. (2)	179. (3)	180. (1)
181. (2)	182. (2)	183. (2)	184. (4)
185. (4)	186. (2)	187. (1)	188. (2)
189. (2)	190. (4)	191. (3)	192. (3)



SELECTION OF MIS-SPELT WORD/ CORRECTLY SPELT WORD

Directions (1-5) : In these questions, four words are given out of which only one is misspelt. Find that misspelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 1997)

1. (1) combination (2) exaggeration
(3) hallucination (4) admonition
2. (1) sacrosanct (2) sacrelige
(3) sacred (4) sacrament
3. (1) allitration (2) allowanace
(3) almighty (4) almanc
4. (1) idiosyncrasy (2) idealize
(3) idiosy (4) ideology
5. (1) jaundise (2) jasmine
(3) javelin (4) jarring

Directions (6-10) : Four words have been written out of which three are correctly spelt and one is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 09.09.2001)

6. (1) eminent (2) iminent
(3) eloquent (4) exuberant
7. (1) tailor (2) sculpter
(3) doctor (4) fitter
8. (1) mathametician
(2) statistician
(3) dietician
(4) physician
9. (1) grotesque (2) burlesque
(3) picturesque (4) pectorial
10. (1) Indomitable (2) furmidable
(3) amicable (4) admirable

Directions (11-15) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 16.11.2003)

11. (1) submitted (2) admitted
(3) comitted (4) omitted
12. (1) brillient (2) valiant
(3) salient (4) radiant
13. (1) recuperate (2) regulate
(3) reinstate (4) separete
14. (1) cease (2) seize
(3) beseige (4) beseach
15. (1) carrier (2) carreer
(3) courier (4) barrier

Directions (16-20) : In the following questions, find out the misspelt word from among the groups of four words.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam.14.12.2003)

16. (1) personnel (2) personnel
(3) notional (4) nationalist
17. (1) impetuous (2) impetinent
(3) imperial (4) implication
18. (1) prefer (2) defer
(3) difer (4) refer
19. (1) mercenary (2) machinery
(3) missionery (4) visionary
20. (1) seize (2) decieve
(3) believe (4) reign

Directions (21-25) : In these questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 14.12.2003)

21. (1) semblance (2) samblance
(3) semblance (4) samblence
22. (1) gyncology
(2) gynaecology
(3) gynaecology
(4) gynecology
23. (1) hypochondria
(2) hypochondria
(3) hypochondrea
(4) hypochondrea
24. (1) instantaneous
(2) instantaneouss
(3) instanttanious
(4) instantanious
25. (1) itinarry (2) itinerrary
(3) ittinerary (4) itinerary

Directions (26-35) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is rightly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

26. (1) entirty (2) gratious
(3) discern (4) contestent
27. (1) reminiscence
(2) renounciation
(3) recolection
(4) relaxasion

28. (1) scenary (2) granery
(3) visionary (4) luminary
29. (1) colaborate (2) coroborate
(3) cooperate (4) colocate
30. (1) fullfil (2) ill-will
(3) fabbulous (4) usefull
31. (1) receprocate (2) recieve
(3) recetation (4) receipt
32. (1) traveling (2) remittance
(3) kidnaping (4) equitable
33. (1) necessary (2) temparory
(3) itinerary (4) sanguinity
34. (1) psycholagy (2) appology
(3) criminology (4) archaeology
35. (1) asociate (2) intigrate
(3) appropriate (4) exhilerate

Directions (36-45) : In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 05.06.2005)

36. (1) mischevious
(2) miscarriage
(3) misdemeanour
(4) misnomar
37. (1) harassment
(2) committment
(3) breevement
(4) temparament
38. (1) capracious (2) auspicious
(3) fallicious (4) dalicious
39. (1) inefable (2) inaccesible
(3) infallible (4) invinscible
40. (1) camouflage (2) tabuleau
(3) milieu (4) mirase
41. (1) existence (2) occurence
(3) depandance (4) persistance
42. (1) sponsorship (2) soveriegn
(3) subservient (4) sepulcher
43. (1) handicaped (2) frolicked
(3) kidnaped (4) developped
44. (1) coersion (2) precision
(3) negociation (4) explotion
45. (1) deliquancy (2) fruiquency
(3) discrepency (4) hesitancy

Directions (46-50) : In the following questions, a word has been written in four different ways out of which

SELECTION OF MIS SPELT WORD/CORRECTLY SPELT WORD

only one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

46. (1) choronology (2) chronology
 (3) cronology (4) chronoology
 47. (1) scintilating (2) scintillatinge
 (3) scintillating (4) scintilliting
 48. (1) nemesis (2) nemisis
 (3) nemesis (4) nemysis
 49. (1) anamoly (2) anomaly
 (3) anamaly (4) anomoly
 50. (1) perseverence
 (2) perseverance
 (3) perseverenese
 (4) perseverents

Directions (51–55) : In the following questions four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the misspelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

51. (1) competent (2) repentent
 (3) penitent (4) consistent
 52. (1) assure (2) insure
 (3) sensure (4) ensure
 53. (1) seige (2) seize
 (3) receive (4) believe
 54. (1) responsibility
 (2) opportunity
 (3) possibility
 (4) generosity
 55. (1) courageous (2) stampede
 (3) temple (4) saliloquy

Directions (56–65) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 11.12.2005)

56. (1) conscience (2) conscience
 (3) consciens (4) consiens
 57. (1) magnificent (2) magnificant
 (3) magnificient(4) magneficent
 58. (1) rennassance
 (2) renaissance
 (3) rennaiscence
 (4) rennaissance
 59. (1) irrepairable
 (2) irreparable
 (3) irrepparable
 (4) irepairable

60. (1) superfluous

(2) superflous
 (3) superfluos
 (4) superflooss

61. (1) pharmaceautical
 (2) pharmacutical
 (3) pharmaceutical
 (4) farmaceuticall

62. (1) recomendation
 (2) reccomendation
 (3) recommendation
 (4) reccomandation

63. (1) neccesity (2) necessity
 (3) nesissity (4) necessety

64. (1) adrass (2) address
 (3) addres (4) addrress

65. (1) refridgerator
 (2) refregerator
 (3) refreggerator
 (4) refrigerator

Directions (66–75) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly-spelt. Find out the wrongly-spelt word.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam.13.08.2006)

66. (1) grandly (2) effectively
 (3) genorally (4) normally
 67. (1) trickery (2) uproar
 (3) comotion (4) argument
 68. (1) benevolent
 (2) compassionate
 (3) generous
 (4) sympathetic
 69. (1) associate (2) traipse
 (3) bruere (4) manhandle
 70. (1) despatch (2) attatch
 (3) detach (4) catch
 71. (1) attendence (2) preference
 (3) providence (4) evidence
 72. (1) acquire (2) aquatic
 (3) acquittal (4) acquiesce
 73. (1) therapeutic
 (2) bureaucretic
 (3) thermometer
 (4) barricade

74. (1) idyllic (2) idiotic
 (3) prolific (4) miopic
 75. (1) emerjency (2) delegate
 (3) mandatory (4) appreciate

Directions (76 – 85) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

76. (1) excution (2) excitement

(3) expedition (4) extrextion

77. (1) externel (2) extrovart
 (3) introvert (4) exect

78. (1) expact (2) impact
 (3) exite (4) impect

79. (1) effecting (2) interesting
 (3) affecting (4) entertening

80. (1) supremecy (2) suppressor
 (3) surfiel (4) surrender

81. (1) spectacular (2) spactroscope
 (3) spinache (4) splended

82. (1) sacrosant (2) sacrifical
 (3) sacrilege (4) sabotege

83. (1) discription (2) discretion
 (3) dessemination
 (4) dissertation

84. (1) occurance (2) occassion
 (3) occupancy (4) octogenarean

85. (1) humorous (2) humanitarianism
 (3) hulabaloo (4) hurrecane

Directions (86–90) : In the following questions four words have been written out of which three are correctly spelt and one is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006
 (IIInd Sitting)

86. (1) efficient (2) sufficient
 (3) magnificant (4) proficient

87. (1) transferred (2) referred
 (3) suffered (4) deferred

88. (1) proceed (2) exceed
 (3) superset (4) succeed

89. (1) admonish (2) aborigin
 (3) aberration (4) agrarian

90. (1) confident (2) confiscate
 (3) conjecture (4) converstent

Directions (91 – 95) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam 10.12.2006)

91. (1) prepostorous (2) disasterous
 (3) murderous (4) onerous

SELECTION OF MIS SPELT WORD/CORRECTLY SPELT WORD

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| <p>92. (1) severity (2) cruelty
 (3) sincerity (4) superiority</p> <p>93. (1) begining (2) winning
 (3) mining (4) running</p> <p>94. (1) complement
 (2) compliment
 (3) supplement
 (4) requirment</p> <p>95. (1) amelirate (2) zealot
 (3) penetrate (4) stain</p> <p>Directions (96-100) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.</p> <p>(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)
 Exam. 30.09.2007
 (IInd Sitting)</p> <p>96. (1) courageous
 (2) outrageous
 (3) languoreous
 (4) spacious</p> <p>97. (1) lapped (2) murmured
 (3) deterred (4) worshipped</p> <p>98. (1) sergeant (2) silhouette
 (3) session (4) somnambulist</p> <p>99. (1) facade (2) inept
 (3) quotation (4) pursuasive</p> <p>100. (1) demeanour
 (2) deodorize
 (3) demonstretor
 (4) demoralize</p> <p>Directions (101-110) : In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.</p> <p>(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)</p> <p>101. (1) metaphor (2) expletive
 (3) allegary (4) parody</p> <p>102. (1) neurosurgeon
 (2) homoeopath
 (3) bureaucrat
 (4) veteinary</p> <p>103. (1) variety (2) anxiety
 (3) gaitey (4) society</p> <p>104. (1) assesment
 (2) assignment
 (3) alignment
 (4) inherent</p> <p>105. (1) synonymous
 (2) anonymous
 (3) unanimous
 (4) pseudonymous</p> <p>106. (1) condom (2) condemn
 (3) contampt (4) content</p> | <p>107. (1) accumulate (2) challenge
 (3) beginning (4) tolerant</p> <p>108. (1) peruse (2) persuade
 (3) persuit (4) pursue</p> <p>109. (1) waitage (2) baggage
 (3) luggage (4) village</p> <p>110. (1) receive (2) conceive
 (3) perceive (4) decieve</p> <p>Directions (111-115) : In the follwoing questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.</p> <p>(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
 Exam. 10.12.2006)</p> <p>111. (1) accomplice
 (2) accompaniment
 (3) accomplishment
 (4) accomodation</p> <p>112. (1) replaceable
 (2) replaceeing
 (3) replacement
 (4) replaced</p> <p>113. (1) relieve (2) protein
 (3) deceit (4) frieght</p> <p>114. (1) labrinth (2) laboratory
 (3) laborious (4) library</p> <p>115. (1) commit (2) comedian
 (3) committee (4) communication</p> <p>Directions (116 –120) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find that misspelt word.</p> <p>(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
 Exam. 30.11.2008)</p> <p>116. (1) poignant (2) relevent
 (3) prevalent (4) malignant</p> <p>117. (1) seize (2) achieve
 (3) wierd (4) leisure</p> <p>118. (1) repent (2) serpent
 (3) flagrent (4) reverent</p> <p>119. (1) dining
 (2) shining
 (3) determining
 (4) begining</p> <p>120. (1) vendetta
 (2) verisimilitude
 (3) vicarious
 (4) vociferrate</p> <p>Directions (121 – 130) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is wrongly spelt. Find the mis-spelt word.</p> <p>(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)</p> | <p>121. (1) prioritise (2) picturise
 (3) visualise (4) individualise</p> <p>122. (1) mendacious
 (2) obnoxious
 (3) pernicious
 (4) ferocious</p> <p>123. (1) pennetrate(2) irritate
 (3) hesitate (4) perforate</p> <p>124. (1) passagway (2) causeway
 (3) subway (4) straightway</p> <p>125. (1) rapport (2) support
 (3) report (4) purport</p> <p>126. (1) stationery (2) dictionery
 (3) revolutionary
 (4) voluntary</p> <p>127. (1) temperature
 (2) temperament
 (3) tempastuous
 (4) temptation</p> <p>128. (1) whether (2) weathere
 (3) whither (4) wither</p> <p>129. (1) legible
 (2) communiceble
 (3) incorrigible
 (4) eligible</p> <p>130. (1) audacious (2) auspicious
 (3) caprisious (4) credulous</p> <p>Directions (131-140) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find the misspelt word.</p> <p>(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)</p> <p>131. (1) quadruple (2) quagmaire
 (3) quadrangle (4) quadrant</p> <p>132. (1) postar (2) pastor
 (3) posture (4) pasture</p> <p>133. (1) reference (2) preference
 (3) difference (4) performance</p> <p>134. (1) agreeably (2) cruelly
 (3) doubtfully (4) fatally</p> <p>135. (1) nomenclature
 (2) non-interfereance
 (3) nonchalant
 (4) non-commissioned</p> <p>136. (1) insolvency
 (2) legitimacy
 (3) hypocrisy
 (4) ideoyncracy</p> <p>137. (1) anniversery
 (2) bureaucracy
 (3) heresy
 (4) secrecy</p> |
|--|---|---|

138. (1) embankment
 (2) deliberately
 (3) preceding
 (4) proleferous

139. (1) inexplicable
 (2) inevitable
 (3) inextinguishable
 (4) inexpressable

140. (1) representation
 (2) verification
 (3) amplification
 (4) liberalisation

Directions (141–145) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (1st Sitting))

141. (1) collaborate (2) commemorate
 (3) colate (4) choclate

142. (1) circuiteous (2) clairvoyant
 (3) chivelerly (4) cavelcade

143. (1) severity (2) sovereignty
 (3) superiorty (4) serenity

144. (1) cummulative
 (2) comemorative
 (3) accummulative
 (4) accommodative

145. (1) benidiction (2) besmerch
 (3) beneficent (4) benevolence

Directions (146–150) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (IIInd Sitting))

146. (1) parapharnelia
 (2) parsimonious
 (3) peccadilo
 (4) paediatrics

147. (1) measureable
 (2) manageable
 (3) marriagable
 (4) manoevrable

148. (1) tussel (2) tunngle
 (3) tumble (4) trable

149. (1) populus (2) pompuous
 (3) prelious
 (4) presumptuous

150. (1) impromptue
 (2) illustrious
 (3) illusery
 (4) impetous

Directions (151–155) : In the following question groups of four words

are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I))

151. (1) aromatic (2) aurobatic
 (3) antartic (4) altruistic

152. (1) misogynist
 (2) momentery
 (3) monotheism
 (4) morotorium

153. (1) assessment
 (2) rudiment
 (3) retrenchement
 (4) bereavment

154. (1) tinker (2) plumeber
 (3) despacher (4) sailor

155. (1) psychiotrist (2) punctillious
 (3) pursuanse (4) pseudonym

Directions (156 – 160) : In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I))

156. (1) grammatic (2) gremmatic
 (3) gramatic (4) grematic

157. (1) omitted (2) ommited
 (3) ommited (4) omitied

158. (1) privelege (2) familiar
 (3) usualy (4) nuisance

159. (1) rumble (2) treple
 (3) stummble (4) jumbble

160. (1) separate (2) seperate
 (3) seperait (4) separate

Directions (161–165) : In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam. 12.09.2010)

161. (1) volumenous (2) voluptuous
 (3) voceferous (4) virtuous

162. (1) lision (2) benine
 (3) aqueous (4) bavine

163. (1) prolifirate (2) propitiate
 (3) apropiate (4) apreciate

164. (1) fragrent (2) fragmant
 (3) flurocent (4) flamboyant

165. (1) mammal (2) mamman
 (3) mammath (4) mambrane

Directions (166 – 170) : In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 12.12.2010 (Paper-I))

166. (1) envelope (2) envelope
 (3) envalope (4) envelop

167. (1) character (2) character
 (3) charactar (4) chaerector

168. (1) drunkeness (2) drunkenness
 (3) durnkness (4) drunkennes

169. (1) surprise (2) suprise
 (3) suprise (4) surprize

170. (1) comitee (2) committee
 (3) committie (4) committee

Directions (171–175) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (1st Sitting))

171. (1) mandatory (2) circulatory
 (3) temporary (4) regulatary

172. (1) convinience (2) initiative
 (3) concessional (4) exaggerate

173. (1) diologue (2) giraff
 (3) scissors (4) humourous

174. (1) asiduous (2) nefarious
 (3) macaber (4) loquacious

175. (1) cortegge (2) damege
 (3) milege (4) plumage

Directions (176–185) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (IIInd Sitting))

176. (1) qestalt (2) imbrolios
 (3) ampassee (4) recondite

177. (1) hindrance (2) corespondence
 (3) insurence (4) assurance

178. (1) adversary (2) adultry
 (3) advisory (4) arbitary

179. (1) rogeu (2) colleague
 (3) diluge (4) alege

180. (1) malignant (2) impertinant
 (3) independant (4) neglegent

181. (1) agnostik (2) accomplice
 (3) advercity (4) acrimonous

182. (1) dysentery (2) momentery
 (3) cemetary (4) comentary

183. (1) ebulent (2) jubilant
 (3) iminent (4) tolerent

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184. (1) malaign (2) arraign

(3) asigne (4) degine

185. (1) harrassment

(2) embarrassment

(3) fulfilment

(4) denouement

Directions (186 – 190) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level

Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (IIInd Sitting)

186. (1) persistance (2) thesaurus

(3) conspicuous (4) renaissance

187. (1) acoustic (2) norcoptic

(3) pesimist (4) permentant

188. (1) impetous (2) ignoable

(3) ignominious (4) idiosyncresy

189. (1) inconsistant (2) repenant

(3) exponant (4) excultent

190. (1) demagogue (2) deliverence

(3) delinquancy (4) delibarative

Directions (191–195) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer
Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I)

191. (1) separation (2) seperation

(3) seperetion (4) separation

192. (1) discrepancy

(2) descrepancy

(3) discripancy

(4) discrepansy

193. (1) adviceable (2) advicable

(3) advisable (4) adviseable

194. (1) millennium (2) millennium

(3) milennium (4) milenium

195. (1) embarass (2) embarrass

(3) embars (4) embarras

Directions (196–200) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam.
22.01.2012 Paper-I)

196. (1) correspondant

(2) corraspondent

(3) corraspondant

(4) correspondent

197. (1) deceit (2) deceipt

(3) decept (4) deceipt

198. (1) psuedonm (2) pseudonym

(3) pseudonm (4) psuedonym

199. (1) jelousey (2) jealousy

(3) jelousey (4) jealousy

200. (1) mischevious

(2) mischivous

(3) mischievous

(4) mischivuos

Directions (201–205) : In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

201. (1) independance

(2) independence

(3) independens

(4) indepandance

202. (1) hypocrisy (2) hypocresy

(3) hipocrisy (4) hipocrecy

203. (1) aeroplane (2) airoplane

(3) aeroplain (4) airoplain

204. (1) loanly

(2) lonly

(3) lonelie

(4) lonely

205. (1) ceremony (2) ceremonye

(3) ceremony (4) cerimoney

Directions (206–210) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Data Entry Operator

Exam. 31.08.2008)

206. (1) despondant(2) detremental

(3) diaphenous (4) dilapidated

207. (1) seperate (2) confidance

(3) referance (4) prosperous

208. (1) reprimond (2) resplendant

(3) repository (4) requisite

209. (1) necter (2) necassary

(3) puntuation (4) pungent

210. (1) irrelavance (2) maintenence

(3) exuberance (4) acquaintance

Directions (211–215) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Data Entry Operator

Exam. 02.08.2009)

211. (1) columen (2) autumn

(3) condamm (4) symptem

212. (1) precarius (2) preceede

(3) premier (4) preperation

213. (1) corespondent

(2) commandent

(3) superintendent

(4) attendent

214. (1) imaginery (2) dictionary

(3) itinerery (4) stationerry

215. (1) pronounciation

(2) repercuion

(3) rehabilitation

(4) tution

Directions (216–220) : In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' & 'D')

Exam. 26.09.2010)

216. (1) receive (2) recieve

(3) receeve (4) resieve

217. (1) repitition (2) repetition

(3) repitition (4) repetetion

218. (1) judicious (2) juditious

(3) judiceous (4) judecious

219. (1) mischeivous

(2) miscariage

(3) misdemeanour

(4) misnomar

220. (1) casset (2) cassette

(3) casete (4) cassat

221. (1) diferentiate (2) deferentiate

(3) differentiate(4) differensiate

222. (1) embarass (2) embarris

(3) embras (4) embarrass

223. (1) business (2) dissappear

(3) pleashure (4) indigetion

224. (1) haroscope (2) harosecope

(3) horoscope (4) haroescope

225. (1) strom (2) galle

(3) tempest (4) hurricane

Directions (226 – 230) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D')

Exam. 09.01.2011)

226. (1) biscuit (2) biscuit

(3) biskit (4) biscket

227. (1) interupt (2) interrept

(3) interrupt (4) intrrupt

228. (1) accessibility(2) acsessibility

(3) accessebility(4) accessibility

229. (1) sugestion (2) suggestion

(3) suggestions (4) suggestion

230. (1) cabage (2) kabage

(3) cabbage (4) cabbege

Directions (231 – 235) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam.

09.01.2011)

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231. (1) calculate	(2) articulate	247. (1) foyere	(2) fooyer	261. (1) circuitous	(2) circuitus				
(3) vacilate	(4) gesticulate	(3) foyer	(4) foyuer	(3) circutous	(4) circutious				
232. (1) careful	(2) skilfull	248. (1) lassivous	(2) lacivoius	262. (1) assassinate	(2) asasinite				
(3) beautiful	(4) unmindful	(3) lascivious	(4) lasivious	(3) assassinate	(4) assasinate				
233. (1) telepathy	(2) antepathy	249. (1) enemyty	(2) enemity	263. (1) malleable	(2) maleable				
(3) sympathy	(4) apathy	(3) enmity	(4) emety	(3) maliable	(4) malliable				
234. (1) earnest	(2) infest	250. (1) irelevant	(2) irrelavent	264. (1) plateau	(2) plataeu				
(3) detest	(4) againtest	(3) irelevent	(4) irrelevant	(3) plataue	(4) plateue				
235. (1) literature	(2) literal	Directions (251–255) : In the following questions, groups of words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word four.							
(3) literecy	(4) literary	(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)							
Directions (236–240) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.									
(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)									
236. (1) budgetery	(2) bugetary	251. (1) abendant	(2) abendent	266. (1) consumerism	(2) communism				
(3) budgetary	(4) budgetry	(3) abundant	(4) abundant	(3) passimism	(4) optemism				
237. (1) occurence	(2) occurrence	252. (1) assassin	(2) assassin	267. (1) committment	(2) estableshment				
(3) ocurence	(4) occurance	(3) assassin	(4) assassen	(3) annoucement	(4) commencement				
238. (1) pidistrian	(2) pedestrian	253. (1) magnifient	(2) magnifecent	268. (1) entrepreneurship	(2) leadeship				
(3) pedestrian	(4) pidestrian	(3) magnifiscient	(4) magnificient	(3) scholership	(4) partnership				
239. (1) seperately	(2) separately	254. (1) eccumenikal(2) ecumenical	(3) ecuemenicel (4) ekumonical	Directions (269–273) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.					
(3) seperatley	(4) separtaly	255. (1) supercede	(2) superzede	(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II)					
240. (1) embarrassed(2)embarassed	(3) embarrased (4)embarased	(3) supersede	(4) superceed	269. (1) oscillate	(2) deliberate				
Directions (241 – 245) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.				(3) ennumerate	(4) narrate				
(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)				270. (1) hurdle	(2) cuddel				
241. (1) definitely	(2) definately	256. (1) systamatically	(2) systematically	(3) puddle	(4) meddle				
(3) definitley	(4) definitly	(3) systematicaly	(4) systimatically	271. (1) composition	(2) grammer				
242. (1) cemetary	(2) semetary	257. (1) erthiness	(2) earthines	(3) literature	(4) poetry				
(3) cemetery	(4) cemetry	(3) earthhiness	(4) earthiness	272. (1) pneumonia	(2) diarrhoea				
243. (1) recesion	(2) reccession	258. (1) truely	(2) truly	(3) xenophobia	(4) amnesia				
(3) reccession	(4) recession	(3) truily	(4) trueily	273. (1) commission	(2) omission				
244. (1) millionare	(2) millionare	259. (1) alienate	(2) aliennate	(3) possession	(4) occassion				
(3) millonaire	(4) millionaire	(3) alienatte	(4) alienate	Directions (274 – 278) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.					
245. (1) inconvenienced	(2) inconvinenced	260. (1) vacilliation	(2) vasillation	(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)					
(3) inconvineinced	(4) inconvenneinced	(3) vacillation	(4) vacilation	274. (1) dominant	(2) domenant				
Directions (246–250) : In the following questions, group of four words are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.				(3) domenent	(4) dominant				
(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)				275. (1) obsarve	(2) obsarving				
246. (1) livelihood	(2) livelyhood	(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)		(3) observer	(4) observent				
(3) livlihood	(4) livelyhud								

SELECTION OF MIS SPELT WORD/CORRECTLY SPELT WORD

276. (1) aknoledge (2) acknowledge
 (3) acknoledge (4) acknolege

277. (1) posess (2) possess
 (3) posses (4) possus

278. (1) lesure (2) lezure
 (3) leisure (4) liesure

Directions (279-280) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (1st Sitting))

279. (1) duration (2) dustur
 (3) electrisity (4) economicel

280. (1) restoren (2) restaurent
 (3) restarent (4) restaurant

Directions (281 –282) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting))

281. (1) deesal (2) diesel
 (3) dezel (4) desal

282. (1) villege (2) village
 (3) vilege (4) village

Directions (283 –384) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting))

283. (1) thourough (2) thorouh
 (3) thorough (4) thorogh

284. (1) honorary (2) honerary
 (3) honarary (4) honory

Directions (285-286) : In each of the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting))

285. (1) dissatisfied (2) disatisfied
 (3) disatesfied (4) dissatesfied

286. (1) monnotonus (2) monotonus
 (3) monotonous (4) monotonas

Directions (287-288) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is cor-

rectly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting))

287. (1) jealous (2) jelous
 (3) jealus (4) jeales

288. (1) peece (2) peice
 (3) piece (4) peac

Directions (289–290) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012 (2nd Sitting))

289. (1) embarus (2) embarrass
 (3) embarass (4) embaruss

290. (1) release (2) relese
 (3) rilese (4) releise

Directions (191–195) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting))

291. (1) consistency (2) consistancy
 (3) consistensy (4) consistansy

292. (1) adolscence (2) adolesence
 (3) adolescence (4) adolescense

293. (1) beligerant (2) belligerent
 (3) belligerent (4) beligerrent

294. (1) dynosaur (2) dinosaur
 (3) dinoser (4) dienosaur

295. (1) pariphery (2) periphery
 (3) pariphary (4) periphery

Directions (296-300) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting))

296. (1) literate (2) litterate
 (3) litarate (4) litarete

297. (1) ettiquet (2) etiquette
 (3) etiquet (4) etiqquet

298. (1) shcolar (2) scholar
 (3) scoler (4) schollar

299. (1) consensus (2) consenzas
 (3) concensus (4) concensas

300. (1) upheaval (2) uphieval
 (3) upheaval (4) upheival

Directions (301–305) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is cor-

rectly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

301. (1) vacum (2) manoeuvre
 (3) reluctant (4) burocracy

302. (1) perepheral (2) peripheral
 (3) perepheral (4) periphrial

303. (1) mathematician
 (2) mathamatsian
 (3) mathematican
 (4) mathematishen

304. (1) ceremoneal (2) cerimoneal
 (3) ceremonial (4) ceremonial

305. (1) diffidence (2) rabbit
 (3) ninty (4) avenu

Directions (306-307) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, 1st Sitting)

306. (1) manoeuvre (2) manueover
 (3) manuovere (4) maneouvre

307. (1) venerable (2) vanerable
 (3) veneruble (4) venarable

Directions (308 –313) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, Ist Sitting : Patna)

308. (1) mischievous
 (2) mischievius
 (3) mischeivous
 (4) mischeivious

309. (1) incidentally (2) incidentellly
 (3) incidentally (4) incidentelly

310. (1) proffession (2) profetion
 (3) profesion (4) profession

311. (1) ordinanne (2) ordinance
 (3) ordinance (4) ordinnance

312. (1) sparro (2) sparrow
 (3) sperrow (4) sparow

313. (1) inergy (2) energy
 (3) enerzy (4) enerzi

Directions (314-319) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

314. (1) acknowlege
 (2) acknoledge

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- (3) aknowledge
 (4) acknowledge

315. (1) installation (2) instalation
 (3) insttalation (4) installasion

316. (1) cirtificate (2) certificate
 (3) cartifikate (4) certefecate

317. (1) addimition (2) admission
 (3) admition (4) admision

318. (1) occassionaly
 (2) ocassionaly
 (3) occasonaly
 (4) occasionally

319. (1) successful (2) sucessful
 (3) succesful (4) successfull

Directions (320-325) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

320. (1) calandar (2) calendar
 (3) calendar (4) calender

321. (1) objectioneble
 (2) objecktionable
 (3) objectionablie
 (4) objectionable

322. (1) appology (2) apalogy
 (3) apology (4) apollogy

323. (1) excellence (2) excellenccce
 (3) exilliance (4) exellence

324. (1) grammer (2) gramer
 (3) gramar (4) grammar

325. (1) ommited (2) omitted
 (3) omitd (4) ommited

Directions (326 –331) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, 1Ind Sitting)

326. (1) vagebond (2) vegabonde
 (3) vegabond (4) vagabond

327. (1) manared (2) manerred
 (3) mannared (4) mannered

328. (1) territory (2) territory
 (3) territory (4) territory

329. (1) precausion (2) pricaution
 (2) precotion (4) precaution

330. (1) determinasion
 (2) detirmination
 (3) determination
 (4) detrmiration

331. (1) sensasion (2) sansassion
 (3) sansation (4) sensation

Directions (332–337) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

332. (1) earring (2) gourmet
 (3) torrent (4) carrying

333. (1) rationaly (2) rationing
 (3) rational (4) rationale

334. (1) assessment (2) harassment
 (3) nourishment (4) punishment

335. (1) horrefic (2) horror
 (3) horrid (4) horrible

336. (1) successful (2) succession
 (3) succesor (4) succeed

337. (1) unnerve
 (2) unnerving
 (3) unnecessary
 (4) unneccesserily

Directions (338-340) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

338. (1) retrospect (2) prospect
 (3) inspecter (4) presept

339. (1) utterance (2) uterance
 (3) uttarance (4) utterence

340. (1) conscience (2) consience
 (3) consinse (4) conscience

Directions (341-343) % In the following questions, groups of four words are given . In each group, one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

341. (1) beginning (2) ordinary
 (3) disguising (4) dignitary

342. (1) illiterate (2) tolariate
 (3) co-operate (4) irritate

343. (1) continuance(2) continuity
 (3) continutie (4) continual

Directions (344-345) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, 1st Sitting)

344. (1) perjury (2) perjury
 (3) parjury (4) perjery

345. (1) heterogenous
 (2) heterogineous

- (3) heterogenous
 (4) heterogeneous

Directions (346-347) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, 1Ind Sitting)

346. (1) conivance (2) connivansse
 (3) connivance (4) convience

347. (1) maintenance
 (2) manteinance
 (3) maintenance
 (4) mentenance

Directions (348-351) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is Unbold. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

348. (1) equipped (2) eqiuped
 (3) equepped (4) equipped

349. (1) foregn (2) forigen
 (3) foreign (4) foriegn

350. (1) humorous (2) humourous
 (3) humorus (4) humourus

351. (1) narcisism (2) narcissism
 (3) narcisim (4) narsism

Directions (352 –354) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013, 1st Sitting)

352. (1) elcution (2) elocation
 (3) elocution (4) elocutiun

353. (1) juxtaposition
 (2) justaposition
 (3) jaxtaponition
 (4) jaustaposition

354. (1) hazardous (2) hazardos
 (3) hazzardous (4) hazardus

Directions (355 –357) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)

355. (1) omission (2) ocassion
 (3) commision (4) posesion

356. (1) comemmorate
 (2) commemorate
 (3) comemorate
 (4) comemorrate

SELECTION OF MIS SPELT WORD/CORRECTLY SPELT WORD

357. (1) Indigenous (2) Indigenous
 (3) Indiginous (4) Indeginous
 Directions (358-363) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

358. (1) anihilate (2) annihilate
 (3) anihillate (4) annihillate
 359. (1) embarased
 (2) embarrassed
 (3) embarrased
 (4) embarrasssed

360. (1) campagnes (2) campaignes
 (3) campaines (4) campaigns

361. (1) rhythim (2) rhithm
 (3) rhythm (4) rhithym

362. (1) bussyness (2) business
 (3) bussiness (4) busyness

363. (1) questionnair (2) questionnaire
 (3) questionnare (4) questionnaire

Directions (364-368) : In the following questions, four words are given. In each group, out of which only one word is Unbold. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

364. (1) rhythm (2) rhithm
 (3) rhythim (4) rhythm

365. (1) indeganeous (2) indigenous
 (3) indegenous (4) indigeneous

366. (1) saccarine (2) sacarine
 (3) sachharine (4) saccharine

367. (1) revolutionize
 (2) revoulutionize
 (3) revvolutionize
 (4) revollutionize

368. (1) disentry (2) dysentry
 (3) diesentry (4) dysentery

Directions (369-371) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly/wrongly spelt. Find the correctly/wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

369. (1) prestige (2) precipitate
 (3) prerequisite (4) premaises

370. (1) unnecessary
 (2) unscrupulous
 (3) unparalleled
 (4) unprecedented

371. (1) endeavour (2) endaeavour
 (3) endevour (4) endeavore

Directions (372-373) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

372. (1) rejuvenation (2) rejenvation
 (3) rejuvenation (4) rejevanation

373. (1) dysantery (2) dysentry
 (3) dysentery (4) dysentary

Directions (374-375) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)

374. (1) satelite (2) satellitte
 (3) satallite (4) satellite

375. (1) wellful (2) wilfull
 (3) wilful (4) willfull

Directions (376-377) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

376. (1) acquaintance
 (2) acquintance
 (3) acquiantance
 (4) acquaintance

377. (1) deteriarate (2) deteriorate
 (3) detireorrate (4) detiorrate

Directions (378 – 379) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

378. (1) intermitantly
 (2) intarmittantly
 (3) intermittently
 (4) intarmitently

379. (1) coleegue (2) coligue
 (3) coleague (4) colleague

Directions (380-385) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

380. (1) occassion (2) occasion
 (3) occcation (4) ocassion

381. (1) abductor (2) abductor
 (3) abdactor (4) abductar

382. (1) disasterous (2) disastrous
 (3) disastrus (4) disasterus

383. (1) maternity (2) maternity
 (3) maternity (4) maternity

384. (1) teution (2) tution
 (3) tuision (4) tuition

385. (1) recommandation
 (2) recomendation
 (3) recommendation
 (4) recommendetion

Directions (386-391) : In each of the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

386. (1) higyne (2) hygiene
 (3) hygeine (4) hygiene

387. (1) privilege (2) previlege
 (3) priviledge (4) privelege

388. (1) courageous
 (2) coeurageous
 (3) couragous
 (4) courageaus

389. (1) truly (2) truly
 (3) truely (4) trully

390. (1) parachute (2) parrachute
 (3) parashute (4) parashoot

391. (1) gypsy (2) gypsi
 (3) zypsi (4) jypsi

Directions (392-397) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IInd Sitting)

392. (1) embrassment (2) embrasment
 (3) emmbarrassment (4) embarrassment

393. (1) perseverence (2) perseverance
 (3) parseverance (4) persiverance

394. (1) inntelligence (2) intelegence
 (3) intelligence (4) intellegence

395. (1) affiliate (2) affilliate
 (3) afilaite (4) affiliate

396. (1) accommodation (2) accommdation
 (3) acommodation (4) accomodation

397. (1) consentious (2) conscientious
 (3) concientious (4) conscentious

Directions (398-401) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I
Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

398. (1) possession (2) possesian
(3) posseseon (4) posessian
399. (1) immakulate (2) immaculate
(3) immaculete (4) imakulate
400. (1) misionerry (2) missionary
(3) misionary (4) missionnary
401. (1) propellar (2) propeler
(3) propeller (4) propelre

Directions (402-411) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

402. (1) resilient (2) presuade
(3) dubious (4) depplete
403. (1) ineffectual (2) iniffectual
(3) inefcttual (4) inefictual
404. (1) massacer (2) massecrre
(3) masacre (4) massacre
405. (1) conciance (2) consience
(3) conscience (4) connscience
406. (1) nirvana (2) nirvena
(3) nirvanna (4) nyrvana
407. (1) bouquet (2) bowkay
(3) bookay (4) bowquet
408. (1) recepient (2) recipient
(3) resipient (4) receepint
409. (1) voceferous (2) tennacious
(3) piccaresque (4) opulent
410. (1) accellerate (2) exaggerate
(3) liberrate (4) perpatrate
411. (1) startegy (2) stratagie
(3) strategy (4) stratagy

Directions (412-413) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013)
20.07.2014, Ist Sitting)

412. (1) conoisseur
(2) connoisseur
(3) connoisseur
(4) cannoisseur
413. (1) miscellaneous
(2) miscelaneous
(3) misscellaneous
(4) miscelleneous

Directions (414-415) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013)
20.07.2014, IInd Sitting)

414. (1) silhouete (2) silhouette
(3) silohoutte (4) silhoutte
415. (1) Kleptomaniec
(2) cleptomaniac
(3) Kleptomaniac
(4) cleptomeniac

Directions (416-417) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014,
Ist Sitting)

416. (1) accessible (2) akcessible
(3) accesable (4) accesible
417. (1) camouflage (2) camaflouge
(3) cemouflege (4) cemouflage

Directions (418-419) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

418. (1) corralative (2) correlative
(3) corilative (4) correleitive
419. (1) sychological (2) psychological
(3) psykological (4) sykological

Directions (420-421) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

420. (1) intelligibility
(2) intellegibility
(3) intelligiblity
(4) intelligiblity

421. (1) exterpate (2) extirpeit
(3) extirpate (4) extripaite

Directions (422-426) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC
Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region :
Ist Sitting)

422. (1) planeing (2) planning
(3) planing (4) planinng
423. (1) ubiquitous (2) ubequitous
(3) ubiquitous (4) ubequitus

424. (1) exenerate (2) exonerate
(3) exanrate (4) exonarate
425. (1) noticeable (2) noticeble
(3) noticable (4) noticeable
426. (1) bilieve (2) beleive
(3) believe (4) beleeve

Directions (427-431) : In each of the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC
Exam. 02.11.2014, IInd Sitting)

427. (1) saimultaneous
(2) simultaenous
(3) simultaneous
(4) simultanious
428. (1) honourarium
(2) honorarium
(3) honouerium
(4) honourarium

429. (1) fortuneate (2) fortunet
(3) forchunate (4) fortunate
430. (1) misfourture
(2) miscelaneous
(3) misdemeanour
(4) misspell

431. (1) nuisense (2) nuisanse
(3) nuisance (4) nuisance

Directions (432 – 436) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC
Exam. 09.11.2014)

432. (1) happened (2) happenned
(3) hapened (4) hapnened

433. (1) sentimantalist
(2) sentimentelist
(3) sentimentalst
(4) santimentalist

434. (1) laibertarian (2) libertarian
(3) liebertarian (4) liberterian

435. (1) emphetic (2) emphattic
(3) emphatick (4) emphatic

436. (1) mountainer (2) mountaineer
(3) mounteener (4) mountineer

Directions (437-441) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC
Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region :
Ist Sitting)

437. (1) spontaneous (2) spontaneus
(3) spontenious (4) spontanous

479. (1) amnesia

(2) algeimer

(3) schizophrenia

(4) gonorria

480. (1) rhapsody (2) phanacea

(3) intrinhsic (4) soccour

Directions (481-482) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
(Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

481. (1) fasimmile (2) facsimile

(3) facsimilee (4) fasimile

482. (1) aquarim (2) acquarium

(3) aquarium (4) acquerium

Directions (483-484) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
(IIInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

483. (1) coherant

(2) commendation

(3) tommorow

(4) advicable

484. (1) aneurysm

(2) annonymous

(3) disipate

(4) carcas

Directions (485-486) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

485. (1) deffusion (2) defusion

(3) diffussion (4) diffusion

486. (1) circumlocution

(2) circumlocation

(3) circumlocutien

(4) circmlocution

Directions (487-488) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(IIInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

487. (1) fortuitous (2) comissioned

(3) resurgense (4) haphazzard

488. (1) gruesom

(2) merth

(3) appretiate

(4) connoisseur

Directions (489-491) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015
TF No. 4039770)

489. (1) histry (2) chemistry

(3) psychiatry (4) palmistry

490. (1) congregate

(2) conglomerate

(3) cajoule

(4) confiscate

491. (1) beleive (2) perceive

(3) receive (4) deceive

Directions (492-493) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

492. (1) diploreable (2) deploreable

(3) deplorable (4) diplorable

493. (1) surreptious

(2) surreptitious

(3) surreptitious

(4) surrepititious

Directions (494-496) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Constable (GD)

Exam, 04.10.2015, Ist Sitting)

494. (1) juvinnile (2) juvenile

(3) juvenile (4) juvinile

495. (1) knowledgeable

(2) knoledgeable

(3) knowledgable

(4) knowledgeble

496. (1) deterriorate (2) deteriorrate

(3) deteriorate (4) detariorate

Directions (497-499) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Constable (GD)
Exam, 04.10.2015, IIInd Sitting)

497. (1) complacency

(2) complacensy

(3) cumplacency

(4) complicity

498. (1) compelsory (2) compulsory

(3) compulsorry (4) compulsory

499. (1) entusiasm (2) enthussiasm

(3) enthusiasm (4) enthusaism

Directions (500-502) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF
No. 2148789)

500. (1) compitition

(2) fascination

(3) assemilation

(4) vindication

501. (1) curiculum (2) aggreable

(3) professor (4) reffresher

502. (1) eminent (2) nuisance

(3) magnificent (4) nigardly

Directions (503-506) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA
Exam, 01.11.2015, IIInd Sitting)

503. (1) ingenous (2) ingenius

(3) ingeneous (4) ingenious

504. (1) acommodation

(2) accommodation

(3) acomodation

(4) accomodation

505. (1) plagearist (2) plagiarist

(3) plagraist (4) plegiarist

506. (1) puritanical

(2) puritanical

(3) purritanical

(4) purritaniccal

Directions (507-510) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO
& PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015
(Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

507. (1) prefernncce (2) preference

(3) preference (4) prefference

508. (1) remarkable (2) remarkebel

(3) remarkable (4) remarkabel

509. (1) advretise (2) advertice

(3) advteries (4) advertise

510. (1) reverberation

(2) riverberation

(3) revirberation

(4) reverberation

Directions (511-514) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO
& PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015
(IIInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

SELECTION OF MIS SPELT WORD/CORRECTLY SPELT WORD

511. (1) pedestrean (2) pedestrian
 (3) padestrian (4) pedestrian
 512. (1) laboratory (2) laborotrry
 (3) laboratery (4) labboratory
 513. (1) humane (2) humein
 (3) humaen (4) humain
 514. (1) equanimous (2) equanamous
 (3) ecuanemos (4) euanimous

Directions (515–518) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

515. (1) patrism (2) patrotism
 (3) patriotism (4) patriotionism
 516. (1) obidient (2) obediemt
 (3) obedient (4) obeydient
 517. (1) jewllery (2) jewellery
 (3) jewelery (4) jewelry
 518. (1) diffuse (2) difusse
 (3) diffusse (4) difuse

Directions (519–522) : In the following questions, four words are given in each questions, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IIInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

519. (1) accumulate (2) accumulate
 (3) accumullate (4) acumulate
 520. (1) prediliction (2) predalection
 (3) pridilection (4) predilection
 521. (1) restuarent (2) restaurant
 (3) restuarant (4) restaurant
 522. (1) manoeuvre (2) manuvere
 (3) manouvre (4) manouevr

Directions (523–526) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

523. (1) millenium (2) millennium
 (3) millennium (4) millianum
 524. (1) alkale (2) alkali
 (3) alkeli (4) alkalie
 525. (1) decesive (2) decesieve
 (3) decideev (4) decisive
 526. (1) amature (2) amateur
 (3) amateaur (4) amatuer

Directions (527 – 531) : In the following questions four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 1st sitting TF No. 3148585)

527. (1) hygienic (2) hygeinic
 (3) hyegienic (4) hygeinic
 528. (1) auspiscious (2) audacious
 (3) hillarious (4) congrruous
 529. (1) divienation (2) diversion
 (3) dysfunction (4) dastitution

530. (1) turbulence
 (2) obeisence
 (3) perservarance
 (4) surveillance

531. (1) concealment
 (2) conteinment
 (3) confinement
 (4) consignment

Directions (532–536) : Four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 IIInd sitting)

532. (1) pseudonym
 (2) seudonym
 (3) pseudonymn
 (4) soodonym

533. (1) zenophobia
 (2) zenofobia
 (3) xenophobia
 (4) xenofobia

534. (1) gormandise
 (2) gormandize
 (3) gourmendize
 (4) gourmandize

535. (1) appiarance
 (2) appearance
 (3) appearance
 (4) appearance

536. (1) connoisseur
 (2) connoiseur
 (3) connoisure
 (4) conoisseur

Directions (537–538) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)

537. (1) heirachy (2) hierarchy
 (3) heirarchy (4) hairhropy

538. (1) liaison (2) liason
 (3) laison (4) liaizon

Directions (539) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)

539. (1) rhapsodic (2) rapsodic
 (3) rapcodic (4) rapsodich

Directions (540) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)

540. Find the correctly spelt word.

- (1) rambunktious
 (2) rumbancious
 (3) rambuncsious
 (4) rambunctious

Directions (541) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)

541. (1) lucious (2) luscious
 (3) lucsious (4) lusciousc

542. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

- (1) conscientious
 (2) contractaul
 (3) corugated
 (4) concert

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)

543. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

- (1) guerrilla (2) guerrilla
 (3) guerila (4) georrilla

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)

544. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

- (1) illigitimate (2) illegitimate
 (3) ilegitimate (4) illegitmate

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)

545. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

SELECTION OF MIS SPELT WORD/CORRECTLY SPELT WORD

<p>(1) muesli (2) mensli (3) meuslie (4) measli (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)</p> <p>546. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. (1) pantomime (2) patomine (3) pantonine (4) pantanime (SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IIInd sitting)</p> <p>547. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. (1) quintessence (2) quinteccence (3) quentiscence (4) quintissense (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)</p> <p>548. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. (1) plebeain (2) plebeian (3) plibein (4) plebien (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)</p> <p>549. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. (1) ligionnaire (2) legionnaire (3) legionaair (4) legeonnair (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 Ist sitting)</p> <p>550. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. (1) psychophant (2) psychophent (3) sycophant (4) sycopphant (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)</p> <p>551. Four words are given, out of which only word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. (1) supercilious (2) supracillius (3) supercillius (4) supereciliious (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)</p>	<p>Directions (552) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting)</p> <p>552. (1) flattered (2) violations (3) cuttlery (4) detainees</p> <p>553. Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. (1) dosile (2) docile (3) dusile (4) dosiel (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting)</p> <p>Directions (554–555) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting)</p> <p>554. (1) promiscuous (2) promisscuous (3) promiscous (4) promiscuuous</p> <p>555. (1) combersome (2) cumbersome (3) combbersom (4) coombersome</p> <p>Directions (556) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 (IIInd Sitting)</p> <p>556. (1) sattalite (2) satellite (3) satallite (4) salatlight</p> <p>Directions (557) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word. (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016 (Ist sitting)</p> <p>557. (1) Debilitate (2) Impecable (2) Inkulcate (4) Harrass</p> <p>Directions (558) : In the following question, four words are given out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)</p> <p>558. (1) connaisseur (2) conoisseur (3) connoisseur (4) connoiseur</p>	<p>Directions (559) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word. (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)</p> <p>559. (1) pious (2) pios (3) pieos (4) piuos</p> <p>Directions (560) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word. (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)</p> <p>560. (1) sanctaries (2) sanctauries (3) santuaries (4) sanctuaries</p> <p>561. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word. (1) monolouge (2) monologue (3) monologe (4) monolouge (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)</p> <p>562. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word. (1) groteasque (2) grotasque (3) growtesque (4) grotesque (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)</p> <p>563. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word. (1) erroneous (2) eronneous (3) erronous (4) eroneous (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting)</p> <p>564. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word. (1) persemonious (2) persimonoius (3) parsemonious (4) parsimonious (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)</p> <p>Directions (565) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word. (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist sitting)</p> <p>565. (1) acquisition (2) acqiusition (3) acquisition (4) acquisetion</p>
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SELECTION OF MIS SPELT WORD/CORRECTLY SPELT WORD

566. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (1) quintessance
- (2) quintessence
- (3) quaintessence
- (4) quintassence

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 01.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

Directions (567) : Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

567. (1) clandistine (2) clandestine
 (3) clandistene (4) clandestene

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 02.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

Directions (568) : In this question, four words are given out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

568. (1) ommineous (2) ominous
 (3) ominous (4) omenous

569. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (1) immense (2) imense
- (3) immiene (4) imminse

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

570. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (1) mognous (2) misogynous
- (3) mysoginous (4) misoginouos

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 03.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

571. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (1) serendipity (2) serendipidy
- (3) serndipity (4) sernidipity

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 04.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

572. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (1) definite (2) diffinate
- (3) defenite (4) difinite

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting)

573. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (1) pontifical (2) pontiffical
- (3) pontifecal (4) pontificol

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 07.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

574. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (1) vivacious (2) vivascious
- (3) vivasious (4) vivacouse

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 08.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

575. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (1) tranquility (2) tranquillity
- (3) trankquility (4) tankwility

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 09.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

576. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (1) anticeptic (2) antecepitic
- (3) anticeptique (4) antisepctic

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 10.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

577. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (1) desorientation
- (2) disorientetion
- (3) dysorientation
- (4) disorientation

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 11.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

Directions (578–580) : In the following questions, four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE))

Exam. 30.11.2016

578. (1) orthopeadic (2) orthopadic

- (3) orthopaedic (4) orthopedic

579. (1) miscellaneous

- (2) micellaneous
- (3) misellaneous
- (4) miscelaneous

580. (1) vaccum (2) vacuum

- (3) vacum (4) vaccuum

Directions (581–583) : In each of the following questions, four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE))

Exam. 01.12.2016

- (1) precience (2) prescienc
- (3) presciensce (4) prescence

582. (1) exclamatory (2) exclematory

- (3) exclamatary (4) exclamatory

- (5) abstinenre (2) abstinence
- (3) abstenance (4) abstinense

Directions (584–586) : In the following questions, find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online)

Exam. 18.12.2016

- (1) supersede (2) superseed
- (3) supercede (4) suppersed

585. (1) accomodate

- (2) acommodate
- (3) accommodate
- (4) accommodat

- (1) immence (2) imence
- (3) immense (4) immenze

587. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (1) discripency (2) disirpancy
- (3) discrepancy(4) descripency

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 28.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

588. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (1) Diarrhoea (2) Diarhea
- (3) Diarrhea (4) Diarrohea

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 29.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

589. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (1) Heirrarchy (2) Hierrarchy
- (3) Hierarchy (4) Heirarchy

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

590. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (1) Commemmorate
- (2) Commemorate
- (3) Comemmorate
- (4) Comemorate

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

591. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (1) Scarety (2) Scarcity
- (3) Scarsity (4) Scarcicity

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

SELECTION OF MIS SPELT WORD/CORRECTLY SPELT WORD

592. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Alleviate (2) Allaviate
 (3) Alliveate (4) Allaevate
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)
593. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Thoruoghly (2) Thoroughly
 (3) Thoroghouly(4) Thorougholy
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)
594. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Separate (2) Saporate
 (3) Saperate (4) Seperate
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)
595. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Benevolens
 (2) Benevolene
 (3) Benevolence
 (4) Benevelence
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)
596. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Commensurate
 (2) Commensarate
 (3) Commansurate
 (4) Comansurate
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)
597. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Counterfeit(2) Counterfeet
 (3) Counterfit (4) Counterfiet
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)
598. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Bureaucracy
 (2) Beureaucracy
- (3) Beureaucracie
 (4) Bureaucracie
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)
599. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Phenamenon
 (2) Phenomenon
 (3) Phenominon
 (4) Phenomenan
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)
600. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Acommodate
 (2) Accommodate
 (3) Acomodate
 (4) Accomodate
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)
601. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Beneficiary (2) Benificiary
 (3) Beneficeary (4) Benefecary
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)
602. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Stagnetion (2) Stagnasian
 (3) Stagnation (4) Stegnation
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)
603. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Reconnaissance
 (2) Recconaisance
 (3) Reconnaissance
 (4) Reconnaissance
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)
604. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Aggression (2) Agression
 (3) Aggretion (4) Aggresion
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)
605. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
- correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Breif (2) Percieve
 (3) Relieve (4) Cheif
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)
606. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Ajournment
 (2) Adjournmant
 (3) Ajornment
 (4) Adjournment
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)
607. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Correspondent
 (2) Correspondant
 (3) Correspondent
 (4) Corespondent
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)
608. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Defianse (2) Defyance
 (3) Difiance (4) Defiance
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)
609. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Mischievous
 (2) Mischievious
 (3) Mischevous
 (4) Mischivous
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)
610. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.
 (1) Cocaphony (2) Cacophony
 (3) Cacaphony (4) Cocophony
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 27.10.2016 (IIInd sitting)
611. Select the word with the correct spelling.
 (1) haunchhes (2) exulltant
 (3) marketted (4) transmit
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 15.01.2017 (IIInd Sitting)

612. Select the word with the correct spelling.

- (1) stumbal (2) wrinklede
 (3) bristles (4) reasert
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

613. Select the word with the correct spelling.

- (1) oxidieser (2) thespian
 (3) aproval (4) secretees
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

614. Select the word with the correct spelling.

- (1) tapestry
 (2) emannates
 (3) insissted
 (4) coalese

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (615-617) : In the following questions, four words are given, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
 Exam. 12.01.2017)

615. (1) Liaison (2) Laiseon
 (3) Laision (4) Liesen

616. (1) Supernumary
 (2) Supernumery
 (3) Supernumarery
 (4) Supernumarey

617. (1) Hemerhage (2) Hemorage
 (3) Hemorrhage(4) Hemerregae

Directions (618-622) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
 Exam. 30.04.2017 (Ist Sitting)

618. (1) Mariage (2) Marryiage
 (3) Marrage (4) Marriage

619. (1) Inumerable
 (2) Innumarable
 (3) Innumereble
 (4) Innumerable

620. (1) Gauranty (2) Guarantee
 (3) Guaranty (4) Guarenty

621. (1) Pesimism (2) Pessimism
 (3) Pessimmism
 (4) Pessimism

622. (1) Suposse (2) Suppose
 (3) Suppos (4) Supose

623. (1) Universitee (2) University
 (3) Uneversity (4) Univarsity

ANSWERS

1. (2)	2. (2)	3. (1)	4. (3)
5. (1)	6. (2)	7. (2)	8. (1)
9. (4)	10. (2)	11. (3)	12. (1)
13. (4)	14. (4)	15. (2)	16. (1)
17. (2)	18. (3)	19. (3)	20. (2)
21. (3)	22. (2)	23. (1)	24. (2)
25. (4)	26. (3)	27. (1)	28. (3)
29. (3)	30. (2)	31. (4)	32. (4)
33. (3)	34. (4)	35. (3)	36. (3)
37. (1)	38. (2)	39. (3)	40. (3)
41. (1)	42. (3)	43. (2)	44. (2)
45. (4)	46. (2)	47. (3)	48. (3)
49. (2)	50. (2)	51. (2)	52. (3)
53. (1)	54. (2)	55. (4)	56. (2)
57. (1)	58. (2)	59. (2)	60. (1)
61. (3)	62. (3)	63. (2)	64. (2)
65. (4)	66. (3)	67. (3)	68. (4)
69. (3)	70. (2)	71. (1)	72. (2)
73. (2)	74. (4)	75. (1)	76. (3)
77. (3)	78. (2)	79. (2)	80. (2)
81. (1)	82. (3)	83. (2)	84. (3)
85. (1)	86. (3)	87. (3)	88. (3)
89. (2)	90. (4)	91. (2)	92. (2)
93. (1)	94. (4)	95. (1)	96. (3)
97. (2)	98. (1)	99. (4)	100. (3)
101. (3)	102. (4)	103. (3)	104. (1)
105. (1)	106. (3)	107. (4)	108. (3)
109. (1)	110. (4)	111. (4)	112. (2)
113. (4)	114. (1)	115. (4)	116. (2)
117. (3)	118. (3)	119. (4)	120. (4)
121. (1)	122. (2)	123. (1)	124. (1)
125. (3)	126. (2)	127. (3)	128. (2)
129. (2)	130. (3)	131. (2)	132. (1)
133. (4)	134. (1)	135. (2)	136. (4)
137. (1)	138. (4)	139. (4)	140. (4)
141. (1)	142. (2)	143. (4)	144. (4)
145. (4)	146. (2)	147. (2)	148. (3)
149. (4)	150. (2)	151. (1)	152. (1)
153. (1)	154. (1)	155. (4)	156. (1)
157. (1)	158. (2)	159. (1)	160. (1)
161. (4)	162. (3)	163. (2)	164. (4)
165. (1)	166. (2)	167. (1)	168. (2)
169. (1)	170. (2)	171. (3)	172. (4)
173. (3)	174. (2)	175. (1)	176. (4)
177. (1)	178. (3)	179. (2)	180. (1)
181. (2)	182. (1)	183. (2)	184. (2)
185. (3)	186. (2)	187. (1)	188. (3)
189. (2)	190. (1)	191. (4)	192. (1)

193. (3)	194. (2)	195. (2)	196. (4)
197. (1)	198. (2)	199. (2)	200. (3)
201. (2)	202. (1)	203. (1)	204. (4)
205. (3)	206. (4)	207. (4)	208. (4)
209. (4)	210. (3)	211. (2)	212. (3)
213. (3)	214. (2)	215. (3)	216. (1)
217. (2)	218. (1)	219. (3)	220. (2)
221. (3)	222. (4)	223. (1)	224. (3)
225. (3)	226. (2)	227. (3)	228. (1)
229. (2)	230. (3)	231. (3)	232. (2)
233. (2)	234. (4)	235. (3)	236. (3)
237. (2)	238. (3)	239. (2)	240. (1)
241. (1)	242. (3)	243. (4)	244. (4)
245. (1)	246. (1)	247. (3)	248. (3)
249. (3)	250. (4)	251. (4)	252. (2)
253. (4)	254. (2)	255. (3)	256. (2)
257. (4)	258. (2)	259. (4)	260. (3)
261. (1)	262. (3)	263. (1)	264. (1)
265. (2)	266. (1)	267. (4)	268. (1)
269. (3)	270. (2)	271. (2)	272. (2)
273. (4)	274. (4)	275. (3)	276. (2)
277. (2)	278. (3)	279. (1)	280. (4)
281. (2)	282. (4)	283. (3)	284. (1)
285. (1)	286. (3)	287. (1)	288. (3)
289. (2)	290. (1)	291. (1)	292. (3)
293. (2)	294. (2)	295. (4)	296. (1)
297. (2)	298. (2)	299. (1)	300. (3)
301. (2)	302. (2)	303. (1)	304. (4)
305. (1)	306. (1)	307. (1)	308. (1)
309. (3)	310. (4)	311. (3)	312. (2)
313. (2)	314. (4)	315. (1)	316. (2)
317. (2)	318. (4)	319. (1)	320. (3)
321. (4)	322. (3)	323. (1)	324. (4)
325. (2)	326. (4)	327. (4)	328. (1)
329. (4)	330. (3)	331. (4)	332. (2)
333. (1)	334. (1)	335. (1)	336. (3)
337. (4)	338. (2)	339. (1)	340. (1)
341. (2)	342. (2)	343. (3)	344. (2)
345. (4)	346. (3)	347. (3)	348. (4)
349. (3)	350. (1)	351. (2)	352. (3)
353. (1)	354. (1)	355. (1)	356. (2)
357. (2)	358. (2)	359. (3)	360. (4)
361. (3)	362. (2)	363. (4)	364. (4)
365. (2)	366. (4)	367. (1)	368. (4)
369. (4)	370. (2)	371. (1)	372. (1)
373. (3)	374. (4)	375. (3)	376. (4)
377. (2)	378. (3)	379. (4)	380. (2)

Directions (1-5) : In these questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 1997)

1. (1) The traveller said, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn?"

(P) "Do you want one in which you can spend the night?"

(Q) "Yes", said the peasant.

(R) "Go right down the road and turn to the left."

(S) "Yes", replied the traveller.

(6) "thank a lot."

(1) PSRQ (2) QPSR

(3) SPQR (4) QRSP

2. (1) Money is not the root of all evils.

(P) Or, what about the desire for power driving people to horrible crimes?

(Q) Even purposeless cruelty can be seen in many instances of evil behaviour.

(R) For example, neither teachers nor parents profit in any way by torturing children.

(S) The evils of sexual offenders are not motivated by financial gains.

(6) No, we can only say that money is the root of some evil.

(1) QRPS (2) SPQR

(3) RSPQ (4) QPRS

3. (1) Even the smallest insect of the living world is made up of a large number of cells.

(P) Furthermore, the cells in these small creatures widely differ in their structure and function.

(Q) An ant, or a gnat, for example is composed of hundreds of thousands of cells.

(R) Even a mite has cells making up its skeletal structure.

(S) It also has cells dedicated to digestive and reproductive functions.

(6) The cell system of small organisms is microscopic but marvellous, isn't it?

(1) SRQP (2) QRSP

(3) SQPR (4) QPRS

4. (1) Advocates of space programme argue for spending huge amounts of money on exploring Mars.

(P) But there is no firm evidence of any valuable mineral that can be extracted from Mars and transported to Earth.

(Q) Worst, nobody has any idea what undesirable microbes or poisonous materials we will be importing from Mars.

(R) They are also unrealistic about the cost of transportation that will be involved in interplanetary movement of men and materials.

(S) These enthusiasts argue that Mars could be a perennial source of materials for us earthlings.

(6) Our race to Mars is likely to be a wild goose chase.

(1) SPRQ (2) QPRS

(3) PRSQ (4) SRQP

5. (1) When a light passenger plane flew off course sometime ago, it crashed in the mountains and its pilot was killed.

(P) Snow lay thick on the ground.

(Q) It was the middle of winter.

(R) The woman knew that nearest village was miles away.

(S) The only passengers, a young woman and her two baby daughters, were unhurt.

(6) When it grew dark, she turned a suitcase into a bed and put the children inside it, covering them with all the clothes she could find.

(1) PORs (2) OPRS

(3) SQPR (4) RSPQ

Directions (6-10) : In these questions, the 1st and the 6th part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper

order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam.1997)

6. (1) The lead story

(P) at 4 AM

(Q) in tonight's news

(R) concerns the fire

(S) which engulfed the Columbia College

(6) this morning.

(1) RSPQ (2) QRSP

(3) QRPS (4) RPSQ

7. (1) In less than a week

(P) the processor controlled exchange

(Q) have restored the functioning of

(R) which had suffered

(S) the telecommunication people

(6) a major disaster

(1) PRSQ (2) SRPQ

(3) PQSR (4) SQPR

8. (1) As my jogging-enthusiast sister

(P) was often bothered by neighbourhood dogs

(Q) with a stick in hand,

(R) her husband started to accompany her on a bicycle,

(S) on her daily run,

(6) to ward off any attackers.

(1) SPQR (2) PSRQ

(3) RPQS (4) PRSQ

9. (1) An electrical circuit

(P) which is

(Q) of wires

(R) designed to

(S) is a circle

(6) carry electricity.

(1) SQPR (2) OPRS

(3) RQSP (4) PRSQ

10. (1) We have pleasure

(P) a double room with bath

(Q) for five days from September 4 to September 8,

(R) that we have reserved

(S) in informing you

(6) both days inclusive

(1) RQPS (2) SRPQ

(3) RPSQ (4) PQSR

ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

Directions (11-20) : In these questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 09.09.2001)

11. 1 A dictionary
P. arranged words
Q. about which information
R. containing alphabetically
S. is a book
6. is given.
(1) RPQS (2) QRPS
(3) SRPQ (4) SPRQ
12. 1. Agriculture
P. cotton for our clothes
Q. raw materials like jute
R. and sugarcane for our industries
S. gives us food
6. and food for cattle.
(1) SRQP (2) RQPS
(3) QPRS (4) SPQR
13. 1. Today political freedom
P. and the right
Q. however money and all that money
R. assures people equality before law
S. to elect their Government
6. can buy is not fairly distributed.
(1) SPRQ (2) RPSQ
(3) QRSP (4) PSRQ
14. 1. By far the most logical step
P. to relieve the housewife of routine
Q. which can be programmed
R. to carry out standard operations
S. is to provide a robot
6. when switched by the housewife.
(1) RSPQ (2) PSQR
(3) QSPR (4) SRQP
15. 1. During the reign of the Emperor Tiberius
P. called Phaedrus
Q. an Augustan story teller
R. translated Aesop's fables into Latin

- S. in ancient Rome
6. and also added some tales of his own.
(1) QRPS (2) PQRS
(3) SQPR (4) RSPQ
16. 1. The pigeons were used
P. as messengers
Q. which were tied
R. in the olden days
S. to carry messages
6. to their feet.
(1) PQRS (2) SPRQ
(3) PRSQ (4) PRQS
17. 1. The school has always been
P. tradition from one
Q. the most important
R. the wealth of
S. means of transferring
6. generation to the next.
(1) PSRQ (2) QSRP
(3) RSQP (4) QRSP
18. 1. When she got to her house, there was nothing to retrieve.
P. All valuables were smashed or stolen
Q. The curtains were burned; books were ripped to shreds
R. Her medals and trophies had been flung everywhere
S. The house had been completely ransacked
6. Mrs M stood in the centre of her bedroom looking at a ruined copy of the Koran forcing back her tears
(1) PQRS (2) PRQS
(3) SPRQ (4) RSQP
19. 1. The student came late to the school
P. He went home weeping.
Q. The watchman didn't allow him inside the school
R. The boy was waiting outside for sometime.
S. He then decided to go home
6. It was a bad day for him
(1) QSPR (2) QSRP
(3) QRSP (4) QPSR
20. 1. Oliver dozed off again and it has been bright day for hours when Oliver opened his eyes.
P. He belonged to the world again.
Q. In three day's time, he was able to sit in any easy chair,

well propped up with pillows, and he was still too weak to walk

R. He felt cheerful and happy
S. The crisis of the disease was safely past

6. Mrs. Beduin had him carried downstairs into the little housekeeper's room which belonged to her.

(1) PQRS (2) RSPQ
(3) QRSP (4) SPQR

Directions (21-25) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 16.11.2003)

21. 1. The fox and the crane remained friends for a long time.
P. She served the dishes in a beaker to the fox. The fox could not eat it because the beaker was very high.
Q. The crane could not eat the dishes because of its long beak. The next day it was the turn of the crane to host the lunch for the fox.
R. But the fox wanted to show that he was cleverer than the crane.
S. So one day he invited the crane for dinner and served the dishes on a plate.
6. The fox put down its head in shame and went away.
(1) PQRS (2) OSRP
(3) RSQP (4) PSQR
22. 1. There are examinations at school which a pupil can pass by cramming the texts.
P. But for spiritual knowledge mere memory of holy texts will be of no use in passing the tests.
Q. One can score in them by the power of memory.
R. A competent guru alone can provide the necessary guidance to an earnest disciple.
S. What the text says has to be reflected upon and experienced by the speaker.
6. Thus, reading, reflection and experience are the three stages in gaining spiritual knowledge.

ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>(1) RSPO (2) RSQP
 (3) SRPQ (4) QPSR</p> <p>23. 1. No one can deny that peasant forms the backbone of the nation.
 P. Hence he is the most useful member of the society.
 Q. Yet this fellow is exploited by the rich.
 R. He grows food for the whole country.
 S. It is our duty to improve his lot.</p> <p>6. We should grant him the social status he deserves.
 (1) RPQS (2) RSPQ
 (3) SRPQ (4) SPQR</p> <p>24. 1. Priya went to the first counter at the post office as she needed stamps for six rupees.
 P. She was shown the corner where gum bottle was kept.
 Q. The woman behind the counter said it was registration counter and directed her to the last counter.
 R. She was looking for gum to affix the stamps on the envelope.
 S. She thanked the lady and came to the counter on the left extreme and got the stamps.</p> <p>6. She went to the corner, took two drops of gum, affixed the stamps and put the letter in the post box.
 (1) PSRQ (2) RPQS
 (3) SQPR (4) QSRP</p> <p>25. 1. It is very misleading to say that computers can 'think' like people.
 P. However, they make it possible for people to 'bottle' thought.
 Q. They have no more a mind of their own than a lawn mower.
 R. They can not.
 S. You work out how to do a particular job, write a program and then the computer applies your thinking to that job as long as you like.</p> <p>6. In this sense computers are half alive because they perpetuate thinking of their creators.
 (1) RQPS (2) PSRQ
 (3) SQPR (4) QSRP</p> <p>Directions (26-30) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the</p> | <p>sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 14.12.2003)</p> <p>26. 1. India's uniqueness lies in its unity in diversity.
 P. So the problems of India should not be viewed in isolation.
 Q. Because of this factor, there are problems here and there at times.
 R. India is a multireligious, multicultural and multilingual country.
 S. But even small countries with monolithic society have more problems.</p> <p>6. And India is poised for success in all fields.
 (1) PSRQ (2) QSPR
 (3) SRQP (4) RQSP</p> <p>27. 1. My friend went to live in a village.
 P. But it was a very slow animal.
 Q. So my friend bought a donkey for Rs. 500
 R. One day his new neighbour told him that he must buy a donkey.
 S. Every family there had a donkey.</p> <p>6. It did not like to work.
 (1) RSQP (2) PQRS
 (3) SRQP (4) QRSP</p> <p>28. 1. When Galileo went home, he began to experiment with the pendulum.
 P. When he showed it to his teachers, they were delighted.
 Q. It was not long before physicians were all using the instrument to count the heart-beats of their patients.
 R. Soon he had invented an instrument which marked the rate of pulse-beats.
 S. Then the clock makers began to use the pendulum to keep time.</p> <p>6. Today it has many other uses.
 (1) PQRS (2) QRPS
 (3) SPQR (4) RQPS</p> <p>29. 1. People have wrong calculations about Japan's population.
 P. No, this is not true.
 Q. And old people die more often than the young.
 R. There are more old people in Japan.</p> | <p>S. The question is whether Japan has a lower death rate.
 6. So it is very high in Japan.
 (1) QRPS (2) SPRQ
 (3) PRQS (4) RQSP</p> <p>30. 1. Pollution is one of the evils brought about by the growth of science.
 P. Air pollution has very harmful effects.
 Q. They pollute the air and the atmosphere.
 R. It is making the environment, water and air dirty.
 S. Factories and industries keep throwing out smoke which contains toxic gases.</p> <p>6. People living in the surroundings breathe the impure air and are affected by diseases of the lungs and heart.
 (1) PSQR (2) RPSQ
 (3) QPSR (4) SPQR</p> <p>Directions (31-35) : In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered (1) and (6). The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)</p> <p>31. 1. A bad habit is harmful, none as harmful as smoking.
 P. But habit is second nature, smokers remain smokers for life
 Q. Besides being expensive, smoking does injury to one's health
 R. In the long run he may get something worse-lung cancer
 S. A smoker gets nothing but smoke for his money
 6. Then why get that bad habit?
 (1) RPQS (2) QRPS
 (3) SPRQ (4) PRQS</p> <p>32. 1. Phobic reactions are strong, irrational fears of specific objects or situations
 P. But there is no objective danger
 Q. For example, when a person is extremely fearful of birds, snakes, heights or closed places, the label phobia is</p> |
|---|--|---|

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- applied to the person's fear and avoidance
- R. He usually recognizes that his fear is irrational
- S. A person suffering from phobic neurosis knows what he is afraid of
6. But he cannot control it.
- (1) QPSR (2) SRQP
 (3) SQPR (4) RSQP
33. 1. In this life there are no gains without pains,
 P. No victory is a real triumph unless the foe is worthy
 Q. Life, indeed, would be dull if there were no difficulties
 R. Both winner and loser enjoy a game most if it is closely contested to the last
 S. Gainers lose their zest if there is no real struggle
 6. Whether we like it or not, life is one continuous competition.
 (1) PQRS (2) QSRP
 (3) QRSP (4) RSPQ
34. 1. One Botany professor always tried to convince his students that his branch of biology is superior to all the others
 P. His most persuasive argument, however, came during a laboratory session
 Q. And they don't eat very much
 R. Examining the cells of a pear, the professor cut a slice for the microscopic slide and took a bite of the rest of the specimen
 S. Plants, he noted never run away or bite
 6. "You won't be doing that in a Zoology lab," he said.
 (1) PRSQ (2) SQPR
 (3) PSRQ (4) SQRP
35. 1. Failure is nothing to be ashamed of for there is hardly any man who has not failed in life, not once but many times.
 P. What is important is the way we take our failure
 Q. It has been well said that he who never made a mistake never achieved anything of great worth
 R. From the little child who tries to stand up to the would-be conqueror who tries to con-
- quer some new territory, everyone has to face failure
- S. If we face our failure boldly and resolve to fight again we are sure to achieve victory in the long run
6. Thus failures can prove stepping stones in our march to victory.
- (1) RSQP (2) PQRS
 (3) RPQS (4) RQPS
- Directions (36-40) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.
- (SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 05.06.2005)
36. 1. One of the most widely spread bad habits
 P. which is now smoked or chewed by men
 Q. and even by children
 R. often by women
 S. is the use of tobacco
 6. almost all over the world.
 (1) S P R Q (2) P Q R S
 (3) S R Q P (4) P Q S R
37. 1. The landscape
 P. with Nature displaying
 Q. here is awesome
 R. that are seldom
 S. a range of delights
 6. seen together
 (1) P S R Q (2) Q P S R
 (3) R S P Q (4) Q R S P
38. 1. Smoke billowed up between the plants.
 P. Passengers were told to be ready to quit the ship.
 Q. The rising gale fanned the smouldering fire.
 R. Everyone now knew there was a fire on board.
 S. Flames broke out here and there.
 6. Most people bore the shock bravely.
 (1) S R Q P (2) Q P S R
 (3) R S P Q (4) Q S R P
39. 1. It is far better to live for a short while
 P. contribution to the world
- Q. and make some significant
 R. that is just idled away
 S. than spend a long life
 6. in gossiping and playing.
 (1) R Q S P (2) S Q P R
 (3) Q P S R (4) R Q P S
40. 1. The salmon fish pushed themselves
 P. to return to their spawning grounds
 Q. and fertilised them
 R. but once they laid their eggs
 S. to their limits
 6. they died.
 (1) S Q P R (2) R S Q P
 (3) S P R Q (4) R P S Q
- Directions (41-45) : In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 & 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.
- (SSC Statistical Investigators
Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)
41. 1. Take a small glass phial.
 P. Close the jar tightly with a plastic cover.
 Q. Place this phial inside a glass jar.
 R. Fill it with coloured water.
 S. Then stopper it tightly.
 6. Make a hole in the cover.
 (1) PSRQ (2) QSPR
 (3) RSQP (4) SRQP
42. 1. In China there is no man in the moon.
 P. They are exchanged between friends while children receive toy pagodas made of clay.
 Q. These cakes are circular to symbolise the full moon.
 R. Instead, there is a toad in the moon as well as moon rabbits and a goddess.
 S. All these appear as decorations on moon cakes, baked to celebrate the moon's birthday in September.
 6. The birthday marks the end of the harvest when debts are meant to be settled.
 (1) RQPS (2) RPQS
 (3) RSQP (4) RPSQ

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43. 1. An observation home is called a formicarium.

P. Then, if a small ant hill is dug up carefully, you will find the hump-backed queen.

Q. You will probably discover that you have some of the strange ant guests too.

R. It can be made of two panes of glass separated by strips of wood around the edges.

S. Put her in a jar with some of her workers, larvae and cocoons.

6. Carefully place them all in the formicarium.

(1) RPQS (2) PQSR

(3) PSQR (4) RPSQ

44. 1. When Ali Baba returned he called his wife

P. She said to him, "Have you stolen them ?"

Q. He said, "I have bought you some jewels".

R. She said, "Our days of misery are now at an end".

S. He said, "Be quiet and do not frighten yourself".

6. He said, "Go to your brother's house and get a measure".

(1) QSRP (2) SRPQ

(3) PSRQ (4) QPSR

45. 1. The head of the family returned home from office.

P. Wife told that there was no coffee powder.

Q. Wife again told that there was no milk either.

R. Husband wanted atleast a cup of tea.

S. He wanted a cup of coffee.

6. Husband told finally that a glass of water was enough.

(1) SQRP (2) SPRQ

(3) QSRP (4) RPSQ

Directions (46 – 50) : In the following questions, the 1st and last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)
Exam. 25.09.2005)

46. 1. When he was quite young, Le Corbusier became interested in art.

P. At the age of nineteen, he travelled around Europe.

Q. But the buildings which impressed him most were those of the ancient Greeks in Athens.

R. At the age of thirteen, he went to an art school.

S. Everywhere he went he admired the magnificent buildings of the past.

(6) After his visit to Athens Le Corbusier decided to become an architect.

(1) RPSQ (2) PSRQ

(3) RQPS (4) QPSR

47. 1. I was in awe of Einstein and hesitated before approaching him about some ideas I had been working on.

P. I entered his office and found him seated at a table, calculating and smoking his pipe.

Q. When I finally knocked on his door, a gentle voice said, 'come'.

R. The single word was both a welcome and a question.

S. Dressed in ill fitting clothes, his hair characteristically awry, he smiled a warm welcome.

(6) His utter naturalness at once set me at ease.

(1) QPRS (2) QRPS

(3) PQRS (4) SRQP

48. 1. Nothing comes out of nothing.

P. We have to work and then alone we can gain something.

Q. It is honest and conscientious labour alone that produces result.

R. Millions have been struck with the lure of lottery to utter despondency.

S. A person who thinks that luck would favour him with all the wants of his life without his lifting his finger even, is living in a fool's paradise.

(6) A painstaking man who adopts honest toil as his way of life, makes the most of it.

(1) PQRS (2) PSRQ

(3) QPRS (4) RSPQ

49. 1. Guru is a university professor.

P. It was about strange beings called KUNUS who live in holes in the ground.

Q. The book is very popular now.
R. Thirty years ago he wrote a strange novel called "Queen of the Mars".

S. He is also a famous writer.

(6) In a recent interview on television Prof. Guru talked about the novel.

(1) PRSQ (2) QPRS

(3) SRPQ (4) RQSP

50. 1. It was nine o'clock in the evening and Rajan was reading.

P. At first he thought nothing of it.

Q. The walls were a moving mass of big ants.

R. Suddenly, he heard faint noises.

S. When he went to his bedroom later, however, he was shocked by what he saw.

(6) They covered everything — the book case, the shelves, the chest of drawers.

(1) PSRQ (2) SRPQ

(3) RPSQ (4) QSRP

Directions (51–55) : In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered (1) and (6). The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 11.12.2005)

51. 1. Abraham worked very hard and had no time to feel lonely.

P. Abraham was very fond of books.

Q. When his day's work in the fields or in the forest was over he settled down in the evenings to read by the light of the fire.

R. She used to sit by the fireside in the evenings and tell him stories.

S. His mother had taught him to read when he was very young.

6. Every evening he would spend his time in reading all the books he could find.

(1) QSRP (2) SPRQ

(3) PSRQ (4) PRSQ

52. 1. The tiny bacterial plants that live in the soil help to prepare food for the plants we cultivate.
 P. The farmer works very hard to make the soil favourable.
 Q. But these soil bacteria are very necessary and helpful.
 R. There are millions of bacteria in a cubic inch of fertile soil.
 S. Some kinds of bacteria are harmful.
 6. They do not need sunlight as do most plants.
 (1) SQPR (2) QSPR
 (3) RPSQ (4) PRQS
53. 1. My uncle Martin went to live in a hamlet.
 P. But it was a very lazy parrot.
 Q. So Martin bought a parrot.
 R. Martin's neighbour told him that he must buy a parrot.
 S. Every home there had a parrot as a custom.
 6. The parrot did not like to speak.
 (1) RSQP (2) SRPQ
 (3) PQSR (4) QPSR
54. 1. Hailstones consist of many onion-like layers of ice.
 P. The process continues until the hailstone is too heavy to be lifted and then it drops to the earth.
 Q. In certain weather conditions small ice crystals drop to form a crystal.
 R. Some of the moisture freezes on to the crystals forming another layer.
 S. Updrafts carry the hailstones and when it drops another layer is formed.
 6. That is how hailstones are formed.
 (1) QPRS (2) QPSR
 (3) QRSP (4) QSRP
55. I shall tell you about the ways you can see a rainbow.
 P. Big rainbows can be seen when the sun is close to horizon.
 Q. Or you can notice a rainbow in the spray from a garden hose.
 R. You can see a rainbow in the mist from a waterfall.
 S. When you stand with a light source behind you and misty water before you, you can see a rainbow.
 6. Occasionally, even a full moon on a rainy night will create a faint rainbow.

- (1) SPRQ (2) SRQP
 (3) SPQR (4) SQRP

Directions (56-60) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC Statistical Investigators
Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

56. Nobody in their mind would doubt that America has problems.
 P. Leave out euphoria, after the Gulf War and that is the highest such figure for six years.
 Q. And whatever the gloomy politicians may think, Americans themselves seem to sense that.
 R. But these are problems, things that can and will be solved—they are not the stuff of national crisis.
 S. The latest Time/CNN poll says 62% of Americans thought their nation was doing "fairly well" or "very well".
 6. All it needs now is for politicians to catch the new mood of optimism.
 (1) QPSR (2) RSQP
 (3) PQRS (4) SPRQ
57. 1. Judo champ, Tamura doesn't look or act tough.
 P. At 4 feet 9, Tamura is the shortest woman in the light-weight class (106 pounds).
 Q. Fans know her affectionately as "Yawara-chan" after a spunky cartoon character.
 R. She wears a lucky pink ribbon and at 20, still grins like a care-free teen and gushes about ice-cream.
 S. No wonder the Japanese go wild when she tosses opponents, many of whom tower over her.
 6. Tamura has become a national idol in Japan.
 (1) PQRS (2) SRPQ
 (3) SRQP (4) QPRS
58. 1. It's only in the last three years that we have seen the rebirth of T.B.
 P. What bothers experts is the emergence of particularly patent strains of the T.B. bacteria that are resistant to two or more anti-T.B. drugs.
 Q. This is compounded by the fact that the symptoms disappear in about two months.
 R. Three or four anti-T.B. drugs are available at no cost in Government clinics.
 S. Yet, the long period of treatment leads to a high rate of non-compliance with the treatment.
 6. In such cases, a relapse occurs and the bacteria appear in more virulent and drug-resistant.
 (1) PQRS (2) SRQP
 (3) QPRS (4) RSPQ
59. 1. 'Acu' means needles in Latin.
 P. The needles stimulates specific nerves that transmit electrical impulses via the spinal cord and brain to the affected area.
 Q. Quite appropriately, then, acupuncture consists of inserting very fine needles at specific points on the skin located near nerve endings.
 R. Acupuncture also stimulates the release of chemical substances from the brain centres and pituitary glands.
 S. These are connected to one another by lines called channels or meridians.
 6. Known as endorphins and encephalins, which are released and carried across the blood stream, these chemicals are the body's own pain-relief mechanism.
 (1) SPRQ (2) RSQP
 (3) PQRS (4) QSPR
60. 1. The dead do sometimes tell tales, if you know how to look for them.
 P. The flesh of bomb victims is shredded and may be sieged by chemicals.
 Q. In the autopsy rooms of the Suffolk country; the medical examiner and his team were looking for clues that could explain how the passengers of TWA Flight 800 died.
 R. But most of the corpses he examined had been killed by the impact of hitting the water from a height of more than two miles.
 S. The body of a person killed by a bomb looks different from the

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body of a victim in an ordinary plane crash.

6. The mystery of their deaths will be solved in time, but it won't be easy or quick.
 (1) SRQP (2) PQRS
 (3) QSPR (4) RSPQ

Directions (61–65) : In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

61. (1) Fighting a fire demands a lot of strength and endurance.
 (P) The breathing unit may weigh as much as 25 kilograms.
 (Q) The protective clothing the fire-fighter wears will weigh about 10 kilograms.
 (R) The fire-fighter will normally wear an oxygen mask and carry an oxygen tank.
 (S) Apart from these, he will have to carry the hose and other tools.
 (6) The weight of the hose and other tools, the fire-fighter carries, will be around 50 kilograms.
 (1) QPSR (2) QRPS
 (3) QSPR (4) SPRQ

62. (1) We were taking tea at the Rathna Tea Stall.

- (P) We found a tourist bus which had just rammed into a tamarind tree on the roadside.
 (Q) We rushed out of the tea stall.
 (R) We helped the passengers to get out of the bus.

- (S) Suddenly we heard a loud noise followed by a cry for help.
 (6) We informed the hospital and also the police about accident.
 (1) SQPR (2) QSRP
 (3) PRSQ (4) RSQP

63. (1) Democracy is the primary goal of our Indian Constitution.

- (P) If representatives do not rule according to the wishes of the people, they are changed in the next election.
 (Q) In a democracy, the people are the rulers.

(R) New representatives who are aware of the needs of the people take their place.

(S) They rule through their elected representatives.

(6) Thus in a democracy, the responsibilities of the people are great.

(1) SQPR (2) PQSR

(3) QSPR (4) QSRP

64. (1) Satellites have been launched into space for various purposes.

(P) The other satellites we have launched are the Bhaskara, Apple and Insat-IA, IB, IC.

(Q) We have launched our first satellite Aryabhatta on 19th April, 1975.

(R) Our latest achievement is the launching of PSLV rocket.

(S) Therefore in satellite technology, we are able to compete with other developed countries.

(6) Only a few other countries have developed satellite technology.

(1) QPRS (2) QRPS

(3) SQPR (4) SQRP

65. (1) National Integrity means National Unity for all.

(P) They are the evils of Communalism and Regionalism

(Q) Our Government is taking steps to remove such tendencies.

(R) But there are some evil tendencies in our society to hamper our unity.

(S) The feeling of Indianess should be achieved to preserve our unity.
 (6) And this is what every Indian should aim at.

(1) SRQP (2) QPRS

(3) QRPS (4) QSPR

Directions (66–70) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006
 (Ind Sitting)

66. 1 : Most people are afraid of snakes.

P : There may be some truth in this theory, because Mon-

keys have a deep, instinctive fear of pythons and other tree snakes.

Q : But this fear is as irrational as the fear of ghosts.

R : Any way, snakes have been feared and hated for thousands of years.

S : The fear of snakes, according to some biologists, may be an instinct passed on to us by our ancestors.

6 : In the literature of many countries the snake is regarded as a symbol of evil.

(1) PQRS (2) QPSR

(3) RQSP (4) QSPR

67. 1 : One of the reasons why people wear clothes is to protect their bodies.

P : In cold countries, on the other hand, people wear woolen clothes which keep the body warm.

Q : Besides cotton and wool, new fibres such as nylon and rayon are also used today for clothes.

R : In hot countries like India, people wear clothes made of cotton which are cool.

S : The body has to be protected from cold and heat.

6 : We can say, therefore, that all our clothes are made from three different materials-animal fur or skins, plant fibres and artificial fibres.

(1) PQRS (2) SRPQ

(3) QSRP (4) PSRQ

68. 1: A man should give the same care to himself that he gives to his car.

P : And sooner or later there comes a complete breakdown.

Q : -Everyday tens of thousands of men are trying to work when their bodies and minds are in need of repair work.

R : For worry pulls down the mind and fatigue pulls down the body.

S : He does not try to drive his car when there is something wrong with it, he has to put it in order.

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6 : Man should realise that most worry and fatigue can be prevented.

- (1) PSRQ (2) QPSR
 (3) RSQP (4) SQPR

69. 1 : In our home everyone drinks milk at least once a day.

P : All these we owe to our milk-man

Q : We, the children get milk twice a day.

R : He says, he is 18, but he is not sure.

S : We also eat curd, and enjoy buttermilk.

6 : Probably he needs more milk than we.

- (1) SRPQ (2) QSPR
 (3) PRQS (4) PSRQ

70. 1 : One of his greatest successes was to improve the water supply.

P : The lepers could obtain it for filling a vessel at a mountain stream.

Q : They carried it to the village on their sore covered shoulders.

R : Water was scarce.

S : They had to go some distance to wash their clothes.

6 : That was one reason they remained dirty as often

- (1) RPQS (2) PQRS
 (3) QPRS (4) RQPS

Directions (71-80) : In the following passage, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named, P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
 Exam. 10.12.2006)

71. 1. Once a week Deesa led Moti Guj, the elephant, down to the river.

P. After inspection the two would stand up.

Q. Then Deesa looked at his feet and examined his whole body for sores.

R. The animal knew it was time to return.

S. The elephant lay down on his side, while Deesa rubbed him with a coir scrubber.

6. Both the elephant and the trainer would return home.

- (1) SQPR (2) QSRP
 (3) QPRS (4) RQSP

72. 1. Anna had longed to see her son.

P. "He will arrive at the station at 10 O' clock", she said to herself.

Q. She prepared herself for it.

R. She looked at the clock.

S. There were only five minutes left.

6. She rushed out of her house and hailed a taxi to reach the station in time.

- (1) QPRS (2) SPRQ
 (3) PRQS (4) QSRP

73. 1. Mr. Ramaswamy is a very strict man.

P. He earns nearly three thousand rupees a month.

Q. He also believes that it is foolish to waste one's time or money.

R. He is not a poor man.

S. He believes that life means work only.

6. But he wants his children to lead a simple life.

- (1) PSQR (2) SQRP
 (3) RQPS (4) SRQP

74. 1. It will be better

P. to a few than enrol

Q. to provide quality education

R. them out as graduates

S. in masses and churn

6. after perfunctory teaching

- (1) QRSP (2) RSPQ
 (3) QPSR (4) SRQP

75. 1. 'I was born here in the old city' the girl told us.

P. her answer suggested that her family has roots

Q. When we inquired

R. as opposed to the modern towns that consist mostly of hotels.

S. and belongs to the traditional part where the temples are

6. Some say people here are more ethnically pure.

- (1) QPSR (2) SRPQ
 (3) PSRQ (4) SRQP

76. 1. Making ourselves

P. our language

Q. part of growing into

R. masters of

S. is an important

6. full manhood or womanhood

- (1) PSRO (2) SQPR
 (3) RPSQ (4) PRSQ

77. 1. The very first battle they fought P. and they had to fall back

Q. cross the border

R. was lost

S. letting the enemy

6. and enter the country

- (1) RQSP (2) RPSQ
 (3) QRPS (4) QPRS

78. 1. A nation

P. the material assets it possesses

Q. is not made by

R. and collective determination

S. but by the will

6. of the people

- (1) PQRS (2) QPSR
 (3) RSPQ (4) SRPQ

79. 1. When the Governor

P. the bell had rung

Q. justice should be immediately

R. he ordered that

S. found out why

6. done to the horse

- (1) RSPQ (2) PQSR
 (3) SPRQ (4) SQRP

80. 1. When you ponder over

P. that the only hope

Q. you will realize

R. of world peace lies

S. the question deeply

6. in the United Nations

- (1) QRSP (2) SPQR
 (3) SQPR (4) RSPO

Directions (81-85) : In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)
 Exam. 30.09.2007
 (IIInd Sitting)

81. 1. When she got to her house, there was nothing to retrieve.

P. All valuables were smashed or stolen.

Q. The curtains were burned; books were ripped to shreds.

R. Her medals and trophies had been flung everywhere.

S. The house had been completely ransacked.

ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

6. Mrs. M stood in the centre of her bedroom looking at a ruined copy of the Holy book, forcing back her tears.
- (1) PQRS (2) PRQS
 (3) SPRQ (4) RSQP
82. 1. We do not know whether the machines are the masters or we are.
 P. They must be given or rather 'fed' with coal and given petrol to drink from time to time.
 Q. Already man spends most of his time looking after and waiting upon them.
 R. Yet we have grown so dependent on them that they have almost become the masters now.
 S. It is very true that they were made for the sole purpose of being man's servants.
 6. And if they don't get their meals when they expect them, they will just refuse to work.
- (1) RSQP (2) RSPQ
 (3) SPQR (4) SRQP
83. 1. The king of the oilfield is the driller.
 P. During the process of drilling, gas and oil may be met.
 Q. He is a very skilled man.
 R. If this rushes out and catches fire it is dangerous.
 S. Sometimes he sends his drill more than a mile.
 6. This danger is well-known and steps are taken to prevent it.
- (1) PQRS (2) QSPR
 (3) QPRS (4) QRSP
84. 1. Freedom is first of all a personal matter.
 P. A man who will not submit to the discipline of his chosen occupation is not free to be a great surgeon, an engineer, or a golfer or an executive.
 Q. Life imposes a drastic discipline on all living things, including human beings.
 R. We are free to eat poison or jump off a tall building, but not to escape the consequences.
 S. We are bound by the laws of cause and effect.
6. Nature, moreover, binds the arbitrary limits of mind and body; we are not free to do, by whatever effort, what is beyond our capacity.
- (1) QRSP (2) RSPQ
 (3) PQRS (4) SRQP
85. 1. The student came late to the school.
 P. He went home weeping.
 Q. The watchman didn't allow him inside the school.
 R. The boy was waiting outside for some time.
 S. He then decided to go home.
 6. It was a bad day for him.
- (1) QSPR (2) QSRP
 (3) QRSP (4) QPSR
- Directions (86-90) :** In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences/passage are numbered (1) and (6). The rest of the sentences/passage are (is) spilt into four parts and named (P), (Q), (R) and (S). These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct.
- (SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)
86. (1) Superstition and
 (P) the supposed powers
 (Q) thrive on
 (R) magical practices
 (S) of dreams to
 (6) foretell the future.
- (1) SPQR (2) PSQR
 (3) RSQP (4) RQPS
87. (1) The stronger
 (P) the phosphor
 (Q) the more light
 (R) of electrons
 (S) the beam
 (6) gives out.
- (1) RPQS (2) SQRP
 (3) SRQP (4) ROPS
88. (1) There are thousands of us
 (P) former school and college friends
 (Q) by some of our
 (R) at the careers chosen
 (S) who are surprised
 (6) and their success in these fields.
- (1) SRQP (2) RQSP
 (3) PQSR (4) SPQR
89. (1) Ramani is a student of medicine.
 (P) The hopes of millions of cancer patients and doctors rest on his research.
 (Q) But, of late he has become a drug addict.
 (R) He is doing research in cancer.
 (S) He has already done very useful work in this field, and is hopeful of finding a solution to this disease.
 (6) This addiction has been increasing day by day, and has started affecting his work.
- (1) QPSR (2) RSPQ
 (3) SRPQ (4) RSQP
90. (1) The internet has given
 (P) to keep in touch with friends
 (Q) and even allowed them
 (R) students access to reams of information
 (S) made it cheaper
 (6) to attend universities remotely
- (1) RPSQ (2) RSPQ
 (3) SRPQ (4) PRSQ
- Directions (91-100) :** In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.
- (SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)
91. 1. Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
 P. But for the morning tea, I had to wait for someone to get up before me.
 Q. This saying inspired me to rise early.
 R. That day I was the first to get up.
 S. One day I got up early in the morning.
 6. One day I realised that it was a waste of time to get up early and wait for the morning tea.
- (1) QSPR (2) QPRS
 (3) PQRS (4) SPQR
92. 1. A wood-cutter was cutting a tree on a river bank.
 P. He knelt down and prayed.

ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

- Q. His axe slipped and fell into the water.
 R. God Mercury appeared before him and asked about the matter.
 S. He could not get it back as the river was very deep.
 6. He dived into the water and came up with an axe of gold.
 (1) RPQS (2) RPSQ
 (3) QSRP (4) QSPR
93. 1. A dog stole a piece of meat from a butcher's shop.
 P. He barked in anger.
 Q. He ran to the jungle with the piece of meat.
 R. He saw his reflection.
 S. He crossed a river on the way.
 6. He lost his piece of meat.
 (1) QPSR (2) QSRP
 (3) QPRS (4) SRPQ
94. 1. Ramai and Samai were two poor young men.
 P. On market day they sold their labour.
 Q. The lived near Mahespur.
 R. On other days, they remained in the village looking for work.
 S. They wanted regular work.
 6. The headman gave them two plots.
 (1) QPRS (2) RPQS
 (3) SPQR (4) PQRS
95. 1. Roger wanted to become a doctor.
 P. He put away enough money to pay his first year fees.
 Q. They could not afford the fees.
 R. Undaunted, he got himself a job in the dockyard.
 S. However, he came from a poor family.
 6. Once enrolled, he was recognised as a gifted student, and scholarships took care of the rest of this studies.
 (1) SRPO (2) PRSQ
 (3) SQRP (4) QRSP
96. 1. I went to my friend last week.
 P. He politely refused to oblige me.
 Q. I did not speak even a single word.
 R. Actually I wanted his scooter for a day.

- S. I felt ashamed of my self.
 6. I was mistaken in assessing a true friendship.
 (1) RPQS (2) PRQS
 (3) SRPO (4) QRSP
97. 1. He wanted to adopt his father's profession.
 P. He was influenced by his strong desire to see India free.
 Q. From now on, he was a changed man.
 R. He made up his mind.
 S. He came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi.
 6. He wished to change the lot of the naked and hungry masses of India.
 (1) QRPS (2) SPRQ
 (3) RSPQ (4) PQSR
98. 1. Reena made a cup of tea in this manner.
 P. Next, she added milk and sugar.
 Q. When the water was boiling she added tea-leaves.
 R. She turned off the gas.
 S. First she put the water to boil.
 6. Finally, she poured the tea into cup.
 (1) SQPR (2) QPRS
 (3) PRSQ (4) RSQP
99. 1. Once upon a time, there was a little man.
 P. Some people called him Rabi.
 Q. He walked like a rabbit.
 R. His face and hands were brown.
 S. That is why people called him Brownie.
 6. But his real name was Thomas Cook, though he never cooked anything.
 (1) QPSR (2) SRPQ
 (3) RSQP (4) RQPS
100. 1. She was an old woman with a large purse that had everything in it.
 P. It was about eleven O'clock at night.
 Q. It had a long strap.
 R. She carried it slung across her shoulder.
 S. A boy ran up behind her.
 6. He tried to snatch her purse.
 (1) PQRS (2) SQRP
 (3) QRPS (4) SRQP

Directions (101–110) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit))

Exam. 30.11.2008)

101. 1. There was a lamp hanging on the wall.
 P. Then he picked a lot of jewels off the trees in the garden.
 Q. He put the lamp inside his shirt.
 R. He put them in his pockets.
 S. Aladdin climbed a ladder and took down the lamp.
 6. Then he put more jewels inside his shirt on top of the lamp.
 (1) PRQS (2) RSPQ
 (3) SQPR (4) OSRP
102. 1. Gopal and Sheela felt very bored one evening.
 P. Gopal wanted to stay on for the next show.
 Q. So they decided to go to the cinema.
 R. They reached the theatre in time for the interval.
 S. On the way there was a traffic jam.
 6. But Sheela wanted to return home.
 (1) PSQR (2) SQPR
 (3) QSRP (4) SQRP
103. 1. Ferdinand rose up to receive the messenger.
 P. At the end of his account he was moved to tears.
 Q. He fell on his knees and thanked him.
 R. He made him sit on a level with himself.
 S. He listened to the circumstantial account of his voyage.
 6. It was a great conquest the Almighty gave to a sovereign.
 (1) RPSQ (2) RSPQ
 (3) QPRS (4) PRSQ
104. 1. In order to judge the inside of others, study your own

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| <p>P. and though one has one's prevailing passion,</p> <p>Q. for, men, in general are very much alike</p> <p>R. yet their operations are very much the same</p> <p>S. and another has another</p> <p>6. and whatever engages or disgusts, pleases or offends you in others, will engage, disgust, please or offend others in you.</p> <p>(1) QPSR (2) PQRS
 (3) RQPS (4) PRQS</p> <p>105. 1. Paucity of funds</p> <p>P. universities cannot make</p> <p>Q. essentials like books</p> <p>R. sufficient expenditure on</p> <p>S. ordains that the</p> <p>6. journals and equipment.</p> <p>(1) QPRS (2) SPRQ
 (3) PQRS (4) QSRP</p> <p>106. 1. The symptoms of</p> <p>P. and certain other changes</p> <p>Q. what is popularly called</p> <p>R. serious forgetfulness, confusion</p> <p>S. "serility" include</p> <p>6. in personality behaviour.</p> <p>(1) QSRP (2) PQRS
 (3) SRQP (4) QPSR</p> <p>107. 1. When they heard the bell</p> <p>P. out of his clothes</p> <p>Q. as quickly</p> <p>R. every boy scrambled</p> <p>S. and got into bed</p> <p>6. as possible</p> <p>(1) QRPS (2) PSQR
 (3) RQSP (4) RPSQ</p> <p>108. 1. Thirty years from now</p> <p>P. and industry will be scarce</p> <p>Q. almost half of the people</p> <p>R. that water for drinking, farming</p> <p>S. then living may find</p> <p>6. according to a study by Dr. S. Posten.</p> <p>(1) SPQR (2) SRPQ
 (3) QSRP (4) QSPR</p> <p>109. 1. A good cry can be a</p> <p>P. bring relief from anxiety</p> <p>Q. prevent a headache or</p> <p>R. and it might even</p> <p>S. healthy way to</p> <p>6. other physical consequence</p> <p>(1) SRQP (2) SRPQ
 (3) SPRQ (4) SPQR</p> | <p>110. 1. Long, long, time ago</p> <p>P. who lived with his three wives</p> <p>Q. in a country called Kosala</p> <p>R. there ruled a noble king</p> <p>S. and four sons</p> <p>6. beautiful, graceful and well versed in all shastras.</p> <p>(1) PQRS (2) SPQR
 (3) RQPS (4) QRSP</p> <p>Directions (111 – 115) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences/passage are numbered (1) and (6). The rest of the sentences/passage are (is) split into four parts and named (P), (Q), (R) and (S). These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct.</p> <p>(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)</p> <p>111. (1) Einstein was a bad student.</p> <p>(P) He attended classes regularly and took down careful notes.</p> <p>(Q) His friend Marcel Grossman, on the other hand, was an irreproachable student.</p> <p>(R) These notes he shared with Einstein.</p> <p>(S) He resented having to attend lectures.</p> <p>(6) If Einstein passed his examinations, it was only because of Grossman.</p> <p>(1) SQPR (2) QRPS
 (3) PSRQ (4) RSQP</p> <p>112. (1) Creating and modifying a school timetable is a complex task.</p> <p>(P) 'TT Plus' closely models the real world timetable creation tasks.</p> <p>(Q) So is the job of computerizing it.</p> <p>(R) All timetables can be viewed on the screen before they are actually printed.</p> <p>(S) It has a comprehensive manual and useful glossary of terms.</p> <p>(6) It relieves you of the anxiety to get it all right.</p> <p>(1) QPSR (2) RPSQ
 (3) SPRQ (4) PQSR</p> <p>113. (1) Three painters competed for a prize.</p> <p>(P) Ram painted a curtain.</p> | <p>(Q) A butterfly came and sat on the bunch of flowers – was painted by Shyam.</p> <p>(R) And an ox tried to eat from the basket of apples – was painted by Sohan.</p> <p>(S) And the judge himself tried to lift the curtain.</p> <p>(6) So Ram got the prize.</p> <p>(1) PSQR (2) PQRS
 (3) PSRQ (4) QRPS</p> <p>114. (1) The farmer wanted to please the men.</p> <p>(P) The poor donkey struggled and kicked.</p> <p>(Q) They tied his legs together and slung him on a pole.</p> <p>(R) The farmer and his son put the ends of the pole on their shoulders.</p> <p>(S) He and his son got off the donkey.</p> <p>(6) They walked into the town carrying the donkey.</p> <p>(1) PQRS (2) SQRP
 (3) RSQP (4) QSPR</p> <p>115. (1) The wife is</p> <p>(P) not the husband's slave</p> <p>(Q) but his companion and his help-mate</p> <p>(R) and an equal partner</p> <p>(S) in all his joys and sorrows and is</p> <p>(6) as free as the husband to choose her own path.</p> <p>(1) QRSP (2) PRQS
 (3) QSRP (4) PQRS</p> <p>Directions (116-120) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.</p> <p>(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)</p> <p>116. 1. I think the essence of wisdom is emancipation as far as possible, from the tyranny of the here and the now.</p> <p>P. If any one could, he would hardly be able to remain alive.</p> <p>Q. But it is possible to make a continual approach towards impartiality.</p> |
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- R. No one can view the world with complete impartiality.
 S. This is of course a matter of degree.
 6. It is this approach towards impartiality that constitutes growth in wisdom.
 (1) QRSP (2) RQPS
 (3) SRPQ (4) PRSQ
117. 1. But at that moment I glanced round at the crowd that had followed me.
 P. It was an immense crowd, two thousand at the least and growing every minute.
 Q. They were watching me as they would watch a conjurer about to perform a trick.
 R. I looked at the sea of yellow faces above the garish clothes – faces all happy and excited over this bit of fun, all certain that the elephant was going to be shot.
 S. It blocked the road for a long distance on either side.
 6. They did not like me, but with the magical rifle in my hands, I was momentarily worth watching
 (1) RPQS (2) OSRP
 (3) SRPQ (4) PSRQ
118. 1. There are many roads into the world of books, but the way of fiction is probably the most common.
 P. Then too the appeal of the story, whether told as poem, play, history, biography, or novel is primitive and strong.
 Q. The reason is plain.
 R. They are to us what epic poetry was to the Greeks and Romans, what the stage was to the Elizabethans.
 S. The novel and the short story come closer to the experience of the modern reader than any other form of contemporary writing.
 6 Mankind's delight in stories is as timeless and universal as the art of the story teller.
 (1) QSRP (2) SRPQ
 (3) RSQP (4) PRSQ
119. 1. Nehru spent most part of his childhood in studies.
 P. He rushed back to India and led an active political life joining hands with Gandhi.
- Q. His studies went on uninterrupted abroad until he received a call from India.
 R. He went to Cambridge to study.
 S. But now and then, he could not help listening to political discussions in his house.
 6 Till the end of his career, he made Gandhi his political master.
 (1) RSQP (2) SRQP
 (3) PQRS (4) SRPQ
120. 1. Venice is a strange and beautiful city in the north of Italy.
 P. There are about four hundred old stone bridges joining the islands 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 one island but a hundred and seventeen islands.
 This is because Venice has no streets.
 (1) PQRS (2) RSPQ
 (3) SRPQ (4) PSQR
- Directions (121 – 125) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.
- (SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (1st Sitting))
121. 1. Education in India had a glorious beginning.
 P. But after the British rule, it faced many changes.
 Q. It went on for centuries with the same glory.
 R. English as the medium of instruction had a very great response.
 S. One of the changes was the introduction of English as the medium of instruction.
 6 As the Britishers left we had a complexity of opinions regarding English
 (1) PQRS (2) QPSR
 (3) PQSR (4) SRPQ
122. 1. It is easy to criticize the people at the helm, for the slow progress in every field.
 P. We are well aware that the intellectuals are leaving our country for better employment opportunities.
 Q. Then question remains unanswered because our country cannot show opportunities to the intellectuals.
 R. Then, what about their obligation to the Motherland ?
 S. First, we should ask ourselves as to what is happening to the young intellectuals in India.
 6 This situation of 'Brain-Drain' leads to a variety of problems.
 (1) PSQR (2) RPSQ
 (3) PSRQ (4) SPRQ
123. 1. It is the responsibility of parents to teach the young moral values in life.
 P. Many children take advantage of their parents' busy schedule.
 Q. This results in children's ignorance of social values.
 R. The reason behind it is that parents are quite busy nowadays.
 S. Nowadays parents spend very meagre time with children.
 6 As such, the society is going away from the value system.
 (1) SRPQ (2) PQRS
 (3) SQRP (4) SPQR
124. 1. The man who does his duty without any selfish desire for fruit may be called a sanyasi as well as yogi.
 P. The man who has achieved much evenness of temper will be serene, because his mere thoughts are changed with the strength of action.
 Q. He would practise yoga, i.e., evenness of temper, and cannot but perform action.
 R. The root of the matter is that one should not allow his mind to flit from object of desire to another and from that to a third.
 S. But he who abstains from action altogether is only an idler.
 6 A yogi is one who is not attached to his objects of sense

ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

- or to action and whose mind has ceased to roam restlessly.
- (1) SRQP (2) RQPS
 (3) QRSP (4) PRSQ
125. 1. This was an important day for Al at took.
 P. It was a cold day, but Alatook would be warm.
 Q. For the first time he was going to hunt seals alone.
 R. First he put on his fur-lined jacket.
 S. Then he put on mittens and boots of deerskin to protect his hands and feet from the cold.
 6. Finally he picked up the gun he had cleaned so carefully the day before.
- (1) PQRS (2) QPRS
 (3) PRSQ (4) QRPS
- Directions (126– 130) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.
- (SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (IInd Sitting)
126. 1. The most vulnerable section of the society are the students.
 P. Revolutionary and new fledged ideas have a great appeal to them.
 Q. Agitations may be non-violent methods of protest.
 R. They cannot resist the charm of persuasion.
 S. They are to be taught that without discipline they cannot get proper education.
 6. However if these become violent, the antisocial elements get encouraged and they put all proper working out of gear.
- (1) PRSQ (2) RSQP
 (3) SRPQ (4) RPQS
127. 1. Venice is a strange city.
 P. There are about 400 odd bridges connecting the islands of Venice.
 Q. There are no motor cars, no horses and no buses there.
 R. These small islands are close to one another.

- S. It is not one island but a hundred islands.
 6. This is because Venice has no streets.
- (1) SRPQ (2) PSRQ
 (3) RQPS (4) QSRP
128. 1. One of the most terrible battles of the American Civil War was fought in July 1863, at Gettysburg.
 P. The chief speech on that occasion was given by Edward Everett, a celebrated orator.
 Q. Lincoln was asked to make a few remarks.
 R. In November of that year a portion of the battlefield was dedicated as a final resting place for men of both armies who died there.
 S. Everett's speech lasted 2 hours. Lincoln's for 2 minutes; it was over almost before the crowd realized that it had begun.
 6. But the Gettysburg speech is now one of the world's immortal pieces of literature.
- (1) SQRP (2) RPQS
 (3) PQRS (4) QPSR
129. 1. The teacher training agency in England hopes to make teaching one of the top three professions.
 P. They have also demanded that the campaign should be matched by improved pay scales, work load and morale so as to avoid recruitment problems with an aim to raise the image of the teaching profession.
 Q. A series of advertisements are now being screened showing famous people speaking about teachers they remember and admire.
 R. An amount of \$100 million has been set aside to combat the shortage of applicants for teacher training.
 S. Teacher Unions have welcomed this campaign.
 6. It is high time for the Indian Government also to think on similar lines and take steps to lift up the sinking morale of the teaching profession.
- (1) QRPS (2) RPSQ
 (3) RQSP (4) QPSR
130. 1. Some say that failure is like toxic waste.
 P. I see failure more as a fertilizer.
 Q. Thinking about it pollutes and undermines the attitudes needed for success.
 R. The seeds of success must be planted afresh.
 S. It can be used to enrich the soil of your mind.
 6. Turning failure into a fertilizer is accomplished by using your errors as steps in learning.
- (1) SRQP (2) PQSR
 (3) SPQR (4) QPSR
- Directions (131-135) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.
- (SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam. 12.09.2010)
131. 1. Today, the earth has many satellites besides the moon.
 P. But the pull of the earth keeps them from doing so.
 Q. The artificial satellites do not fall because they are going too fast to do so.
 R. They are the artificial satellites made by man and very much smaller than the moon.
 S. As they speed along they tend to go straight off into space.
 6. As a result, they travel in an orbit round the earth.
- (1) QPSR (2) PROS
 (3) SPQR (4) ROSP
132. 1. Love is one of the earliest of human passions.
 P. It is also one of the sweetest.
 Q. Love should be directed towards a worthy object.
 R. But, like all strong passions it may, if not well regulated and controlled, lead us into misery.
 S. Or it will prove in the end a source of bitterness.
 6. Love, moreover, looks forward to reciprocation.
- (1) RQPS (2) PRQS
 (3) PQSR (4) QRPS

ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

133. 1. A rocket burns a fuel that makes a great deal of gas at the back of the rocket.
 P. Ordinary fuel will burn only in air, because it needs the oxygen in the air.
 Q. A rocket can therefore travel outside the atmosphere in space where there is no air.
 R. This gas pushes against the rocket and sends it forward.
 S. However, rocket fuels have their oxygen in them and so they burn without air.
 6. In fact, it will travel faster in space than in the air because the friction of the air is not there to slow it down.
 (1) QSRP (2) RPSQ
 (3) SQPR (4) PRQS
134. 1. Some of the other patrons are even more of a problem than the theatre itself.
 P. They make noises and create disturbances at their seats.
 Q. Some act as if they were at home in their own living room watching the TV set.
 R. People are often messy, so that you're constantly aware of all the food they're eating.
 S. Many people in the theatre often show themselves to be inconsiderate.
 6. People are also always moving around near you, creating a disturbance and interrupting your enjoyment of the movie.
 (1) SPQR (2) PSRQ
 (3) QRSP (4) RSQP
135. 1. A friend's rudeness is much more damaging than a stranger's.
 P. You feel hurt instead of angry.
 Q. You feel that you're being taken for granted.
 R. When a friend says sharply, "I don't have time to talk to you just now."
 S. When a friend shows up late for lunch or a shopping trip, with no good reason,
 6. Friends after all, are supposed to make up for the thoughtless cruelties of strangers.

- (1) RPSQ (2) PRSQ
 (3) SPQR (4) QSPR

Directions (136-140) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the passage/sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage/sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)

136. 1. The only choice
 P. universities will be to
 Q. tuition fees to meet
 R. left before the Indian
 S. substantially raise the
 6. the rising expenditure
 (1) RPSQ (2) PQSR
 (3) SQRP (4) QPSR

137. 1. The salmon fish pushed themselves
 P. to return to their spawning grounds
 Q. and fertilized them
 R. but once they laid their eggs
 S. to their limits
 6. they died
 (1) SQPR (2) RSQP
 (3) SPRQ (4) RPSQ

138. 1. One of my friends Krishnan went to live in a village.
 P. But it was a very slow animal.
 Q. So Krishnan bought a donkey for 200 rupees.
 R. One day his new neighbour told him that he must buy a donkey.
 S. Every family there had a donkey to carry things for them.
 6. It did not like to work.
 (1) SQPR (2) RSQP
 (3) QPRS (4) PRSQ

139. 1. The next morning I found myself somewhat refreshed but very hungry.
 P. I asked him to let me help unload the vessel.
 Q. I noticed I was near a large ship.
 R. I went at once to the captain.

- S. It was unloading a cargo of pig iron.

6. I wanted to earn money for food.

- (1) PQRS (2) QSRP
 (3) PRSQ (4) SRPQ

140. 1. He could not rise.
 P. All at once, in the distance, he heard an elephant trumpet.
 Q. He tried again with all his might but to no use.
 R. The next moment he was on his feet.
 S. He stepped into the river.
 6. It was colder than usual.
 (1) PQSR (2) PRQS
 (3) QPRS (4) QPSR

Directions (141 – 145) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is spilt into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 09.01.2011)

141. 1. Once there was a king.
 P. On the next day a group of merchants passed on that way.
 Q. The people in his kingdom were very lazy.
 R. The King wanted to teach them a lesson.
 S. One night he had arranged a big stone in the middle of the road.
 6. They didn't move the stone, but passed round it.
 (1) SQPR (2) RPQS
 (3) QRSP (4) QSRP

142. 1. The camel has tough leathery lips
 P. that will not sink in the sand
 Q. and a reserve of food supply
 R. broadened feet
 S. capable of consuming the coarsest vegetation
 6. in its humps.
 (1) SRPQ (2) SRQP
 (3) RSQP (4) RPQS
143. 1. Poliomyelitis or polio is a serious infection.

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P. It often attacks children paralysing them for life.

Q. In the 1950's a vaccine against the disease was introduced.

R. Hence it is sometimes called infantile paralysis.

S. It is caused by a virus.

6. Since then polio has been eliminated to a great extent.

(1) PSRQ (2) SPQR

(3) SPRQ (4) PRQS

144. 1. Determination

P. in the blood

Q. is a potential diagnostic tool

R. of ferritin level

S. for the evaluation of

6. iron deficiency, anaemia & iron toxicity.

(1) RPOS (2) PQRS

(3) SRPQ (4) RPSQ

145. 1. The recent aircraft accident at Patna airport caused a great shock to the air-travellers.

P. Before the aircraft could land, people at the airport saw the plane aflame.

Q. In view of different versions, a High Court judge was appointed to inquire into the nature of the accident.

R. The plane was scheduled to land at Patna at 6.00 p.m.

S. But the officials said that the plane went into flames after landing.

6. The nearest relatives of the deceased passengers were paid a compensation of ₹ 4 lakhs each.

(1) QSRP (2) RPSQ

(3) RSPQ (4) PSQR

Directions (146 -150) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam.
16.10.2011)

146. 1. Even today in many countries
P. neglected and there are far
Q. women continue to be
R. who have had the benefit of

S. fewer, women than men

6. education and vocational training.

(1) PRQS (2) QPSR

(3) RQPS (4) SQRP

147. 1. Space technology

P. a socio-economic revolution

Q. that can transform,

R. even revolutionise

S. has created

6. stagnant societies.

(1) QRSP (2) SRQP

(3) SPQR (4) SPRQ

148. 1. A minor ailment can be

P. to the doctor, but if neglected

Q. serious trouble requiring

R. easily cured with just a timely visit

S. it may spell

6. numerous trips to the hospital.

(1) QSPR (2) SQRP

(3) PQRS (4) RPSQ

149. 1. Commercial energy

P. increasing trend

Q. shows an

R. consumption

S. and poses the major

6. challenge for the future.

(1) PQSR (2) SRPQ

(3) QPRS (4) RQPS

150. 1. My friend suggested

P. my future plans

Q. to succeed

R. well in advance

S. that I must chalk out

6. in my life,

(1) SPRQ (2) SRQP

(3) QRPS (4) SRPQ

Directions (151-164) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II
Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II)

151. 1. Can any one

P. falsehood triumph

Q. and let

R. for a long time

S. suppress truth

6. permanently ?

(1) RQSP (2) QPRS

(3) SRQP (4) PRQS

152. 1. And then word

P. came from inside

Q. meet the released civilians,

R. that after all,

S. the press could

6. but fleetingly.

(1) RSQP (2) SRPQ

(3) PRSQ (4) RPQS

153. 1. The man,

P. and no one passing him in the street

Q. was singularly inconspicuous

R. who was called Alfred Nobel

S. would have given him

6. another look.

(1) RQPS (2) QPSR

(3) PSQR (4) SPRQ

154. 1. In palliopathology

P. would be to obtain

Q. the fundamental objective

R. background information

S. as much

6. on the skeleton as possible.

(1) PRQS (2) RPSQ

(3) QPSR (4) SRQP

155. 1. Generally speaking,

P. for me by those who have invited me or

Q. follow programmes that have been worked out

R. who offer themselves as guides and usually in such cases,

S. the journeys that I undertake for the purpose of publicity

6. I find the things I have to do, wearisome.

(1) RPQS (2) SQPR

(3) QRPS (4) PRSQ

156. 1. Jeff is a very good dancer,

P. who always tries new dance steps

Q. while the rest of the class is

struggling.

R. which are demonstrated,

S. and masters them quickly

6. He shows off.

(1) RPQS (2) SQPR

(3) QRPS (4) PRSQ

157. 1. These positive effects vary from genetic changes that

P. to other related infections,

Q. make us more resistant to the diseases responsible

R. for epidemics and

ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

- S. which have effects on human
that are
6. hard to pin down and quanti-
fy.
(1) RPOS (2) QRPS
(3) SQPR (4) PRSQ
158. 1. After an entire generation of
parents and teachers
P. the level of depression.
Q. children's self-esteem, an in-
dicator of good mental health,
R. has worked hard to improve
its
S. in young people has skyrock-
eted.
6. It is how we feel about our-
selves,
(1) PQRS (2) QSRP
(3) RQSP (4) SPRQ
159. 1. The Bermuda Triangle is an
area
P. of many unexplained disap-
pearances,
Q. the three points of the trian-
gle being Miami,
R. is famous for being the sup-
posed site
S. of the Atlantic Ocean off the
coast of Florida and
6. Bermuda, and San Juan in
Puerto Rico.
(1) PQRS (2) SRPQ
(3) QSRP (4) RPQS
160. 1. Most of the people acquire
P. which makes them hesitant
Q. their ancestral culture and
R. to accept new ideas and the-
ories of
S. tradition without questioning
them,
6. the changing world.
(1) SPRQ (2) QRSP
(3) QSPR (4) PQRS
161. 1. Local industries often
P. protest the high salaries
Q. that this will unreasonably
raise
R. arguing vehemently
S. offered by multinational firms
6. all wages to an excessive level.
(1) RQPS (2) PSRQ
(3) SRQP (4) PRSQ
162. 1. Although fruits can no longer
grow once picked,
P. taking in oxygen and
Q. they continue to respire for
sometime,
R. giving off carbon dioxide,
- S. just as human beings do
6. when they breathe.
(1) QPRS (2) SQPR
(3) RPQS (4) PRSQ
163. 1. The multi sourcing of
P. financial mess with
Q. coins led to a
R. using their own mix of
S. different mints
6. metals and alloys.
(1) QPSR (2) PSRQ
(3) RPQS (4) SQRP
164. 1. It may seem odd
P. one should only read
Q. but people read for such a
R. to have to insist that
S. because one liked it
6. variety of reasons.
(1) QPSR (2) RSPQ
(3) SPRQ (4) RPSQ
- Directions (165–170) :** In the fol-
lowing questions, the 1st and the last
sentence are numbered 1 and 6. Re-
maining sentences are named P, Q, R
and S. These four sentences are not
given in their proper order. Read the
sentences and find out which of the
four combinations is correct. Then find
the correct answer.
- (SSC Graduate Level Tier-II
Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II)
165. 1. Efforts should be made to
stimulate exports.
P. We have another source of
foreign exchange.
Q. But people are reluctant to
part with it.
R. I mean the huge quantities of
hoarded gold.
S. It is necessary to increase
our foreign exchange re-
serves.
6. If they are willing, gold can
be sold abroad.
(1) PRSQ (2) SPRQ
(3) SRPQ (4) PSRQ
166. 1. The vegetable bin of my re-
frigerator contained an as-
sortment of weird — looking
items.
P. The carrots dropped into U
shapes as I picked them up
with the tips of my fingers.
Q. To the right of the oranges
was a bunch of carrots that
had begun to sprout points,
spikes and tendrils.
R. Near the carrots was a net
bag of onions.
- S. Next to a shriveled, white-
coated lemon were two or-
anges covered with blue fuzz.
6. Each onion had sent curling
shoots through the net until
the whole thing resembled a
mass of green spaghetti.
(1) SQPR (2) QSRP
(3) PRSQ (4) RSQP
167. 1. There was no proper light
system on the highway.
P. In addition, clouds were
gathering in the sky.
Q. The night was darker than
usual.
R. Then suddenly, the wind
dropped.
S. The atmosphere now was
very stuffy.
6. The moon also hid behind the
clouds and it made the night
gloomier.
(1) QRPS. (2) RPQS
(3) QPRS (4) SPRQ
168. 1. AIDS is a disease caused by
a virus called HIV.
P. This results in the victim's
inability to defend themselves
from any infections leading to
death.
Q. This disease destroys part of
the body's immune system.
R. AIDS patients are carriers of
the virus.
S. People who are infected de-
velop AIDS within five to ten
years.
6. And they are infected for
years without knowing it and
transmit the disease to oth-
ers.
(1) QPSR (2) PSQR
(3) RSQP (4) SRPQ
169. 1. Helen Keller has an ageless
quality about her in keeping
with her amazing life story.
P. Although warned by this hu-
man reaction, she has no
wish to be set aside from the
rest of mankind.
Q. She is an inspiration to both
blind and who can see every-
where.
R. When she visited Japan af-
ter World War II, boys and
girls from remote villages ran
to her, crying, "Helen Keller".
S. Blind, deaf and mute from
early childhood, she rose

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- above her triple handicap to become one of the best known characters in the modern world.
6. She believes the blind should live and work with their fellows, with full responsibility.
- (1) QPSR (2) PQSR
 (3) RSQP (4) SQRP
170. 1. India led the battle of freedom against imperialism.
 P. That technique brought us success.
 Q. We therefore championed the cause of other countries.
 R. We fought it with a special technique.
 S. We are happy that they achieved freedom.
 6. But some countries are still slaves.
 (1) QSRP (2) SRPQ
 (3) RPQS (4) RSQP
- Directions (171 – 190) :** In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.
- (SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)
171. 1. A lot of people simply dump their rubbish in open bins.
 P. All sorts of diseases are carried by the flies.
 Q. Then they come into the house and infect uncovered food.
 R. In this rubbish the flies breed and multiply.
 S. Such carelessness invites flies to the rubbish.
 6. Consumption of such food can only bring disease and sickness.
 (1) SPQR (2) RQPS
 (3) RPQS (4) SRQP
172. 1. Madurai is a historically important place.
 P. Besides all these the Chitra festival attracts visitors.
 Q. It has the famous Meenakshi Temple.
 R. The place is also famous for the jasmine flower.

- S. Further it is an architectural marvel.
 6. Due to all these factors Madurai is a popular tourist spot.
 (1) QSRP (2) RSPQ
 (3) PQRS (4) SRPQ
173. 1. A jackal fell into a dyer's tub.
 P. He ordered that he should be respected.
 Q. Meanwhile a lion arrived on the scene.
 R. He posed as the King of the forest.
 S. The dyed jackal ran away.
 6. Other jackals ran after him and tore him to pieces.
 (1) PQRS (2) QPRS
 (3) SQRP (4) RPQS
174. 1. Six year old Prabodh aimed his toy gun at his sister while playing.
 P. 'You may aim at the pole, or at the wall or at the tree, where no one can get hurt.'
 Q. Mother got up immediately saying, 'No one shoots a human being' and calmly removed the gun from Prabodh.
 R. Still Prabodh aimed his gun at the kid.
 S. When his mother saw this she said, 'No, Prabodh ! Not at the baby!'
 6. With such a firm action on his mother's part, Prabodh realized where the gun should not be aimed.
 (1) PRSQ (2) QSPR
 (3) SPRQ (4) SRQP
175. 1. A man wearing dark sunglasses walked into the bank.
 P. Then he shouted, "Give me all your money, all the money in this bank right now."
 Q. Everyone in the lobby screamed and started running.
 R. He went up to the teller and held up a hand grenade for all to see.
 S. Nervously the young female teller handed the man three big bags loaded with cash.
 6. Holding the grenade in one hand and the bags in the other, he walked out of the building.
 (1) PSRQ (2) OSPR
 (3) RPQS (4) SRQP
176. 1. Martha taught English Literature.
 P. She would involve them in roleplays.
 Q. Her students were young learners.
 R. This way the students found it easier to identify with the characters.
 S. They fell into the age group of 14- 16 years.
 6. They looked forward to attending her classes.
 (1) QSPR (2) QPSR
 (3) RSPQ (4) SQRP
177. 1. Mary and Jo were amateur singers.
 P. He called them for auditions the following week.
 Q. So they approached a leading music company.
 R. They wanted to try their luck at playback singing.
 S. But the manager said that they would have to qualify an audition test.
 6. Fortunately they qualified the test.
 (1) RSPO (2) QPRS
 (3) PRSQ (4) RQSP
178. 1. Rubik's Cube was most popular puzzle in 1980s.
 P. His name was Erno Rubik.
 Q. In 1977 he produced the plastic version.
 R. It was invented by an architect.
 S. The first cube was made of wood.
 6. It won a prize at the Budapest International Fair.
 (1) QRPS (2) RSPQ
 (3) RPSQ (4) PRSQ
179. 1. Carpentry is a very strenuous profession.
 P. Because of such tools they put themselves at risk of injury.
 Q. In such areas it is all too easy to fall or slip.
 R. Sometimes their work demands climbing on high rise buildings.
 S. Carpenters have to work with sharp tools.
 6. Their lives, thus, are full of challenges.
 (1) SPRQ (2) PQSR
 (3) RPSQ (4) SQPR

ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>180. 1. In ancient times a King named Sagar performed the 'Ashwamedha Yagna'.
 P. No one could capture the horse.
 Q. Many tried to capture the horse.
 R. As per rules a splendid horse was let loose and allowed to wander.
 S. Those who tried had to fight Sagar's warriors.
 6. Thus Sagar's fame spread far and wide.</p> <p>(1) RSPQ (2) RQPS
 (3) RQSP (4) QPRS</p> | <p>(1) RQSP (2) SQPR
 (3) PQRS (4) RPQS</p> <p>184. 1. Albert Edward had never liked the new vicar.
 P. He wasn't the type of man they wanted, with a classy congregation.
 Q. And now, he straightened himself a little.
 R. He knew his value.
 S. He'd said from the beginning that they had made a mistake.
 6. He wasn't going to allow himself to be put upon.</p> <p>(1) PSQR (2) QRPS
 (3) SPQR (4) SRPQ</p> | <p>S. And stare as long as sheep or cows.
 6. Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.</p> <p>(1) QPSR (2) QSPR
 (3) RSPQ (4) SPRQ</p> |
| <p>181. 1. The bee has no sense of proportion.
 P. It goes about collecting honey.
 Q. It has never learnt to spend.
 R. As though starvation was staring it at its face.
 S. Even with stocks sufficient for 20 generations.
 6. And that is how God has made them.</p> <p>(1) PRQS (2) RSQP
 (3) QSPR (4) QRPS</p> | <p>185. 1. Jai HAI is a hand-ball type game.
 P. In fact, this game originated in the Basque region of Spain.
 Q. And in Florida it is legal to place bets on the players of Jai HAI.
 R. It is one of the fastest-moving ball games.
 S. Although played quite well in Florida & Latin America, it is not an American game.</p> <p>6. Sports experts agree that Jai HAI requires more skill, speed, endurance and nerve than any other game.</p> <p>(1) PSRQ (2) PSQR
 (3) SRPQ (4) SPRQ</p> | <p>188. 1. Louis Washkansky was a 56 year old South African.
 P. He had a damaged heart.
 Q. A team of doctors led by Dr. C. Barnard was formed.
 R. He could not be cured.
 S. So the doctors decided to give him a new heart.
 6. The team conducted the operation.</p> <p>(1) QSRP (2) RPSQ
 (3) SQPR (4) PRSQ</p> |
| <p>182. 1. Snakes are the most feared of all reptiles.
 P. Superstition and ignorance prevents proper treatment.
 Q. It is also beneficial to man.
 R. Snake is not a source of fear and harm.
 S. Many people are killed by snakes in India and all over the world.
 6. Medicines are made from its poison.</p> <p>(1) PRSQ (2) QRSP
 (3) SPRQ (4) SRQP</p> | <p>186. 1. Proud Little Astronomer sees a huge dragon in the moon.
 P. Big Astronomer calls him and shows him the fly.
 Q. He runs to the Big Astronomer and calls him home.
 R. He is very excited and remembers his rival Big Astronomer.
 S. Big Astronomer agrees and later discovers a fly in the telescope lens.</p> <p>6. Little Astronomer is shame-faced and becomes humble.</p> <p>(1) RQSP (2) PQRS
 (3) RSPQ (4) QPSR</p> | <p>189. 1. Bhima reached the Rakshasa's den.
 P. He was a monster with red hair and a red beard.
 Q. He climbed down from the cart.
 R. At once he sat down to eat the food.
 S. The Rakshasa saw him.
 6. When he saw what Bhima was doing, he roared.</p> <p>(1) PQRS (2) ROPS
 (3) QRSP (4) QPSR</p> |
| <p>183. 1. Computers have infiltrated into all aspects of life.
 P. This shows that the computer has become all-powerful.
 Q. So, it is with many other things where computers are indispensable.
 R. City traffic, airline booking and air-traffic are all computer-controlled.
 S. In such a situation, computer breakdown means the breakdown of the system it controls.
 6. Such is our dependence on it.</p> | <p>187. 1. What is this life if, full of care,
 P. No time to stand beneath the boughs
 Q. We have no time to stand and stare.
 R. No time to see, when woods we pass</p> | <p>190. 1. His son fell into bad company of village boys.
 P. The father wanted to wean his son from bad company.
 Q. A few days later all bananas got spoiled.
 R. His father was much worried about his son's bad company.
 S. To give a lesson to the son, his father gave him a few good bananas with a rotten one.
 6. The boy understood the desired lesson his father wanted to give him.</p> <p>(1) RPSQ (2) SQPR
 (3) PSQR (4) QSPR</p> <p>Directions (191-195) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct.</p> <p align="right">(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)</p> |

191. 1. With a little cajoling
 P. was moved inside a small cement enclosure
 Q. beneath the rail tracks
 R. the friendly leopard
 S. at the corner of his cage
 6. of the toy train.
 (1) RSPQ (2) SRPQ
 (3) RPSQ (4) SQPR
192. 1. In the shops of Great Britain, Nirad Choudhary
 P. of our elephant-headed God of success, Ganesha
 Q. who was likely to be a counterpart
 R. missed the image of any God
 S. presiding over all our enterprises
 6. particularly financial ones.
 (1) QPSR (2) RPQS
 (3) SPQR (4) PSQR
193. 1. They were enjoying themselves
 P. from the horrors of poison arrows
 Q. and the lurking phantoms
 R. completely distracted
 S. enormously
 6. in the jungle around them,
 (1) RSPQ (2) SRPQ
 (3) RQSP (4) QRPS
194. 1. Modern industrialized communities
 P. and the rich glow of health which comes
 Q. have lost touch with soil
 R. which nature gives
 S. and do not experience that joy
 6. from contact with mother earth.
 (1) RSPQ (2) QSRP
 (3) QRSP (4) QPSR
195. 1. By tradition, the medical profession
 P. has sealed lips and
 Q. to explain its problems
 R. has been even more reluctant
 S. to the general public
 6. than to the patient.
 (1) PRQS (2) RSPQ
 (3) PQRS (4) SRPO
- Directions (196-215) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences/passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four sentences/parts are not given in their proper order. Read the

- sentences/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.
 (SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)
196. 1. Many people advised me against opting for English.
 P. The reason is I love the subject.
 Q. Similarly I chose Political Science.
 R. I decided to opt for it.
 S. I find Political Science extremely interesting.
 6. It was a subject in my graduation as well.
 (1) PQRS (2) RPSQ
 (3) RPQS (4) SRPQ
197. 1. The availability of electric power
 P. would make a tremendous difference
 Q. to be improved
 R. to the countryside
 S. and enable rural economy
 6. in various directions.
 (1) PRSQ (2) RQSP
 (3) QRPS (4) RSQP
198. 1. Most of the diamonds found
 P. are high enough to allow
 Q. where the pressure and temperature
 R. on Earth were formed below
 S. the Earth's crust in the upper mantle
 6. diamonds to crystallize.
 (1) PSRQ (2) SRQP
 (3) RSQP (4) RPSQ
199. 1. Computers and mobile phones
 P. grammar and reducing
 Q. are turning us into
 R. lazy writers
 S. ruining our spelling and
 6. our attention span.
 (1) QRSP (2) SPQR
 (3) QSPR (4) SRPQ
200. 1. Greed is regarded as
 P. possible ruinous and
 Q. because it has
 R. destructive effects
 S. immoral behaviour
 6. on the other people.
 (1) RQPS (2) SPRQ
 (3) SQPR (4) SQRP
201. 1. It is true
 P. born to be happy but
 Q. we are born

- R. that we are not
 S. to seek happiness
 6. seizing every opportunity.
 (1) RPQS (2) QSRP
 (3) RSQP (4) PSQR
202. 1. Indiscriminate industrialization resulted
 P. as the rural
 Q. in cities in search
 R. in urban migration
 S. poor settled
 6. of opportunities.
 (1) PQRS (2) SRQP
 (3) RPSQ (4) PSQR
203. 1. There are some stores
 P. that make it easy
 Q. who have
 R. with reasonable goods
 S. for people
 6. a limited budget.
 (1) PQRS (2) SPQR
 (3) RPSQ (4) QPSR
204. 1. The transition from
 P. school to college
 Q. meet it
 R. so one must
 S. is demanding
 6. without expectations.
 (1) SQRP (2) PSRQ
 (3) PRQS (4) ROPS
205. 1. The Railways have launched
 P. where one can find
 Q. on a Google map
 R. an online application
 S. the exact location of 6,500 trains
 6. on a real time basis.
 (1) QRSP (2) QRPS
 (3) RPSQ (4) SQPR
206. 1. A man is born alone
 P. good and bad
 Q. he experiences the
 R. and dies alone, and
 S. consequences of
 6. his actions alone.
 (1) RQSP (2) RQPS
 (3) QSPR (4) PQRS
207. 1. In the first years of his reign, Asoka was an autocrat.
 P. The effect over the slaughter on his mind was profound.
 Q. He was successful but thousands were slain in the battle.
 R. About the ninth year he decided to conquer Kalinga.

ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

- S. This caused a sudden change of his heart.
6. He joined the Buddhist community and became a monk.
- (1) RPQS (2) RSPQ
 (3) RQSP (4) RQPS
208. 1. Vegetarianism promotes a natural way of life.
 P. A vegetarian's life-style is natural and healthy.
 Q. Despite its message of universal love and non-violence, it has not spread.
 R. It is best cultivated in the mind.
 S. This may be because it is an inward looking habit.
 6. Food and health are closely related.
- (1) QSRP (2) PQRS
 (3) QRSP (4) PRSQ
209. 1. Optimism is not a deep, complicated philosophy.
 P. In some persons it is an inborn trait.
 Q. In fact, it is always taking a positive and bright view of life.
 R. It is more of a general attitude of life.
 S. They are tuned that way by nature and temperament.
 6. However in most cases it is an acquired and nurtured habit.
- (1) ROPS (2) QRPS
 (3) PSRQ (4) PSQR
210. 1. Our life is full of ups and downs.
 P. They too had problems in their lives.
 Q. When we face failures we are often disheartened.
 R. They fought against all odds and achieved success.
 S. The lives of great men inspire us.
 6. By following them we can overcome crises.
- (1) SQPR (2) PSQR
 (3) SPRQ (4) OSPR
211. 1. We should plan our leisure carefully.
 P. The activity we choose should make us happy.
 Q. We should choose some interesting and useful activity.
- R. It should increase our confidence.
 S. We should then work at it during our leisure.
 6. That is the way to be healthy, wealthy and happy.
- (1) PRQS (2) QSPR
 (3) QRPS (4) QPSR
212. 1. The majority of children world-wide who are out of schools are girls.
 P. She marries much later in life and has fewer children.
 Q. A working woman spends 90% of her income on the family.
 R. An educated woman acquires self-respect and confidence.
 S. Child mortality drops and fewer cases of mothers die in child-birth.
 6. So when you educate a woman the benefits cascade across the society.
- (1) PSQR (2) RPSQ
 (3) QRPS (4) QPRS
213. 1. Architecture began
 P. to build their own shelters
 Q. on ready-made ones
 R. when early people started
 S. rather than relying
 6. such as trees and caves.
- (1) RPSQ (2) PRQS
 (3) RQPS (4) PSQR
214. 1. People are like potatoes.
 P. It is only after potatoes have been sorted and bagged that they are loaded onto trucks.
 Q. After potatoes have been harvested, they have to be spread out and sorted in order to get the maximum market dollar.
 R. This is the method that all Idaho potato farmers use - all but one.
 S. They are divided according to size - big, medium and small.
 6. One farmer never bothered to sort the potatoes.
- (1) PQRS (2) QSPR
 (3) PRQS (4) QSRP
215. 1. Rani Padmini was a Rajput Queen.
 P. Alauddin Khilji invaded India and reached the gates of Chittor, the capital city of the Rajputs.
- Q. But, the Rajputs under Rani Padmini fought like tigers.
 R. Khilji attacked Chittor again, and rushed into the fort, only to be stunned.
 S. Khilji desired to capture Chittor and its beautiful Queen, Rani Padmini.
 6. The Rani and the other women had burnt themselves alive.
- (1) PQSR (2) PSQR
 (3) SQRP (4) SRQP
- Directions (216-221) :** In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence/part of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage/sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the passage/sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)
216. 1. Fires in the Steppes or bushes scared humans earlier.
 P. Gradually, they learnt to appreciate the power of fire.
 Q. It gave them light and warmth and kept away wild animals.
 R. About 700,000 years ago, humans started fire accidentally by lightning.
 S. They could harden the tips of wooden spears and cook meat in it.
 6. Soon they learnt to produce fire by striking flintstone and pyrite with each other or by rubbing lumbars.
- (1) PQSR (2) PQRS
 (3) QRSP (4) QSPR
217. 1. There are a lot of ways to communicate speaking, singing, clapping, hooting.
 P. Even animals communicate with one another.
 Q. Only humans can express their thoughts and feelings in words because of our superior brain.
 R. Both humans and animals also communicate through body language
 S. But their ways differ from the humans.

ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

6. Sometimes we don't use words but make gestures (like traffic signs) or simple movements of the hand in order to communicate.
- (1) QPRS (2) PQRS
 (3) PSQR (4) PRSQ
218. 1. Sherlock Holmes is the P. who is in a state of grace
 Q. is raised to the status.
 R. because in him scientific curiosity
 S. exceptional individual
 6. of a heroic passion.
 (1) SRQP (2) SPRQ
 (3) RPSQ (4) PRQS
219. 1. The goals of our present system
 P. schooling is to prepare
 Q. students for the examination system
 R. which will take them to the
 S. of primary and secondary
 6. best technical institutions in the country.
 (1) QPRS (2) PRQS
 (3) PSQR (4) SPQR
220. 1. Egotism is the most common fault of mankind.
 P. However, with time it becomes an exaggerated form of self display.
 Q. It is the product of a perfectly natural desire to display oneself.
 R. This is necessary as it impairs the personality and frustrates all efforts at self improvement.
 S. Beyond any shadow of doubt, it is a defect that ought to be constantly hunted down, and scotched.
 6. One should always be on guard not to give into egotism.
 (1) PSRQ (2) PQRS
 (3) QPSR (4) RSPQ
221. 1. When the Impressionists
 P. they made them look like
 Q. everyday and often putting
 R. people you would see
 S. painted pictures of people
 6. more emphasis on the scene.
 (1) SRQP (2) PRQS
 (3) SPRQ (4) RQPS
- Directions (222-227) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence/part of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage/sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)
222. 1. Science is concerned with finding out how things actually happen.
- P. He showed that a light object falls to the ground at the same rate as a heavy object.
 Q. It does not mean laying down principles as to how they ought to happen.
 R. This did not agree with the views of most learned men of that time.
 S. The most famous example of this concerns Galileo's discovery about falling bodies.
6. But Galileo proved his point experimentally by dropping weights from the Leaning Tower of Pisa.
 (1) PSQR (2) QSPR
 (3) RQPS (4) SQPR
223. 1. After inventing dynamite, Alfred Nobel became a rich man.
- P. He created a fund just two weeks before his death.
 Q. Alfred did not want to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite.
 R. He apprehended its universally destructive power too late.
 S. Prizes are given from this fund to people for their enormous contributions to humanity.
6. Nobel prizes for various disciplines are awarded each year on the anniversary of his death.
 (1) PQRS (2) RQPS
 (3) QPSR (4) SPQR
224. 1. The pungent vapour that is released
 P. which make our eyes stream and nose run,
 Q. contains irritant chemicals
 R. when we chop onions
 S. eases congestion as well as
6. flushes out virus particles.
 (1) RQPS (2) QPRS
 (3) SQPR (4) QRPS
225. 1. Miss Sullivan led Helen into her room and gave her a doll.
 P. Helen was simply making her fingers go in monkey-like imitation.
 Q. Miss Sullivan tried to make Helen understand that 'd-o-I-I' applied to both.
 R. Miss Sullivan spelled the word 'd-o-I-I' on to Helen's hand.
 S. Miss Sullivan put her big rag doll into her lap and also spelled 'd-o-I-I'.
 6. Her teacher had been with her several weeks before Helen understood that everything has a name.
 (1) SRPQ (2) QPSR
 (3) RPSQ (4) PSQR
226. 1. Marie chose to study Physics
 P. that investigates the four forces at work
 Q. in the universe
 R. which is a branch of science
 S. both on a large scale, as in the solar system
 6. or on a small scale, as in atoms.
 (1) RQPS (2) RPQS
 (3) PSRQ (4) SPRQ
227. 1. A proposal has been made
 P. tourists will continue to visit game parks
 Q. to trim the horns of rhinos to discourage poachers
 R. and the question is whether
 S. to see rhinos once the animals' horns
 6. have been trimmed.
 (1) RPQS (2) SQPR
 (3) QRPS (4) PRSQ
- Directions (228-233) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage/sentences is (are) split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the passage/sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

228. 1. Sappho was one of the greatest and earliest of women poets.
 P. Whatever we know about her poetry today is from the quotations found in the works of others.
 Q. She lived on the island of Lesbos in the late 600's BC.
 R. Most of Sappho's works — about 10 books of verse have been destroyed.
 S. Only one of her poems has survived in its complete form.
 6. Without doubt, she was one of the best lyric poets of Ancient Greece.
 (1) PRQS (2) PQSR
 (3) QSPR (4) QRSP
229. 1. Most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines.
 P. They must be fed well and kept at right temperatures.
 Q. They might burst with rage and blow up causing ruin.
 R. If they do not get their meals they refuse to work.
 S. Machines are very stern masters.
 6. So, men need to wait upon machines attentively.
 (1) SPRQ (2) PQRS
 (3) QSPR (4) RPQS
230. 1. Books have been present since the time the first scripts were formed — about 5000 years ago.
 P. The books of that time looked different from the ones available today.
 Q. Then an important invention, letter press printing, also known as 'black art' changed the world.
 R. Later, the books came in the form of rollers, or texts were stapled together and covered with a wooden book cover.
 S. Initially, people bound the small clay tablets together with leather bands.
 6. There was no longer the need to write text by hand; instead copies of text could be made with the help of a printing press.
 (1) PROS (2) PSRQ
 (3) SPRQ (4) SRQP

231. 1. The harnessing of our rivers P. is a great national problem Q. the waters of which R. which must be considered S. now mostly run to waste 6. and dealt with on national lines.
 (1) RPQS (2) QSPR
 (3) QSRP (4) RPSQ
232. 1. Many people drive P. hopelessly jammed Q. their own cars to work R. the roads would become S. but if everyone did this 6. especially during rush-hours.
 (1) QSRP (2) PRQS
 (3) RPSQ (4) QSPR
233. 1. I realize that peace and P. security are rightful aims, Q. violent adventure is probably R. and that my own desire for S. merely an adaptation to the 6. age in which I live.
 (1) PQRS (2) SRQP
 (3) PRQS (4) SPQR
- Directions (234-239) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage/sentences is (are) split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the passage/sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam.
10.11.2013, IIInd Sitting)
234. 1. The first illness I read about was cholera.
 P. I sat for a while, too frightened to move.
 Q. I came to malaria.
 R. As I read the list of symptoms, it seemed to me that perhaps I had cholera myself.
 S. Then, in a kind of dream, I started to turn the pages of the book again.
 6. Yes, there was no doubt about it — I had malaria too.
 (1) RPSQ (2) PQSR
 (3) SPQR (4) QSPR
235. 1. Lata was caught in a traffic jam.
 P. Would she really have to miss the interview ?

- Q. But the vehicles on either side looked as though they would be there forever.
 R. The reason was that she was due to appear for an interview in less than half-an-hour.
 S. She was fretting : she could not afford to be late.
 6. Or, worse — would she arrive late and create a bad first impression?
 (1) RSQP (2) RSPQ
 (3) SRQP (4) SRPQ
236. 1. When you are debating whether to P. but also helps you stay Q. take your evening walk or skip it R. not only keeps your weight in check S. remember that taking a long a walk 6. calm and relaxed.
 (1) RPQS (2) QSRP
 (3) SRPQ (4) QRSP
237. 1. The enzymes in washing powder P. making them able to survive Q. come from bacteria R. to live in hot springs S. that have evolved 6. the rigours of the hot cycle.
 (1) PQSR (2) QSRP
 (3) SQRP (4) QSPR
238. 1. The lion used to be very widely distributed in Africa and Asia.
 P. There are special forest zones set aside for wild-life in various countries.
 Q. Indiscriminate killing has caused the number to fall.
 R. Today they are a relatively rare species.
 S. If the species survives at all, it will be only in national parks.
 6. No hunting is permitted in such reserved areas.
 (1) RQSP (2) SRPQ
 (3) RSPQ (4) QSPR
239. 1. After the tornado had hit the coastal areas, P. my house was gone, Q. I became a pauper overnight R. my fields were completely destroyed,
 S. my livestock was lost and

6. though my neighbour's house remained untouched.

- (1) QRPS (2) PRSQ
 (3) RPQS (4) SQPR

Directions (240-259) : In the following questions, the first and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

240. 1. Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes.

- P. Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help.
 Q. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, etc.
 R. Mosquito nets can be used for protection.
 S. But, there is no sure way to protect everyone from their deadly bites.
 6. This is a natural solution.
 (1) SRQP (2) PQRS
 (3) SRPQ (4) RSQP

241. 1. The spider fell seven times to reach its goal but didn't give up hope.

- P. The king learnt a lesson from the spider.
 Q. It tried again and this time it succeeded in reaching the top.
 R. Then he attacked his enemies repeatedly.
 S. He appealed to the people for help and collected soldiers to form a large army.

6. At last he won the battle and got back his kingdom.
 (1) PQSR (2) QPSR
 (3) RSQP (4) PSRQ

242. 1. A few workmen came to cut down the tree.

- P. It took them all morning.
 Q. They did not know what to do with the roots.
 R. It was not an easy job to cut down such a huge tree.
 S. They decided that the roots had to be dug out.

6. At last the tree was lying on the ground.

- (1) PQRS (2) RPQS
 (3) RPSQ (4) SRQP

243. 1. A mob went berserk at R G Kar Hospital on Friday.

- P. The agitators also smashed equipment and windows of the hospital.
 Q. The boy had died on the operating table soon after being administered anaesthesia.
 R. This happened after the death of a 15 year old boy.
 S. The victim's relatives and neighbours clashed with the police.
 6. Work at the hospital stopped for the rest of the day.
 (1) QSPP (2) PROS
 (3) RQSP (4) SQPR

244. 1. Children are not the only ones who can fly kites.

- P. In some countries like Malaysia, there are kite festivals.
 Q. These experts are mostly adult amateur kite fliers.
 R. Kite flying is a good leisure activity for parents with their children.
 S. Self designed kites are flown by experts during such times.
 6. Some of them play music too.
 (1) PSQR (2) SRPQ
 (3) QSPR (4) RPSQ

245. 1. The motor car is one of the useful gifts of modern science.

- P. One of these is the smoke and pollution that it creates.
 Q. It has made short and medium distance journeys fast and comfortable.
 R. The other is that it has made journey by road hazardous.
 S. Yet we cannot say that a motor car is a blessing without disadvantages.
 6. Finally, in this age of energy crisis, a personal car is an expensive object to maintain.
 (1) QSPR (2) RSPQ
 (3) PSRQ (4) SQPR

246. 1. A mule began to day dream that he was a good runner as his mother was a race horse.

P. The master sat on the mule, whipped him hard because he was in a hurry to reach the market.

Q. He started running across the field.

R. Forced to run faster, the mule collapsed on the ground.

S. When his master saw him running fast he thought that his mule was a good runner.

6. He thought, "Though my mother was a race horse but my father was only a donkey."

- (1) QSPR (2) SPRO
 (3) PSQR (4) RPQS

247. 1. Thomas Alva Edison was born on 11 February 1847.

P. In 1869, he borrowed a small amount of money and became a freelance inventor.

Q. He soon became fascinated with electrical currents.

R. He was always an inquisitive boy.

S. He created the world's first industrial research laboratory.

6. He was indeed one of the outstanding geniuses the world had.

- (1) PSRQ (2) QRSP
 (3) RQPS (4) PQRS

248. 1. Gulliver landed on the shores of Lilliput.

P. He planned to carry Gulliver to the capital city.

Q. The Lilliputians put an ointment on Gulliver's wounds.

R. He fell asleep thereafter.

S. The Emperor of the land was informed.

6. It alleviated all the pain and discomfort.

- (1) PQSR (2) RSPQ
 (3) SRQP (4) QSPR

249. 1. Phillip is a 55 year old blind man.

P. He enjoys the sweet smell itself.

Q. He can smell a rose but can't tell its colour.

R. He has been blind since birth.

S. It does not matter to him.

6. People sometimes pity him but he tells them he is happy.

ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

<p>(1) SORP (2) RQSP (3) PQRS (4) QPSR</p> <p>250. 1. The Olympic games started in Greece 2000 years back. P. They were held in Athens. Q. The modern Olympics was resurrected by a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin. R. Danny Boyle's show triumphed over the Beijing Olympic Opening Ceremony. S. The 2012 Olympics venue was London. 6. The Queen played a surprising but much appreciated role in it. (1) PRSQ (2) QSRP (3) RQSP (4) PQSR</p> <p>251. 1. Abanidranath Tagore was the leading painter of Bengal. P. He tried to modernise Mughal and Rajput styles to offset their influence. Q. He countered the British Raj through his paintings. R. He succeeded and his style was accepted as a natural Indian style. S. During his time western model of art was taught in the schools. 6. Above all this great painter was a nephew of Rabindranath Tagore. (1) QPSR (2) SPQR (3) RPSQ (4) QSPR</p> <p>252. 1. The highway bypass would have disastrous effects on the area's home owners. P. Finally the new road would cause residential properties to depreciate. Q. What is more, home owners would have to deal with the increased noise and pollution. R. This would increase vehicles in the neighbourhood. S. The new road would cut directly through the middle of the subdivision. 6. This means that families who chose to move away would have to sell their homes for far less than their current value. (1) SRQP (2) PQRS (3) SPQR (4) QRPS</p> <p>253. 1. Other than Rome, Philadelphia has maximum number of murals.</p>	<p>P. Jane Golden started a programme pairing troubled youths with artists to paint murals. Q. Young people got involved in creating magnificent pieces of art. R. The benefit could immediately be discovered. S. The young people became more responsible. 6. As a result, the mural programme became a model for other US cities seeking to help troubled youth. (1) PRQS (2) PQRS (3) SPQR (4) QRPS</p> <p>254. 1. According to Greek mythology, Atlas was a Titan of enormous strength. P. Zeus ordered Atlas to carry the earth and sky for all eternity. Q. Because of his association with the globe, maps began to be decorated with this image of Atlas. R. Atlas is shown as a stooped figure carrying the globe on his shoulders. S. Finally, the word 'atlas' came to denote a collection of maps. 6. Today an 'atlas' refers to any book that consists of several maps. (1) PQRS (2) PRQS (3) QRPS (4) QSPR</p> <p>255. 1. At the age of four, Jagadish Chandra Bose was sent to a village 'Pathshala'. P. This step proved beneficial to the boy, for he thus became familiar with his mother tongue and learnt to read and write it. Q. This was very unusual because a man of his father's status was expected to send his son to an English school. R. He also became acquainted with some of the rich treasures of Indian culture. S. He mixed with children of all castes and lost the sense of class superiority. 6. His mother, too, reinforced what he learnt and did at school.</p>	<p>(1) PROS (2) RQPS (3) QPSR (4) SQRP</p> <p>256. 1. A devastating earthquake struck Maharashtra and parts of Karnataka. P. The communication network cut off the quake hit villages from the rest of the world. Q. The quake measured 6.6 on the Richter scale. R. Ten thousand people were killed and an equal number of people were injured. S. 40 villages of Maharashtra were destroyed completely. 6. 10 medical teams of the Army were sent from Mumbai to the devastated zone. (1) SPQR (2) SQPR (3) QRSP (4) PQSR</p> <p>257. 1. Child labourers are posing a grave problem before India. P. Children are paid low wages and the heinous opportunism of employers leads to the employment of children. Q. The government is indifferent to this problem and common people lack awareness in guarding against this social crime. R. It is the extreme poverty of parents that leads children to earn at a minor age. S. The illiteracy of parents is also responsible for this evil. 6. For the solution of this problem we need a thorough economic reform and the spread of literacy. (1) QPSR (2) PQSR (3) QPRS (4) RSPQ</p> <p>258. 1. The main reason behind Global Warming is the emission of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane. P. The ozone layer of the earth is depleted by cosmic research resulting in the warming of the atmosphere. Q. Burning of fuels in cars and factories results in the emission of harmful gases in the air. R. Cosmic oriented research work and test fire of atom bombs are also the causes of Global Warming.</p>
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- S. As a result of the rise in the temperature, polar ice-caps and ice-bergs melt down and the water level in seas and rivers swells.
6. Natural disasters like Tsunami, earthquake may also result from Global Warming.
 (1) PQRS (2) QRPS
 (3) RPQS (4) SQPR
259. 1. The telescope, originally invented by a Dutch spectacle maker Hans Lippersky was kept a secret.
 P. He made a high powered telescope from lenses got from spectacle makers.
 Q. Then in 1609, Galileo heard about the invention.
 R. He presented a telescope of a higher power to the Venetian Senate.
 S. He conducted his own experiments and discovered the secret within 24 hours.
 6. Galileo became famous as the inventor of the telescope because he made it popular.
 (1) PQSR (2) QSPR
 (3) RPQS (4) QRPS
- Directions (260-279) : In the following questions, sentence/passage is split into four parts and named A, B, C and D. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it by blackening the appropriate circle in the Answer Sheet.
- (SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)
260. (A) to understand
 (B) to many people
 (C) threatening and even impossible
 (D) grammar appears
 (1) CABD (2) BDCA
 (3) DACB (4) ADCB
261. (A) a lazy sulky
 (B) the rascal is
 (C) him at arms length
 (D) good for-nothing, keep
 (1) BADC (2) DCAB
 (3) ADCB (4) CDBA
262. (A) into the office
 (B) someone broke
 (C) highly confidential letters (D) and stole some

- (1) CABD (2) ABCD
 (3) BADC (4) BDCA
263. (A) the public
 (B) aim is to educate
 (C) the NGOS's
 (D) about the danger of smoking
 (1) CBAD (2) ABDC
 (3) BADC (4) CADB
264. (A) although a great scientist
 (B) Einstein was weak in arithmetic
 (C) right from his school days
 (D) it has been established that
 (1) ADBC (2) DABC
 (3) DCBA (4) DBCA
265. (A) people blame others for their misdeeds
 (B) of the present-day-World arise
 (C) most of the troubles
 (D) from the fact that instead of doing their duty
 (1) CBDA (2) DCBA
 (3) ABDC (4) CBAD
266. (A) his writings are so philosophical
 (B) to read between the lines
 (C) that it is sometimes difficult
 (D) and find out what he wants to convey
 (1) ACBD (2) ABCD
 (3) BCAD (4) BDAC
267. (A) choice of goals that are not
 (B) wisdom is equally needed
 (C) only beneficent but also attainable
 (D) in private life in the
 (1) BDAC (2) ADCB
 (3) ABCD (4) CBDA
268. (A) to raise their status
 (B) from others
 (C) and to gain acceptance
 (D) people follow fashion
 (1) DBCA (2) ABCD
 (3) BCAD (4) DACB
269. (A) have some influence on
 (B) alter much of his natural bent
 (C) no doubt, education and surroundings
 (D) the direction of a man's life; but they do not
 (1) CADB (2) DACB
 (3) CBAD (4) ADBC
270. (A) reasons for this failure
 (B) one of the principal
- (C) dare not take risks
 (D) is that many people
 (1) BADC (2) CBAD
 (3) ACBD (4) BDAC
271. (A) whole of last year
 (B) twice
 (C) during the
 (D) I only went fishing
 (1) CADB (2) BADC
 (3) ACBD (4) DCAB
272. (A) a valuable aid to education
 (B) the cinema offers
 (C) not only amusement
 (D) but is also
 (1) DABC (2) BCDA
 (3) BDAC (4) CBDA
273. (A) well skilled in his job
 (B) he is a capable person..
 (C) but his roughness of a rustic nature
 (D) devalues his achievements
 (1) BCDA (2) ADBC
 (3) CDBA (4) BACD
274. (A) just to prove
 (B) disparaging each new production
 (C) no one liked their caustically
 (D) the playwright's worthlessness
 (1) CBAD (2) DBAC
 (3) CDAB (4) ADBC
275. (A) inside the auditorium
 (B) other people
 (C) apart from us
 (D) there were several
 (1) CDBA (2) ABDC
 (3) CBDA (4) BDAC
276. (A) for some time
 (B) which is troublesome
 (C) the weather becomes cool and pleasant
 (D) though there is humidity in it
 (1) DBAC (2) ACBD
 (3) CBAD (4) CADB
277. (A) has only spread to other parts of the world recently
 (B) mango has been commercially cultivated
 (C) for many years, although its cultivation
 (D) in the Indo- Burma Malayan region of southeast Asia
 (1) ADCB (2) DACB
 (3) BDCA (4) BADC

ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

278. (A) he did not take revenge on Ravi
 (B) though he had
 (C) as he was magnanimous
 (D) done great harm to him
 (1) CABD (2) ADCB
 (3) BCAD (4) DACB
279. (A) can make Indian farmers active
 (B) growth of industries,
 (C) throughout the year
 (D) in cities around the villages
 (1) BADC (2) CADB
 (3) DCAB (4) BDAC
- Directions (280-299) : In the following questions, the passage/sentence is split into four parts and named A, B, C and D. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.
- (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014
 (TF No. 482 RN 5)
280. A. explained angrily
 B. the bricklayer
 C. leaving the site
 D. his reasons for
 (1) BADC (2) DCAB
 (3) CBAD (4) ADCB
281. A. which had some
 B. had no use
 C. I found a firm
 D. components for which they
 (1) DACB (2) CADB
 (3) BDAC (4) CBDA
282. A. the most suitable materials
 B. because that is
 C. it of wood
 D. we made
 (1) CADB (2) ACBD
 (3) DCBA (4) BADC
283. A. get some peace
 B. he left home
 C. his parents could
 D. in order that
 (1) BDCA (2) CBDA
 (3) DCAB (4) ADCB
284. A. coal as a fuel
 B. in place of wood
 C. during this period
 D. people were beginning to use
 (1) CDAB (2) DCAB
 (3) BDAC (4) ACDB
285. A. try to use the camera
 B. carefully

- C. before you
 D. read the manual
 (1) BDCA (2) DCAB
 (3) ACBD (4) CADB
286. A. are not allowed
 B. to change to a different class
 C. unless there is a special reason
 D. students
 (1) CDBA (2) BADC
 (3) ACBD (4) DABC
287. A. she had taken a seat
 B. I put a woollen rug
 C. after
 D. over her knees
 (1) ADBC (2) CDAB
 (3) CABD (4) BACD
288. A. undoubtedly to be
 B. our aim
 C. it ought
 D. to raise the minds of the natives
 (1) CABD (2) DBAC
 (3) ADCB (4) BADC
289. A. indeed
 B. that he might have passed
 C. he was
 D. so eloquent
 (1) BADC (2) DACB
 (3) ABDC (4) CDAB
290. A. She arrived where Gerard's branch started.
 B. His heart stood still.
 C. The bear was mounting steadily uphill.
 D. But then he thanked God.
 (1) BCDA (2) ABCD
 (3) CABD (4) DCAB
291. A. While a student in London he began to take an interest in contemporary politics.
 B. Wells was a British author and one of the earliest writers of science fiction.
 C. But he later received a scholarship to study science in London.
 D. He came from a lower middle-class family and was apprentice to a draper at the age of fifteen.
 (1) ADCB (2) BDCA
 (3) BCAD (4) ACBD
292. A. tends to create havoc
 B. even in small quantities
 C. the regular use of alcohol
 D. in many organs of the body
- (1) BDCA (2) DACB
 (3) CBAD (4) ACBD
293. A. I learned to walk and to talk
 B. Time passed
 C. I began to notice things
 D. I remember my mother with her pretty hair and youthful figure unlike Peggotty
 (1) DCBA (2) BACD
 (3) ACDB (4) DBAC
294. A. I was about to examine the hull which formed on deck a kind of horizon platform.
 B. Daybreak appeared.
 C. Suddenly, I felt it gradually sinking.
 D. The morning mists surrounded us, but they soon cleared off.
 (1) CABD (2) ABDC
 (3) DBAC (4) BDAC
295. A. It came upon me and buried me deep in its own body and carried me swiftly towards the sea.
 B. I soon found it impossible to avoid it.
 C. I saw the sea come after me as high as a great hill and as furious as an enemy.
 D. I got upon my feet and endeavoured to make towards the land as fast as possible before another wave should return.
 (1) DCBA (2) ADBC
 (3) CBAD (4) BADC
296. A. At first glance all I could discern was a massive stone table running down its length.
 B. This apartment was not nearly so well lighted as the vast stalactite ante-cave.
 C. I stared down the passage and found myself in a gloomy apartment some 20 feet long, which in some past age had been hollowed out by hand out of the mountain.
 D. Next, I discovered a brown thing seated on the table in the centre.
 (1) BADC (2) CBAD
 (3) DABC (4) ABDC
297. A. At last, having used up every tower, they wrote 'H. East' and 'T. Brown' on the minute hand of the great clock.

- B. So they climbed the walls to the top of the school, and found a number of tennis balls.
- C. In doing so, they held up the minute hand and so upset the clock's timing.
- D. They liked it so much up there that they went back again and spent their time carving their names on the top of every tower.
- (1) BDAC (2) DABC
 (3) CDBA (4) ACBD
298. A. Tagore pointed out various evils of society of the time.
- B. And the beginning of the twentieth century were very tradition-bound.
- C. The Indian people in the nineteenth
- D. Through the Brahmo Samaj he tried to abolish evil customs like child-marriage and caste system.
- (1) BADC (2) CBAD
 (3) ABCD (4) BACD
299. A. The phantom head created by the witches warned him against Macduff.
- B. The second time they gave him some very ambiguous hope.
- C. But a bloody child and a child crowned with a golden crown encouraged him to be bold and proud.
- D. When Macbeth met the weird sisters or witches.
- (1) DBAC (2) BACD
 (3) CABD (4) DABC
- Directions (300–319) : In the following questions, the passage/sentence is split into four parts and named A, B, C and D. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.
- (SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015
 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)
- 300.(A) We can give him
 (B) and let him do nothing
 (C) to lock up a man
 (D) is one of the cruelest punishments
- (1) CBDA (2) DCAB
 (3) ADCB (4) BDCA
- 301.(A) Until they have come
 (B) some take no thought
 (C) to the end of it
 (D) of the value of time
- (1) DCBA (2) BDAC
 (3) ACDB (4) CBDA
- 302.(A) To the undertaking
 (B) may very well be compared
 (C) of a journey
 (D) the process of learning
- (1) DBAC (2) CBDA
 (3) ACDB (4) BDCA
- 303.(A) Half its beauty and usefulness
 (B) knowledge would lose
 (C) without hard toil
 (D) if we could acquire it
- (1) BADC (2) DCAB
 (3) CBDA (4) CDBA
- 304.(A) Purity of our lives depends on
 (B) much of the happiness and
 (C) of our companions and friends
 (D) our making a wise choice
- (1) DCBA (2) CBAD
 (3) BADC (4) ADCB
- 305.(A) On earth have not
 (B) the noblest deeds
 (C) been done for gold
 (D) that have been done
- (1) CADB (2) DBCA
 (3) ACBD (4) BDAC
- 306.(A) Is often worse than
 (B) to make him sad
 (C) to hurt a person's heart,
 (D) breaking his head
- (1) BACD (2) CBAD
 (3) ADBC (4) DCBA
- 307.(A) A right to equal opportunity
 (B) while we are born equal
 (C) all have not the same capacity
 (D) meaning that we have
- (1) ACDB (2) CABD
 (3) BDAC (4) DBCA
- 308.(A) Bestowed with indifference
 (B) with kind words is much more
 (C) a small gift accompanied (D)
 acceptable than a large gift
- (1) DABC (2) CBDA
 (3) ADCB (4) BCAD
- 309.(A) He was a versatile writer who
 (B) that are all considered the best in their spheres
 (C) Tagore was a poet before everything else but
- (D) wrote novels, dramas, essays, and short stories
- (1) BDCA (2) CADB
 (3) CABD (4) ABDC
- 310.(A) With reluctance
 (B) of his kindly
 (C) and faithful Persian friend
 (D) he accepted the invitation
- (1) ADBC (2) CBAD
 (3) BADC (4) DBAC
- 311.(A) Stubbornly refused
 (B) the thief almost
 (C) his hands up or he would shoot
 (D) when the policeman told him to keep
- (1) CADB (2) BADC
 (3) ACBD (4) DBAC
- 312.(A) Shall have shifted
 (B) of this month we
 (C) by the end
 (D) to owe new house
- (1) BDCA (2) DABC
 (3) CBAD (4) ADBC
- 313.(A) Asked me what I was and where I was bound for
 (B) I met with a very aged man who
 (C) of the hill called difficulty (D)
 when I came to the foot
- (1) ABDC (2) DCBA
 (3) CBAD (4) CBDA
- 314.(A) My actions towards him
 (B) he told me several things (C)
 had been felt to be very unkind
 (D) and one of them was that
- (1) BDAC (2) ACDB
 (3) CBDA (4) ABCD
- 315.(A) And never got uncoiled
 (B) out of which interminable serpents
 (C) it was a town of machinery and tall chimneys
 (D) of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever
- (1) DBAC (2) ACBD
 (3) BCAD (4) CBDA
- 316.(A) Use a fairly good quality cotton
 (B) as the thread is inserted in the needle's eye
 (C) or nylon thread so that
 (D) the strands do not unravel
- (1) DCAB (2) ACDB
 (3) ABCD (4) BCDA
- 317.(A) The blossoming flowers and weakening the roots of our society

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- (B) drug addiction
 (C) which is eating away
 (D) is the monster
 (1) BDCA (2) BCDA
 (3) DBCA (4) DCAB

- 318.(A) From the mountains
 (B) to see the gentle flow
 (C) of the river
 (D) it is very pleasant
 (1) DACB (2) DBCA
 (3) BDAC (4) BDCA

- 319.(A) In the winter time
 (B) the 2022 World Cup in Qatar
 (C) would best be staged
 (D) will not be held in June and July but
 (1) ADCB (2) BDCA
 (3) BCAD (4) CDAB

Directions (320–339) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage/sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four sentences/parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015
 TF No. 4039770)

320. I. It is expected that every Burmese boy will become novice at a pagoda for a short time.
 P. My parents used to bring me breakfast in the morning.
 Q. My head was shaved and I put on the yellow robe.
 R. Every day I got up at five thirty.
 S. When I was eleven I went to a monastery near my home.
 6. That was a special privilege the novices had.
 (1) PSRQ (2) PQRS
 (3) QRSP (4) SQRP

321. 1. As a boy Charles Darwin showed no promise to be a good student.
 P. He was a failure at school.
 Q. He had greater interest in flowers, birds and stories about them.
 R. The narrow old fashioned syllabus of his school was dull to him.

- S. So he was a problem for his parents.
 6. His father then sent him to study medicine to carry on the family profession.

- (1) PRSQ (2) RPQS
 (3) QSRP (4) SQPR

322. 1. The programme examines the four great inventions, P. cell phones, cars, planes and sky scrapers
 Q. the people, processes, ideas and eureka moments
 R. The programme celebrates S. that define and continually shape the modern world,
 6. that have led to their development.
 (1) SPRQ (2) SRPQ
 (3) SRQP (4) SPQR

323. 1. Many people like to eat pizza, but not everyone knows how to make it.
 P. However, these are ways for making a basic version at home.
 Q. Then you must add sauce and cheese.
 R. Making the perfect pizza can be complicated.
 S. When you make pizza, begin with the crust.
 6. The best part of making pizza at home is that you can customize it.
 (1) RSQP (2) PSRQ
 (3) SQPR (4) RPSQ

324. 1. Archimedes was a famous Greek mathematician, physicist and inventor,
 P. Then attached one end of the rope over it to a heavily laden ship.
 Q. King Hieron had doubts about Archimedes claim that he could lift great weights with ease with the help of pulleys.
 R. He handed the other end of the rope to the king and asked him to pull it gently.
 S. To prove him right, Archimedes constructed a multiple pulley.
 6. The king pulled it and to his great astonishment, the ship was lifted out of water.
 (1) SQRP (2) PRQS
 (3) QSPR (4) RQPS

325. 1. Valence sat behind driver's seat in her blue car.

- P. The marchers, suddenly broke out into a noise like a cheering football crowd.
 Q. As she watched, a loud racket began.

- R. It went on and on.
 S. The men swung their spoons and ladles and spatulas and drummed on cars and canisters.
 6. An endless monotonous 'clang-clang-clang' rose up from all sides.

- (1) SPRQ (2) RSPQ
 (3) QPSR (4) QSRP

326. 1. Most libraries divide the catalogue cards into two.
 P. On the other hand if one wishes to find a book on a specific subject, subject cards can be consulted.
 Q. Apart from author, title and subject, these cards can also contain other necessary information.
 R. If one knows the author or title, the book can be located with the author cards.
 S. They are author and title cards in one and the subject cards in the other.
 6. This includes publisher and year of publication.
 (1) RSPQ (2) QSRP
 (3) SRPQ (4) PQRS

327. 1. I stopped just outside the door of the hut.
 P. It was made dimmer by a thick pall of smoke that filled the room.
 Q. The first thing I did then was to dash towards the boarded window and tear down the boards.
 R. Before venturing into it, I allowed a minute to pass to get my eyes accustomed to the dim light.
 S. As I finally stepped in to the murky space, I could discern the wasted frame of my old friend on the bed.
 6. The dingy room, dangerously suffocating so far, was being filled with fresh air and pale sunbeams
 (1) QSRP (2) PSQR
 (3) SPRQ (4) RPSQ

ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

328. 1. Nicolas Chauvin,
 P. he became the laughing stock of all Europe thereafter
 Q. a soldier of French empire so vociferously and uneasiness
 R. and this exaggerated and blatant patriot was
 S. aired his veneration of Napoleon Bonaparte that
 6. known as a chauvinist.
 (1) QSPR (2) PROS
 (3) RQSP (4) SRPQ
329. 1. Alternative medicine is, by definition, an alternative to modern, western medicine.
 P. Rather, they consider their disciplines as supplementary to orthodox medicine.
 Q. The problem is that many doctors refuse to recognize alternative medicine.
 R. But the term 'alternative' can be misleading.
 S. Few practitioners of homeopathy, ayurveda etc. regard their therapies as substitutes for modern medicine.
 6. However, the demand for alternative forms of medical therapy is stronger than ever before.
 (1) SRPQ (2) QPSR
 (3) PQRS (4) RSPQ
330. 1. Small is big for quick service restaurants.
 P. Raising product prices may not fare well now.
 Q. Companies are luring consumers by introducing "affordable" products.
 R. They are also shedding their "niche image".
 S. Companies admit that sales are lower compared to the previous year.
 6. Companies are focusing on small packs to boost volume growth.
 (1) SPQR (2) PRQS
 (3) QSPR (4) PQRS
331. 1. This practitioner is a member of
 P. by massage and other manipulative procedures a technique.
 Q. the profession that originated in 1874 when Andrew T. still
- R. based on the theory that illness may be caused by the undue pressure
 S. devised a drugless technique of curing diseases
 6. of displaced bones on nerves and blood vessels.
 (1) QSPR (2) RPSQ
 (3) RQSP (4) QRSP
332. 1. Few men can exert the full power of their intellect
 P. and of course the injury done to the health
 Q. at the time when nature prescribes sleep
 R. must in the long run have a bad effect
 S. without ruining their health thereby,
 6. on the quality of work done.
 (1) QSPR (2) SQPR
 (3) SQRP (4) SRQP
333. 1. Derozio was a very bright student who often stood first in English and other subjects and got gold medals.
 P. Derazio was a brilliant teacher.
 Q. Students had great respect for this young teacher.
 R. He became a teacher of Hindu college (now presidency University) in the year 1826.
 S. He was 17 years old then and some of his students were even older than him.
 6. Some students of senior classes also came to attend his lectures.
 (1) QPSR (2) PQRS
 (3) SRQP (4) RSPQ
334. 1. Shark fin soup is one of the cruelest dishes in the world.
 P. Then they are thrown back into the water.
 Q. The poor sharks are trapped.
 R. They usually bleed to death or drown.
 S. Their fins are sliced off.
 6. As many as 73 million sharks meet this fate every year.
 (1) QSPR (2) RSQP
 (3) QSRP (4) SQPR
335. 1. It is not uncommon for close synonyms to be understood to share the same memory.
- P. The difference between words like 'hard' and 'difficult' goes unnoticed.
 Q. One may employ one or other with complete indifference.
 R. In general this is well and good.
 S. Most people lack the linguistic sense to quibble over such trifles.
 6. But for most of us it is of no less significance.
 (1) PQRS (2) SRQP
 (3) QRSP (4) PRSQ
336. 1. It is surprising to note that P. AIDS and SARS may hog news headlines
 Q. that kill the most
 R. but it is heart attacks
 S. people in India every year.
 6. This is something to be noted
 (1) RQSP (2) RPSQ
 (3) PRQS (4) SQPR
337. 1. The new government was formed.
 P. Now an administrator runs the show.
 Q. The secretary has now announced a change of intentions.
 R. Then the earlier board was disbanded.
 S. They plan to hand down the cooperative to some private player.
 6. Thus the State transport minister plans to revive the water transportation system
 (1) RPQS (2) PQSR
 (3) QSPR (4) SPQR
338. 1. The government on Thursday
 P. which was imposed to check
 Q. that led to exodus of north-east people
 R. withdrew the ban on bulk SMS and MMS
 S. the spread of rumours related to the violence in Assam
 6. from Bangalore, Chennai, Mumbai and Pune.
 (1) RPSQ (2) QSPR
 (3) QPSR (4) RPQS
339. 1. Trees have many uses.
 P. They give us fruit, wood, gum, oil, medicines and spices.

- Q. Forest keep the air cool and bring rain.
 R. Trees give us many other useful things.
 S. Trees give out oxygen and maintain the level of oxygen in the air.
 6. We can take shelter under the trees in the scorching summer sun
 (1) RPQS (2) QPSR
 (3) PQRS (4) SRPO

Directions (340 –359) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence(s) and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

340. 1. Once upon a time I went to Scotland.
 P. I found my flesh creep as I walked down its sinister corridor.
 Q. There, in a castle in the dark, misty highlands, actually a modest hotel in Edinburgh,
 R. and the next morning he'd been found with his throat slit.
 S. We'd had dinner with Jock Mc. Arthur only the previous night,
 6. The chill finger of suspicion pointed at all of us.
 (1) PQSR (2) QRSP
 (3) SRQP (4) QPSR

341. 1. The world is stunned with the news that 44 year old Steeve Irwin is no more.
 P. He was shooting in the Great Barrier Reef of Queensland.
 Q. He is killed by the poisoned barb of a huge sting ray.
 R. The incident took place at about 11 am.
 S. He was shooting an underwater documentary film.
 6. Irwin was brought to the surface unconscious.
 (1) RSPQ (2) QSPR
 (3) SPQR (4) PRSQ

342. 1. Nalanda became India's famous centre of education.

- P. Ten thousand Buddhist monks used to live there.
 Q. It is situated near the town of Bihar Sharif.
 R. The ruins of Nalanda can still be seen.
 S. It was visited by the Chinese Pilgrim Hiuen Tsang.
 6. He stayed there for several years.
 (1) QPSR (2) SPQR
 (3) RQPS (4) RPSQ
343. 1. One of the gifts of independence is the awakening of women of our country.
 P. Besides, their talent is recognized and they are appointed to high posts in the State.
 Q. Free India has seen women as Governors, Ministers and Ambassadors.
 R. That is because our government is making efforts to raise their status.
 S. Women have a bright future in independent India.
 6. We even had a woman Prime Minister.
 (1) QPSR (2) QSPR
 (3) SRPQ (4) SPQR
344. 1. Grandpa had some old clothes.
 P. But my mother took them out and kept them neatly folded in the cupboard again.
 Q. So he threw them into the waste basket.
 R. So he put the clothing into the family's bag of items to donate to charity.
 S. My mother found them and put them back in his basket.
 6. Grandpa finally put the items in my mother's mending basket and never saw them again.
 (1) RSQP (2) PQSR
 (3) SRPQ (4) QSPR
345. 1. Technology is meant for bringing comfort to the body and spirituality brings comfort to the mind.
 P. But in India that never happened, religion has always encouraged Science.
 Q. Scientists were persecuted.
 R. Here religion and Philosophy were never isolated practices.
- S. In the West, religion was always opposed to Science.
 6. They intertwined with life, in music, art, drama, dance, painting and sculpture.
 (1) SQPR (2) PQSR
 (3) PRSQ (4) SRQP
346. 1. Mandela led the battle of freedom against slavery.
 P. The way was fighting with non-violence and truth.
 Q. He fought it in a unique way.
 R. This struggle brought the racists down to the ground.
 S. Many nations got their freedom in this way.
 6. But some nations still wouldn't get the desired freedom.
 (1) RSPQ (2) QPRS
 (3) SPQR (4) PQRS
347. 1. The Cinema is a very valuable teaching aid.
 P. The Cinema is entertaining also .
 Q. Historical films help the teacher of History.
 R. Science can also be taught very effectively through Cinema.
 S. Large number of people like social films.
 6. Thus Cinema has a great impact on our society.
 (1) PQRS (2) RQSP
 (3) QRPS (4) SQRP
348. 1. Rola Sleiman parked her car in the only empty spot outside Tripoli's evangelical church.
 P. But that's not the only thing that makes her unique.
 Q. She's a pastor, and at 37, she's younger than most of her colleagues.
 R. It is a small sand-coloured building with a simple facade and large wooden doors in the middle of the city.
 S. It was Sunday morning and, like every Sunday at around this time, Rola was headed to work.
 6. Rola is also, as far as she knows, the only female pastor in Lebanon - and perhaps even in the entire Middle East.
 (1) PRSQ (2) RSQP
 (3) SQPR (4) SRPQ

ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

349. 1. Our pleasures should be healthy so that they can impart a sense of well-being.
 P. This applies very much to the passion for sports.
 Q. Some people become slaves to an enthusiasm and regard it as their real and only pleasure in life.
 R. It is quite possible that indulging this passion is doing them great harm.
 S. Modern sports have become so exaggerated that they can damage and sometimes destroy one's health.
 6. An enthusiasm for violent sports may well dig an early grave for the participant.
 (1) QPRS (2) QRSP
 (3) QRPS (4) QRSP
350. 1. The heart is the pump of life.
 P. They have even succeeded in heart transplants.
 Q. Now-a-days surgeons are able to stop a patient's heart and carry out complicated operations.
 R. A few years ago, it was impossible to operate on a patient whose heart was not working properly.
 S. If the heart stops we die in about five minutes.
 6. All this was made possible by the invention of the heart lung machine.
 (1) PQRS (2) QRSP
 (3) RSQP (4) SRPQ
351. 1. Researchers say that jogging alone is unhealthy.
 P. It was found that communal joggers have double the number of brain cells as solo runners.
 Q. These positive effects are suppressed when running occurs in isolation.
 R. Experiments indicated that running alone stifles brain cell regeneration.
 S. Experienced in a group, running stimulates brain cell growth.
 6. However, joggers around the world should remember that jogging is healthier than the rat race.
 (1) PQSR (2) RPSQ
 (3) RQPS (4) SPQR

352. 1. In a first, a robotic exoskeleton device has enabled a 39-year old former athlete, who had been completely paralysed for four years
 P. This is the first time that a person with chronic, complete paralysis has regained enough voluntary control to actively work with a robotic device.
 Q. The athlete's leg movement also resulted in other health benefits.
 R. to control his leg muscles and take thousands of steps.
 S. In addition to the device, the man was aided by a novel non-invasive spinal stimulation technique that does not require surgery.
 6. including improved cardiovascular function and muscle tone.
 (1) SPQR (2) RPSQ
 (3) PQRS (4) QRPS
353. 1. India is rapidly coming under the influence of western culture.
 P. Earlier India had its own moral and social values.
 Q. This change can be seen in our education system, marriages, food habits and daily routine.
 R. But today they have changed enormously.
 S. The effect of westernization is visible everywhere in India.
 6. It may be harmful to forget our culture and values completely.
 (1) QSRP (2) PQSR
 (3) SPRQ (4) PSRQ
354. 1. Katherine Mansfield was born in Wellington, New Zealand.
 P. In 1908 she went back to the London which she felt to be her spiritual home.
 Q. She was sent to Queen's College School, London in her fifteenth year to 'finish' her education.
 R. She remained there for four years.
 S. Soon after returning to New Zealand, she became dissatisfied.
 6. She hoped to make a literary career there.
 (1) QRSP (2) RPQS
 (3) SRPQ (4) QRSP
- (1) QRSP (2) RSQP
 (3) PQRS (4) PSRQ
355. 1. The Pyramids are beautiful enormous structures.
 P. A mummy is the dead body of a human being to which oils and spices have been applied to prevent it from decaying.
 Q. They are the tombs of the old kings of Egypt who were called the Pharaohs.
 R. These mummies were placed inside these great Pyramids.
 S. The bodies of the Pharaohs were made into mummies when they died.
 6. Near them, were placed, gold, silver, food, furniture and other things because it was believed that the mummies might require them after death.
 (1) SPRQ (2) QSRP
 (3) QPRS (4) OSPR
356. 1. A couple in my neighbour is known for shouting at each other.
 P. With an apprehension of a serious fight between the two I went closer to the door and peeped in.
 Q. I intended to calm them down.
 R. I could guess both of them lay peacefully in their bed.
 S. Last night at about 11 O'clock I could hear shrieks and sounds.
 6. The fight was going on in a T.V. Serial on a channel.
 (1) RPQS (2) RPSQ
 (3) PSRQ (4) SPQR
357. 1. Children like to celebrate their birthday.
 P. In addition to birthday presents, they also receive greetings.
 Q. It provides an opportunity for them to enjoy themselves with their friends.
 R. The birthday presents also add to their joy.
 S. Nobody can deny that company of friends is joyful.
 6. All these factors make birthday worth celebrating.
 (1) QSRP (2) RPQS
 (3) SRPQ (4) QRSP

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358. 1. Designing is as natural to me as breathing.
 P. It was then that I launched my own label.
 Q. It's been a good season so far.
 R. But my career took off only after the birth of my second child.
 S. Right now, I'm busy with my first store.
 6. Next month, I'll be going to New York.
 (1) SQRP (2) QRSP
 (3) RPSQ (4) PSQR

359. 1. The world leaders,
 P. that the despotic regime will try to get
 Q. by unleashing cruder violence that may come
 R. gathered in the peace-conference, were unanimous in voicing their fears
 S. over its palpable sense of insecurity
 6. in the form of the use of chemical weapons.
 (1) QPRS (2) RPSQ
 (3) SQRP (4) PQSR

Directions (360-363) : In the following questions, the first and the last part/sentence of the sentence/group of sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IIInd Sitting)

360. 1. Glorious tributes were paid
 P. who, after fighting a battle with cancer,
 Q. the original superstar of Bollywood
 R. passed away last month
 S. to the legendary Rajesh Khanna.
 6. at his residence in Mumbai.
 (1) SQRP (2) SQPR
 (3) SRPQ (4) QSPR

361. 1. A volcano is an opening or rupture in a planet's surface.
 P. Erupting volcanoes can pose many hazards.
 Q. This opening allows magma, ash and gases to escape from below the surface.
 R. Volcanic ash can be a threat to aircraft.

- S. Volcanoes are generally found where tectonic plates are diverging or converging.
 6. Historically, so-called volcanic winters have caused catastrophic famines.
 (1) RSPQ (2) SQRP
 (3) SPQR (4) QSPR
362. 1. What gives some persons
 P. torturing physical pain
 Q. after experiencing
 R. after the loss of a precious loved one
 S. the power to fight on
 6. day after day?
 (1) PQSR (2) PQRS
 (3) PSQR (4) SRQP

363. 1. Though the government
 P. the growth of population
 Q. has undertaken a series of plans
 R. and for raising the standard of living of the people
 S. for economic development
 6. has upset all the plans.
 (1) SRPQ (2) QPRS
 (3) SPQR (4) QSPR

Directions (364-367) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence are numbered S₁ and S₆. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

364. 1. Without water
 P. and consequently
 Q. the oxygen content in the atmosphere
 R. which carry out photosynthesis and release oxygen
 S. there would be no animals or plants
 6. would go down.
 (1) SPRQ (2) SPQR
 (3) PRQS (4) SRPQ

365. 1. In recent years
 P. primarily because purchasing
 Q. has grown more intense
 R. price competition in most industries
 S. managers now exert much influence
 6. over suppliers.

- (1) RSPQ (2) RQPS
 (3) SRPQ (4) SPRQ
366. 1. Right from
 P. have been used as a measure of time
 Q. prehistoric times
 R. and have formed the basis of
 S. the phases of the moon
 6. the earliest calendar.
 (1) QRSP (2) PRSQ
 (3) QSPR (4) SRQP
367. 1. The internet is
 P. a worldwide network
 Q. that should not be
 R. regulated or censored
 S. by any one country
 6. howsoever strong the temptation.
 (1) PSQR (2) PQRS
 (3) PRSQ (4) PRQS

Directions (368-371) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IIInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

368. 1. The watchman
 P. and found two thieves
 Q. woke up when
 R. with black masks
 S. he heard the dog barking
 6. trying to get in.
 (1) SPQR (2) QSPR
 (3) PQRS (4) QSPR

369. 1. Falcons have sharp angular wings
 P. to dive sharply
 Q. and allow them
 R. to chase their prey
 S. that give them the speed
 6. to capture their victims
 (1) SQPR (2) QPRS
 (3) PRSQ (4) SRQP

370. 1. This summer was the most
 P. to believe that next
 Q. and we have reason
 R. scorching in living memory,
 S. year and the year after
 6. will be hotter still
 (1) RQPS (2) SRPQ
 (3) SPQR (4) QSPR

ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

371. 1. The students

- P. touched the
- Q. arrived and
- R. their teacher
- S. feet of
- 6. with reverence
- (1) QRSP (2) RQSP
- (3) QPSR (4) QPRS

Directions (372-375) : In the following questions, the first and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

372. 1. Margaret Noble

- P. became a disciple
- Q. of Swami Vivekananda
- R. a remarkable Irish lady,
- S. and dedicated her life
- 6. to the service of the Indian people.
- (1) SRQP (2) PQRS
- (3) SQPR (4) RPOS

373. 1. A man

- P. with yellow, red, green
- Q. stood holding
- R. balloons
- S. a pole
- 6. flying from it.
- (1) QRSP (2) PRSQ
- (3) QSPR (4) PRQS

374. 1. Earth is the home

- P. to our future
- Q. we all share
- R. generations as their
- S. and would pass on
- 6. legacy.
- (1) PRQS (2) QSPR
- (3) SPQR (4) QPRS

375. 1. It was a Friday morning and

- P. the lieutenant scanned the horizon
- Q. just as the desert haze
- R. with his binoculars
- S. was clearing
- 6. and focused on many enemy tanks.
- (1) SPQR (2) PRSQ
- (3) QSPR (4) RPSQ

Directions (376-379) : The 1st and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

376. 1. It is those good works

- P. that lead to peak performance
- Q. which we do with passion
- R. our understanding of our purpose
- S. and which come to reflect
- 6. in this life.
- (1) SRQP (2) QPSR
- (3) QSRP (4) PRQS

377. 1. Everyone

- P. the case calmly
- Q. acknowledges
- R. who knows you
- S. when he considers
- 6. that you have been wronged.
- (1) PSQR (2) QRSP
- (3) RQSP (4) SRPQ

378. 1. I am a self-confessed technophobe.

- P. I believe that computer is responsible for the dying of the art of conversation.
- Q. I have come to hate technology and the way it dominates every aspect of life.
- R. For many, it has become the most important object both in home and at the workplace.
- S. One of the worst offenders is the computer.
- 6. Small wonder then, that I have managed to keep this ubiquitous machine out of my home.
- (1) RPSQ (2) PQRS
- (3) SRPQ (4) QSRP

379. 1. Moisturisers for the face.

- P. as oily ones may block
- Q. in greater concentration on the face
- R. the oil glands found
- S. should be chosen carefully
- 6. and cause pimple/acne to break out.
- (1) SRPQ (2) SPQR
- (3) SQPR (4) SPRQ

Directions (380-383) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

380. 1. All religions show us the path

- P. know that
- Q. and wisemen
- R. God is one
- S. which leads to God
- 6. but the paths are different.
- (1) SRQP (2) SQPR
- (3) QPRS (4) QSPR

381. 1. While

- P. I was walking
- Q. with my brother
- R. I met a monk
- S. in the field
- 6. who was from Nepal.
- (1) PQSR (2) PSQR
- (3) RSQP (4) RQSP

382. 1. Television,

- P. has become
- Q. the most powerful medium
- R. one of the marvels
- S. of modern science,
- 6. of mass communication today.
- (1) RSPO (2) SRQP
- (3) RSQP (4) PQRS

383. 1. The Narmada Dam Project

- P. many of whom
- Q. the most deprived sections
- R. will displace some people
- S. happen to belong to some of
- 6. of Indian society.
- (1) PQRS (2) RPSQ
- (3) SRQP (4) PSRQ

Directions (384-388) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

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<p>384. 1. Man's P. in the modern Q. insatiable thirst for knowledge R. the wonderful achievements of science S. is at the root of 6. world. (1) SQPR (2) RSPQ (3) QSRP (4) PQRS</p> <p>385. 1. Today P. by the hunters for their Q. are trapped or killed R. millions of wild animals S. each year 6. skin. (1) QPRS (2) PSQR (3) SPRQ (4) RQSP</p> <p>386. 1. These P. about the heavenly Q. experiments by the scientists R. with amazing knowledge S. will supply us 6. bodies. (1) QSRP (2) RQPS (3) PSQR (4) PSRQ</p> <p>387. 1. Over 67 years P. but the problems Q. have remained R. have passed S. of the common man 6. as daunting as ever. (1) QPRS (2) RPSQ (3) SRQP (4) QSPR</p> <p>388. 1. The President P. from Tokyo Q. where he R. had been meeting S. came back 6. other world leaders. (1) PSQR (2) RPQS (3) QSPR (4) SPQR</p> <p>Directions (389-393) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)</p> <p>(TF No. 3513283)</p> <p>389. 1. Man's P. in the modern</p>	<p>Q. insatiable thirst for knowledge R. the wonderful achievements of science S. is at the root of 6. world. (1) SQPR (2) RSPQ (3) QSRP (4) PQRS</p> <p>390. 1. Today P. by the hunters for their Q. are trapped or killed R. millions of wild animals S. each year 6. skin. (1) QPRS (2) PSQR (3) SPRQ (4) RQSP</p> <p>391. 1. These P. about the heavenly Q. experiments by the scientists R. with amazing knowledge S. will supply us 6. bodies. (1) QSRP (2) RQPS (3) PSQR (4) PSRQ</p> <p>392. 1. Over 67 years P. but the problems Q. have remained R. have passed S. of the common man 6. as daunting as ever. (1) QPRS (2) RPSQ (3) SRQP (4) QSPR</p> <p>393. 1. The President P. from Tokyo Q. where he R. had been meeting S. came back 6. other world leaders. (1) PSQR (2) RPQS (3) QSPR (4) SPQR</p> <p>Directions (394-398) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)</p> <p>394. 1. Along with the orthodox Hindu's P. and in the deity, Q. Raghupati has his Brahmin's pride R. faith in the scriptures</p>	<p>S. because he is the 6. lord of the temple. (1) RPQS (2) RQPS (3) SQPR (4) SPQR</p> <p>395. 1. My grandmother was an old woman. P. But that was hard to believe. Q. And she even had a husband. R. People said that she had once been young and pretty. S. She had been like this for the twenty years that I had known her. 6. She often told us of the games she used to play as a child. (1) QPSR (2) RSPQ (3) RPQS (4) SRQP</p> <p>396. 1. It is the twilight hour. P. The sound breaks the still silence around me. Q. I turn round and see her seated on a rock. R. I hear more bells behind me. S. The temple bell rings in the distance. 6. Her eyes sparkle like the anklets on her swinging feet. (1) SPRO (2) SOPR (3) RQSP (4) RSQP</p> <p>397. 1. Use bright, cheerful, favourable words and phrases to describe other people. Make it P. for all your friends and associates. Q. Be extremely careful R. a rule to have a big, positive word S. to avoid 6. the petty cut-him-down language. (1) RSPQ (2) RPQS (3) QRPS (4) PQRS</p> <p>398. 1. An officer in Andhra Pradesh P. found that the tribals put Q. materials in turbid water R. who was in charge of tribal development S. certain gum and wood 6. to make the water clear. (1) PSRQ (2) PQSR (3) RPSQ (4) RSPQ</p> <p>Directions (399-418) : In each of the following questions, the 1st and the last part of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/ passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These</p>
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ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
Exam. 30.11.2016)

399. 1. Some animals like fishes lay eggs and leave them.

P. The mother does not care for the eggs at all.

Q. They lay thousands of eggs at a time but do not look after them.

R. Most of the eggs die and only a few of them develop into fishes.

S. She simply leaves the eggs and never comes back to them.

6. Is this not something terrible? Yet, it is a fact.

- (1) QPSR (2) PSQR
(3) RQPS (4) QSPR

400. 1. Why should I tell you again and again?

P. They know what they have to do.

Q. Don't you know your duties?

R. Only you require to be told.

S. Other students need not be told.

6. I will not tolerate this anymore.

- (1) QSPR (2) QRPS
(3) SPRQ (4) QPSR

401. 1. One evening he lit a large lamp in the bedroom and sat near his wife.

P. 'Why not?', was the answer.

Q. 'Whatever you like.'

R. 'Shall I read you something?', he asked.

S. 'What shall I read?', he continued.

6. He was somewhat taken aback by her answer.

- (1) RPSQ (2) SRQP
(3) RQPS (4) SQPR

402. 1. Marine biology is the study of organisms in the ocean.

P. At a fundamental level, marine life helps determine the very nature of our planet.

Q. Marine life is a vast resource.

R. Shorelines are also shaped and protected by marine life.

S. Marine organisms contribute significantly to the oxygen cycle.

6. Marine biology covers a great deal, from the microscopic to the huge whales.

- (1) PSRQ (2) QPSR
(3) RPSQ (4) SPQR

403. 1. Suddenly the man heard the low hum of an engine.

P. Instead, it grew louder and louder and seemed to be coming from above.

Q. At first he thought that it must be a car travelling along the road he had recently left.

R. He looked up quickly and saw an aeroplane cutting a crazy, zigzag path across the sky.

S. He expected the noise to fade away in the distance.

6. It disappeared for an instant behind some clouds, then emerged and plunged into the field.

- (1) QSPR (2) SPRQ
(3) RPSQ (4) QPRS

404. 1. I got on a colourful bus filled with all kinds of strange people.

P. We arrived at a gate like the one in Salvador Dali's paintings.

Q. The bus rode across the dirty expanses without roads.

R. At first, I wasn't aware that the bus roof was loaded with drugs.

S. Everyone was filled with dust and often the wheels would sink into the soft soil.

6. It was a gate neither separated nor connected anything from or to anything.

- (1) QRSP (2) SPQR
(3) RQSP (4) RSPQ

405. 1. Prices of food products are going up.

P. Seven straight weeks of rising prices have burnt holes in common man's pockets.

Q. But it ruled out any "blind control" to rein in the increasing rates.

R. Wholesale price-based inflation has already touched over a three year high.

S. The government has admitted that containing inflation would be a more difficult task.

6. This may hurt economic growth and reforms.

- (1) SQRP 2) PQRS
(3) PRSQ 4) RSQP

406. 1. The biggest villain in Deadwood has always been one thing: Fire.

P. In less than an hour the flames were leaping through the tree-tops.

Q. In our own times, a great fire threatened the town yet again.

R. The wind roared through the forest carrying the flames almost to the edge of town.

S. It all began when some wastepaper caught fire at the foot of the valley.

6. Fire-brigades arrived from all parts of the country to save Deadwood.

- (1) RQSP (2) SQPR
(3) PSRQ (4) QSPR

407. 1. Health and fitness have now become one of the major concerns.

P. This made life active and alert.

Q. Earlier humans used to hunt for their living.

R. Now, life has become more simple and easy.

S. Due to which their body had to undergo a lot of physical exercise.

6. Everything we need is just a phone call away.

- (1) RPSQ (2) PQRS
(3) QSPR (4) SRQP

408. 1. My friend Peter went to live in a village.

P. But it was a very slow animal.

Q. So Peter bought a donkey for five hundred rupees.

R. One day his neighbour told him that he must buy a donkey.

S. Every family there had a donkey to carry things for them.

6. It did not like to work.

- (1) RSPQ (2) QPSR
(3) SRQP (4) RSQP

409. 1. The master returned home after sometime.

P. The snake was lying dead under the cradle.

Q. He went into the room where the baby was sleeping.

R. It had been killed by his dog.

S. He noticed a snake.

6. He realised that his dog had saved his baby.

- (1) SRPQ (2) QRPS
(3) QSPR (4) PQRS

410. 1. In summer tiny oysters are collected.

P. Then each oyster is taken out and a small hole is drilled in its shell.

Q. There they are kept for three years.

R. A tiny piece of sand is put inside the oyster.

ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

- S. They are placed in trays and planted in the sea.
6. Then the oysters are again left in the sea.
 (1) QSPR (2) SQPR
 (3) RPSQ (4) PSRQ
411. 1. Time flows on without any stop.
 P. In fact change is the law of nature.
- Q. The condition in which a man lives. his ideas and thoughts are changing from age to age.
- R. This is true not only of physical life.
- S. That is why, things are always changing.
6. Thus, our mode of living and ideas are different from those of our grandfathers.
 (1) SRPQ (2) SQPR
 (3) SPQR (4) SPRQ
412. 1. Adversity is a curse.
 P. When every thing goes on well, we are tempted to take matters easy.
- Q. But, it has its uses also.
- R. But adversity prompts us to exert ourselves.
- S. We fall into a life of comfort and idleness.
6. This develops our latent powers, enabling us to prosper in life.
 (1) QSPR (2) QPSR
 (3) QRSP (4) QSRP
413. 1. Giving advice is a difficult task.
 P. Moreover one doesn't know oneself, amid ambiguity, how can one know others.
- Q. It is a wonder how such people like politicians, reformers and people suchlike are so confident as to invent measures to live their life.
- R. Life is but one and mistakes are often irreparable.
- S. Unless he knows another person, how can he advise?
6. I find it very difficult to give advice.
 (1) PSQR (2) QRPS
 (3) SQPR (4) RPQS
414. 1. A traveller had spent many a year in Africa.
 P. "How did you manage it?" asked one of his friends, greatly impressed.
- Q. On his return home, he narrated his adventures to his friends.
- R. "Oh, it was nothing", replied the traveller.
- S. "When I was in El Doab", he said, "I made fifty Arabs run!"
6. "I ran, and they ran after me!"
 (1) RPQS (2) QRSP
 (3) QSPR (4) PQSR
415. 1. Religion can bring revolution in the country.
 P. Younger generation should read religious books.
- Q. But it should be practised from within.
- R. They will learn values of life from those books.
- S. Their actions must be properly motivated.
6. Then they can be better human beings in Indian society.
 (1) QPRS (2) QRPS
 (3) RSPQ (4) PRQS
416. 1. We wanted to relax and have fun.
 P. All of us agreed to share responsibilities.
- Q. Two of us took our cars.
- R. We decided to go on a picnic at Lodhi Gardens.
- S. Each one of us brought one dish, some fruits and sweets.
6. We enjoyed ourselves a lot and felt a welcome change in our monotonous life.
 (1) SPQR (2) PRQS
 (3) RPQS (4) SRPQ
417. 1. My hobby is to collect thought provoking articles from newspapers, magazines and Journals.
- P. It has made me a much sought after speaker.
- Q. It keeps me updated and helps me in my profession.
- R. My successful talks give me self-satisfaction and fame.
- S. Whenever I have to deliver a talk on topics such as education, personality development, stress management, I have a lot to say.
6. There is no doubt that a hobby is a boon if it combines pleasure and usefulness.
 (1) QSPR (2) RSPQ
 (3) SPQR (4) PQRS
418. 1. First Deserve and then Desire.
 P. Earlier I was very ambitious and wanted to fulfil my desires by hook or by crook.
- Q. One can be exposed any time and put to shame.
- R. This saying proved to be a mantra for success in my life.
- S. But I realised that success through short cuts is shortlived.
6. I followed this saying and today I am a successful businessman.
 (1) SPQR (2) RPSQ
 (3) PRSQ (4) QRPS
- Directions (419– 438) :** In each of the following questions, the 1st and the last part of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct.
- (SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
Exam. 01.12.2016)
419. 1. Information Technology is a recent development.
- P. These changes are attributed to the Internet, website, e-mail and Fax.
- Q. As a result of these techniques, the whole world has shrunken into a global village.
- R. The invention of computer has accelerated the speed of computing.
- S. It has brought about revolutionary changes in the field of communication.
6. Browsing Internet has become a regular feature.
 (1) QPRS (2) SRPQ
 (3) ORPS (4) SPRO
420. 1. The telephone is the most tyrannical of all the machines we have invented.
- P. We might be watching television, reading a book, or doing some gardening.
- Q. It uses us more than we use it.
- R. But at the first summon, we hasten to answer its call.
- S. It rings frantically whenever we are in the middle of doing something else.
6. Are we not like slaves hastening to their whip-cracking masters?
 (1) SPRQ (2) SRPQ
 (3) QSPR (4) QPSR

ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

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| <p>421. 1. One day G. Washington was riding along a road.
P. The beam was too heavy to lift without help.
Q. The Corporal was giving them orders.
R. On the way, he saw soldiers lifting a heavy beam.
S. They needed just one more man.
6. G. Washington dismounted and helped the soldiers to lift the beam.</p> <p>(1) RQPS (2) QPRS
(3) SQRP (4) QRPS</p> | <p>tropical rainforests to alpine meadows.
P. In eastern Himalayas the rainfall ranges from 125 to 300 cm, in Assam from 178 to 305 cms.
Q. The temperature in the region varies with location, elevation, topography, rainfall and humidity.
R. The uneven distribution affects the region in two opposite ways, floods and droughts.
S. It is largely a humid tropical region with two periods of rainfall; the winter rains come from the west and the Summer rains are brought by the monsoon winds.
6. The winter temperature in Shillong, for example, varies from 4°C to 24°C; in Gangtok, from 9°C to 23°C.</p> <p>(1) QRSP (2) SPRQ
(3) PQRS (4) RSQP</p> | <p>S. A sheet of paper is clipped against the roller.
6. A person who knows typing, can really work fast on this machine.
(1) SQPR (2) RPQS
(3) PSQR (4) QPSR</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>422. 1. There was a boy named Ali.
P. They asked him to find work.
Q. He lived with his parents.
R. But Ali refused to work.
S. They were very poor.
6. They asked him to leave the house.</p> <p>(1) RQPS (2) PSQR
(3) QSPR (4) SQPR</p> | <p>423. 1. The second centre is much smaller.
P. It will be known as Dhana Dhanya Cultural Complex.
Q. It will come up at Alipore.
R. The State Government has decided to set up this centre.
S. But it is equally attractive.
6. This will be built in the memory of Dwijendralal Roy.</p> <p>(1) PQSR (2) RQSP
(3) SQPR (4) QPSR</p> | <p>424. 1. Siem Reap is a small town near the temple of Angkor Wat.
P. There are some fine examples of Khmer and French architecture.
Q. The town is charming and worth exploring.
R. In Angkor Wat you will find more than 100 stone monuments and temples.
S. Now a days, visitors are using it as a base for visits to nearby temples.
6. To see the whole town can take several days.</p> <p>(1) QPSR (2) PSRQ
(3) RSPQ (4) SPRQ</p> | <p>425. 1. The north-eastern region presents a diverse system of habitats, ranging from</p> | <p>426. 1. On vacation in Tangier, Morocco, my friend and I sat down at a street cafe.
P. At one point, he bent over with a big smile, showing me a single gold tooth and a dingy fez.
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 told to ignore them.
6. Finally a man walked over to me and whispered, "Hey buddy, this guy is your waiter and he wants to take your order".</p> <p>(1) SQRP (2) SQPR
(3) QSRP (4) QSPR</p> | <p>427. 1. The manual typewriter is worked by hand.
P. The required letter is thus printed on the paper.
Q. When one of the keys is tapped, a hammer goes and strikes the ribbon against the blank paper.
R. Then the roller automatically moves on, another key is tapped and the next letter is printed.</p> | <p>428. 1. I usually sleep quite well in the train, but this time I slept only a little.
P. Most people wanted it shut and I wanted it open.
Q. Soon there was a quarrel about the window.
R. The quarrel left me completely upset.
S. There were too many people and too much luggage all around.
6. The window was shut all night as usual.</p> <p>(1) RSQP (2) SQPR
(3) SQRP (4) RSPQ</p> | <p>429. 1. We stayed on the second floor of an individual house.
P. Then she would add the three fourths water that he would anyway add to the milk.
Q. One day she said to him that he was too old to climb upstairs with the heavy can of milk.
R. My mother was very angry with the old man who brought diluted milk to us.
S. She suggested to him that he should come up with the can, one fourth full with milk.
6. So that he was not burdened with climbing upstairs with the heavy can.</p> <p>(1) QRSP (2) RQSP
(3) PQRQ (4) SPRQ</p> | <p>430. 1. Reporters gather news for newspaper.
P. The newspaper is sent to the distributors.
Q. The news is classified and arranged by the editors.
R. It is printed in the press.
S. Then the newspapers are sent to news agencies.
6. The news agencies sell the newspapers.</p> <p>(1) SRPQ (2) RPSQ
(3) QRPS (4) PRQS</p> | <p>431. 1. The trial of Madhuri Gupta began on the morning of 22</p> |

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- March 2012, almost two years after she was first taken into police custody.
- P. She was released on bail after having already served 21 months in Tihar jail waiting for a trial.
- Q. Shortly before 10 a.m., Gupta was chatting amiably with the policemen on duty at North Delhi's Tis Hazari Courts complex.
- R. She had been jailed until January of this year, when she was formally charged with violating the official Secrets Act, 1923.
- S. Home to about 400 courtrooms, the complex is among the largest of its kind in Asia.
6. The place presents a dim picture of the depressing realities of justice at work.
- (1) PRSQ (2) QPSR
(3) SRQP (4) RPOS
432. 1. By 1 pm, the producers were ready and the show time sirens wailed.
- P. He was wearing a skullcap and sported his now signature long beard.
- Q. Jamshed was to pre-record episodes of ALIF LAAM MEEM, a 2011 Islamicised version of WHO WANTS TO BE A MILLIONAIRE for Geo TV.
- R. Junaid Jamshed made his entrance, standing tall in a kurta.
- S. We were at International Studios in Karachi.
6. Geo TV is one of Pakistan's biggest TV networks.
- (1) PRQS (2) RPSQ
(3) QSPR (4) PQRS
433. 1. When he was a little boy, he lived on a farm in the country.
- P. He used to feed the chicken in the morning.
- Q. After lunch, it was too hot to work or play.
- R. It was his grandfather's vegetable farm,
- S. Then he played in the fields until noon.
6. So everyone took a nap for two or three hours.
- (1) PQSR (2) RPQS
(3) PSRQ (4) RPSQ
434. 1. It was 7 O'clock in the morning.
- P. He was keenly looking at the approaching vehicles.
- Q. His house was in the lead.
- R. Shardul was waiting for his school bus.
- S. Today is the final day of his school athletic meet.
6. As a leader of the house, he wanted to win the General Championship by scoring maximum points.
- (1) PRSQ (2) SRPQ
(3) RSPQ (4) RPSQ
435. 1. Little indeed is known of the origin of English literature.
- P. This has not prevented some scholars from writing their "lives" from hints in the texts themselves.
- Q. So far as poets are concerned, again, little or nothing is known beyond the names of two of them.
- R. We can be certain that poetry made its appearance long before the first prose was written down.
- S. Critics have also relied on scanty contemporary references, and also a mass of conjecture that cannot be described as intelligent.
6. Notwithstanding the mists, old English literature has an amazing richness.
- (1) PQRS (2) SRQP
(3) PROS (4) RQPS
436. 1. A film director decided to make a romantic film.
- P. A long spell of audition was conducted to find a suitable heroine.
- Q. Mr. Mohan Lal was signed as the hero of the film.
- R. The director wanted a new face for the heroine of his film.
- S. Finally, he selected a young school girl for his film.
6. The film was a box office hit.
- (1) QRPS (2) QPSR
(3) RPSQ (4) RPQS
437. 1. Rohit went to the airport to see off his friend.
- P. He explained that he had lost his bag in the crowd.
- Q. Rohit asked him why he was worried and anxious.
- R. Just then, a policeman was seen with a teenager who had a bag in his hand.
- S. The friend appeared worried and anxious about something.
6. They told the policeman about their lost bag and claimed it.
- (1) QSPR (2) RPSQ
(3) PQRS (4) SQPR
438. 1. I boarded a bus from Tilak Nagar to the Railway Station.
- P. It was very embarrassing when people looked at me as if I was a fool.
- Q. The conductor came and I asked for a ticket.
- R. I was very happy to occupy a seat as I was sure that my journey will be comfortable.
- S. He told me that I had boarded a wrong bus.
6. But the conductor was kind enough to tell me that I could get down on the next-stand and get bus to the station.
- (1) PSRQ (2) SPQR
(3) PQSR (4) RQSP
- Directions (439-458) :** In each of the following questions, a sentence has four portions marked P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Rearrange it in the proper sequence in order to make a meaningful sentence.
- (SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)
439. (P) to the total cost of the product (Q) in reasonable proportion (R) advertising costs (S) are no longer
- (1) RSQP (2) RPQS
(3) RQSP (4) PSRQ
440. (P) the floor should (Q) be curtained to stop echoing (R) be carpeted (S) and the walls should
- (1) PRSQ (2) PQSR
(3) PSRQ (4) PSQR
441. (P) when engaged against the enemy (Q) the captain who was himself a brave man (R) never to lose heart (S) advised the soldiers
- (1) SQRP (2) QSRP
(3) QPSR (4) PQSR
442. (P) on the cover page (Q) and publicity posters (R) who would look good (S) they prefer some one
- (1) SPQR (2) RPQS
(3) PRSQ (4) SRPQ

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443. (P) would miss a very interesting game (Q) to be played (R) between two famous teams (S) he said that those who would not accompany him
 (1) SQRP (2) SRPQ
 (3) SPQR (4) QRPS

444. (P) no cultured society is possible (Q) without books no fresh ideas are possible (R) and (S) without fresh ideas
 (1) QRSP (2) PRSQ
 (3) RSQP (4) RSPQ

445. (P) american (Q) as men (R) earn as much (S) working women
 (1) PSQR (2) PRQS
 (3) SRQP (4) PSRQ

446. (P) is a disease (Q) which is as (R) common as the common cold (S) dental decay
 (1) RPSQ (2) SORP
 (3) QRPS (4) SPQR

447. (P) aimed at ameliorating the (Q) the package of socioeconomic measures announced by the PM (R) in the country has received the widespread support of people (S) lot of the teeming millions
 (1) PRSQ (2) SQPR
 (3) QPSR (4) RPQS

448. (P) has been stagnant (Q) a soft drink market that (R) the ad is an attempt (S) to put some fizz into
 (1) QPSR (2) SRPQ
 (3) RSQP (4) SQPR

449. (P) sculpted it into (Q) the world's greatest statue (R) existed and (S) she took what
 (1) QRSP (2) QRPS
 (3) SRPQ (4) SQRP

450. (P) an interactive tool to (Q) available via the World Wide Web (R) a web search engine is (S) help people locate information
 (1) RPSQ (2) RQSP
 (3) PSRQ (4) QRPS

451. (P) emerged out of its (Q) Chief Minister's family for its electoral fortunes (R) in the past one year, the political party has (S) pathetic reliance on the
 (1) SQRP (2) RPSQ
 (3) PQRS (4) QSPR

452. (P) adventure programmes (Q) adult programmes (R) more than (S) children watch
 (1) PSRQ (2) SPRQ
 (3) PRSQ (4) SPQR

453. (P) blessing, there is (Q) fact that it has been a great consolation (R) if this government is not a wholesome (S) no denying the
 (1) RSQP (2) QRSP
 (3) PRSQ (4) RPSQ

454. (P) It is no surprise (Q) that Kerala has three international airports (R) has tourism as its core competency (S) for a state that
 (1) SRPQ (2) QPSR
 (3) SPQR (4) SQPR

455. (P) unsurpassed power (Q) modern society (R) in (S) women enjoy
 (1) RQPS (2) SRPQ
 (3) SPRQ (4) PRSQ

456. (P) go to the lady (Q) herself with impeccable majesty and wisdom (R) who has conducted (S) to a great extent the credit must
 (1) SPRQ (2) SQPR
 (3) SPQR (4) RSPQ

457. (P) is a risk of damage to the cornea (Q) can be cleared with (R) most eye infections (S) antibiotics but still there
 (1) RPQS (2) RQSP
 (3) SPQR (4) PRQS

458. (P) reading books is a habit (Q) but also enlarges the mind (R) because it not only increases knowledge (S) which must be cultivated by everybody
 (1) PQRS (2) PSRQ
 (3) SPRQ (4) PQSR

459. Rearrange the parts of the sentence in correct order.
 The first clue
 P. to the nature of this agenda
 Q. lies in the origin of
 R. the smart city idea itself
 (1) RPQ (2) QPR
 (3) QRP (4) PQR
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

460. Rearrange the parts of the sentence in correct order.
 One year after its official launch,
 P. while expectations
 Q. has largely escaped political scrutiny
 R. have been scaled down, the rhetoric
 (1) QPR (2) RPQ
 (3) PRQ (4) PQR
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

461. Rearrange the parts of the sentence in correct order
 Aggregate levels of under nutrition in India
 P – remain shockingly high, despite the impressive
 Q – stunting in the last decade
 R – reduction in
 (1) PRQ (2) QPR
 (3) RPQ (4) QRP
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

462. Rearrange the parts of the sentence in correct order
 Imagine the government
 P – were an investor,
 Q – trying to maximize India's long-run
 R – economic growth
 (1) PRQ (2) POR
 (3) QRP (4) RPPQ
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (463–482) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last part of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/ passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/ passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

- (SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
 Exam. 12.01.2017)
463. 1. Making ropes is one of the oldest trades in the world.
 P. People used them for tethering animals, for drawing water from wells and for dragging large stones which were used in building.
 Q. We know that people made ropes several centuries back.
 R. They made them from camel hair and from twisted grass.
 S. We have found pieces of rope in very old Egyptian tombs.
6. We have found too, ropes which were made of thin copper wire in the city of Pompeii, which was destroyed by a volcano 2000 years ago.
 (1) QSRP (2) PRQS
 (3) SQPR (4) QSPR
464. 1. The king was distressed because his people were lazy.
 P. All cursed the stone and blamed the Government.

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| <p>Q. Then the king had the stone removed.</p> <p>R. Next day people passed by and went round it.</p> <p>S. He had a big stone put in the middle of the road one night.</p> <p>6. Under the stone the king had placed a purse full of money.</p> <p>(1) PSRQ (2) SRPQ
 (3) QPRS (4) PQRS</p> <p>465. 1. September 2005.
 P. I felt such a great weight on me that I could barely move.
 Q. As the doors closed behind me, I was overcome by deep loneliness and despair.
 R. I was leaving behind my family and I didn't know when I would see them again.
 S. I was going through the departure gate at the airport in Holguin, Cuba.
 6. In my hands I held my prayer book.
 (1) RSQP (2) RQPS
 (3) SQRP (4) PSRQ</p> <p>466. 1. The recipe of making white sauce is very simple.
 P. Stir the mixture of maida and butter constantly.
 Q. Put one table spoon of fine flour (maida) when the butter gets heated.
 R. Heat one table spoon of butter in a pan.
 S. Add one cup of milk to the mixture and cook for one minute.
 6. Add salt and pepper to taste.
 (1) QRSP (2) PRQS
 (3) SRQP (4) RQPS</p> <p>467. 1. I can't stand here and promise that your future path is going to be wonderful.
 P. Whatever one feels like doing today is set up as moral.
 Q. People don't even pretend to care about what is right.
 R. Instead, it might be very difficult, because our time is different than some other eras in human history.
 S. If you look around, you can see that, little by little, it is a path leading to our destruction.
 6. I am afraid that this legacy of freedom is facing an uncertain future.</p> | <p>(1) PSRQ (2) RQPS
 (3) QSRP (4) PQRS</p> <p>468. 1. Rose was lonely in the house.
 P. She was very good at that.
 Q. She sat all day in a room on the terrace.
 R. She would sit on the rug and do her reading and writing.
 S. It was a little room with nothing but a bed and a rug.
 6. It was the only thing she had learnt from the convent.
 (1) QRSP (2) RSPQ
 (3) QSRP (4) PSQR</p> <p>469. 1. "As a matter of fact", said the boy modestly, "I'm a spaceman."
 P. "You can't see it from here."
 Q. 'From another planet.'
 R. 'I'm a spaceman', he said again.
 S. John and George stared at the boy.
 6. John gasped, George gave a shout of laughter.
 (1) PSRQ (2) QPSR
 (3) RQPS (4) SRQP</p> <p>470. 1. A poor woman lost her only son.
 P. He asked her to bring mustard seed from a house where no death had ever taken place.
 Q. As Buddha wanted her to understand that death is inevitable.
 R. She could not find such a house.
 S. She came to Buddha to bring her son back to life.
 6. The woman understood the message of Buddha.
 (1) SPQR (2) SQPR
 (3) RSPQ (4) SRPQ</p> <p>471. 1. Don't ask what we are doing this time.
 P. On other occasions we have time in hand.
 Q. It is difficult to say if the programme can be put up at all.
 R. This time we are not only facing a lack of time but of resources as well.
 S. I am losing confidence gradually, so please see what you can do for us.
 6. We don't want to give up trying.</p> | <p>(1) PROS (2) ROSP
 (3) QSRP (4) QRPS</p> <p>472. 1. It is now five in the evening.
 P. And so it will bear away another child.
 Q. Soon it will be six and it will be time.
 R. I have to unveil the truth; I have to end the injustices committed by the shadow.
 S. The shadow will then come in darkness.
 6. The shadow must be defeated.
 (1) PSRQ (2) SQRP
 (3) QSPR (4) PROS</p> <p>473. 1. "Mother do you love me?", she asked.
 P. She then looked into her mother's tear-filled eyes out of impatience for a reply.
 Q. She kept waiting but her mother did not speak.
 R. Then, she understood what words the mother's eyes spoke and the reason for her silence.
 S. She got no direct reply and grew restless.
 6. She climbed slowly on to her mother's lap.
 (1) PRQS (2) QSRP
 (3) SQPR (4) RQPS</p> <p>474. 1. In the early 1920's, settlers came to Alaska looking for gold.
 P. Today, people use it to get from place to place.
 Q. The trail they used to travel inland is known today as the Iditarod trail.
 R. They travelled by boat, to Seward and Krik and from there by land into the gold fields.
 S. The Iditarod trail quickly became a major thoroughfare in Alaska.
 6. In the winters, the only means of travel down this trail is by dog sledge.
 (1) PSQR (2) RQSP
 (3) PQRS (4) QRSP</p> <p>475. 1. There was a large gathering at the party.
 P. I, too wore a brand new gold jacket.
 Q. My black leather shoes were shining.</p> |
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- R. It matched well with my new pair of faded stone washed pants.
- S. Everybody had put-on new colourful clothes.
6. They had been polished.
- (1) SRPQ (2) RPQS
 (3) SPRQ (4) PQSR
476. 1. There was nobody in the market at that time of the night.
- P. Added to that it had been raining incessantly.
- Q. The night was darker than usual.
- R. All shops were closed.
- S. The atmosphere was heavy.
6. The stars disappeared from the sky and it made the night heavier.
- (1) PQRS (2) QPRS
 (3) SRPQ (4) RQPS
477. 1. The fame of Bacon as a creative writer rests mainly on his essays.
- P. The term is derived from 'essai'.
- Q. It may be perhaps desirable to write something on 'Essay'.
- R. 'Essai' means experiment, attempt.
- S. The essay covers an enormous range of composition.
6. In style the essay is often self revelatory and illustrative.
- (1) PQRS (2) QPRS
 (3) RPSQ (4) SPRQ
478. 1. Vinoo was to leave for Hyderabad by the 5 o'clock train.
- P. Quickly, both got the luggage in and the train began to move.
- Q. He drove to the station and reached a few minutes before the train was to leave.
- R. However, Vinoo had a busy schedule on that day and could leave the office only around 4:45 PM.
- S. He rushed on to the platform and found his friend waiting near their compartment.
6. Vinoo heaved a sigh of relief and settled down to enjoy the journey.
- (1) PQSR (2) RSQP
 (3) SQPR (4) RQSP

479. 1. After the firing that evening the street that used to be full of people was completely deserted.
- P. Nor were any windows open.
- Q. Suddenly, I detected a movement to my left.
- R. There was no trace of any human beings, and all doors were firmly closed.
- S. Surprisingly, even the stray dogs had disappeared.
6. I was so frightened that I ran for my life.
- (1) PSQR (2) PQRS
 (3) RPSQ (4) RSPQ
480. 1. Sunita Aralikar's story is incredible but true.
- P. Fortunately she was pulled out of the tiny grave by her maternal grandfather.
- Q. Her mother died when she was fifteen days old.
- R. Her grandfather decided to educate her on his own.
- S. She was buried alive by her illiterate father the next day.
6. Today Sunita is an author and a well known social activist, fighting against female infanticide.
- (1) PQRS (2) SRQP
 (3) QSPR (4) PRSQ
481. 1. It was my first day in college.
- P. They took me to their room.
- Q. As I entered, two seniors approached me.
- R. I was happy to follow them.
- S. They offered to help me to locate my classroom.
6. There they forced me to part with my money and the wrist watch.
- (1) PRQS (2) RPQS
 (3) QSRP (4) SPQR
482. 1. The teacher asked the boys to be quiet.
- P. The boys opened their books.
- Q. Suddenly there was some noise outside.
- R. Then he asked them to open their books.
- S. The teacher looked outside.
6. A dog had entered in the school premises.
- (1) QSRP (2) PRSQ
 (3) RPQS (4) SQRP

ANSWERS

1. (2)	2. (1)	3. (4)	4. (1)
5. (3)	6. (2)	7. (4)	8. (2)
9. (1)	10. (2)	11. (3)	12. (4)
13. (2)	14. (2)	15. (3)	16. (3)
17. (2)	18. (1)	19. (3)	20. (3)
21. (3)	22. (4)	23. (1)	24. (4)
25. (1)	26. (2)	27. (3)	28. (4)
29. (3)	30. (4)	31. (2)	32. (1)
33. (3)	34. (1)	35. (4)	36. (1)
37. (2)	38. (4)	39. (3)	40. (3)
41. (3)	42. (3)	43. (4)	44. (4)
45. (2)	46. (3)	47. (1)	48. (3)
49. (3)	50. (3)	51. (3)	52. (3)
53. (1)	54. (1)	55. (1)	56. (4)
57. (2)	58. (1)	59. (4)	60. (3)
61. (2)	62. (1)	63. (3)	64. (1)
65. (1)	66. (4)	67. (2)	68. (4)
69. (2)	70. (1)	71. (1)	72. (1)
73. (2)	74. (3)	75. (1)	76. (3)
77. (2)	78. (2)	79. (3)	80. (3)
81. (3)	82. (4)	83. (2)	84. (4)
85. (3)	86. (4)	87. (3)	88. (1)
89. (2)	90. (2)	91. (1)	92. (4)
93. (2)	94. (1)	95. (3)	96. (1)
97. (2)	98. (1)	99. (3)	100. (3)
101. (3)	102. (3)	103. (2)	104. (1)
105. (2)	106. (1)	107. (4)	108. (3)
109. (3)	110. (3)	111. (1)	112. (1)
113. (2)	114. (2)	115. (4)	116. (3)
117. (4)	118. (1)	119. (2)	120. (3)
121. (2)	122. (4)	123. (1)	124. (1)
125. (2)	126. (1)	127. (1)	128. (2)
129. (3)	130. (4)	131. (4)	132. (2)
133. (2)	134. (3)	135. (1)	136. (1)
137. (3)	138. (2)	139. (2)	140. (3)
141. (3)	142. (1)	143. (3)	144. (1)
145. (2)	146. (2)	147. (3)	148. (4)
149. (4)	150. (1)	151. (3)	152. (3)
153. (1)	154. (3)	155. (2)	156. (4)
157. (2)	158. (3)	159. (2)	160. (3)
161. (2)	162. (1)	163. (1)	164. (4)
165. (2)	166. (1)	167. (3)	168. (1)
169. (4)	170. (3)	171. (4)	172. (1)
173. (4)	174. (3)	175. (3)	176. (1)
177. (4)	178. (3)	179. (1)	180. (3)
181. (3)	182. (3)	183. (1)	184. (3)

CLOZE TEST

Directions (1-10) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 1997)

The library, if used properly, is invaluable in helping you develop discernment. It is rich 1information that goes far beyond the 2 of any one text book or course. 3 your text book author does not make a particular 4 clear and you feel the need 5 another description in greater detail 6 in other words, go to the library and 7 other books on the subject. By calling 8 two or three writers dealing with the 9 topic, you will find some 10 of certain facts. In seeking additional sources, you will have gained immeasurably, for you will have seen what several experts perceive as being particularly important on a common subject.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. (1) of | (2) for |
| (3) in | (4) with |
| 2. (1) pages | (2) limits |
| (3) confines | (4) limitations |
| 3. (1) If | (2) While |
| (3) When | (4) Suppose |
| 4. (1) information | (2) entry |
| (3) explanation | (4) point |
| 5. (1) for | (2) of |
| (3) to | (4) about |
| 6. (1) or | (2) but |
| (3) though | (4) however |
| 7. (1) verify | (2) identify |
| (3) check | (4) collect |
| 8. (1) for | (2) up |
| (3) forth | (4) upon |
| 9. (1) actual | (2) specific |
| (3) correct | (4) same |
| 10. (1) description | (2) clarification |
| (3) explanation | (4) evidence |

Directions (11-20) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 09.09.2001)

Mass communication is the delivery of 11, ideas and entertainment to thousands or millions of 12 simultaneously; it is a force with incalculable 13 on today's world. The 14 of mass communication rests 15 the skills of the communicator to 16 the recipient's thinking, 17 stir emotions, to 18 him or her to 19. Mass communication is the one-to-one impact of one human intelligence upon 20, carried on thousand fold simultaneously among individuals who have no direct personal contact.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 11. (1) items | |
| (2) news | |
| (3) advertisements | |
| (4) cartoons | |
| 12. (1) People | |
| (2) pictures | |
| (3) advertisements | |
| (4) items | |
| 13. (1) worth | (2) impact |
| (3) force | (4) value |
| 14. (1) dynamism | (2) force |
| (3) success | (4) power |
| 15. (1) against | (2) under |
| (3) to | (4) upon |
| 16. (1) stimulate | (2) agitate |
| (3) understand | (4) minimize |
| 17. (1) for | (2) to |
| (3) with | (4) from |
| 18. (1) encourage | (2) persuade |
| (3) discourage | (4) endanger |
| 19. (1) direction | (2) function |
| (3) action | (4) mission |
| 20. (1) another | (2) people |
| (3) man | (4) women |

Directions (21-30) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 16.11.2003)

Civilization, like 21, fall, not so much because of 22 of the enemy outside, as through the weakness and 23 within, Rome fell not because of the 24, they merely knocked 25 something that was already dead. The

heart of Rome had 26 beating when the arms and legs were cut 27. We see something of this 28, in India and China and in the case of the Arabs. The 29 of Arabian civilization was sudden even as their rise had been. In India and China the process is long-drawn 30 and it is not easy to spot it.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 21. (1) states | (2) kingdom |
| (3) empires | (4) buildings |
| 22. (1) weakness | (2) strength |
| (3) power | (4) tenacity |
| 23. (1) disease | (2) decease |
| (3) decay | (4) fortitude |
| 24. (1) barbarity | (2) barbarous |
| (3) barbarians | (4) Romans |
| 25. (1) off | (2) on |
| (3) down | (4) no word |
| 26. (1) seized | (2) rotated |
| (3) ceased | (4) started |
| 27. (1) down | (2) off |
| (3) up | (4) no word |
| 28. (1) process | (2) procedure |
| (3) spectacle | (4) scene |
| 29. (1) downfall | |
| (2) death | |
| (3) collapse | |
| (4) dismemberment | |
| 30. (1) out | (2) up |
| (3) upon | (4) no word |

Directions (31-40) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given and indicate the correct alternative.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 14.12.2003)

Man has been tampering 31 the Ecosphere for a very 32 time and is forced to 33 that the environmental resources are 34. Environmental problems are 35 social problems. They begin with people as 36 and end with people as victims. Unplanned use of resource 37 resulted in the depletion of fossil fuels, 38 of air and water, deforestation which has resulted in 39 imbalance and draining away of national wealth 40 heavy expenditure on oil and power generation.

CLOZE TEST

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|--------------------|-------------------|
| 31. (1) to | (2) in |
| (3) with | (4) for |
| 32. (1) short | (2) long |
| (3) small | (4) tall |
| 33. (1) see | (2) look |
| (3) do | (4) recognise |
| 34. (1) plenty | (2) scarce |
| (3) minute | (4) enough |
| 35. (1) really | (2) coldly |
| (3) badly | (4) happily |
| 36. (1) effect | (2) result |
| (3) cause | (4) wisdom |
| 37. (1) have | (2) had |
| (3) being | (4) has |
| 38. (1) revolution | (2) pollution |
| (3) resolution | (4) evolution |
| 39. (1) ecological | (2) biological |
| (3) logical | (4) chronological |
| 40. (1) by | (2) in |
| (3) out | (4) through |

Directions (41-50) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

It is summed up in a single word – Man. Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove man from the 41 and the root cause of hunger and 42 is abolished forever.

Man is the only 43 that consumes without 44. He does not give milk, he 45 not lay eggs, he is 46 to pull the plough, he cannot run 47 enough to catch rabbits. 48 he is lord of all the animals. He sets them to work, he gives back to them the bare 49 that will prevent them from 50 and the rest he keeps for himself.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 41. (1) area | (2) scene |
| (3) place | (4) light |
| 42. (1) overwork | (2) work |
| (3) while | (4) waste |
| 43. (1) body | (2) worm |
| (3) human | (4) creature |
| 44. (1) drinking | (2) producing |
| (3) eating | (4) sleeping |
| 45. (1) does | (2) do |
| (3) did | (4) has done |
| 46. (1) too idle | (2) too strong |
| (3) too weak | (4) too quick |

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 47. (1) slow | (2) fast |
| (3) idle | (4) dull |
| 48. (1) Yet | (2) But |
| (3) Then | (4) Thus |
| 49. (1) Maximum | (2) Minimum |
| (3) Average | (4) Capacity |
| 50. (1) Producing | (2) Creating |
| (3) Eating | (4) Striving |

Directions (51-60) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)

Exam. 05.06.2005)

Pythons are 51 non-venomous snakes found 52 in damp places or rocky ledges near marshes or in dense 53. They are considered to be the most primitive 54 the living snakes, 55 they retain the traces of hind limbs of a 56 era in the form 57 horny claw-like spurs, which are present 58 either side of 59 anus. These hind limbs are functionless 60 female pythons.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 51. (1) small | (2) tiny |
| (3) cute | (4) huge |
| 52. (1) mostly | (2) rarely |
| (3) occasionally | (4) hardly |
| 53. (1) cities | (2) jungles |
| (3) hills | (4) towns |
| 54. (1) between | (2) in |
| (3) among | (4) over |
| 55. (1) so | (2) because |
| (3) and | (4) but |
| 56. (1) by gone | (2) latest |
| (3) present | (4) recent |
| 57. (1) in | (2) for |
| (3) on | (4) of |
| 58. (1) over | (2) above |
| (3) on | (4) in |
| 59. (1) the | (2) a |
| (3) an | (4) that |
| 60. (1) with | (2) among |
| (3) on | (4) in |

Directions (61-70) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

Man's basic aggressiveness is a fact and is the emotional factor for all the bloody violence that has marked human history since the beginning. His technology has never been as perfectly 61 as in the weapons he makes to 62 his brothers. The plough has changed very 63 in design from the time man took 64 cultivation. But swords have not become 65 and the rifle, with which one man kills another, is a 66 in comparison with the stone and 67 with which he used to 68 his adversaries in the earliest stage of civilisation. Nuclear 69 has designs that nature can never 70. They are wonders of technological creation.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 61. (1) operated | (2) implemented |
| (3) employed | (4) deployed |
| 62. (1) shoot | (2) injure |
| (3) wound | (4) kill |
| 63. (1) much | (2) little |
| (3) slightly | (4) radically |
| 64. (1) in | (2) to |
| (3) into | (4) over |
| 65. (1) swordfishes | |
| (2) penknives | |
| (3) featherweights | |
| (4) ploughshares | |
| 66. (1) miracle | (2) masterpiece |
| (3) legend | (4) model |
| 67. (1) battleaxe | (2) spear |
| (3) sword | (4) stick |
| 68. (1) slaughter | (2) penalise |
| (3) reform | (4) belabour |
| 69. (1) bomb | (2) science |
| (3) weaponry | (4) research |
| 70. (1) fabricate | (2) generate |
| (3) formulate | (4) emulate |

Directions (71-80) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

Happy is the man who 71 the habit of reading when he is young. He has secured a life-long source of 72 instruction and inspiration. So long as he has his beloved books he need 73 feel lonely. He always has a pleasant 74 of leisure moments. He is the 75 of wealth more precious than gold. 76 indeed is the man who does not read and 77 is his life. 78 gives the high-

CLOZE TEST

est kind of pleasure. When we are (79) it is a healthy recreation to lose (80) in the company of books.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 71. (1) owns
(3) acquires | (2) buys
(4) takes |
| 72. (1) pleasure
(3) sadness | (2) satisfaction
(4) dejection |
| 73. (1) always
(3) sometimes | (2) ever
(4) never |
| 74. (1) source
(3) possession | (2) occupation
(4) relief |
| 75. (1) possessor
(3) master | (2) loser
(4) heir |
| 76. (1) Rich
(3) Poor | (2) Lucky
(4) Bad |
| 77. (1) full
(3) empty | (2) vacuum
(4) deep |
| 78. (1) Writing
(3) Listening | (2) Speaking
(4) Reading |
| 79. (1) weak
(3) sick | (2) fresh
(4) tired |
| 80. (1) himself
(3) yourselves | (2) ourselves
(4) themselves |

Directions (81-90) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 11.12.2005)

The educational institutions established by the British and the Christian missionaries were primarily designed to propagate and promote the English language and the western 81. Their aim was also to produce such 82 who could man the lower levels of 83 British administrative hierarchy and remain ever loyal 84 the British rulers. The British educational policy 85 with eminent success in the matter of 86 its objectives. The majority of people 87 middle classes who went to these educational 88, did acquire some knowledge and skill which 89 sufficient enough to work as babus in these 90 offices.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 81. (1) range
(3) culture | (2) trade
(4) pride |
| 82. (1) Indians
(2) North-Indians
(3) South-Indians
(4) Rajputs | |
| 83. (1) the
(3) an | (2) a
(4) now |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 84. (1) of
(3) for | (2) with
(4) to |
| 85. (1) served
(3) planned | (2) met
(4) started |
| 86. (1) performing
(3) achieving | (2) conducting
(4) changing |
| 87. (1) with
(3) of | (2) in
(4) from |
| 88. (1) departments
(3) concerns | (2) institutions
(4) projects |
| 89. (1) was
(3) were | (2) had
(4) have |
| 90. (1) rural
(3) private | (2) revenue
(4) government |

Directions (91-100) : In the following passage, there are blanks' each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each four words are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

Gandhiji once said, "I would say that if the village perishes, India will perish too. India will be 91 more India. Her own mission in the world will get 92 The 93 of the village is possible only when it is no more 94 Industrialization on a mass scale will 95 lead to passive or active exploitation of the villagers as the problems 96 competition and marketing come in. Therefore, we have to 97 on the village being self-contained, manu-facturing mainly for use. Provided this character of the village industry is 98 there would be no objection to villagers using even the modern machines and tools that they can make and 99 to use. Only, they 100 not be used as a means of exploitation of others".

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 91. (1) certainly
(3) much | (2) scarcely
(4) no |
| 92. (1) lost
(3) elevated | (2) extension
(4) flourished |
| 93. (1) rehabilitation
(3) revival | (2) pruning
(4) devastation |
| 94. (1) denuded
(3) contaminated | (2) exploited
(4) populated |
| 95. (1) passionately
(3) scarcely | (2) surprisingly
(4) necessarily |
| 96. (1) forming
(3) between | (2) enhancing
(4) of |
| 97. (1) concentrate
(3) imagine | (2) ponder
(4) ensure |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 98. (1) regained
(3) maintained | (2) neglected
(4) thwarted |
| 99. (1) prepare
(3) hesitate | (2) afford
(4) propose |
| 100. (1) can
(3) need | (2) could
(4) should |

Directions (101-110) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer-sheet.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

In India, from times immemorial, there 101 been a common spiritual outlook on 102 to which various races and religions 103 made contributions. Thus a subtle but 104 thread of unity has been running 105 through the infinite multiplicity of our 106. For an analytical description of Indians 107 cultural heritage, in the light of 108 definition given above, it would be 109 to trace her cultural history of 110 thousand years.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 101. (1) rather
(3) has | (2) have
(4) had |
| 102. (1) manner
(3) happiness | (2) life
(4) behaviour |
| 103. (1) have
(3) are | (2) has
(4) is |
| 104. (1) genuine
(3) strong | (2) serious
(4) sincere |
| 105. (1) out
(3) in | (2) on
(4) all |
| 106. (1) life
(3) future | (2) fortune
(4) hope |
| 107. (1) sole
(3) common | (2) special
(4) actual |
| 108. (1) the
(3) new | (2) a
(4) its |
| 109. (1) important
(3) required | (2) necessary
(4) useful |
| 110. (1) many
(3) vivid | (2) more
(4) several |

Directions (111-120) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006
(IIInd Sitting)

CLOZE TEST

Of all the psychological problems (111) the aged face, the most (112) are perhaps isolation and the (113) for adaptability. In addition to this (114) handicaps and the diminishing number (115) social roles that are commonly (116) to the old, the aged (117) to cope with loss of the (118) career, standard of living, (119) and above all, people. The gloomy (120) through the obituaries for yet another friend who has gone is bad enough. The death of a spouse is often a blow from which the aged do not recover. The ability to come to terms with these changes is vitally important.

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|--------------------|-----------------|
| 111. (1) which | (2) whose |
| (3) that | (4) who |
| 112. (1) wonderful | (2) difficult |
| (3) beautiful | (4) interesting |
| 113. (1) necessity | (2) need |
| (3) claim | (4) order |
| 114. (1) mental | (2) spiritual |
| (3) physical | (4) financial |
| 115. (1) in | (2) on |
| (3) of | (4) off |
| 116. (1) made | (2) presented |
| (3) available | (4) given |
| 117. (1) has | (2) are |
| (3) had | (4) have |
| 118. (1) available | (2) familiar |
| (3) known | (4) unfamiliar |
| 119. (1) home | (2) office |
| (3) surroundings | (4) environment |
| 120. (1) look | (2) view |
| (3) search | (4) sight |

Directions (121-130) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 10.12.2006)

The language problem is not solved by deciding the medium of instruction in the educational institutions. The problem of 121 between State Governments still 122. At present, each State Government is 123 the process of 124 the 125 language as the medium for 126 purposes. Then the need for a stable language for 127 communication 128. Moreover, the Central Government shall 129 adopt a particular language for 130 own official work.

- | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 121. (1) communication | (2) information | (3) intimidation | (4) decision | 133. (1) armies | (2) agencies |
| 122. (1) stays | (2) remains | (3) resides | (4) rests | (3) enemies | (4) technologies |
| 123. (1) into | (2) through | (3) with | (4) in | 134. (1) relations | (2) prospects |
| 124. (1) adapting | (2) imposing | (3) thrusting | (4) adopting | (3) applications | (4) agreements |
| 125. (1) local | (2) mother | (3) regional | (4) foreign | 135. (1) absorption | (2) development |
| 126. (1) governmental | (2) officious | (3) administrative | (4) religious | (3) delineation | (4) filtration |
| 127. (1) inter-state | (2) regional | (3) international | (4) intra-state | 136. (1) large | (2) wide |
| 128. (1) comes up | (2) rises | (3) crops up | (4) persists | (3) across | (4) close |
| 129. (1) having to | (2) have to | (3) had been | (4) have been | 137. (1) eluding | (2) facing |
| 130. (1) its | (2) their | (3) our | (4) his | (3) confounding | (4) comprising |
| Directions (131-140) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. | | | | | |
| (SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)
Exam. 30.09.2007
(IInd Sitting) | | | | | |
| In most enterprises around the world, it is the information technology infrastructure that is undergoing the most rapid upgradation. Perhaps this is a direct result of the rate of (131) in the information technology industry, (132), with new (133) and business (134) invading our consciousness everyday. In this context, it is the (135) of this new technology that looms (136) as an issue (137) the chief information officers of end-user organisations. Given the (138) of magnitude (139) the investments required and associated (140) in human terms in order to effect change of this magnitude, this concern is hardly surprising. | | | | | |
| 131. (1) rejection | (2) growth | (3) obsolescence | (4) magnificence | 146. (1) all | (2) little |
| 132. (1) Where | (2) Hence | (3) What | (4) Since | (3) full | (4) no |
| 133. (1) armies | (2) agencies | (3) enemies | (4) technologies | 147. (1) prevent | (2) prevail |
| 134. (1) relations | (2) prospects | (3) applications | (4) agreements | (3) reduce | (4) intimidate |
| 135. (1) absorption | (2) development | (3) delineation | (4) filtration | | |
| 136. (1) large | (2) wide | (3) across | (4) close | | |
| 137. (1) eluding | (2) facing | (3) confounding | (4) comprising | | |
| 138. (1) order | (2) priority | (3) quality | (4) gravity | | |
| 139. (1) in | (2) on | (3) for | (4) of | | |
| 140. (1) choices | (2) costs | (3) feelings | (4) possibilities | | |

Directions (141-150) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

A man can be physically 141 within stone walls and iron bars. His 142 of movement and action may thus be 143. But his mind and spirit will 144 remain free. His hopes and 145, ideals and ambitions will still remain with him. 146 tyranny or oppression can 147 the lover of liberty. The cruelty of the British, 148, increased the zeal and 149 of the freedom fighters. No prison, no oppression can ever 150 the invincible spirit of man.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

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|----------------------|----------------|
| 141. (1) prevailed | (2) prevented |
| (3) confined | (4) limited |
| 142. (1) want | (2) freedom |
| (3) nature | (4) way |
| 143. (1) rejected | (2) adjusted |
| (3) prevented | (4) restricted |
| 144. (1) seldom | (2) often |
| (3) still | (4) hardly |
| 145. (1) aspirations | (2) attributes |
| (3) achievements | (4) needs |
| 146. (1) all | (2) little |
| (3) full | (4) no |
| 147. (1) prevent | (2) prevail |
| (3) reduce | (4) intimidate |

CLOZE TEST

148. (1) only (2) rarely
 (3) hardly (4) narrowly

149. (1) mind
 (2) determination
 (3) want
 (4) discrimination

150. (1) kindle (2) lower
 (3) reject (4) extinguish

Directions (151-160) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 10.12.2006)

When we visited the volcano it was in a state of 151. We stood near tip of the 152 on an irregular plane. It was heaped 153 stones and cinders and 154 rocks which had been regularly 155 out from the volcano.

During the volcanic eruption, large quantities of rocks and stones were hurled out from the summit in terrible 156. From the summit volumes 157 smoke and fountains of liquid fire 158 forth continuously. The smoke now white, now impenetrably black was 159 by a deep fiery roar. Stones 160 down and the molten lava moved on with a horrible sound.

151. (1) movement (2) eruption
(3) ejection (4) insertion

152. (1) point (2) summit
(3) path (4) curve

153. (1) on (2) in
(3) with (4) by

154. (1) slanting (2) curving
(3) pointed (4) big

155. (1) flung (2) toppled
(3) distanced (4) over-flowed

156. (1) Calm (2) Confusion
(3) Horror (4) Speed

157. (1) in (2) about
(3) of (4) with

158. (1) flew (2) extracted
(3) poured (4) oozed

159. (1) together (2) turned
(3) stuck (4) accompanied

160. (1) rose (2) ascended
(3) rained (4) poured

Directions (161-170) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what

it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 30.11.2008)

Scientists have developed an electronic circuit that 161 the wiring of the human brain in some ways – an achievement that 162 revolutionised computer science and 163 the understanding of how nature's most powerful 164 works. The 165 built on a 166 chip the size of a finger nail, is 167 from the thinking machines of science-fiction : For one thing it cannot 168, the way the 169 can. But researchers say it could 170 in better speech and object recognition by computers.

161. (1) imitates (2) mimics
(3) limits (4) expands

162. (1) shall (2) ought
(3) could (4) have

163. (1) exceed (2) improve
(3) impair (4) develop

164. (1) processor
(2) electronic system
(3) circuit
(4) brain

165. (1) computer (2) monitor
(3) system (4) circuit

166. (1) silicon (2) minute
(3) big (4) brown

167. (1) for (2) above
(3) beyond (4) far

168. (1) equate (2) teach
(3) learn (4) recognis

169. (1) computer (2) process
(3) chip (4) brain

170. (1) yield (2) give
(3) respond (4) result

Directions (171 – 180) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out and the blanks have been numbered from 91 to 100. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam, 14.12.2008)

The Aryans (171) about northern Asia and Europe over the wide grass-lands. But as their numbers grew and the climate became drier and the land (172), there was not (173) food for all of them to eat. (174) they were forced to move to other parts of the world in search of (175). They spread out all

over Europe and (176) to India, Persia and Mesopotamia. Thus we find that nearly all the people of Europe and northern India and Persia and Mesopotamia, although they differ so much (177) each other now, are really descendants from the same (178), the Aryans. Of course this was very long (179) and since then much has happened and races have got mixed up to a large extent. The Aryans are, (180), one great ancestral race of the people of the world today.

171. (1) wandered (2) wondered
(3) worked (4) worried

172. (1) grassful (2) green
(3) grassless (4) dead

173. (1) full (2) enough
(3) plenty (4) grass

174. (1) So (2) As
(3) Because (4) Yet

175. (1) riches (2) money
(3) shelter (4) food

176. (1) went (2) came
(3) come (4) has come

177. (1) to (2) with
(3) on (4) from

178. (1) friends (2) family
(3) ancestors (4) Aryans

179. (1) ago (2) time
(3) period (4) wait

180. (1) so (2) since
(3) therefore (4) but

Directions (181-190) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)

One of the myths relevant to the contemporary human condition is that of Prometheus. It has positive and optimistic 181. Man can better himself and aspire 182 higher worlds through his own efforts, 183, in the process, he may 184 terrible tribulations, wars, revolutions, tortures of the 185 and the spirit. Time and again he would be tempted to throw 186 the towel, or retire into 187 and to the dream world of drugs and 188. But he will not, if made of the 189 of Prometheus, be diverted. He will stick 190 his goal, as Prometheus did in stealing fire from the Gods, suffering

CLOZE TEST

terrible retribution for his pains.

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| 181. (1) signals | (2) morals |
| (3) echoes | (4) undertones |
| 182. (1) in | (2) into |
| (3) to | (4) after |
| 183. (1) and | (2) though |
| (3) yet | (4) still |
| 184. (1) resist | (2) experience |
| (3) challenge | (4) suffer |
| 185. (1) heart | (2) body |
| (3) mind | (4) soul |
| 186. (1) up | (2) in |
| (3) away | (4) off |
| 187. (1) wilderness | (2) meditation |
| (3) obscurity | (4) passivity |
| 188. (1) stimulants | (2) luxuries |
| (3) delusions | (4) deceptions |
| 189. (1) stuff | (2) material |
| (3) substance | (4) blood |
| 190. (1) by | (2) to |
| (3) in | (4) on |

Directions (191-195) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010
(Paper-I)

I have always been nervous and keyed up at onset of any operation. With Louwtzie next to me, I became even more tense. There was a sense of (191) between us which did not belong in the theatre. It was something electrical, a sort of involuntary interlocking of our (192) selves, which she could not (193) any more than I would. Inevitably, this was a (194) at the operating table. The ritual of command and interlacing of hands and instruments demand a totally different (195).

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| 191. (1) futility | (2) consistency |
| (3) hostility | (4) intimacy |
| 192. (1) projected | (2) protracted |
| (3) distracted | (4) frustrated |
| 193. (1) sever | (2) help |
| (3) solve | (3) suffer |
| 194. (1) proposition | (2) sufferance |
| (3) disturbance | (4) contraction |
| 195. (1) companionship | |
| (2) partnership | |
| (3) relationship | |
| (4) studentship | |

Directions (196 – 205) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010
(Paper-I)

Hawthorne had not (196) this sudden dismissal. He (197) thought they would scold him as usual, (198) now he had no job. What (199) he tell Sophia ? Sophia (200) Hawthorne's wife. He had not told her (201) about his troubles (202) the office. How was he going to support her (203) himself from now on ? He walked home slowly. (204) his wife saw him, he (205) miserable.

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| 196. (1) selected | (2) attempted |
| (3) expected | (4) detected |
| 197. (1) has | (2) was |
| (3) did | (4) had |
| 198. (1) and | (2) because |
| (3) but | (4) since |
| 199. (1) will | (2) was |
| (3) is | (4) could |
| 200. (1) is | (2) and |
| (3) be | (4) was |
| 201. (1) anything | (2) something |
| (3) each thing | (4) nothing |
| 202. (1) for | (2) with |
| (3) at | (4) by |
| 203. (1) from | (2) and |
| (3) without | (4) against |
| 204. (1) Then | (2) Although |
| (3) When | (4) However |
| 205. (1) pretended | (2) behaved |
| (3) looked | (4) showed |

Directions (206–215) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector
Exam. 12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

Bollywood is the informal term (206) used for the Hindi-language film industry (207) in Mumbai, India. The term is (208) incorrectly used to refer to the (209) of Indian cinema; it is only a (210) of the Indian film industry. Bollywood is the (211) film producer in India and one of the largest (212) of film production in the (213). The name is a portmanteau of Bombay (the (214) name for Mumbai) and Hollywood, the (215) of the American film industry.

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| 206. (1) ultimately | (2) popularly |
| (3) singularly | (4) deliberately |

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| 207. (1) constructed | |
| (2) accommodated | |
| (3) based | |
| (4) dedicated | |

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| 208. (1) often | |
| (2) regularly | |
| (3) intermittently | |
| (4) less | |

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| 209. (1) whole | (2) all |
| (3) full | (4) collection |

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|-------------------|------------|
| 210. (1) fraction | (2) little |
| (3) sample | (4) part |

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|-----------------|----------------|
| 211. (1) active | (2) largest |
| (3) fastest | (4) negligible |

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|------------------|--------------|
| 212. (1) grounds | (2) theatres |
| (3) studios | (4) centres |

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|----------------|-----------|
| 213. (1) world | (2) land |
| (3) area | (4) state |

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|----------------|---------------|
| 214. (1) early | (2) local |
| (3) former | (4) political |

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|---------------|-----------|
| 215. (1) area | (2) focus |
| (3) symbol | (4) head |

Directions (216–225) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.06.2011 (1st Sitting)

Science means knowledge, but not all knowledge is science. I know from my own eyesight that our dog Chippy likes papaya; I know from a book that Akbar was the (216) of Babar, and (217) in 1605; and I know (218) the radio that India did not do well in the (219) Test matches. We can call these (220) of knowledge, (221), but they are not science.

Science (222) with facts, but not with facts which have (223) to do with each other, like the facts about our dog, cricket and the Moghul ruler; those facts are not related (224), and so have nothing (225) with science. Science starts with observation.

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| 216. (1) grandson | |
| (2) grandfather | |
| (3) grand nephew | |
| (4) son | |

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 217. (1) gone | (2) died |
| (3) disappeared | (4) absented |

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|-------------|----------|
| 218. (1) on | (2) in |
| (3) since | (4) from |

CLOZE TEST

219. (1) old (2) ordinary
 (3) latest (4) outdated
 220. (1) pieces (2) peace
 (3) whole (4) block
 221. (1) lies (2) charges
 (3) facts (4) blame
 222. (1) starts (2) stops
 (3) passes (4) drives
 223. (1) no (2) neither
 (3) nor (4) nothing
 224. (1) by that way
 (2) in any way
 (3) from the side
 (4) in addition to
 225. (1) to lie (2) to speak
 (3) to sleep (4) to do

Directions (226 – 235) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (IInd Sitting)

Almost every full moon night, the officials in Andaman and Nicobar Islands take part in a cautious ritual. The tribesmen watch from a safe distance as the officials (226) the island in a boat (227) gifts for them. The islanders come (228) hesitantly only after the officials (229) dumped the coconuts brought (230) them onto the beach and begin (231) away from their small island. On some nights the tribals even (232) up enough courage to swim upto a few feet (233) from the boat. The officials maintain that they do (234) want to interfere with the way of life of the tribals. The islanders (235) heavily on the mainland for most goods.

226. (1) approach (2) depart
 (3) present (4) absent
 227. (1) coming (2) leaving
 (3) carrying (4) relieving
 228. (1) forward (2) backward
 (3) sides (4) upward
 229. (1) has (2) have
 (3) had (4) be
 230. (1) by (2) to
 (3) in (4) for
 231. (1) watching (2) seeing
 (3) sailing (4) stopping
 232. (1) leave (2) muster
 (3) come (4) present
 233. (1) correctly (2) distantly
 (3) near (4) away

234. (1) no (2) neither
 (3) not (4) nor
 235. (1) spy (2) rely
 (3) occupy (4) reply

Directions (236–245) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (Ist Sitting)

The Solar System has been a complicated wonder for the astronomers. This is a (236) to which we may never have the exact answer. Man has wondered (237) the age of the Earth (238) ancient times. There were all kinds of (239) that seemed to have the (240). But man could not begin to (241) about the question scientificaly until about 400 years (242), when it was proved that the (243) revolved round the Sun and the Earth was a (244) of our Solar System, then scientists knew where to (245) .

236. (1) problem (2) question
 (3) matter (4) query
 237. (1) around (2) out
 (3) about (4) on
 238. (1) since (2) during
 (3) around (4) from
 239. (1) ideas (2) opinions
 (3) stories (4) matters
 240. (1) solution (2) novel
 (3) book (4) answer
 241. (1) read (2) think
 (3) open (4) guess
 242. (1) now (2) time
 (3) then (4) ago
 243. (1) Moon (2) time
 (3) Earth (4) Mars
 244. (1) part (2) division
 (3) opening (4) centre
 245. (1) end (2) begin
 (3) think (4) work

Directions (246 – 255) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (IInd Sitting)

A (246) becomes a flowing stream only (247) there is continuity of (248) life in a society. In (249) words, a (250) culture comes into (251) when

people (252) a continuous way of life. Such (253) expresses itself (254) various ways in common traditions and (255) of conduct.

246. (1) civilization (2) culture
 (3) idea (4) philosophy

247. (1) at (2) what
 (3) when (4) as

248. (1) individual (2) nature's
 (3) society's (4) collective

249. (1) different (2) difficult
 (3) other (4) many

250. (1) distinctive (2) unique
 (3) clear (4) foggy

251. (1) phase (2) existence
 (3) action (4) thinking

252. (1) develop (2) create
 (3) follow (4) end

253. (1) inconsistency

- (2) uniqueness

- (3) greatness

- (4) continuity

254. (1) in (2) of
 (3) with (4) at

255. (1) rules (2) regulations
 (3) norms (4) laws

Directions (256–265) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I)

Martin Luther King, Jr., was born Michael Luther King, Jr., (256) his grandfather had his name (257) to Martin. Martin Luther attended segregated public schools in Georgia, (258) from high school at the age of fifteen; he received the B.A. degree in 1948 (259) Morehouse College, a distinguished Negro institution of Atlanta from which both his father and grandfather had graduated. After three years of (260) study at Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania where he was elected president of a (261) white senior class, he was awarded the B.D. in 1951. (262) a fellowship won at Ebenezer he enrolled in graduate studies at Boston University, completing his residence (263) the doctorate in 1953 and receiving the degree in 1955. In Boston he (264) and married Coretta Scott, a young woman of (265) intellectual and artistic attainments.

CLOZE TEST

256. (1) and (2) so
 (3) since (4) but
257. (1) given (2) changed
 (3) become (4) made
258. (1) Graduating (2) Finishing
 (3) Graduated (4) Finished
259. (1) in (2) from
 (3) by (4) with
260. (1) theological (2) intellectual
 (3) educational (4) psychological
261. (1) predetermined
 (2) predominantly
 (3) significantly
 (4) somewhat
262. (1) From (2) By
 (3) With (4) Through
263. (1) for (2) of
 (3) about (4) to
264. (1) saw (2) eloped
 (3) met (4) watched
265. (1) common (2) particular
 (3) uncommon (4) general
- Directions (266-275) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.
- (FCI Assistant Grade-II
Exam. 22.01.2012 Paper-I)
- Broadly speaking letters may be said to 266 into two classes, the formal and 267. Formal letters 268 of official or business matters and are 269 to an employer, officials of a department or institutions. Letters to the 270 of a newspaper also belong to this class. In fact, all 271 using formal pattern is of this category. The 272 has to be precisely stated. It must be 273 in style and quite 274. No 275 element has any place in it.
266. (1) fall (2) rise
 (3) escape (4) describe
267. (1) affectionate (2) personal
 (3) foreign (4) official
268. (1) deal (2) contain
 (3) apprise (4) consist
269. (1) respected (2) addressed
 (3) prayed (4) typed
270. (1) publisher (2) salesman
 (3) editor (4) printer
271. (1) correspondence
 (2) writing
 (3) columns
 (4) articles

272. (1) objection (2) criticism
 (3) essay (4) language
273. (1) lucid (2) high
 (3) florid (4) descriptive
274. (1) critical (2) creative
 (3) subjective (4) objective
275. (1) divisive (2) wicked
 (3) personal (4) untidy
- Directions (276-285) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.
- FCI Assistant Grade-III
Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper-I)
North Zone (1st Sitting)
- "Quit India" came not from the lips but the aching hearts of millions. In this open rebellion, the Indian 276 reached its climax. The British were not only 277 by it, but also were obliged to quit unilaterally. The importance of Quit India can be 278 from Lord Linlithgow's statement, "I am engaged here in meeting by far the most 279 rebellion since that of 1857, the gravity and extent of which we have so far 280 from the world for reasons of military security." Still more significant was Churchill's gloomy disclosure to the King Emperor that, "the idea of 281 of power had become an admitted 282 in the minds of British party leaders." Although his public statements were diametrically opposite. The 283 created by Quit India made the British 284 that they could no longer keep India in 285.
276. (1) freedom (2) patriotism
 (3) liberation (4) revolution
277. (1) threatened (2) inspired
 (3) attacked (4) impressed
278. (1) diffused (2) gauged
 (3) established (4) determined
279. (1) trivial (2) magnificent
 (3) serious (4) auspicious
280. (1) excluded (2) elicited
 (3) prevented (4) concealed
281. (1) transfer (2) seizure
 (3) grabbing (4) retainment
282. (1) tactics (2) fantasy
 (3) inevitability (4) occurrence
283. (1) violence (2) taboos
 (3) vengeance (4) anarchy
284. (1) imagine (2) pretend
 (3) realise (4) anxious

285. (1) power (2) bondage
 (3) exile (4) suspense
- Directions (286-295) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 31.08.2008)

286 the common 287, the ostrich does not bury its head in the sand to 288 danger. An ostrich can run 289 a speed of forty – five miles 290 hour, kick powerfully and 291 aggressively 292 its beak. As the 293 and fastest bird in the world, it 294 need to 295 its head.

286. (1) In keeping with
 (2) As per
 (3) According to
 (4) Contrary to
287. (1) fact (2) view
 (3) expectation (4) belief
288. (1) resist (2) avoid
 (3) face (4) encounter
289. (1) with (2) for
 (3) at (4) to
290. (1) one (2) per
 (3) a (4) every
291. (1) peck (2) play
 (3) push (4) poke
292. (1) on (2) through
 (3) with (4) by
293. (1) larger (2) largest
 (3) more large (4) large
294. (1) doesn't (2) did
 (3) does (4) didn't
295. (1) put (2) cover
 (3) shield (4) bury

Directions (296-305) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 02.08.2009)

Experts are beginning to suspect that one of the major 296 of crime in modern cities is the actual design of the city. Oscar Newman, a professor of architecture, in his book titled "Defensible Space" has 297 the results of his research on this question. The effect of environment 298 crime is two-fold.

CLOZE TEST

Prof. Newman's research shows that some buildings may encourage people not only to interfere but to allow crimes to 299. Crowded apartments in a huge block bring people physically together but isolate them 300. People living in what is 301, one building with a common entry fell isolated within their own apartments.

They are unconcerned 302 their neighbours. Some years ago, a girl was stabbed to death 303 a period of half an hour, while hundreds of people living in the block 304 without interfering, without even calling the police.

The other obvious effect of the design of buildings is that it affords room for crimes. Hidden nooks and corners, spaces between buildings out of 305 are convenient spots where crimes can be committed without the fear of detection.

- 296. (1) expositions (2) causes
(3) theories (4) results
- 297. (1) published (2) printed
(3) predicted (4) pasted
- 298. (1) on (2) in
(3) over (4) about
- 299. (1) witness (2) show
(3) appear (4) happen
- 300. (1) spiritually (2) cognitively
(3) intellectually (4) mentally
- 301. (1) essentially (2) deliberately
(3) accidentally (4) ideologically
- 302. (1) for (2) with
(3) about (4) at
- 303. (1) between (2) through
(3) over (4) across
- 304. (1) viewed (2) studied
(3) observed (4) watched
- 305. (1) sight (2) vision
(3) visual (4) observation

Directions (306 – 315) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam.
26.09.2010)

There is nothing which a man of strong will cannot achieve. Will-power is the sure hypnotism that (306) all obstacles that (307) our progress. A man of strong will is always (308), while one who is weak in will has to (309) many failures. "Nothing ventured, noth-

ing gained (310) be an excellent rule of conduct, but no strong will, no (311) is the greatest (312) of life. All difficulties melt away before a (313) mind. Very often we attribute our (314) to chance, fate or stars. We blame our luck, but (315) do we examine our minds, the weakness of which is really responsible for our failures.

- 306. (1) overcomes (2) prevents
(3) skips (4) avoids
- 307. (1) advance (2) hinder
(3) accelerate (4) help
- 308. (1) eventful (2) fearful
(3) successful (4) powerful
- 309. (1) avoid (2) omit
(3) overcome (4) face
- 310. (1) could (2) would
(3) may (4) should
- 311. (1) profit (2) success
(3) loss (4) result
- 312. (1) principal (2) aim
(3) principle (4) goal
- 313. (1) weak (2) heroic
(3) chief (4) disturbed
- 314. (1) advancement (2) progress
(3) strength (4) failures
- 315. (1) rarely (2) frequently
(3) suddenly (4) quickly

Directions (316 – 325) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)

A seminar is generally a form of (316) interaction, either at an academic (317) or a commercial or (318) organisation. It has the function of (319), small groups for (320) meetings, focusing each time on some (321) subject, in which everyone present is (322) to participate. This is often (323) through an ongoing dialogue with a seminar (324) or instructor. Normally participants must not be (325) in the field under discussion.

- 316. (1) academic (2) social
(3) informal (4) artificial
- 317. (1) institution
(2) intermission
(3) intervention
(4) interference

- 318. (1) provincial (2) proverbial
(3) professional (4) progressive
- 319. (1) bringing out
(2) bringing together
(3) bringing among
(4) bringing off
- 320. (1) recurring (2) repeating
(3) reverting (4) reforming
- 321. (1) particular (2) partial
(3) previous (4) prevented
- 322. (1) entrusted (2) encouraged
(3) enlarged (4) endured
- 323. (1) accomplished
(2) acknowledged
(3) acquainted
(4) acquired
- 324. (1) follower (2) member
(3) leader (4) associate
- 325. (1) professional (2) teacher
(3) starter (4) beginners

Directions (326-335) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC

Exam. 27.11.2010 (Ist Sitting)

There are certainly some things in common between science and religion. Both want the (326) of mankind. Only their ways and (327) are different. Then, both of them (328) to have truth as their basis. Religion (329) that the truth it (330) should be believed in with a blind (331). Science says that it should be studied, (332), tested and only then relied upon. If during (333) some new truth or new aspect of the truth (334), science is ready to accept (335). But religion is not ready for research, experiment and change in whatever has already been accepted or revealed.

- 326. (1) goodwill (2) goodness
(3) welfare (4) best
- 327. (1) manner
(2) demonstration
(3) style
(4) methods
- 328. (1) say (2) claim
(3) assure (4) promise

CLOZE TEST

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 329. (1) wants
(3) shows | (2) promotes
(4) forces |
| 330. (1) proclaims
(3) creates | (2) announces
(4) ensures |
| 331. (1) belief
(3) faith | (2) mind
(4) trust |
| 332. (1) touched
(3) seen | (2) felt
(4) probed |
| 333. (1) hypothesis
(2) research
(3) meditation
(4) concentration | |
| 334. (1) emerges
(3) presents | (2) comes
(4) revealed |
| 335. (1) these
(3) it | (2) this
(4) them |
- Directions (336 – 345) :** In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.
- (SSC Higher Secondary Level
Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting)

Indu 'didda' loved to wear saris. Her (336) collections, which Sonia inherited, were remarkable for not only (337) taste, but also the (338) of weaves and traditional representations. I do not think any other public figure (339) the first five decades after independence was so (340) to acquire saris of distinct (341) as 'didda' did. (342) you noticed this fact when meeting her, you not only joined her circle of (343) persons on traditional textiles, (344) also got a chance to bring her (345) to the cause you were espousing. Now this was very rare.

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|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 336. (1) private
(3) personnel | (2) peculiar
(4) particular |
| 337. (1) extravagant
(3) good | (2) worthy
(4) suitable |
| 338. (1) uniformity
(3) extent | (2) mixture
(4) variety |
| 339. (1) with
(3) for | (2) in
(4) since |
| 340. (1) keen
(3) earnest | (2) attracted
(4) enthusiastic |
| 341. (1) base
(3) weave | (2) wave
(4) length |
| 342. (1) When
(3) If | (2) Also
(4) But |

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 343. (1) snobbish
(2) knowledgeable
(3) smart
(4) wonderful | |
| 344. (1) hence
(3) thus | (2) so
(4) but |
| 345. (1) notice
(3) observation | (2) attention
(4) concern |
- Directions (346 – 355) :** In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.
- (SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D'
Exam. 09.01.2011)

India and 25 other countries agreed to the Copenhagen Accord even as other developing countries accepted it as an irreversible decision later. The Accord came out of (346) bargaining lasting almost 20 hours among (347) of governments of some of the most (348) countries of the world. At the (349) of the day on Saturday, India (350) to have given ground on some (351) but blocked intrusion on other red lines. It had become (352) within the first week of the (353) that the best, even the four emerging and (354) economies of the developing world were going to defend the (355) economic resource sharing regimes.

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|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 346. (1) difficult
(3) easy | (2) hard
(4) early |
| 347. (1) rulers
(3) heads | (2) kings
(4) chiefs |
| 348. (1) influential
(3) useless | (2) corrupted
(4) beautiful |
| 349. (1) middle
(3) night | (2) evening
(4) end |
| 350. (1) proved
(3) viewed | (2) appeared
(4) cleared |
| 351. (1) materials
(3) issues | (2) thoughts
(4) discussions |
| 352. (1) evident
(3) vague | (2) ambiguous
(4) indecisive |
| 353. (1) accord
(3) issues | (2) talks
(4) thoughts |
| 354. (1) economic
(3) powerful | (2) political
(4) praiseworthy |
| 355. (1) expected
(3) resultant | (2) existing
(4) consequential |

Directions (356 – 365) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the pas-

sage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)

When Anil passed his final university examination and got his (356) he decided to (357) and invited all his friends to a party to be (358) the following Sunday. He spent most of that Saturday (359) things ready and at 7.40 the first guest arrived. After that a steady (360) of people (361) and Anil was busy chatting to people and introducing them to one another. Anil had a wide (362) of friends and not everyone at the party knew everyone (363). 'A party is always a good way to break the (364) and get people talking', Anil thought. The party soon got going and there was a feeling of relief at the (365) that the examinations were over and that a long summer holiday lay ahead.

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|---|----------------------------------|
| 356. (1) licence
(2) bachelorhood
(3) degree
(4) diploma | |
| 357. (1) celebrate
(2) feast
(3) entertain
(4) commemorate | |
| 358. (1) planned
(3) offered | (2) celebrated
(4) held |
| 359. (1) preparing
(3) getting | (2) putting
(4) doing |
| 360. (1) stream
(3) river | (2) current
(4) movement |
| 361. (1) turned out
(3) turned in | (2) turned up
(4) turned down |
| 362. (1) number
(3) circle | (2) group
(4) round |
| 363. (1) else
(3) different | (2) other
(4) person |
| 364. (1) silence
(3) monotony | (2) atmosphere
(4) ice |
| 365. (1) subject
(3) fact | (2) point
(4) matter |

Directions (366–375) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)

CLOZE TEST

Petroleum is the name of the (366) oil that comes from (367) the ground and from the oil wells. From this crude oil, we get the various (368) that drive ships, aircraft and many other forms of land (369). The quantities needed are (370). So countries that have their own oil fields are (371). The (372) of oil in many parts of the Middle East has brought great (373) to countries that were, fifty years ago, very (374). Now-a-days without petroleum, commerce and industry are not (375).

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 366. (1) refined
(3) mineral | (2) engine
(4) cooking |
| 367. (1) in
(3) over | (2) under
(4) into |
| 368. (1) fuels
(3) spirits | (2) liquids
(4) gases |
| 369. (1) communication
(2) connection
(3) transport
(4) development | |
| 370. (1) slight
(3) minute | (2) moderate
(4) immense |
| 371. (1) wise
(3) good | (2) fortunate
(4) civilized |
| 372. (1) discovery
(3) preparation | (2) invention
(4) creation |
| 373. (1) fame
(3) wealth | (2) strength
(4) confidence |
| 374. (1) weak
(3) insignificant | (2) poor
(4) sick |
| 375. (1) possible
(3) successful | (2) fortunate
(4) reliable |

Directions (376–380) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC CISF Constable (GD)
Exam. 05.06.2011)

There (376) in the city of Ujjain, a poor tailor, (377) Ramphal. As he was very poor, he (378) to live and work in one little room with his wife and (379) three small children. The children fought (380) each other and made so much noise.

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|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 376. (1) lived
(3) inhabited | (2) stayed
(4) existed |
| 377. (1) famous
(3) known | (2) named
(4) titled |
| 378. (1) wished
(3) had | (2) liked
(4) wanted |

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 379. (1) few
(3) their | (2) a few
(4) some |
| 380. (1) to
(3) for | (2) upon
(4) with |

Directions (381 – 400) : In the following two passages some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam.
16.10.2011)

PASSAGE I

I am delighted to see here the dignitaries representing their great countries. Their presence among us is a symbol of (381) in our efforts towards creating a sense of brotherhood among man. Our primary objective is promoting love and (382). We have to work towards (383) fear and mistrust. It is an admitted fact that violence is not (384) in the present world. Peace and love are major (385) of life. They are (386) upon each other. Each is (387) without the other. Peace cannot possibly be achieved without (388) in man, the subtle feelings of real love for his fellow human beings. And this is not possible unless man becomes (389) of his own place in the universe. Human self is a highly important (390) of human nature.

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|---|--------------------------------|
| 381. (1) commonality
(2) community
(3) solidarity
(4) sympathy | |
| 382. (1) harmony
(2) balance
(3) correspondence
(4) agreement | |
| 383. (1) stamping
(2) eradicating
(3) terminating
(4) abolishing | |
| 384. (1) maintainable
(2) workable
(3) sustainable
(4) supportable | |
| 385. (1) portion
(3) section | (2) fixing
(4) ingredients |
| 386. (1) coexistent
(2) interdependent
(3) reliable
(4) symbiotic | |
| 387. (1) impartial
(3) unfinished | (2) undone
(4) incomplete |
| 388. (1) awakening
(3) emerging | (2) realizing
(4) arising |
| 389. (1) known
(3) aware | (2) familiar
(4) acquainted |

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|---|--|
| 390. (1) parcel
(2) aspect
(3) characterization
(4) view | |
|---|--|

PASSAGE II

I think the main reason for the alarming number of childhood suicides is (391) the excessive pressure placed on children to study (392) they may compete successfully (393) others when they grow (394) and achieve worldly respect and (395) position. The main reason is that (396) are given on high purpose (397) believe in. Children today are (398) to be cynics – at an age when they (399) an absolute need for (400) of some kind.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 391. (1) but
(3) only | (2) not
(4) just |
| 392. (1) what
(3) that | (2) whatever
(4) everything |
| 393. (1) for
(3) to | (2) from
(4) with |
| 394. (1) up
(3) fair | (2) big
(4) tall |
| 395. (1) low
(3) equal | (2) high
(4) similar |
| 396. (1) children
(3) they | (2) we
(4) you |
| 397. (1) at all
(3) they | (2) to
(4) they can |
| 398. (1) told
(3) brought up | (2) taught
(4) asked |
| 399. (1) had
(3) have | (2) see
(4) perceive |
| 400. (1) ideals
(3) heroes | (2) idols
(4) icons |

Directions (401–410) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
(Ist Sitting (North Zone))

Even during that cold winter afternoon, the postman was slowly pushing his bicycle up the hill that led out to the village. He was walking very (401) because there was a lot of ice on the ground. He had only one letter to (402). This was for an (403) lady who lived at the (404) of the hill. Everyone (405) her 'grandmother'. She had lived alone (406) since her daugh-

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ter had emigrated (407) Australia many years (408). She (409) used to invite the postman for a cup of tea (410) he read her letters.

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|------------------|------------------|
| 401. (1) briskly | (2) slowly |
| (3) fast | (4) leisurely |
| 402. (1) post | (2) handover |
| (3) deliver | (4) give |
| 403. (1) ancient | (2) important |
| (3) old | (4) illiterate |
| 404. (1) foot | (2) top |
| (3) end | (4) mouth |
| 405. (1) called | (2) named |
| (3) branded | (4) designated |
| 406. (1) even | (2) ever |
| (3) about | (4) all |
| 407. (1) for | (2) about |
| (3) in | (4) to |
| 408. (1) since | (2) after |
| (3) before | (4) away |
| 409. (1) always | (2) rarely |
| (3) frequently | (4) occasionally |
| 410. (1) always | (2) while |
| (3) sometimes | (4) often |

Directions (411-420) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
(IInd Sitting (North Zone))

The word 'ticket' is (411) to every language in India. (412) those who are actively (413) in the political process (414) a ticket as permission to (415) an election as candidate (416) a political party. The (417), if elected, sits in the (418) assembly, or any other (419) for which he/she contests, as (420) of that party.

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|-------------------|---------------|
| 411. (1) general | (2) peculiar |
| (3) common | (4) familiar |
| 412. (1) so | (2) but |
| (3) and | (4) since |
| 413. (1) involved | (2) seen |
| (3) leading | (4) attracted |
| 414. (1) look | (2) interpret |
| (3) interfere | (4) interrupt |
| 415. (1) stand in | (2) campaign |
| (3) vote | (4) contest |
| 416. (1) inside | (2) of |
| (3) for | (4) to |

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 417. (1) leader | (2) party |
| (3) candidate | (4) ticket |
| 418. (1) legislative | (2) legal |
| (c) political | (4) electoral |
| 419. (1) body | (2) election |
| (3) party | (4) institute |
| 420. (1) candidate | |
| (2) participant | |
| (3) representative | |
| (4) interpreter | |

Directions (421-430) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
(Ist Sitting (East Zone))

It was a sudden decision. Three of us, all (421) in the hostel, decided to travel by train to (422) and witness the Republic Day Parade. The station was heavily (423) and there was a long queue before the ticket counter. (424) pretended sickness and persuaded the man nearest to the (425) to buy three more tickets – one for him and (426) for his sisters. No problem, therefore, in buying tickets. (427) train was already at the platform and there was (428) mad rush among the passengers to get on the coaches. Hari would not be worried by (429). He asked (430) to jump over the bumper between two coaches to get on to the other side.

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|--------------------|----------------|
| 421. (1) roommates | (2) strangers |
| (3) classmates | (4) friends |
| 422. (1) Calcutta | (2) Hyderabad |
| (3) Chennai | (4) Delhi |
| 423. (1) guarded | (2) thronged |
| (3) crowded | (4) filled |
| 424. (1) She | (2) Hari |
| (3) They | (4) You |
| 425. (1) door | (2) window |
| (3) counter | (4) enhance |
| 426. (1) three | (2) four |
| (3) one | (4) two |
| 427. (1) The | (2) A |
| (3) An | (4) No |
| 428. (1) a | (2) an |
| (3) the | (4) not |
| 429. (1) things | (2) everything |
| (3) anything | (4) something |

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|---------------|----------|
| 430. (1) them | (2) us |
| (3) we | (4) they |

Directions (431-440) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
(IIInd Sitting (East Zone))

Everyone considers food, shelter, clothing and medical care to be the basic needs for a comfortable living. Even the government accepts this and (431) to provide all these. But very (432) people know that energy required for (433) and heating is also one of (434) basic needs. We are all aware (435) our country has achieved self-sufficiency in (436) but we have to go a (437) way (438) in order to (439) sufficiency in the (440) of energy.

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|------------------|---------------|
| 431. (1) assures | (2) loves |
| (3) hates | (4) promises |
| 432. (1) little | (2) small |
| (3) few | (4) less |
| 433. (1) cooking | (2) living |
| (3) eating | (4) sleeping |
| 434. (1) theirs | (2) such |
| (3) a | (4) our |
| 435. (1) this | (2) that |
| (3) what | (4) how |
| 436. (1) food | (2) resources |
| (3) weapon | (4) heating |
| 437. (1) some | (2) all |
| (3) long | (4) hard |
| 438. (1) but | (2) bet |
| (3) out | (4) yet |
| 439. (1) provide | (2) serve |
| (3) achieve | (4) garner |
| 440. (1) field | (2) terrain |
| (3) sector | (4) space |

Directions (441-450) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
(Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone))

The true elixir of life near to our hands is the commonest of all liquids, plain water. It has (441) a role of vast significance in (442) the

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course of earth's history and 443 to play the leading role in the 444 of life on the surface of our 445. Indeed, there is nothing here which 446 so much to the beauty of the 447 as water, be it just a little 448 trickling over the rocks or a 449 pond by the way side where animals 450 their thirst.

441. (1) done (2) played
 (3) created (4) developed

442. (1) shaping (2) solving
 (3) preventing (4) uplifting

443. (1) decides (2) continues
 (3) prepares (4) refuses

444. (1) movement (2) drama
 (3) scene (4) future

445. (1) star
 (2) constellation
 (3) planet
 (4) sea

446. (1) deduces (2) adds
 (3) detracts (4) brightens

447. (1) countryside (2) river
 (3) humanbeings (4) skies

448. (1) river (2) stream
 (3) waterfalls (4) well

449. (1) dirty (2) short
 (3) huge (2) little

450. (1) complete (2) quench
 (3) pamper (4) destroy

Directions (451 – 460) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (Delhi Zone)

Twenty million years ago, our immediate ancestors probably still lived in the trees. After we came (451) from the trees, we evolved an upright (452); our hands were more useful, being (453). We possessed agility and an excellent binocular (454). We had, in course of time, (455) many of the preconditions required for (456) tools. Moreover, there was now a real (457) in possessing a large brain and (458) communicating complex thoughts. Anyway, other things (459) equal, it is better to be smart (460) to be stupid.

451. (1) across (2) under
 (3) into (4) down

452. (1) posture (2) position
 (3) pose (4) posterior
 453. (1) free (2) tight
 (3) loose (4) lazy
 454. (1) vision (2) skill
 (3) tools (4) ability
 455. (1) lost (2) acquired
 (3) demanded (4) forgotten
 456. (1) making (2) doing
 (3) sharpening (4) breaking
 457. (1) use (2) pride
 (3) advantage (4) right
 458. (1) in (2) about
 (3) upon (4) on
 459. (1) was (2) being
 (3) been (4) are
 460. (1) not (2) rather
 (3) than (4) unless

Directions (461 – 470) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

Just sixty-five million years ago our ancestors were the most unprepossessing of mammals-creatures with the size and intelligence of moles or tree shrews. The earth then (461) full of awesome, nightmarish lizards which (462) virtually every ecological niche. Some of (463) had very large brains, an upright (464) and two little front legs very much (465) hands, which they used dexterously to (466) small animals for dinner. But then (467) did not survive. Sadly, in one (468) event every one of them was (469). And no one knows what wiped (470) the dinosaurs.

461. (1) was (2) is
 (3) being (4) been
 462. (1) created (2) emptied
 (3) filled (4) threatened
 463. (1) which (2) whom
 (3) them (4) who
 464. (1) posture (2) pose
 (3) position (4) posterior
 465. (1) as (2) like
 (3) than (4) about
 466. (1) frighten (2) catch
 (3) drive (4) chase

467. (1) monkeys (2) moles
 (3) tree shrews (4) dinosaurs
 468. (1) insignificant
 (2) catastrophic
 (3) unpleasant
 (4) enlivening
 469. (1) survived (2) participated
 (3) destroyed (4) separated
 470. (1) out (2) on
 (3) of (4) away
- Directions (471-480) :** In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IIInd Sitting (East Zone)
- Ants play an important part in the 471 of nature. They eat a large 472 of insects and so help keep them 473 becoming too plentiful. In the tropics, ants eat more 474 half the termites hatched each year. Ants, in 475 are an important 476 source for birds. Frogs, lizards and many other animals also feed 477 ants.
- Ants are 478 helpful and harmful to farmers. Some kinds of ants aid farmers by killing insects that 479 crops. Ants that dig underground nests 480 the soil. They break up, loosen and mix the soil.
471. (1) destruction (2) creation
 (3) formation (4) balance
 472. (1) quantity (2) number
 (3) size (4) weight
 473. (1) from (2) to
 (3) at (4) in
 474. (1) less (2) or
 (3) than (4) rather
 475. (1) environment (2) trees
 (3) nature (4) ground
 476. (1) food (2) energy
 (3) treasure (4) land
 477. (1) our (2) up
 (3) for (4) on
 478. (1) once (2) largely
 (3) both (4) really
 479. (1) fertilise (2) nourish
 (3) damage (4) cause
 480. (1) impoverish (2) improve
 (3) ruin (4) indulge

CLOZE TEST

Directions (481–505) : In the following three passages some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II
Exam.04.08.2011 Paper-II)
PASSAGE - I

The last decade has been 481 for management education and development. When the economies of most western countries were 482 in the early 1980's there were 483 cuts both in corporate training and in higher education. During the boom years of the mid 1980's there were some 484 in both areas. In the early 1990's industrialized countries were in the 485 of another severe recession and a 486 retrenchment was to be reasonably 487 throughout the training world. But this has not been the case so far. Many leading companies are 488 their belief in training as the key to future competitiveness and governments are 489 an era of rapid 490 in higher education.

- 481. (1) dogmatic (2) paradoxical
(3) praiseworthy (4) outstanding
- 482. (1) galvanized (2) developing
(3) faltering (4) privatised
- 483. (1) judicious (2) marginal
(3) proportionate (4) severe
- 484. (1) reactions (2) slashing
(3) pro-activity (4) curiosity
- 485. (1) area (2) grip
(3) context (4) mood
- 486. (1) critical (2) profound
(3) slight (4) tough
- 487. (1) fabricated (2) advocated
(3) projected (4) expected
- 488. (1) asserting (2) rejecting
(3) managing (4) criticising
- 489. (1) establishing (2) encouraging
(3) circulating (4) preaching
- 490. (1) degradation
(2) communication
(3) exhibition
(4) expansion

PASSAGE - II

One of the oldest cities of Asia, Srinagar is known for its unique wooden architecture. Its 491 network of narrow streets amid multi-storey wooded houses 492 out its waterways, make it look like medieval Islamic 493

centres. The large-scale demolition of traditional buildings and bazaars 494 the quest for modernity have, however, 495 to their disappearance.

- 491. (1) expansive (2) extensive
(3) extended (4) expended
- 492. (1) open (2) opened
(3) opening (4) opined
- 493. (1) urban (2) village
(3) rural (4) country
- 494. (1) in (2) inside
(3) on (4) into
- 495. (1) lead (2) led
(3) conformed (4) caused

PASSAGE - III

More than 7,000 people died within a matter of days when toxic gas leaked 496 a chemical plant in Bhopal, India. The leak began late at night and 497 for several hours unnoticed. Since then, 498 to the toxins created by the leak has resulted in innumerable deaths. Many more are sick and 499 to live normal lives. Despite trying to get 500 for the disaster, the people have seen no real attempt to compensate them. The company involved, UCC, has publicly 501 all responsibility for the leak. No one till date has been held 502. Was it the 503 of the machinery or simply human error? Many questions remain 504. The investigation has been dealt with in a very 505 manner.

- 496. (1) in (2) at
(3) of (4) by
- 497. (1) continued (2) started
(3) proceeded (4) went
- 498. (1) experience
(2) introduction
(3) exposure
(4) acquaintance
- 499. (1) struggling (2) fighting
(3) grappling (4) learning
- 500. (1) finances
(2) compensation
(3) money
(4) payment
- 501. (1) blocked (2) refused
(3) forbidden (4) denied
- 502. (1) guilty (2) responsible
(3) accounting (4) trustworthy
- 503. (1) closure (2) insolvency
(3) stopping (4) failure
- 504. (1) unattempted
(2) unapologetic
(3) unanswered
(4) unreturned

- 505. (1) callous (2) cruel
(3) hard (4) thick skinned

Directions (506 –530) : In the following three passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer
Exam. 28.08.2011 Paper-II)
PASSAGE I

If you prefer mountains 506 deserts, try Darjeeling, West Bengal's hill resort that 507 at the foothills of the mighty Himalayas. 508, while in Bengal, if your spirit of adventure gets the better of you, 509 the ferry to the Sunderbans, the world's largest delta. But if these places do not attract you, there's Bhutan, the quiet Himalayan Kingdom, 510 West Bengal.

- 506. (1) against (2) from
(3) with (4) to
- 507. (1) nestles (2) cuddles
(3) sleeps (4) rests
- 508. (1) so (2) and
(3) but (4) since
- 509. (1) ask (2) take
(3) pick (4) pay
- 510. (1) adjoining (2) surrounding
(3) skirting (4) bordering

PASSAGE II

No communication has ever provided so many people with as 511 a range of new 512 as television has. Without 513 their homes, people can watch Government officials 514 important functions and see how people in 515 lands look and live. Television takes its 516 to deserts, jungles and even the sea floor. Television gives us a 517 of real life tragedy as when it comes to the 518 of war, natural disasters and poverty. It also 519 moments of great triumph, such as when the astronaut just 520 his foot on the moon.

- 511. (1) large (2) wide
(3) many (4) broad
- 512. (1) experiences (2) incidents
(3) happenings (4) anecdotes
- 513. (1) parting (2) moving
(3) departing (4) leaving
- 514. (1) perform (2) accomplish
(3) pursue (4) achieve
- 515. (1) far out (2) far off
(3) by far (4) far and wide

CLOZE TEST

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 516. (1) watchers | (2) audience |
| (3) viewers | (4) spectators |
| 517. (1) glimpse | (2) glance |
| (3) look | (4) sight |
| 518. (1) wounded | (2) army |
| (3) victims | (4) soldiers |
| 519. (1) ceases | (2) captures |
| (3) seizes | (4) catches |
| 520. (1) set | (2) put |
| (3) kept | (4) placed |

PASSAGE III

An archaeologist studies the (521) and from the (522) he finds, he is able to (523) the daily lives of men and women who lived thousands of years ago. He makes a (524) study of those things which those men and women left (525) them. From the (526) he judges the size of the animals their owners could kill, from their tools he learns what (527) they had mastered and from their pots, needles and combs, he (528) the domestic skills of their (529). Thus it has been possible to write a generally (530) account of human evolution going back some half a million years.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 521. (1) rocks | (2) history |
| (3) past | (4) future |
| 522. (1) witness | (2) evidence |
| (3) knowledge | (4) matters |
| 523. (1) create | (2) build-up |
| (3) rebuild | (4) reconstruct |
| 524. (1) scientific | (2) historic |
| (3) realistic | (4) research |
| 525. (1) with | (2) behind |
| (3) under | (4) below |
| 526. (1) weapons | (2) bullets |
| (3) guns | (4) targets |
| 527. (1) industries | (2) products |
| (3) crafts | (4) knowledge |
| 528. (1) values | (2) assesses |
| (3) judges | (4) criticises |
| 529. (1) friends | (2) animals |
| (3) women-folk | (4) neighbours |
| 530. (1) reliable | |
| (2) unmistakable | |
| (3) perfect | |
| (4) dependable | |

Directions (531–545) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 10 questions in passage I and 5 questions in passage II. Read

the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012
(1st Sitting))

PASSAGE-I

All forms of art have developed from religion (531) religious services. This is also true (532) writing poetry, developed from the (533) sung in (534) of the early Gods, or from incantations sung (535) bring rain or victory in battle. Plays (536) from the dances (537) in (538) of the Gods. The novel has developed from the stories, (539) about the Gods. A novel is a story that is based (540) real life.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 531. (1) and | (2) or |
| (3) but | (4) yet |
| 532. (1) in | (2) to |
| (3) of | (4) with |
| 533. (1) songs | (2) lines |
| (3) rhymes | (4) words |
| 534. (1) worship | (2) memory |
| (3) praise | (4) appreciation |
| 535. (1) together | (2) to |
| (3) alone | (4) which |
| 536. (1) developed | (2) evolved |
| (3) came | (4) wrote |
| 537. (1) played | (2) enacted |
| (3) danced | (4) performed |
| 538. (1) merit | (2) power |
| (3) honour | (4) praise |
| 539. (1) deal | (2) explain |
| (3) said to | (4) told |
| 540. (1) on | (2) about |
| (3) in | (4) through |

PASSAGE-II

Arabia is a (541) sandy desert. At day time, the sand becomes fiery. There are springs here and there (542) which grass, fig and palm trees grow and make a cool, shady (543) where the Arabs live in easily movable tents. They move from place to place in (544) of food. They load the (545) and move for miles as if he is the ship of the desert.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 541. (1) narrow | (2) vast |
| (3) great | (4) broad |
| 542. (1) around | (2) below |
| (3) above | (4) across |
| 543. (1) garden | (2) park |
| (3) oasis | (4) pond |
| 544. (1) want | (2) search |
| (3) lack | (4) shortage |

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 545. (1) horse | (2) donkey |
| (3) camel | (4) cattle |

Directions (546 – 560) : In the following questions, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage - I and 5 questions in Passage - II. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012
(2nd Sitting))

PASSAGE-I

In Buddha's days rough rectangular coins (546) issued by various economic and political authorities. (547), it was not until the fourth century before Christ that India arrived at a coinage guaranteed by the state. Sher Shah (548) well-designed pieces of copper, silver and gold. In medieval India the growth of industry and commerce was impeded (549) a religious antipathy to the taking of interest. The Indians (550) put out money at usury nor knew how to borrow. When the Hindu (551) not invest his savings in his own economic enterprises he (552) to hoard them, or to buy jewellery as conveniently (553) wealth. Perhaps this failure to develop a facile credit system (554) the industrial revolution to establish the European domination of Asia. Slowly, however despite the (555) of the Brahmins, money-lending grew.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 546. (1) have | (2) was |
| (3) had | (4) were |
| 547. (1) but | (2) and |
| (3) or | (4) since |
| 548. (1) put forth | (2) issued |
| (3) started | (4) made |
| 549. (1) as | (2) on |
| (3) in | (4) by |
| 550. (1) neither | (2) either |
| (3) whether | (4) therefore |
| 551. (1) would | (2) should |
| (3) must | (4) could |
| 552. (1) preferred | (2) decided |
| (3) declared | (4) asked |
| 553. (1) usable | (2) precious |
| (3) hoardable | (4) respectable |
| 554. (1) summoned | (2) aided |
| (3) insisted | (4) confirmed |
| 555. (1) affability | (2) oppression |
| (3) hostility | (4) compassion |

CLOZE TEST

PASSAGE-II

One rainy day I watched a neighbour (556) to push her toddler in a pram with one hand and control her Doberman with the other. The dog didn't want to get its feet wet and was refusing to walk. I was about to put on my jacket and offer (557) help when the trio disappeared (558) some hedges. When they reappeared, she (559) to have sorted out her problem: the toddler, attached to the dog's leash, was (560) running through mud puddles, and the dog was in the pram.

556. (1) was struggling

(2) struggling

(3) to struggle

(4) being struggle

557. (1) few (2) lot

(3) the (4) some

558. (1) behind (2) on

(3) above (4) to

559. (1) seem (2) was

(3) seemed (4) looked

560. (1) joyously (2) generally

(3) hardly (4) fiercely

Directions (561 – 575) : In the following questions, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage -I and 5 questions in Passage - II. Read the passages carefully and fill up the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry

Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012

(2nd Sitting)

PASSAGE-I

"My new machine is so (561) that it will even suck out ground-in dust and dirt (562) this". As he spoke, he used his (563) to press the soot and dust into the carpet.

The old lady (564) again, but without (565) success as the young man had (566) gone out of the front door.

A few minutes (567), he reappeared with a very modern-looking vacuum cleaner. 'Now, where can I (568) this in?' he asked.

"Probably the next village, about ten miles away", replied the old lady. "The electricity (569) hasn't (570) here yet".

561. (1) expensive (2) strong

(3) organized (4) effective

562. (1) like (2) such

(3) as (4) similar

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 563. (1) heel | (2) ankle |
| (3) knee | (4) shoulder |
| 564. (1) questioned | (2) spoke |
| (3) tried | (4) stated |
| 565. (1) much | (2) some |
| (3) no | (4) little |
| 566. (1) quickly | (2) fastly |
| (3) softly | (4) rapidly |
| 567. (1) after | (2) later |
| (3) ago | (4) following |
| 568. (1) join | (2) insert |
| (3) plug | (4) connect |
| 569. (1) power | (2) wires |
| (3) companies | (4) supply |
| 570. (1) arrived | (2) reached |
| (3) started | (4) appeared |

PASSAGE-II

The thermometer is an instrument for measuring temperature. The (571) form consists of a (572) tube with a fine (573). One end of the (574) is blown to form (575) bulb and the other is closed.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 571. (1) seen | (2) unseen |
| (3) heard | (4) common |
| 572. (1) brass | (2) glass |
| (3) plastic | (4) metal |
| 573. (1) boar | (2) cavity |
| (3) mole | (4) bore |
| 574. (1) tube | (2) edge |
| (3) centre | (4) place |
| 575. (1) that | (2) a |
| (3) all | (4) an |

Directions (576-590) : In each of the following two questions, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage I and 5 questions in Passage II. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry

Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012

(1st Sitting)

PASSAGE I

There is an enemy beneath our (576). He recognises no national boundaries, no (577) parties. Everyone in the world is (578) by him. The enemy is the Earth itself. The (579) of a quake is greater than (580) man himself can produce. But, (581) scientists are directing more of their (582) into finding some way of (583) earthquakes and it is possible that at (584) time in the near future, (585) will have discovered a means of protecting itself from it.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 576. (1) shelter | (2) feet |
| (3) land | (4) surface |
| 577. (1) economical | (2) historical |
| (3) geographical | (4) political |
| 578. (1) threatened | (2) feared |
| (3) effected | (4) dominated |
| 579. (1) strength | (2) power |
| (3) force | (4) ability |
| 580. (1) everything | (2) nothing |
| (3) something | (4) anything |
| 581. (1) this day | (2) today |
| (3) lately | (4) at present |
| 582. (1) efforts | (2) strength |
| (3) capacity | (4) tasks |
| 583. (1) watching | (2) directing |
| (3) opposing | (4) combating |
| 584. (1) any | (2) some |
| (3) every | (4) all |
| 585. (1) scientists | (2) humanity |
| (3) people | (4) mankind |

PASSAGE II

As well as I could make out, she had come for good, and had no intention of ever going again. She began (586) help my mother (587) morning, and was (588) and out of (589) store closet all (590), putting things to right, and making havoc in the old arrangement.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 586. (1) to | (2) so |
| (3) of | (4) with |
| 587. (1) tomorrow | (2) next |
| (3) later | (4) soon |
| 588. (1) out | (2) off |
| (3) of | (4) in |
| 589. (1) the | (2) there |
| (3) then | (4) thus |
| 590. (1) days | (2) day |
| (3) thing | (4) things |

Directions (591-605) : In the following questions, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage I and 5 questions in Passage II. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012

(1st Sitting)

PASSAGE I

Any regular viewer of programmes on the television will certainly have some reservations about commercials. When television shows are (591) good, the commercials that (592) them are a disgrace. One of the many

CLOZE TEST

bad (593) of commercials is their loudness. They seem to be (594) as loud as the program and the viewer is almost (595) when they come on. Any attempt (596) conversation during commercials is futile. Commercials also take up too much time and (597) too often. The impression one (598) gets is that the shows are sandwiched in (599) long periods of advertising, all of it the same. Often commercials (600) a show at a particularly inappropriate time.

- 591. (1) reasonably
(2) rationally
(3) unreasonably
(4) irrationally
- 592. (1) join
(2) accommodate
(3) accompany
(4) admit
- 593. (1) features (2) feature
(3) property (4) mark
- 594. (1) two (2) pair
(3) twice (4) double
- 595. (1) deafening (2) blind
(3) deafened (4) deaf
- 596. (1) on (2) in
(3) to (4) at
- 597. (1) repeat (2) is repeated
(3) repeated (4) are repeated
- 598. (1) usually (2) usual
(3) use to (4) used to
- 599. (1) after (2) before
(3) between (4) during
- 600. (1) involve (2) integrate
(3) invert (4) interrupt

PASSAGE II

It seems there was no Marina beach during the 1700's. The (601) developed only after the construction (602) the Madras harbour in the (603) century. It should be remembered (604) any kind of developmental activity (605) the coast will have an impact on the adjoining regions.

- 601. (1) beach (2) coast
(3) shore (4) sea
- 602. (1) with (2) in
(3) of (4) on
- 603. (1) tenth (2) nineteenth
(3) fifteenth (4) sixth
- 604. (1) that (2) this
(3) these (4) they
- 605. (1) within (2) therein
(3) along (4) long

Directions (606–620) : In the following questions, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage-I and 5 questions in Passage-II. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with, out of the four alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012
(2nd Sitting)

PASSAGE - I

Without water (606) animal can survive. In desert regions, the greatest (607) to life is drying up. But many creatures are able to make use of (608) little water that exists in arid areas. One of nature's masterpieces , (609) creatures equipped to (610) with desert life is the hardy camel. There are several stories describing the (611) endurance of these animals. It is said that camels can (612) a distance of about 800 miles in eight days through continuous travel (613) an intake of a single drop of water. The popular (614) in a way is (615) . Water is indeed stored, but in the form of fat.

- 606. (1) every (2) no
(3) any (4) desert
- 607. (1) want
(2) inadequacy
(3) requirement
(4) worry
- 608. (1) what (2) the
(3) very (4) that
- 609. (1) for (2) about
(3) among (4) with
- 610. (1) live (2) resist
(3) bear (4) cope

611. (1) remarkable

- (2) little
(3) tolerable
(4) popular

- 612. (1) measure (2) reduce
(3) cover (4) reach
- 613. (1) for (2) without
(3) accepting (4) receiving
- 614. (1) proverb (2) guess
(3) belief (4) version
- 615. (1) baseless (2) wrong
(3) misleading (4) correct

PASSAGE - II

About a million different species (616) insects have been identified. Yet little is (617) about some of them. Although insects vary so much in their shape and (618) they all have the (619) structure. All insects normally (620) six legs.

- 616. (1) for
(3) about
(4) in
- 617. (1) known
(3) seen
(4) found
- 618. (1) colour
(3) size
(4) habits
- 619. (1) different
(3) same
(4) single
- 620. (1) has
(3) had
(4) got

Directions (621–635) : In the following questions, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage I and 5 questions in Passage II. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012,
1st Sitting)

PASSAGE-I

Parents tend to spoil their own children either by over-indulgence or by deprivation. Childhood should be the time for (621) from primary selfishness to sharing, for learning to (622) with deprivation and disappointment and learning to (623) failure, since breaking a toy and forgetting a homework assignment are (624) serious than breaking a marriage or forgetting to prepare for career advancement. But (625) deprivation, as is common in (626) families, leaves many children (627) the stage of personal gratification. They lack resources for developing a sense of (628) towards others and a wish to care for them. And children (629) be poor to be underprivileged. The (630) are also deprived, cheated out of learning how to face life.

- 621. (1) changing (2) turning
(3) shifting (4) removing
- 622. (1) cope up (2) adjust
(3) fight (4) cope
- 623. (1) overcome (2) eliminate
(3) remove (4) forget
- 624. (1) far better (2) far less
(3) far worse (4) far more
- 625. (1) much (2) exhaustive
(3) excessive (4) every
- 626. (1) undernourished
(2) uncoordinated
(3) uncooperative
(4) underprivileged

CLOZE TEST

627. (1) stuck in (2) stuck on
 (3) stuck about (4) stick in
 628. (1) gratitude
 (2) responsibility
 (3) concern
 (4) friendship
 629. (1) would not (2) should not
 (3) need not (4) had not
 630. (1) overconfident
 (2) overcautious
 (3) over enthusiastic
 (4) over indulged

PASSAGE-II

Auctions are public (631) of goods, conducted by an (632) auctioneer. He encourages buyers to (633) higher prices and finally names the (634) bidder as the buyer of the goods. This is called 'knocking down' the goods, for when the bidding ends the auctioneer (635). a small hammer on a table in front of him.

631. (1) sale
 (2) marketing
 (3) promotion
 (4) viewing
 632. (1) authoritative
 (2) allowed (3) authentic
 (4) approved
 633. (1) bid (2) buy
 (3) get (4) bargain
 634. (1) smartest
 (2) highest
 (3) biggest (4) strongest
 635. (1) bangs (2) thrashes
 (3) smashes (4) hits

Directions (636-655) : In the following questions, in the following two passages, some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

PASSAGE - I

My parents (636) to Canada in 1990 in order to escape the (637) of the Chinese Government and to build a better (638) in Canada. After listening to their stories of (639) and frustrations, I realized how (640) I was to be living in the country, now called (641). When the day came to (642) my homeland, I felt uncertain and (643). There were many (644) racing through my (645).

636. (1) invited (2) invaded
 (3) immigrated (4) infiltrated
 637. (1) tyranny (2) democracy
 (3) republic (4) monarchy
 638. (1) livelihood (2) living
 (3) life (4) income
 639. (1) doubts (2) hardships
 (3) travels (4) distances
 640. (1) forgotten (2) forewarned
 (3) forgiven (4) fortunate
 641. (1) property (2) home
 (3) house (4) residence
 642. (1) revisit (2) revise
 (3) return (4) reverse
 643. (1) calm (2) stable
 (3) nervous (4) furious
 644. (1) connections (2) concerns
 (3) converts (4) conditions
 645. (1) feelings (2) ideas
 (3) mind (4) thoughts

PASSAGE -II

Fear and anxiety are (646) forms of will. If you (647) to do Yoga, you must (648) fear. Fear is always a feeling to be (649) because what you fear is just the thing that is (650) to come to you. Fear (651) the object of fear. Unhappiness (652) the strength. This truth is the (653) for your transformation. The world will not change (654) but it will go forward as rapidly as it (655) can.

646. (1) unique (2) perverse
 (3) different (4) accepted
 647. (1) dare (2) wish
 (3) want (4) need
 648. (1) shrug off (2) throw away
 (3) be aware of (4) get rid of
 649. (1) rejected (2) argued
 (3) denied (4) refused
 650. (1) probably (2) likely
 (3) easily (4) possibly
 651. (1) avoids (2) invites
 (3) attracts (4) activates
 652. (1) eliminates (2) inactivates
 (3) suppresses (4) weakens
 653. (1) key (2) remedy
 (3) reason (4) answer
 654. (1) shortly (2) at once
 (3) at a stretch (4) readily
 655. (1) eventually (2) largely
 (3) possibly (4) probably

Directions (656-680) : In the following passages some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct an-

swer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

PASSAGE -I

The presence of certain (656) makes friendship a special (657). A (658) friend is consistent and honest. A (659) is not (660) to give an honest (661) and does not say things for the sake of getting (662). A friend provides companionship and continuous (663). There is no room for pride, (664) or rivalry in (665).

656. (1) qualities (2) qualify
 (3) frequencies
 (4) degrees
 657. (1) hardship (2) courtship
 (3) scholarship
 (4) relationship
 658. (1) true (2) truth
 (3) truthful (4) truly
 659. (1) befriend (2) friendship
 (3) friend (4) friendly
 660. (1) fear (2) afraid
 (3) fright (4) fret
 661. (1) opinion (2) concern
 (3) dominion (4) suggestion
 662. (1) approval (2) approve
 (3) appear (4) disapproval
 663. (1) support (2) supportive
 (3) suppress (4) provide
 664. (1) jeopardize
 (2) jealousy
 (3) humility
 (4) open-mindedness
 665. (1) friendship (2) friendly
 (3) befriend (4) courtship

PASSAGE - II

Whenever I (666) at the moon, my heart (667) with pleasure. I wish I had (668) to fly up to the moon. I know if I could (669) to become an (670), I would be able to go to the moon. Special equipment and a (671) training are required to go to the moon. I would have to wear a special (672) along with a gas-mask for (673). My space shuttle would be equipped with (674) cameras and other scientific (675).

666. (1) looked (2) saw
 (3) viewed (4) gaze
 667. (1) fills (2) filled
 (3) field (4) feels
 668. (1) hands (2) wings
 (3) legs (4) feelers.

CLOZE TEST

669. (1) grow up (2) mow
 (3) blow (4) show
 670. (1) astrology (2) astronomy
 (3) astronaut (4) aristocrat
 671. (1) special (2) ordinary
 (3) common (4) natural
 672. (1) trousers (2) spacecraft
 (3) space-suit
 (4) space formula
 673. (1) breadth (2) breathing
 (3) bathing (4) breathe
 674. (1) sensitive (2) touchy
 (3) primitive (4) decorative
 675. (1) accessory (2) things
 (3) intuition (4) gadgets

PASSAGE - III

Tennis is a game that gives one plenty of exercise; it develops (676) of eye and limb and (677) the brain too into (678). A few sets of tennis keep one physically and (679) fit. But for the indoors, chess is the queen of games. People say chess is a (680) game because only two can play.

676. (1) movement (2) swiftness
 (3) quickness (4) agility
 677. (1) commands (2) asks
 (3) signals (4) calls
 678. (1) response (2) play
 (3) work (4) action
 679. (1) intellectually
 (2) emotionally
 (3) mentally
 (4) logically
 680. (1) selfish (2) mean
 (3) carefree (4) careless

Directions (681–685) : In each of the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

One fine morning a (681) man knocked at the doors of the home for the aged run by nuns. He told the nun in charge that as he was (682) to Delhi, he wanted to leave his maid-servant to the (683) of the nuns. He assured the nun of sending some money every month (684) she was an orphan. The nun (685) her, saying that she had got an excellent master.

681. (1) bad (2) nice
 (3) good (4) gentle

682. (1) shifted (2) changed
 (3) transferred (4) moved
 683. (1) home (2) custody
 (3) protection (4) care
 684. (1) and (2) though
 (3) if (4) because
 685. (1) praised (2) consoled
 (3) condoled (4) loved

Directions (686–690) : In each of the following questions in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)

Then he spent the next two hours finding different ways to (686) me: whining, burying his wet head in my lap, pawing at my legs, (687) to my every look or movement. Every time, I (688) up from my work, his deep brown eyes were (689) me and his tail thumped on the floor. So, that night in 1967, Booto, the wild dog from the (690) came into my lonely life.

686. (1) scold (2) thank
 (3) threaten (4) receive
 687. (1) reacting (2) catching
 (3) answering (4) jumping
 688. (1) woke (2) looked
 (3) shuffled (4) opened
 689. (1) with (2) into
 (3) by (4) on
 690. (1) town (2) village
 (3) street (4) forests

Directions (691–695) : In the following questions, in the following passage a some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

Meeting old school friends can be a strange experience. Some have changed so much that you can 691 recognize them. They speak with a different 692, are interested in different things, and all you can do is make 693 talk and hope they'll go soon. Others, though you might have been out of 694 with them for years, are just the same as they always were; it's 695 if you saw them yesterday.

691. (1) nearly (2) almost
 (3) hardly (4) easily
 692. (1) language (2) accent
 (3) way (4) tongue
 693. (1) small (2) little
 (3) silly (4) gossip
 694. (1) sight (2) touch
 (3) sound (4) feel
 695. (1) just (2) like
 (3) so (4) as

Directions (696–700) : In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

When I go into a stranger's library I (696) around the bookshelves. This is to know the type of person he is and I feel that I know the (697) to his mind. A house without books is a (698) house, no matter how rich the carpets are.

These only tell you whether he (699) a lot of money, but the books tell you whether he has a mind as well. It is not a (700) of money, that we do not buy books.

696. (1) look (2) wander
 (3) wonder (4) run
 697. (1) key (2) solution
 (3) secret (4) mystery
 698. (1) unlucky (2) bad
 (3) characterless (4) bleak
 699. (1) have (2) has had
 (3) had (4) has
 700. (1) issue (2) cause
 (3) reason (4) question

Directions (701 – 710) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region : 1st Sitting)

No child is (701) spoilt child by birth. It is (702) family conditions and circumstances (703) which a child grows up (704) spoil him. It is common experience that a (705) wanted

CLOZE TEST

child or the only child (706) his parents is more prone to (707) spoilt. Such a child becomes arrogant and insolent (708) of the overindulgence and overprotection of the parents. Sometimes it (709) seen that a (710) child also tends to become a nuisance.

Some Important Words

- (1) arrogant (Adj.) : behaving in a proud, unpleasant way, showing little thought for other people
- (2) insolent (Adj.) : extremely rude and showing a lack of respect
- (3) prone (Adj.) : liable; having an inclination to do something
- (4) over-indulgence (N.) : excessive indulgence

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 701. (1) them | (2) the |
| (3) a | (4) an |
| 702. (1) a | (2) the |
| (3) an | (4) them |
| 703. (1) at | (2) on |
| (3) over | (4) under |
| 704. (1) those | (2) this |
| (3) that | (4) these |
| 705. (1) much | (2) more |
| (3) little | (4) less |
| 706. (1) off | (2) for |
| (3) of | (4) in |
| 707. (1) become | (2) becoming |
| (3) becomes | (4) became |
| 708. (1) so | (2) and |
| (3) why | (4) because |
| 709. (1) is | (2) are |
| (3) was | (4) were |
| 710. (1) neglect | (2) neglected |
| (3) neglects | (4) neglecting |

Directions (711-720) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IInd Sitting)

Rajan is a salesman. He goes from door to door 711 vacuum cleaners. On his first day of work, the 712 to sell his goods by 713 on the doors of a private housing estate. "My first 714," he thought as he 715 the doorbell of the first house. A middle-aged woman with curlers in her hair opened the door. Rajan began to 716 who he was and the 717 he was selling. The 718 minute, the door was 719 shut. "Not interested!" John heard her shout 720 the closed door.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 711. (1) purchasing | (2) buying |
| (3) gifting | (4) selling |
| 712. (1) decided | (2) undecided |
| (3) finalized | (4) cancelled |
| 713. (1) hacking | (2) knocking |
| (3) breaking | (4) shaking |
| 714. (1) consumer | (2) customer |
| (3) supplier | (4) manufacturer |
| 715. (1) pressed | (2) impressed |
| (3) depressed | (4) suppressed |
| 716. (1) complain | (2) explain |
| (3) refrain | (4) plain |
| 717. (1) produce | (2) material |
| (3) product | (4) ingredients |
| 718. (1) after | (2) before |
| (3) next | (4) subsequent |
| 719. (1) slammed | (2) damned |
| (3) tamed | (4) crammed |
| 720. (1) before | (2) on |
| (3) aside | (4) behind |

Directions (721-730) : In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)

Delhi 721 the capital of India. People from all parts of the country and the world 722 to Delhi. There 723 many historical buildings. People 724 the Rajghat, Shantivan and Vijayghat. We visited Delhi last year 725 our cousins. There 726 many other historical cities, Agra 727 one of them. We 728 visit Agra and Jaipur next time. The Red Fort of Delhi and the Hawa Mahal of Jaipur were 729 famous for their Mughal 730 Rajasthani architecture respectively.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 721. (1) was | (2) are |
| (3) is | (4) were |
| 722. (1) came | (2) comes |
| (3) come | (4) coming |
| 723. (1) has | (2) were |
| (3) is | (4) are |
| 724. (1) visit | (2) visited |
| (3) visiting | (4) visits |
| 725. (1) for | (2) on |
| (3) of | (4) with |
| 726. (1) is | (2) are |
| (3) were | (4) was |
| 727. (1) are | (2) was |
| (3) is | (4) were |
| 728. (1) will | (2) would |
| (3) could | (4) can |

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 729. (1) much | (2) very |
| (3) too | (4) more |
| 730. (1) either | (2) because |
| (3) or | (4) and |

Directions (731-740) : In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region : 1st Sitting)

(731) looking after the health aspect of the team, Dr. Alka also (732) a few emergency cases (733) included a suspected spinal injury (734) a fall from an oil tanker. She herself had a close (735) with death when she was taking pictures of the (736) atop a German ship. A blizzard could have (737) had the radio officer not pulled her (738) a room. Also (739) the only woman in a 24-member team, she missed the company (740) women.

Some Important Words

- (1) blizzard (N.) : a snowstorm with very strong winds
- (2) spinal (Adj.) : related to spine

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 731. (1) Beside | (2) Besides |
| (3) Despite | (4) When |
| 732. (1) attended to | (2) attended |
| (3) looked | (4) watched |
| 733. (1) who | (2) that |
| (3) these | (4) those |
| 734. (1) because | (2) when |
| (3) caused | (4) due to |
| 735. (1) victory | (2) brush |
| (3) bruise | (4) fight |
| 736. (1) scenic | (2) scenery |
| (3) scenario | (4) seen |
| 737. (1) swept her away | |
| (2) sweeping her | |
| (3) swept | |
| (4) sweeps her away | |
| 738. (1) for | (2) at |
| (3) inside | (4) about |
| 739. (1) having | (2) being |
| (3) becoming | (4) keeping |
| 740. (1) for | (2) with |
| (3) of | (4) about |

Directions (741 - 750) : In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each

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question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

The other day I visited a refugee (741) where the victims (742) the Gujarat Earthquake (743) in very (744) conditions. I was particularly (745) by an old woman who was determined to give (746) grandchildren a better future. She (747) a strong and (748) woman who even after the (749) of her own children undertook such a journey through life and never felt weak or broken but was an (750) for all.

Some Important Words

- (1) apathetic (Adj.) : showing no interest/enthusiasm
- (2) sympathetic (Adj.) : kind to somebody who is hurt/sad
- (3) pathetic (Adj.) : pitiful
- (4) empathetic (Adj.) : sympathetic
- (5) cornered (V.) : to go towards somebody in a determined way, because you want to speak to him
- (6) moved (V.) : to arouse the emotions of

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 741. (1) house | (2) camp |
| (3) home | (4) nest |
| 742. (1) of | (2) to |
| (3) in | (4) at |
| 743. (1) was living | (2) are living |
| (3) were living | (4) have lived |
| 744. (1) apathetic | (2) sympathetic |
| (3) pathetic | (4) empathetic |
| 745. (1) cornered | (2) collected |
| (3) worked | (4) moved |
| 746. (1) his | (2) her |
| (3) its | (4) their |
| 747. (1) were | (2) had |
| (3) was | (4) is |
| 748. (1) courageous | (2) continuous |
| (3) ruinous | (4) careful |
| 749. (1) life | (2) death |
| (3) motionless | (4) captivated |
| 750. (1) happiness | (2) determination |
| (3) motivation | |
| (4) inspiration | |

Directions (751-775) : the following questions, you have several passages where some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each blank out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

PASSAGE-I

(Question Nos. 751 to 760)

Childhood is a time when there are (751) responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child (752) good parents, he is fed, looked (753) and loved, whatever he may do. It is improbable that he will ever again in his life (754) given so much without having to do anything (755) return. In addition, life is always (756) new things to the child. A child finds (757) in playing in the rain or in the snow. His first visit (758) the seaside is a marvellous adventure. But a child has his pains; he is not so free to do as he wishes; he is continually being (759) not to do things or is being (760). His life is therefore not perfectly happy.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 751. (1) many | (2) little |
| (3) few | (4) more |
| 752. (1) had | (2) have |
| (3) has | (4) will have |
| 753. (1) up | (2) at |
| (3) after | (4) around |
| 754. (1) is | (2) has |
| (3) are | (4) be |
| 755. (1) for | (2) in |
| (3) as | (4) of |
| 756. (1) donating | (2) displaying |
| (3) granting | (4) presenting |
| 757. (1) pain | (2) progress |
| (3) pressure | (4) pleasure |
| 758. (1) on | (2) to |
| (3) in | (4) for |
| 759. (1) ordered | (2) told |
| (3) forbidden | (4) restricted |
| 760. (1) beaten | (2) penalised |
| (3) disturbed | (4) punished |

PASSAGE-II

(Question Nos. 761 to 770)

Without water (761) animal can survive. In desert regions the greatest (762) to life is drying up. But many creatures are able to make use of (763) little water that exists in arid areas. One of nature's masterpieces (764) creatures equipped to (765) with desert life is the hardy camel. Stories range the desert lands far and wide about (766) endurance feats by camels. It is said that camels can (767) a distance of about 800 miles in eight days through (768) travel without an intake of a single drop of water. The popular (769) that camels store water in the humps is (770) in a way; water is indeed stored there but in the form of fat.

Some Important Words

- (1) endurance (N.) : the ability to continue doing something painful/difficult for a long period of time without complaining
- (2) masterpieces(N.) : works of art that are the best examples
- (3) feats (N.) : action that need skill, strength or courage

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|---------------------|----------------|
| 761. (1) every | (2) no |
| (3) any | (4) desert |
| 762. (1) warning | (2) worry |
| (3) requirement | (4) threat |
| 763. (1) what | (2) the |
| (3) very | (4) that |
| 764. (1) for | (2) about |
| (3) among | (4) with |
| 765. (1) live | (2) resist |
| (3) bear | (4) cope |
| 766. (1) remarkable | (2) little |
| (3) tolerable | (4) popular |
| 767. (1) measure | (2) cover |
| (3) reduce | (4) reach |
| 768. (1) rapid | (2) continuous |
| (3) regular | (4) slow |
| 769. (1) belief | (2) trust |
| (3) conception | (4) notion |
| 770. (1) baseless | (2) wrong |
| (3) misleading | (4) correct |

PASSAGE-III

(Question Nos. 771 to 775)

The (771) age is the age of machines. From the (772) the Industrial Revolution began in Europe.

Man's life has been changing (773) many ways. At first the change was (774). Now machines have become a (775) of our daily lives.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 771. (1) modern | (2) new |
| (3) civilized | (4) present |
| 772. (1) birth | (2) time |
| (3) beginning | (4) start |
| 773. (1) into | (2) to |
| (3) in | (4) with |
| 774. (1) slow | (2) steady |
| (3) fast | (4) stagnant |
| 775. (1) component | (2) part |
| (3) necessity | (4) support |

Directions (776-785) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

CLOZE TEST

A man stopped at a flower shop to (776) some flowers to be (777) to his mother who lived 200 miles (778). As he got out of his car he noticed a young girl sitting on the curb sobbing. He asked her what was wrong and she (779), "I wanted to buy a red rose for my mother. But I only have seventy-five cents and a rose costs two dollars." The man smiled and said, "Come (780) in with me. I'll (781) you a rose." He bought the little girl her rose and ordered his own mother's flowers. As they were (782) he offered the girl a ride home. She said, "Yes please! You can take me to my mother." She directed him to a cemetery, (783) she placed the rose on a freshly dug grave. The man returned to the flower shop, cancelled the delivery order, (784) up a bouquet and (785) the two hundred miles to his mother's house.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 776. (1) requesting | (2) request |
| (3) order | (4) ordering |
| 777. (1) posted | (2) given |
| (3) taken | (4) delivered |
| 778. (1) beyond | (2) between |
| (3) away | (4) across |
| 779. (1) inquired | (2) replied |
| (3) exclaimed | (4) asked |
| 780. (1) of | (2) out |
| (3) upon | (4) on |
| 781. (1) bought | (2) buying |
| (3) bring | (4) buy |
| 782. (1) coming | (2) relaxing |
| (3) leaving | (4) going |
| 783. (1) were | (2) ware |
| (3) wear | (4) where |
| 784. (1) pick | (2) picked |
| (3) picking | (4) putting |
| 785. (1) driven | (2) drove |
| (3) driving | (4) drive |

Directions (786-790) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternative and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

While threatening the (786) of universal values, the campaign to spread democracy will not succeed. The twentieth century (787) that states could not simply remake the world or abbreviate historical transformations. Nor can they easily effect social change by transferring institutions (788) borders. Even within the ranks of territorial nation-states, the conditions for

(789) democratic government are rare: an existing state enjoying legitimacy, consent, and the ability to mediate conflicts between groups. Without such consensus, there is no single sovereign 'people', and therefore no (790) for arithmetical majorities.

Some Important Words

- (1) integration (N.) : the act/process of combining two/more things so that they may work together
 - (2) integrity (N.) : the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles
 - (3) ingratiating (N.) : the act of gaining acceptance/affection for yourself by persuasive and subtle blandishments
 - (4) destabilized (V.) : to make a system, country, government, etc. become less firmly established/successful
 - (5) disintegrated (V.) : to become much less strong/united and be gradually destroyed
 - (6) disdained (V.) : to think that somebody/something is not good enough to deserve your respect
 - (7) effable (Adj.) : capable of being expressed in words
 - (8) effusive (Adj.) : showing too much emotion
 - (9) effervescent (Adj.) : excited, enthusiastic and full of energy
 - (10) decency (N.) : honest, polite behaviour that follows accepted moral standards and shows respect for others
 - (11) parity (N.) : the state of being equal, especially the state of having equal pay/status
 - (12) legitimacy (N.) : validity; legality
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 786. (1) integration | (2) integrity |
| (3) ingratiating | (4) inability |
| 787. (1) destabilised | |
| (2) disintegrated | |
| (3) demonstrated | |
| (4) disdained | |
| 788. (1) under | (2) across |
| (3) over | (4) cross |
| 789. (1) effable | (2) effective |
| (3) effusive | |
| (4) effervescent | |
| 790. (1) decency | |
| (2) parity | |

- (3) legitimacy
- (4) effectiveness

Directions (791-800) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

Ernest Hemingway was (791) of America's most beloved authors. He was born in 1898. (792) World War I he served (793) a volunteer ambulance driver in Italy, (794) later served in the Italian infantry. Hemingway (795) badly wounded in 1918. Hemingway's wartime experience (796) a considerable influence (797) his writing. In fact (798) of his novels focus on the need for physical and psychological strength to (799) difficulty and often violence. He was quite disillusioned (800) the war.

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|-------------------|---------------|
| 791. (1) only | (2) one |
| (3) alone | (4) best |
| 792. (1) During | (2) For |
| (3) In | (4) At |
| 793. (1) as | (2) like |
| (3) becoming | (4) working |
| 794. (1) while | (2) than |
| (3) and | (4) when |
| 795. (1) had | (2) is |
| (3) was | (4) has |
| 796. (1) had been | (2) has been |
| (3) had | (4) has |
| 797. (1) on | (2) at |
| (3) for | (4) in |
| 798. (1) most | (2) mostly |
| (3) more | (4) much |
| 799. (1) cope at | (2) cope with |
| (3) cope up | (4) cope down |
| 800. (1) by | (2) in |
| (3) at | (4) for |

Directions (801-810) : In the following questions, you have several passages where some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each blank out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014
(TF No. 482 RN 5)

PASSAGE I

(Question Nos. 801 to 810)

It is difficult to believe that any man can be so spiritually dead as to have no (801) for his native country

CLOZE TEST

after travelling in (802) lands. But if such an (803) person does exist, take careful note of his career; and you will find (804) he will never (805) poets to celebrate him in deathless song. He (806) be a man of (807) rank, of noble family and of (808) beyond the dream of avarice; but these great (809) will not save him from being forgotten. In spite of them all, he will win no (810) during his life time.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 801. (1) kindness | (2) love |
| (3) hatred | (4) pity |
| 802. (1) foreign | (2) abroad |
| (3) overseas | (4) fine |
| 803. (1) unmerciful | |
| (2) unsympathetic | |
| (3) unnatural | |
| (4) unpatriotic | |
| 804. (1) if | (2) whether |
| (3) that | (4) since |
| 805. (1) encourage | (2) bribe |
| (3) inspire | (4) kindle |
| 806. (1) may | (2) can |
| (3) should | (4) will |
| 807. (1) classic | (2) high |
| (3) first | (4) smart |
| 808. (1) riches | (2) clothes |
| (3) eatables | (4) furniture |
| 809. (1) benefits | (2) donations |
| (3) concessions | |
| (4) advantages | |
| 810. (1) position | (2) job |
| (3) fame | (4) happiness |

PASSAGE II

(Question Nos. 811 to 820)

Colour is (811) the soul of painting. Vishnudharamottara mentions four (812) colours, namely, white, black, blue and orange; (813) five basic colours are (814) by other authorities. According to Bharata's Natyashastra colour (815) realness. Specific colours are (816) for particular castes or classes of people or for the (817) of (818) characters. Colour is descriptive as well as (819). Human temperament is (820) by colour.

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|--------------------|-----------------|
| 811. (1) valued as | (2) truly |
| (3) considered | (4) really |
| 812. (1) basic | (2) important |
| (3) ground | (4) significant |
| 813. (1) only | (2) while |
| (3) yet | (4) when |
| 814. (1) pointed | (2) accepted |
| (3) acceptable | (4) mentioned |
| 815. (1) means | (2) shows |
| (3) symbolises | (4) represents |

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 816. (1) utilised | (2) meant |
| (3) used | (4) painted |
| 817. (1) revelation | (2) exposition |
| (3) presentation | (4) depiction |
| 818. (1) coarse | (2) bad |
| (3) cruel | (4) uncouth |
| 819. (1) connotative | (2) explanatory |
| (3) expository | (4) meaningful |
| 820. (1) exposed | (2) showed |
| (3) reflected | (4) transmitted |

PASSAGE III

(Question Nos. 821 to 825)

Then think of other conveniences the city has to offer; the (821) buses to take you from place to place; the bath-rooms fitted with gleaming (822) fittings; the shops and super markets where you can buy all your (823) desires and so many other things impossible to list. When you live in the country long enough you are bound to miss all these (824) of (825) life.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 821. (1) rickety | |
| (2) vintage | |
| (3) comfortable | |
| (4) uncomfortable | |
| 822. (1) pantry | (2) ceramic |
| (3) sanitary | (4) plastic |
| 823. (1) mind's | (2) heart's |
| (3) emotion's | (4) pocket's |
| 824. (1) goods | (2) amenities |
| (3) perks | (4) points |
| 825. (1) Victorian | (2) modern |
| (3) ancient | (4) rural |

Directions (826–835) : In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC
Exam. 16.11.2014, IIInd Sitting
TF No. 545 QP 6)

In Britain, the (826) is very varied. People never know (827) it will be like the next day. The summer is (828) than the winter but even (829) summer the average temperature (830) only 16°C. Sometimes the sun keeps (831) but at other times the sky is covered with clouds and it starts (832). In winter it is sometimes terribly (833), especially in the north to the country. The temperature (834) below 0°C and (835) is often snow and ice.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 826. (1) whether | (2) weather |
| (3) atmosphere | (4) climate |

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 827. (1) which | (2) how |
| (3) why | (4) when |
| 828. (1) stronger | (2) heavier |
| (3) warmer | (4) colder |
| 829. (1) in | (2) at |
| (3) into | (4) through |
| 830. (1) has | (2) was |
| (3) were | (4) is |
| 831. (1) hiding | (2) shining |
| (3) sunny | (4) shines |
| 832. (1) rain | (2) rains |
| (3) raining | (4) rained |
| 833. (1) cooler | (2) cooled |
| (3) chilled | (4) chill |
| 834. (1) falls | (2) fell |
| (3) fallen | (4) falling |
| 835. (1) their | (2) there |
| (3) all | (4) total |

Directions (836–845) : In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. Against each, four words are suggested. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

Every month, scientists (i) new gadgets and new ways to make technology faster and better. Our homes are full of hardware (such as DVD players and computers) (ii) and (such as computer games and MP3s) (iii) suggests, however, that it is the young people who are best able to deal with this change. Whereas teenagers have no problem (iv) a DVD player, their parents and grandparents often find using new technology (v) and different. But if you're a teenager who criticizes your parents for their (vi) of technological awareness, don't be too hard on them ! Sometime (vii) the future, when you've got children of your own, your (viii) to deal with new technology will probably (ix) and your children will feel more (x) with new technology than you do.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 836. (vi) = ? | |
| (1) lack | (2) effect |
| (3) amount | (4) storage |
| 837. (v) = ? | |
| (1) complicated | |
| (2) automatic | |
| (3) unique | |
| (4) sudden | |
| 838. (ix) = ? | |
| (1) decrease | (2) please |
| (3) able | (4) easy |

CLOZE TEST

839. (i) = ?

- (1) estimate (2) invent
- (3) found (4) discover

840. (iv) = ?

- (1) inventing (2) explaining
- (3) discovering (4) operating

841. (x) = ?

- (1) easy (2) able
- (3) comfortable(4) pleased

842. (ii) = ?

- (1) software (2) laptops
- (3) gadgets (4) screens

843. (vii) = ?

- (1) on (2) in
- (3) at (4) to

844. (iii) = ?

- (1) Research (2) Program
- (3) Experiment (4) Industry

845. (viii) = ?

- (1) ability (2) talent
- (3) possibility (4) master

Directions (846–855) : In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. Against each, four words are suggested. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

In a survey (i) by a library, it was recently (ii) that parents wish their children to read books with high moral (iii). Around two thousand parents were interviewed and most of them (iv) Dickens 'The Christmas Carol' is a must-read for children. This Christmas tale (v) the filthy rich, (vi) Scrooge and the poor contented Cratchit family offers lessons in moral duties. Another book which many parents marked out as a (vii) read was Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice'. The choice of this book was rather (viii), because, this romantic novel is more likely to (ix) teenagers, than children. Since Elizabeth's final choice of Darcy is deeply rooted in strong moral (x), the parents, probably thought, she offers a good example for the girl child to follow.

846. (viii) = ?

- (1) unfortunate
- (2) unsuspected
- (3) unnerving
- (4) unexpected

847. (vii) = ?

- (1) reconciliatory
- (2) mandatory

(3) conclusive

- (4) credible

848. (iv) = ?

- (1) recommended
- (2) remarked
- (3) revised
- (4) restored

849. (i) = ?

- (1) circulated (2) conducted
- (3) employed (4) maintained
- (1) content (2) dilemma
- (3) ground (4) deliberation

850. (x) = ?

- (1) discomfort
- (2) dilemma
- (3) consideration
- (4) disturbance

852. (ii) = ?

- (1) exposed (2) inferred
- (3) revealed (4) concurred

853. (ix) = ?

- (1) distract (2) repulse
- (3) presume (4) attract

854. (v) = ?

- (1) employing (2) devolving
- (3) revolving (4) involving

855. (vi) = ?

- (1) fastidious
- (2) finicky
- (3) stingy (4) fussy

Directions (856–860) : Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

How the domestication of animals began is not known. Perhaps, there were large number of animals in areas near water where men also were (i). Here man could observe the animals and study their habits, and this knowledge must have, (ii) him to tame them. It was again, easy for (iii) people to domesticate animals and feed them on the husks of the grain that were left after threshing. In any event, sheep and goats, pigs and cattle and later horses and asses were tamed and kept in pens. Man, thus, (iv) food from the soil and also from animals. In the pens, the animals could be observed even more closely. Calves sucking milk must have given man the idea that he too could get food other than meat from cows and goats. This practice which combines agriculture with

the raising of animals is known as (v) farming. Animals, however, were chiefly used to provide meat and milk, they were yet to be used as beasts of burden or to draw the plough.

856. (iii) = ?

- (1) business
- (2) farming
- (3) rural
- (4) agricultural

857. (v) = ?

- (1) joined
- (2) blended
- (3) united
- (4) mixed

858. (ii) = ?

- (1) authorised
- (2) enabled
- (3) modified
- (4) rendered

859. (iv) = ?

- (1) gained
- (2) obtained
- (3) attained
- (4) achieved

860. (i) = ?

- (1) amassed
- (2) concentrated
- (3) strengthened
- (4) intensified

Directions (861–870) : In the following questions in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

If you (861) to be free from all physical aches and pains and enjoy perfect physical harmony, then put your mind in order and (862) your thoughts. Think joyful thoughts, think loving thoughts; Let the (863) of goodwill (864) through your veins, and you will need no other medicine. (865) your jealousies, your suspicions, your worries, your hatred, your selfish indulgences, and you will put away your indigestion, your sickness, your (866) and (867). If you will (868) clinging to these (869) and demoralizing habits of minds, then do not complain when your body is (870) sickness.

- 861. (1) can (2) would
- (3) want (4) will

- 862. (1) regularize (2) co-ordinate
- (3) harmonize (4) regulate

- 863. (1) elixir (2) sweetness
- (3) generosity (4) potion

- 864. (1) gather (2) course
- (3) run (4) race

- 865. (1) ignore (2) throw off
- (3) discard (4) cast away

CLOZE TEST

866. (1) confidence (2) nervousness
 (3) worries (4) happiness
867. (1) mercy (2) despair
 (3) paining (4) joy
868. (1) continue to (2) indulge in
 (3) care to (4) persisting
869. (1) unruly (2) unhealthy
 (3) good (4) worse
870. (1) affected to (2) laid up with
 (3) lying with (4) laid low with
- Directions (871–880) :** In the following questions in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015
 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)
- In civilised life there is a rule (871) violence, against taking the (872) into our hands. It is a rule which (873) of us observe so often, indeed, that a great (874) of people go through life (875) orderliness and non-violence as part of the scheme of nature. But when (876) comes into their midst (877) refuses to observe the current rules, and (878) the simple rule that might is right, the law-abiding members (879) society do not know what to do, and look on in (880) bewildered confusion.
871. (1) upon (2) after
 (3) at (4) against
872. (1) law (2) police
 (3) people (4) rule
873. (1) every (2) most
 (3) none (4) many
874. (1) sum (2) amount
 (3) number (4) capacity
875. (1) accepting
 (2) not expecting
 (3) expecting
 (4) not accepting
876. (1) everyone (2) no one
 (3) anyone (4) none
877. (1) whom (2) who
 (3) how (4) where
878. (1) follow (2) following
 (3) followed (4) follows
879. (1) on (2) of
 (3) at (4) in
880. (1) helpful (2) helping
 (3) helped (4) helpless

Directions (881–890) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015
 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

Squirrels are (881) animals in the world. They have the (882) for rainy days. Autumn can be very entertaining for them. That is the time (883) the great harvest collection for their winter store. You can (884) here and there, collecting nuts of all sorts. Walnuts, beechnuts, chestnuts, dried berries.

They are not fussy. Relentlessly, they run from their storage point, usually a tree hollow, to the vast amount of wild nuts to be found in the forest.

These beautiful animals are house-proud. They take great pains to ensure that (885) and warm enough to tide them over the harsh winter. You (886) busily collecting soft pieces of bark, wood and leaves to line their nests.

After all their (887), and when the first, cold hard frost arrives, they (888) inside their nests for the duration/rest of the cold spell. There, (889) till it is warm enough to bring out their stored food. Ah but then again, they are the most forgetful little animals, and it is not unusual to see squirrels (890) their hoards.

881. (1) the more resource
 (2) this most resourceful
 (3) the most resource
 (4) the most resourceful
882. (1) knack of saving down
 (2) knack of saving on
 (3) knack of saved up
 (4) knack of saving up
883. (1) what they begin
 (2) when they begin
 (3) when their begin
 (4) when them begin
884. (1) see them scampering
 (2) seeing them scampered
 (3) seen them scampering
 (4) see their scampering
885. (1) their nest is secure
 (2) their nest is securing
 (3) they nest is secure
 (4) there nest is secure

886. (1) is saw them
 (2) will seen them
 (3) will saw them
 (4) will see them
887. (1) scavenging is done
 (2) scavenged is done
 (3) scavenged was done
 (4) scavenging is doing
888. (1) will sealing themselves
 (2) will be seal themselves
 (3) will seal themselves
 (4) are seal themselves
889. (1) they will hibernating
 (2) they are hibernated
 (3) them will hibernate
 (4) they will hibernate
890. (1) search desperate at
 (2) searching desperates for
 (3) searching desperately for
 (4) searched desperately for
- Directions (891–900) :** In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015
 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)
- Although we can (891) the (892) bodies of our solar system (893) a telescope, it is only (894) who can (895) the depths of outer space. It is reported that they have seen (896) galaxies, stars taking (897) and (898), and 'black holes'. They say that the deeper they look (899) the universe, the more they know (900) the universe originated.
891. (1) observe (2) look
 (3) reach (4) find
892. (1) heaven (2) heavier
 (3) heavy (4) heavenly
893. (1) at (2) by
 (3) through (4) with
894. (1) astronomers
 (2) astrology
 (3) astrologers
 (4) astronomy
895. (1) views (2) overview
 (3) view (4) viewed
896. (1) stunned (2) stunning
 (3) shine (4) stun
897. (1) borne (2) birth
 (3) berth (4) born
898. (1) dyeing (2) died
 (3) die (4) dying

CLOZE TEST

899. (1) at (2) on
 (3) through (4) into
 900. (1) why (2) how
 (3) where (4) what

Directions (901–910) : In the following questions, in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015
 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

Smile, they say, and soon there will be miles and miles of smiles. If we keep (901) ourselves and do not mix with others, we shall be left alone to ponder (902) the misfortunes of life. Nobody likes to come across a (903) and self-centred person. People (904) gregarious and outgoing souls who are prepared to share their joys and sorrows and have the (905) to laugh (906) their problems and miseries. Laughter brings people (907) whereas keeping to oneself distances people. It has (908) been rightly said that laughter is the shortest distance between two persons. Once they (909) together, the circle of acquaintance, and consequently friendship (910), thus making the world a happy place to live in.

901. (1) to (2) with
 (3) into (4) by
 902. (1) into (2) at
 (3) upon (4) over
 903. (1) comic (2) glum
 (3) unselfish (4) kind
 904. (1) dislike (2) hate
 (3) opt (4) like
 905. (1) feeling (2) intention
 (3) sense (4) capacity
 906. (1) away (2) on
 (3) at (4) over
 907. (1) closer (2) far
 (3) apart (4) home
 908. (1) so (2) however
 (3) therefore (4) hence
 909. (1) come (2) sit
 (3) are (4) go
 910. (1) broadens (2) grows
 (3) lessens (4) widens

Directions (911–920) : In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and

choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , Ist Sitting
 TF No. 333 LO 2)

Superstition is a (911) in (912), which (913) be explained by the (914) of nature and also not by religion. For (915) a superstitious person believes that a black cat (916) his path will bring him (917). In Brazil, for instance, many people believe that a person can be harmed or even killed by (918) needles in a puppet which (919) the person to be harmed. This is called 'voodoo-magic'. People who do not believe in (920) things consider them superstition.

911. (1) belief (2) believe
 (3) believer (4) believes
 912. (1) anything (2) something
 (3) nothing (4) everything
 913. (1) will (2) will not
 (3) can (4) cannot
 914. (1) methods (2) ways
 (3) laws (4) means
 915. (1) instant (2) insistent
 (3) instance (4) insistence
 916. (1) crossing (2) cross
 (3) crosses (4) crossed
 917. (1) fortune (2) misfortune
 (3) luck (4) properties
 918. (1) pushing (2) drawing
 (3) sticking (4) pulling
 919. (1) represents (2) represent
 (3) points (4) pointing
 920. (1) such (2) thus
 (3) this (4) just

Directions (921–925) : In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015
 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

A team of Indian engineers (921) shown that digital photographs of the hand may (922) cholesterol levels in the body and serve as an early warning signal (923) poor lipid health without a standard blood test.

Researchers believe the programme may be (924) in the future and (925) into mobile phones to en-

able it to analyse digital images of the hand captured in the camera on a mobile phone.

921. (1) Are (2) Has been
 (3) Have (4) Has
 922. (1) Reveal (2) Conceal
 (3) Conduct (4) Conjecture
 923. (1) Of (2) By
 (3) Before (4) At
 924. (1) Retracted (2) Refined
 (3) Recorded (4) Resolved
 925. (1) Fixed (2) Formulated
 (3) Featured (4) Loaded

Directions (926–930) : In the following questions of the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015
 (IIInd Sitting))

PASSAGE

Darkness (i) began to (ii) on all side. So I could not have any (iii) view of the things that (iv) along our way. Our train stopped at two important stations before we (v) our home town.

926. (i) = ?
 (1) incidentally (2) gradually
 (3) initially (4) prudentially
 927. (ii) = ?
 (1) descend
 (2) condescend
 (3) ascend
 (4) transcend
 928. (iii) = ?
 (1) contradict (2) precinct
 (3) instinct (4) distinct
 929. (iv) = ?
 (1) lain (2) lied
 (3) lay (4) laid
 930. (v) = ?
 (1) had reached
 (2) reach
 (3) reached
 (4) have reached

Directions (931–940) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015
 TF No. 4039770)

CLOZE TEST

All the political parties of India appear lost in the (931) exercise of fighting elections. There is nothing (932) about a (933) for votes in a democracy as India is and must (934). But democracies defeat themselves when they are (935) with the (936) of politics and must forget its (937). The growing political (938) in India (939) from the political parties' (940) contempt for any real development.

- 931. (1) physical (2) barren
(3) dreary (4) bleak
- 932. (1) improbable (2) impractical
(3) incongruous (4) improper
- 933. (1) thought (2) care
(3) worry (4) concern
- 934. (1) reside (2) defy
(3) remain (4) abide
- 935. (1) overwhelmed (2) obsessed
(3) worried (4) concerned
- 936. (1) frame (2) body
(3) form (4) idea
- 937. (1) contends (2) contains
(3) contempt (4) contents
- 938. (1) positivism (2) pessimism
(3) optimism (4) pragmatism
- 939. (1) branches (2) roots
(3) stems (4) flowers
- 940. (1) unconcealed (2) explicit
(3) latent (4) hidden

Directions (941–950) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015
TF No. 4039770)

Saina Nehwal's bronze medal win (941) Saturday, at the London Olympics, may be seen as a lucky (942) after her Chinese opponent (943) hurt. But (944) Saina's father, Dr. Harvir Singh, "it's god's gift". "She was (945) on Friday after losing the semi-final. It was god's (946) that she won a medal. This is very satisfying for everyone. I was very (947) about Saina winning a bronze." Prime Minister Manmohan Singh (948) the Indian shuttler for winning the medal. "The country is proud of your (949)". Singh said in his congratulatory message. Andhra Pradesh governor ESL Narasimhan

and Chief Minister N. Kiran Kumar Reddy too congratulated Saina. "After Gagan Narang, Saina is the second sportsperson from AP to win a (950) at the Olympics." the chief minister said.

- 941. (1) on (2) in
(3) at (4) onto
- 942. (1) succeed (2) win of
(3) winning (4) victory
- 943. (1) retired (2) crashed
(3) injure (4) fated
- 944. (1) according to (2) from
(3) instead of (4) on the way
- 945. (1) joyous (2) appointed
(3) disappointed (4) cheerful
- 946. (1) prayer (2) nature
(3) notion (4) wish
- 947. (1) pessimistic (2) optimistic
(3) nostalgic (4) emotional
- 948. (1) prayed
(2) congratulated
(3) wishes
(4) dictated
- 949. (1) getting of (2) order
(3) achievement (4) position
- 950. (1) post (2) match
(3) entry (4) medal

Directions (951–955) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

Internet, (951) known as the Net, is the network (952) computers spanning the (953). Internet is a global (954) of computers that allows individuals to communicate (955) one another.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015
TF No. 4039770)

- 951. (1) too (2) also
(3) another (4) other
- 952. (1) on (2) of
(3) since (4) get
- 953. (1) sea (2) sky
(3) mountain (4) globe
- 954. (1) connect (2) web
(3) net (4) wireless
- 955. (1) under (2) out
(3) for (4) with

Directions (956–965) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct an-

swer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IIInd Sitting)

Past (956) us in understanding our present world in a (957) better way. If we know (958) our ancestors lived or (959) the wars were waged, we can understand the today's world (960) and get ideas for a (961) future. What appears to (962) as wrong today could have been right (963). It is also interesting to know how (964) in the past (965) the life of humans.

- 956. (1) helped (2) help
(3) is helping (4) helps
- 957. (1) most (2) just
(3) more (4) much
- 958. (1) why (2) when
(3) where (4) how
- 959. (1) why (2) when
(3) how (4) which
- 960. (1) better (2) best
(3) betterment (4) well
- 961. (1) fairer (2) fairest
(3) fair (4) fairy
- 962. (1) us (2) they
(3) them (4) him
- 963. (1) earliest (2) early
(3) earlier (4) later
- 964. (1) adventures (2) inventing
(3) inventions (4) inventors
- 965. (1) improve (2) improves
(3) improvement
(4) improved

Directions (966–990) : In the following passages some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternative and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015
Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)
Passage-I

(Question Nos. 966 to 970)

A healthy body is necessary for the development of the (966) and wisdom. Every human being should exercise daily to (967) good health. Physical exercise (968) physical fitness. It makes human beings mentally (969). Physical exercise is required to (970) food properly.

- 966. (1) healing
(2) intellect
(3) benevolence
(4) nominate

CLOZE TEST

967. (1) legislate (2) reclaim
 (3) start (4) maintain
 968. (1) ensuing (2) entangles
 (3) ensures (4) ensnares
 969. (1) akin (2) defective
 (3) mindful (4) alert
 970. (1) digest (2) inhale
 (3) assent (4) apprise

Passage-II

(Question Nos. 971 to 980)

Since the U.S. led alliance toppled the Taliban (971) November 2001, women and girls in Afghanistan have (972) greater freedom to participate in public life and (973) to education, health care, and employment. This is the case particularly in the (974), Kabul, where the deployment of foreign military forces under the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) has helped bring (975) security. Even in Kabul, however, many Afghan women still face constant (976) to their personal security from other civilians or armed men belonging to various political (977). Outside Kabul, the situation is one of acute general lawlessness and insecurity, as there is no ISAF presence and rival warlords control security conditions. In these areas, more than in Kabul, Afghan women continue to (978) serious threats to their physical safety, which (979) them the opportunity to exercise their basic human rights and to participate fully in the rebuilding of their (980).

971. (1) on (2) at
 (3) from (4) in
 972. (1) submitted (2) gained
 (3) surrendered (4) volunteered
 973. (1) success (2) progress
 (3) regress (4) access
 974. (1) locality (2) country
 (3) capital (4) outskirts
 975. (1) less-needed (2) much-admired
 (3) less-known (4) much-needed
 976. (1) threats (2) lashes
 (3) demands (4) opportunities
 977. (1) factions (2) actions
 (3) upheavals (4) fractions
 978. (1) evade (2) bear
 (3) face (4) oppose
 979. (1) approves (2) allows
 (3) provides (4) denies

980. (1) selves (2) state
 (3) city (4) country
 Passage-III
 (Question Nos. 981 to 990)
 One day when king Rama was sitting on his (981) his ring fell off. When it touched the earth, it made a hole in the ground and disappeared into it. It was (982). His trusty henchman, Hanuman, was (983) his feet. Rama said to Hanuman, "Look, my ring is lost. (984) it for me."
 Now Hanuman can enter any hole, no matter how tiny. He had the power to become the smallest of the small and larger than the largest thing. So he took on a (985) form and went down the hole.
 He went and went and went and (986) fell into the netherworld. There were women down there. "Look, a tiny monkey! It's fallen from above? Then they caught him and placed him on a platter (thali). The King of Spirits (bhut), who lives in the netherworld, likes to eat animals. So Hanuman was sent to him as part of his dinner, along with his vegetables. Hanuman sat on the platter, (987) what to do.
 While this was going on in the netherworld, Rama sat on his throne on the earth above. The (988) Vasista and the (989) Brahma came to see him. They said to Rama, "We want to talk privately with you. We don't want anyone to (990) what we say or interrupt it. Do we agree?" "All right," said Rama, "We'll talk."
981. (1) throne (2) rock
 (3) bench (4) chair
 982. (1) gone (2) vanished
 (3) molten (4) returned
 983. (1) on (2) in
 (3) at (4) under
 984. (1) Replace (2) Make
 (3) Return (4) Find
 985. (1) tiny (2) substantial
 (3) corporeal (4) humongous
 986. (1) gradually (2) surreptitiously
 (3) cleverly (4) suddenly
 987. (1) wondering (2) thundering
 (3) plundering (4) wandering
 988. (1) wife (2) daughter
 (3) sage (4) animal
 989. (1) Hanuman (2) God
 (3) women (4) Spirit king

990. (1) see (2) hear
 (3) imagine (4) say

Directions (991–1000) : In the following questions, in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade
 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016
 TF No. 3513283)

I will always (991) the trip I made to the zoo in 1988. It was then that I (992) measles from one of my friends. Peter, who had (993) along too.

Before he met us at the zoo, he had gone to visit his cousin who was (994) from measles. The next day, Peter was (995) of a sore throat, a bad cold and high fever. When he was diagnosed by a doctor as having measles, his parents rang me up to warn me that I had been (996) to measles too. By the next day, I was also showing/having the same symptoms. My doctor (997) me to stay at home for the next two weeks.

I was quite pleased with the doctor's instruction. I spent the time reading story-books, (998) to music and watching television. When I get bored, I would call up Peter, who also had to spend two weeks at home, for a chat. Unfortunately, the two weeks passed too/by quickly. When we (999) to school, we had to work twice as hard to (1000) with our classmates. It was definitely not worth the 'holiday'.

991. (1) remember (2) remembered
 (3) be remember (4) remembering
 992. (1) catch (2) will catch
 (3) caught (4) catching
 993. (1) went (2) gone
 (3) going (4) go
 994. (1) recover (2) revealed
 (3) removed (4) recovering
 995. (1) complained (2) complain
 (3) complaining (4) explained
 996. (1) exposed (2) exposing
 (3) expose (4) exposable
 997. (1) advise (2) advised
 (3) is advised (4) advising
 998. (1) listening (2) looking
 (3) listen (4) listened
 999. (1) returning (2) is returned
 (3) return (4) returned

CLOZE TEST

- 1000.(1) caught up (2) catching up
 (3) catch up (4) catch

Directions (1001–1010) : In the following questions, in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016
 TF No. 3513283)

The Red Indians (1001) for the arrival of the bison. The beasts, which come only once a year, are a good source of meat and hide. The Red Indians (1002) to survive the cold, bitter winter.

Tikki, the young boy, (1003) to look out for herd's arrival. Everyday, he (1004) to the top of the hill to see if he could spot them on the vast horizon.

One night, while he (1005) the ground shook (1006) and his bag of arrows fell off from its hook on the wall. Tikki (1007) of his wigwam and felt a strong gust of wind and dust gush past him. Shouting excitedly, he ran to the other wigwams and woke everyone up. A big fire (1008) built and the Red Indians danced around it, giving praises to their God who had, at last, (1009) their food and clothing of animal hide. The next morning, all the warriors (1010) to hunt down the beasts which were grazing near the river.

- 1001.(1) were waiting
 (2) is waiting
 (3) were waited
 (4) are waited

- 1002.(1) needing these
 (2) needed these
 (3) needed their
 (4) needing this

- 1003.(1) was choose (2) is choose
 (3) was chose (4) was chosen

- 1004.(1) would running
 (2) will running
 (3) would run
 (4) will be running

- 1005.(1) is sleep (2) was sleeping
 (3) was sleep (4) were slept

- 1006.(1) violently (2) violence
 (3) violent (4) violet

- 1007.(1) rushing out (2) rush out
 (3) rushed out (4) rushed in

- 1008.(1) were immediately
 (2) was immediate
 (3) were immediate
 (4) was immediately

- 1009.(1) send them (2) sent them
 (3) sent their (4) send their

- 1010.(1) is assigned
 (2) was assigning
 (3) were assigned
 (4) were assigning

Directions (1011–1020) : In the following questions, in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016
 TF No. 3513283)

I will always (1011) the trip I made to the zoo in 1988. It was then that I (1012) measles from one of my friends. Peter, who had (1013) along too.

Before he met us at the zoo, he had gone to visit his cousin who was (1014) from measles. The next day, Peter was (1015) of a sore throat, a bad cold and high fever. When he was diagnosed by a doctor as having measles, his parents rang me up to warn me that he had been (1016) to measles too. By the next day, I was also showing/having the same symptoms. My doctor (1017) me to stay at home for the next two weeks.

I was quite pleased with the doctor's instruction. I spent the time reading story-books, (1018) to music and watching television. When I got bored, I would call up Peter, who also had to spend two weeks at home, for a chat. Unfortunately, the two weeks passed by quickly. When we (1019) to school, we had to work twice as hard to (1020) with our classmates. It was definitely not worth the 'holiday'.

- 1011.(1) remember
 (2) remembered
 (3) be remember
 (4) remembering

- 1012.(1) catch (2) will catch
 (3) caught (4) catching

- 1013.(1) went (2) gone
 (3) going (4) go

- 1014.(1) recover (2) revealed
 (3) removed (4) recovering

- 1015.(1) complained
 (2) complain
 (3) complaining
 (4) explained

- 1016.(1) exposed (2) exposing
 (3) expose (4) exposable

- 1017.(1) advise (2) advised
 (3) is advised (4) advising

- 1018.(1) listening (2) looking
 (3) listen (4) listened

- 1019.(1) returning (2) is returned
 (3) return (4) returned

- 1020.(1) caught up
 (2) catching up
 (3) catch up (4) catch

Directions (1021–1030) : In the following questions, in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016
 TF No. 3513283)

The Red Indians (1021) for the arrival of the bison. The beasts, which come only once a year, are a good source of meat and hide. The Red Indians (1022) to survive the cold, bitter winter.

Tikki, the young boy, (1023) to look out for herd's arrival. Everyday, he (1024) to the top of the hill to see if he could spot them on the vast horizon.

One night, while he (1025) the ground shook (1026) and his bag of arrows fell off from its hook on the wall. Tikki (1027) of his wigwam and felt a strong gust of wind and dust gush past him. Shouting excitedly, he ran to the other wigwams and woke everyone up. A big fire (1028) built and the Red Indians danced around it, giving praises to their God who had, at last, (1029) their food and clothing of animal hide. The next morning, all the warriors (1030) to hunt down the beasts which were grazing near the river.

- 1021.(1) were waiting
 (2) is waiting
 (3) were waited
 (4) are waited

- 1022.(1) needing these
 (2) needed these
 (3) needed their
 (4) needing this

CLOZE TEST

1023.(1) was choose
 (2) is choose
 (3) was chose
 (4) was chosen

1024.(1) would running
 (2) will running
 (3) would run
 (4) will be running

1025.(1) is sleep
 (2) was sleeping
 (3) was sleep
 (4) were slept

1026.(1) violently (2) violence
 (3) violent (4) violet

1027.(1) rushing out
 (2) rush out
 (3) rushed out
 (4) rushed in

1028.(1) were immediately
 (2) was immediate
 (3) were immediate
 (4) was immediately

1029.(1) send them
 (2) sent them
 (3) sent their
 (4) send their

1030.(1) is assigned
 (2) was assigning
 (3) were assigned
 (4) were assigning

Directions (1031–1035) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 IIInd sitting)

PASSAGE

It's soccer's newest power player; a ball called the Soccket generates and stores energy as players kick it, then provides energy at home. Fifteen minutes on the field (I) enough energy to power a small light for three hours and may help people in developing nations like India (II) kerosene, a leading cause of (III) illness and fires. Working on the principle of flashlights that charge when shaken, the Soccket is the (IV) of Harvard students Jessica Lin, Julia Sitverman, Jessica Matthews and Hemali Thakker and is being (V) by the Clinton Global Initiative University and the Walmart Foundation.

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| 1031.(1) (I) stores
(2) (I) conserves
(3) (I) captures
(4) (I) reserves | 1032.(1) (II) substitute
(2) (II) replace
(3) (II) restore
(4) (II) supplant | 1033.(1) (III) pulmonary
(2) (III) respiratory
(3) (III) cardiac
(4) (III) cardio-vascular | 1034.(1) (IV) output
(2) (IV) achievement
(3) (IV) brainchild
(4) (IV) inventory | 1035.(1) (V) funded
(2) (V) financed
(3) (V) promoted
(4) (V) sponsored |
|--|---|---|---|--|
- (SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)
 Passage I
 (Question Nos. 1036–1045)

How old is the Earth ? This is a (1036) to which we may never have the exact (1037). Man has (1038) about the age of the Earth since (1039) times, and there were all kinds of myths and (1040) that seemed to have the answer. When it was proven that the Earth (1041) around the Sun, (1042) then knew where to begin. To find the (1043) of the Earth, it was necessary to (1044) how the solar system was (1045).

- | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| 1036.(1) question (2) debate
(3) fact (4) point | 1037.(1) logic (2) answer
(3) deduction (4) reason | 1038.(1) marvelled (2) thought
(3) asked (4) wondered | 1039.(1) bygone (2) olden
(3) ancient (4) antiquated | 1040.(1) legends (2) fables
(3) story (4) tale |
| 1041.(1) rotated (2) moved
(3) revolved (4) circled | 1042.(1) scholars
(2) academicians
(3) students (4) scientists | | | |

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1043.(1) age
(2) date
(3) oldness
(4) years | 1044.(1) narrate
(2) recount
(3) explain
(4) tell | 1045.(1) originated
(2) formed
(3) begun
(4) born |
|--|--|--|

Passage II

(Question Nos. 1046–1055)

One thing we can do is (1046) a good book. Another is to look at a new (1047) conducted by William Mercer, one of the world's largest Human Resources consultancies. Mercer decided to (1048) some of the world's great cities. They produced their results by giving (1049) for (1050) criteria. These included political, economic and social environment, healthcare, educational provision, recreation and transport (1051). So, which are the best cities to live in, and which should we (1052) ? In (1053) first place were Vancouver, Berne, Vienna and Zurich, while Sydney, Geneva, Auckland and Copenhagen came in second. Swiss cities (1054) three of the top ten places, making it the single most successful country of all those (1055).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1046.(1) read (2) obtain
(3) retrieve (4) look | 1047.(1) research
(2) consultation
(3) advice (4) survey |
| 1048.(1) decide (2) judge
(3) rule (4) proclaim | 1049.(1) spots (2) marks
(3) places (4) signs |
| 1050.(1) ranging (2) assorted
(3) different (4) various | 1051.(1) reasons (2) facilities
(3) versions (4) ways |
| 1052.(1) deny (2) regret
(3) avoid (4) escape | 1053.(1) dual (2) united
(3) together (4) joint |
| 1054.(1) controlled (2) absorbed
(3) vacated (4) occupied | 1055.(1) surveyed
(2) experimented
(3) established (4) created |

Directions (1056–1080) : In the following passages some of the words have been left out. Read each passage carefully and choose the correct answer for the given blank out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
 Exam. 30.11.2016)

CLOZE TEST

Passage-I

We are (1056) in a time of great and (1057) changes. The most obvious (1058) of the modern world is the (1059) development of science and technology. This has given man a deeper (1060) of nature.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1056. (1) existing | (2) living |
| (3) surviving | (4) alive |
| 1057. (1) convenient | |
| (2) continuing | |
| (3) coveted | (4) consequent |
| 1058. (1) part | (2) side |
| (3) feature | (4) nature |
| 1059. (1) magnanimous | |
| (2) erratic | (3) rapid |
| (4) inconsistent | |
| 1060. (1) understanding | |
| (2) control | (3) management |
| (4) questioning | |

Passage-II

War and Peace, an epic historical novel by Leo Tolstoy, was (1061) published as Voyna i mir in 1865-69. This (1062) study of early 19th century Russian society, noted for its (1063) of realistic detail and variety of psychological (1064) is generally regarded as one of the world's greatest novels. War and Peace is (1065) concerned with the histories of five aristocratic families, the members of which are (1066) against the (1067) background of Russian social life during the war against Napoleon. The (1068) of war, however, is (1069) to the story of family existence which involves Tolstoy's optimistic belief in the life-aspecting (1070) of human existence.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1061. (1) basically | (2) wilfully |
| (3) originally | (4) faithfully |
| 1062. (1) panoramic | (2) histrionic |
| (3) omnipotent | (4) explicit |
| 1063. (1) energy | (2) veracity |
| (3) suitability | (4) mastery |
| 1064. (1) criticism | (2) analysis |
| (3) instances | (4) depth |
| 1065. (1) importantly | (2) primarily |
| (3) heavily | (4) connectively |
| 1066. (1) portrayed | (2) displayed |
| (3) treated | (4) based |
| 1067. (1) soporific | (2) merciful |
| (3) vivid | (4) hardened |
| 1068. (1) case | (2) prisoner |
| (3) perpetrator | (4) theme |
| 1069. (1) inordinate | (2) subordinate |
| (3) audacious | (4) judicious |
| 1070. (1) pattern | (2) appropriation |
| (3) dogma | (4) suitability |

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) panoramic (Adj.) : presenting all the different aspects/stages of a particular subject, event, etc.
- (2) histrionic (Adj.) : of/relating to actors/acting
- (3) omnipotent (Adj.) : having unlimited power
- (4) explicit (Adj.) : clear and easy to understand
- (5) veracity (N.) : unwillingness to tell lies
- (6) soporific (Adj.) : inducing mental lethargy
- (7) vivid (Adj.) : producing very clear pictures in your mind
- (8) perpetrator (N.) : a person who commits a crime/does something that is wrong/evil
- (9) inordinate (Adj.) : beyond normal limits
- (10) subordinate (Adj.) : lower in importance
- (11) audacious (Adj.) : willing to take risks/to do something shocking
- (12) appropriation (N.) : the act of taking something that belongs to somebody else, especially without permission
- (13) dogma (N.) : a doctrine/code of beliefs accepted as authoritative

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) nativity (N.) : birth, especially the place, conditions, or circumstances of being born
- (2) familial (Adj.) : relating to/of a family
- (3) proposition (N.) : a task to be dealt with
- (4) purport (V.) : propose/intend
- (5) susceptibility (N.) : the state of being easily affected
- (6) sustenance (N.) : the process of making something continue to exist
- (7) harness (N.) : supporting gear
- (8) garter (N.) : a band, usually made of elastic, that is worn around the leg to keep up a sock/stocking
- (9) defiled (V.) : spot, stain, or pollute
- (10) descanted (V.) : talk at great length about something of one's interest
- (11) decried (V.) : express strong approval of
- (12) exhorted (V.) : to try hard to persuade somebody to do something
- (13) exhumed (V.) : dig up

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1071. (1) denied | (2) designed |
| (3) defined | (4) derived |
| 1072. (1) profession | (2) purpose |
| (3) proposition | (4) purport |
| 1073. (1) extended | (2) extrapolated |
| (3) excessive | (4) extensive |
| 1074. (1) susceptibility | (2) subtraction |
| (3) sustenance | (4) suspension |
| 1075. (1) structure | (2) frame |
| (3) harness | (4) garter |
| 1076. (1) defiled | (2) descanted |
| (3) decried | (4) described |
| 1077. (1) extended | (2) exhibited |
| (3) exhorted | (4) exhumed |
| 1078. (1) family | (2) bonding |
| (3) kinship | (4) acquaintance |
| 1079. (1) enquire | (2) esquire |
| (3) retire | (4) require |
| 1080. (1) situation | (2) enclaves |
| (3) relationship | (4) chain |

Directions (1081–1105) : In each of the following passages there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Choose the correct word from the given options which fits the blank appropriately.

CLOZE TEST

Passage-I

(Q. Nos. 1081–1085)

When both myths and counter-myths occur in the narrative field of a society, people can (1081) the oppositions between them in unique ways. The psychological relevance of stories in the cases of myths and horror films may be in the experiencing of the (1082) binary tensions, rather than in the manifest (1083) of the story. The tensions in the story is, however, (1084) through the binary contrasts. The message conveyed is a (1085) complex.

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) internalize (V.) : to make a feeling, an attitude, or a belief part of the way you think and behave
- (2) externalize (V.) : to show what you are thinking and feeling by what you say/do
- (3) concretize (V.) : become specific
- (4) secularize (V.) : make secular and draw away from a religious orientation.
- (5) overlying (Adv.) : to a degree exceeding normal/proper limits
- (6) comforting (Adj.) : providing comfort/soothe
- (7) underlying (Adj.) : important in a situation but not always easily noticed/stated clearly
- (8) manifest (Adj.) : clearly revealed to the mind/the senses/judgement
- (9) morality (N.) : right/good conduct
- (10) binary (Adj.) : dual - of two
- (11) dissipated (Adj.) : unrestrained by convention/morality
- (12) holistic (Adj.) : considering a whole thing
- (13) prolific (Adj.) : existing in large numbers
- (14) holistic : considering a whole thing.

1081. (1) internalize (2) externalize
(3) concretize (4) secularize
1082. (1) overlying (2) destructive
(3) comforting (4) underlying
1083. (1) relay (2) education
(3) content (4) morality
1084. (1) dissolved (2) dissipated
(3) opposed (4) maintained
1085. (1) holistic (2) constructive
(3) difficult (4) prolific

Passage -II

(Q. Nos. 1086–1095)

There is an old story told of a man who (1086) into a deep sleep. His friend stayed by him as long as he (1087). Being compelled to go and fearing that he might be in want, the friend hid a (1088) in the old man's garment. When the old man (1089), not (1090) that his friend had (1091) a jewel in his garment, he wandered about in (1092), hungry. A long time afterwards, the two men met again. The friend told the poor man about the jewel and (1093) him to look for it. Like the old man in the story, people (1094) about in this life, (1095) of what is hidden away in their inner nature, pure and untarnished.

Meanings of words/phrases

- (1) In vain = useless
- (2) Wander (Verb) = to walk aimlessly.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1086.(1) fell | (2) fall | |
| | (3) slept | (4) fallen |
| 1087.(1) can | (2) could | |
| | (3) should | (4) will |
| 1088.(1) sparkle | (2) glimmer | |
| | (3) jewel | (4) treasure |
| 1089.(1) wake | (2) waken | |
| | (3) arise | (4) awoke |
| 1090.(1) knowing | (2) know | |
| | (3) known | (4) knew |
| 1091.(1) hiding | (2) hidden | |
| | (3) conceal | (4) hide |
| 1092.(1) vane | (2) vein | |
| | (3) vain | (4) wane |
| 1093.(1) propose | (2) considered | |
| | (3) suggested | (4) advised |
| 1094.(1) wander | (2) wonder | |
| | (3) direct | (4) change |
| 1095.(1) conscious | | |
| | (2) unconscious | |
| | (3) aware | |
| | (4) subconscious | |

Passage-III

(Q. Nos. 1096–1105)

In a very short period of time the internet has had a (1096) impact on the way we live. Since the internet was made (1097), it has lowered the (1098) to creative expression. It has provided (1099) to information on a larger scale. It has (1100) innovation without (1101) changes to its (1102). An open, borderless and (1103) platform means that barriers to entry are low, (1104) is (1105) and innovation is rapid.

Meanings of words/phrases

- (1) intricate (Adj.) : elaborate
- (2) pernicious (Adj.) : exceedingly harmful
- (3) obliterated (Adj.) : reduced to nothingness
- (4) intricacy (N.) : marked by elaborately complex detail
- (5) levity (N.) : a manner lacking seriousness
- (6) variability (N.) : the quality of being uneven and lacking uniformity
- (7) Access = the opportunity to use something.
- (8) Interoperability = ability to exchange information.

1096. (1) profound

- (2) intricate
- (3) pernicious
- (4) harmful

1097. (1) radical

- (2) unavoidable
- (3) operational
- (4) provisional

1098. (1) encroachment

- (2) barriers
- (3) discrimination
- (4) tendency

1099. (1) assess (2) assets

- (3) access (4) right

1100. (1) assimilated

- (2) accumulated
- (3) obliterated
- (4) accommodated

1101. (1) insignificant

- (2) massive
- (3) peculiar
- (4) eventual

1102. (1) infrastructure

- (2) technique
- (3) originality
- (4) method

1103. (1) mobilised

- (2) modernised
- (3) standardised
- (4) civilised

1104. (1) interoperability

- (2) intricacy
- (3) levity
- (4) variability

1105. (1) reassured

- (2) pressured
- (3) assured
- (4) uncertain

CLOZE TEST

Directions (1106–1130) : In the following passages there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Choose the correct word from the given options which fits the blank appropriately.

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

Passage-I

Each species has its special place or habitat. An (1106) birdwatcher can look at (1107) forest, meadow, lake, swamp or field and (1108) almost exactly what birds he (1109) find there. (1110) birds are found all over the world; others (1111) themselves to certain areas. Still (1112) migrate from one country to another in (1113) in search of warmth and (1114) and then return in spring (1115) the season is more favourable.

- 1106. (1) experience (2) expert
(3) advanced (4) active
- 1107. (1) the (2) some
(3) a (4) certain
- 1108. (1) predict (2) suggest
(3) prophesy (4) calculate
- 1109. (1) should (2) must
(3) might (4) will
- 1110. (1) were (2) some
(3) will (4) must
- 1111. (1) keep (2) entrust
(3) confine (4) involve
- 1112. (1) little (2) others
(3) huge (4) all
- 1113. (1) winter (2) summer
(3) spring (4) autumn
- 1114. (1) seeds (2) crops
(3) fruit (4) food
- 1115. (1) while (2) until
(3) after (4) when

Passage II

It is one of the tragic ironies of our age that the rocket which could have been symbol of humanity's aspirations for the stars, has become one of the weapons threatening to destroy civilisation. This state of affairs has (1116) a difficult moral problem to (1117) wishing to take an active (1118) in the development of aeronautics, (1119) almost all research on rockets (1120) now carried out by military (1121) and is covered by various (1122) classifications. The technical problems involved (1123) designing long-range guided missiles are (1124) identical with those involved in the (1125) of reconnaissance rockets.

Meanings of Words/Phrases (1) reconnaissance (N.) : inspection

- 1116. (1) produced (2) caused
(3) presented (4) provided
- 1117. (1) those (2) others
(3) men (4) these
- 1118. (1) part (2) position
(3) interest (4) involvement
- 1119. (1) when (2) for
(3) where (4) were
- 1120. (1) was (2) are
(3) is (4) has
- 1121. (1) establishments (2) officers
(3) centres (4) strengths
- 1122. (1) secret (2) security
(3) defence (4) nonsecret
- 1123. (1) in (2) with
(3) for (4) would
- 1124. (1) hardly (2) never
(3) practically (4) must
- 1125. (1) launching (2) installing
(3) deployment (4) implementing

Passage-III

The year was 1913. The Wright brothers had just (1126) in making an aeroplane which (1127) flew high. I was deeply interested in (1128) and was making my own (1129) with flying machines. I really (1130) in that little machine I had patched together and I decided it was time to prove its merits.

- 1126. (1) succeeded (2) failed
(3) involved (4) engaged
- 1127. (1) hardly (2) really
(3) highly (4) sincerely
- 1128. (1) science (2) history
(3) flying (4) making
- 1129. (1) judgements (2) experiments
(3) trying (4) indulging
- 1130. (1) disbelieved (2) believed
(3) relied (4) tried

Directions (1131–1135) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and select the correct answer for the given numbered blank out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting))

In Greek mythology, it is said that Lycurgus, the ruler of Sparta, (1131)

a promise from his (1132), assuring him of the immutability of his laws till he returned from an (1133) journey. To make his laws immutable, Lycurgus (1134). Seven justices of the Indian Supreme Court on a historic day in 1973 christened themselves as modern-day Lycurguses, seeking to create, in India's constitutional context, an island of immutability, (1135) titled the "basic structure".

- 1131. (1) elicited (2) derived
(3) evinced (4) attested
- 1132. (1) nation (2) society
(3) subjects (4) community
- 1133. (1) impending (2) brewing
(3) approaching (4) looming
- 1134. (1) did not return
(2) never did return
(3) never returns
(4) never returned
- 1135. (1) timely (2) aptly
(3) opportunely (4) pertinently

Directions (1136–1140) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and select the correct answer for the given numbered blank out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting))

(1136) so long ago, virtually everyone seemed (1137) that a sizeable majority of British voters (1138) reaffirm their faith and confidence in a united Europe. Unfortunately, what was considered to be a remote possibility has actually become a very (1139) reality. A small majority of voters (1140) to take Britain out of the European Union (EU) in the referendum held on June 23.

- 1136. (1) Not (2) Far
(3) So (4) Nor
- 1137. (1) satisfied (2) positive
(3) presumptuous (4) confident
- 1138. (1) would (2) will
(3) should (4) surely
- 1139. (1) ominous (2) grim
(3) dire (4) haunting
- 1140. (1) had opted (2) will opt
(3) have opted (4) has opted

Directions (1141–1145) : In the following passages some of the words have been left out. Read each passage carefully and choose the correct answer for the given blank out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

CLOZE TEST

Passage-I

(Q. Nos. 1141–1145)

It so happens that (1141) siblings sing one of (1142) invariably has a less (1143) vocal prowess even though (1144) have a similarly commendable (1145) base.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1141. (1) how | (2) when |
| (3) if | (4) why |
| 1142. (1) they | (2) their |
| (3) those | (4) them |
| 1143. (1) tuned | (2) high |
| (3) potent | (4) wide |
| 1144. (1) both | (2) their |
| (3) you | (4) we |
| 1145. (1) song | (2) art |
| (3) common | (4) music |

Passage-II

(Q. Nos. 1146–1155)

The conditions (1146) which democracy can (1147) are (1148) to (1149); but one thing is (1150) that democracy is always a slow growth, whereas dictators may (1151) to (1152) and (1153) a new (1154) with dramatic success, under (1155) conditions.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1146. (1) by | (2) for |
| (3) under | (4) at |
| 1147. (1) grow | (2) end |
| (3) rise | (4) flourish |
| 1148. (1) difficult | (2) easy |
| (3) interesting | |
| (4) meaningless | |
| 1149. (1) examine | (2) define |
| (3) experience | (4) discuss |
| 1150. (1) stated | (2) dictated |
| (3) clear | (4) hazy |
| 1151. (1) rise | (2) jump |
| (3) grow | (4) succeed |
| 1152. (1) fame | (2) generosity |
| (3) glory | (4) power |
| 1153. (1) restart | (2) establish |
| (3) enter | (4) define |
| 1154. (1) regime | (2) state |
| (3) era | (4) epoch |
| 1155. (1) profitable | |
| (2) unfavourable | |
| (3) suitable | |
| (4) peculiar | |

Passage-III

(Q. Nos. 1156–1165)

We have rich cultural (1156). Its roots go into (1157). Ours has never been a closed (1158). It has (1159) just like a tree, (1160) to external (1161) but holding its roots (1162). But one wonders today whether it will

be able to hold its (1163). The (1164) of our cultural heritage has come under the (1165) of western culture.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1156. (1) gift | (2) treasure |
| (3) heritage | (4) boon |
| 1157. (1) pastress | (2) antiquity |
| (3) obscurity | (4) dignity |
| 1158. (1) community | (2) country |
| (3) nation | (4) culture |
| 1159. (1) grown | (2) risen |
| (3) expanded | (4) branched |
| 1160. (1) welcome | (2) eager |
| (3) open | (4) agreeable |
| 1161. (1) influences | (2) facts |
| (3) modifications | |
| (4) institutions | |
| 1162. (1) light | (2) fast |
| (3) hardly | (4) hard |
| 1163. (1) teachings | (2) doctrines |
| (3) morals | (4) values |
| 1164. (1) source | (2) minaret |
| (3) altar | (4) citadel |
| 1165. (1) tide | (2) sway |
| (3) current | (4) wind |

ANSWERS

1. (3)	2. (2)	3. (1)	4. (4)
5. (1)	6. (1)	7. (3)	8. (2)
9. (4)	10. (2)	11. (2)	12. (1)
13. (2)	14. (3)	15. (4)	16. (1)
17. (2)	18. (1)	19. (2)	20. (1)
21. (3)	22. (2)	23. (1)	24. (4)
25. (3)	26. (3)	27. (2)	28. (3)
29. (1)	30. (1)	31. (3)	32. (2)
33. (1)	34. (2)	35. (1)	36. (3)
37. (4)	38. (2)	39. (1)	40. (4)
41. (2)	42. (2)	43. (4)	44. (2)
45. (1)	46. (3)	47. (2)	48. (1)
49. (2)	50. (4)	51. (4)	52. (1)
53. (2)	54. (3)	55. (2)	56. (1)
57. (4)	58. (3)	59. (1)	60. (4)
61. (3)	62. (4)	63. (2)	64. (2)
65. (2)	66. (2)	67. (1)	68. (1)
69. (3)	70. (4)	71. (3)	72. (1)
73. (4)	74. (3)	75. (1)	76. (3)
77. (3)	78. (4)	79. (4)	80. (2)
81. (3)	82. (1)	83. (1)	84. (4)
85. (2)	86. (3)	87. (4)	88. (2)
89. (1)	90. (4)	91. (4)	92. (1)
93. (3)	94. (2)	95. (4)	96. (4)
97. (1)	98. (3)	99. (2)	100. (4)
101. (3)	102. (1)	103. (1)	104. (3)
105. (4)	106. (1)	107. (3)	108. (1)
109. (1)	110. (4)	111. (1)	112. (2)
113. (2)	114. (3)	115. (3)	116. (4)
117. (4)	118. (1)	119. (1)	120. (1)
121. (1)	122. (2)	123. (4)	124. (4)

125. (3)	126. (3)	127. (1)	128. (1)
129. (2)	130. (1)	131. (2)	132. (2)
133. (4)	134. (2)	135. (2)	136. (1)
137. (3)	138. (4)	139. (4)	140. (2)
141. (3)	142. (2)	143. (4)	144. (3)
145. (1)	146. (4)	147. (4)	148. (1)
149. (2)	150. (2)	151. (2)	152. (2)
153. (3)	154. (4)	155. (1)	156. (4)
157. (3)	158. (4)	159. (4)	160. (4)
161. (2)	162. (3)	163. (2)	164. (2)
165. (4)	166. (1)	167. (4)	168. (3)
169. (4)	170. (4)	171. (1)	172. (3)
173. (2)	174. (1)	175. (4)	176. (2)
177. (2)	178. (3)	179. (1)	180. (4)
181. (3)	182. (3)	183. (1)	184. (2)
185. (4)	186. (1)	187. (4)	188. (1)
189. (3)	190. (2)	191. (4)	192. (3)
193. (1)	194. (1)	195. (3)	196. (3)
197. (4)	198. (3)	199. (1)	200. (1)
201. (1)	202. (3)	203. (2)	204. (3)
205. (3)	206. (2)	207. (3)	208. (1)
209. (1)	210. (4)	211. (2)	212. (4)
213. (1)	214. (3)	215. (3)	216. (1)
217. (2)	218. (1)	219. (3)	220. (1)
221. (3)	222. (1)	223. (4)	224. (2)
225. (4)	226. (1)	227. (3)	228. (1)
229. (2)	230. (1)	231. (3)	232. (2)
233. (4)	234. (3)	235. (2)	236. (2)
237. (3)	238. (1)	239. (3)	240. (4)
241. (2)	242. (4)	243. (3)	244. (1)
245. (2)	246. (2)	247. (3)	248. (4)
249. (3)	250. (1)	251. (2)	252. (3)
253. (4)	254. (1)	255. (3)	256. (4)
257. (1)	258. (2)	259. (2)	260. (1)
261. (2)	262. (3)	263. (1)	264. (3)
265. (3)	266. (1)	267. (2)	268. (3)
269. (2)	270. (3)	271. (1)	272. (3)
273. (1)	274. (4)	275. (4)	276. (2)
277. (1)	278. (2)	279. (3)	280. (4)
281. (1)	282. (1)	283. (4)	284. (3)
285. (2)	286. (4)	287. (4)	288. (2)
289. (3)	290. (2)	291. (1)	292. (3)
293. (2)	294. (1)	295. (4)	296. (2)
297. (1)	298. (1)	299. (4)	300. (4)
301. (3)	302. (2)	303. (3)	304. (4)
305. (1)	306. (1)	307. (2)	308. (3)
309. (4)	310. (3)	311. (2)	312. (3)
313. (2)	314. (4)	315. (1)	316. (3)
317. (1)	318. (3)	319. (2)	320. (1)
321. (1)	322. (2)	323. (1)	324. (3)
325. (4)	326. (3)	327. (4)	328. (2)
329. (1)	330. (1)	331. (3)	332. (4)
333. (2)	334. (1)	335. (3)	336. (1)
337. (3)	338. (4)	339. (2)	340. (1)
341. (3)	342. (3)	343. (2)	344. (4)
345. (2)	346. (2)	347. (3)	348. (1)
349. (4)	350. (2)	351. (3)	352. (1)

COMPREHENSION TEST

Directions (1-10) : In these questions, you have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 1997)

PASSAGE-I

What one wonders, is the lowest common denominator of Indian culture today. The attractive Hema Malini! The songs of Vividh Bharati! Or the mouth-watering Masala Dosa! Delectable as these may be, each yields pride of place to that false symbol of a new era—the synthetic fibre. In less than twenty years, the nylon sari and the terylene shirt have swept the countryside, penetrated to the farthest corners of the land and persuaded every common man, woman and child that the key to success in the present day world lies in artificial fibres : glass nylon, crepe nylon, tery mixes, polyesters and what have you. More than the bicycles, the wristwatch or the transistor radio, synthetic clothes have come to represent the first step away from the village square. The village lass treasures the flashy nylon sari in her trousseau most dearly; the village youth gets a great kick out of his cheap terrycot shirt and trousers, the nearest he can approximate to the expensive synthetic sported by his wealthy citybred contemporaries. And the Neo-rich craze for 'phoren's is nowhere more apparent than in the price that people will pay for smuggled, stolen, begged, borrowed secondhand or thrown away synthetics. Alas, even the unique richness of the traditional tribal costume is being fast eroded by the deadening uniformity of nylon.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

penetrated	: went into or through something.
persuaded	: made somebody do something by giving him good reasons for doing it.
trousseau	: the clothes and the possessions collected by a woman who is soon going to get married in order to begin her married life
kick out	: a great feeling of excitement and pleasure.
city bred	: brought up in a city.
contempor-	: belonging to the
aries	: same time.
Neo-rich	: Newly rich people.
'phoren'	: foreign.
eroded	: gradually destroyed something or made it weaken over a period of time.
deadening	: making something such as a sound, a feeling, etc. less strong.
tragic	: making you feel very sad, because somebody has died or has suffered a lot.
ironic	: showing that you really mean the opposite of what you are saying.
sombre	: sad and serious.
satiric	: using humour to show the faults and weaknesses of a person.

1. The lowest common denominator of the Indian culture today is
 - (1) Hema Malini
 - (2) songs of Vividh Bharati
 - (3) Masala Dosa
 - (4) synthetic fibre
2. The synthetic fibre has
 - (1) always been popular in India.
 - (2) become popular during the last twenty years.
 - (3) never been popular in India.
 - (4) been as popular as other kinds of fibre.
3. The latest symbol of modernity for the rural people is
 - (1) the bicycle. (2) the wristwatch.
 - (3) the transistor. (4) the synthetic cloth.
4. The term Neo-rich means
 - (1) the aristocracy.
 - (2) the industrialists.
 - (3) the newly rich people.
 - (4) the common people.
5. The tone of the passage is
 - (1) tragic (2) ironic
 - (3) sombre (4) satiric

PASSAGE-II

Most people who bother with the matter at all would admit that the English language is in a bad way, but it is generally assumed that we cannot by conscious action do anything about it. Our civilization is decadent and our language—so the argument runs—must inevitably share in the general collapse. It follows that any struggle against the abuse of language is a sentimental archaism, like preferring candles to electric light or handsome cabs to aeroplanes. Underneath this lies the half-conscious belief that language is a natural growth and not an instrument which we shape for our own purposes.

Now it is clear that the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economic causes : it is not simply due to the bad influence of this or that individual writer. But an effect can become a cause, reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form, and so on indefinitely. A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fails all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts. The point is that the process is reversible. Modern English, especially written English, is full of bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided if one is willing to take the necessary trouble. If one gets rid of these habits, one can think more clearly, and to think clearly is a necessary first step towards political regeneration : so that the fight against bad English is not frivolous and is not the exclusive concern of professional writers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

decadent	: having or showing low standards, especially moral ones, and an interest only in pleasure and enjoyment rather than serious things.
collapse	: to fall down/to break down suddenly.
archaism	: a very old word or phrase that is no longer used.
reinforcing	: making a feeling, an idea, etc. stronger.
intensified	: increased in degree or strength.
indefinitely	: for a period of time with no fixed limit
slovenliness	: carelessness, untidiness or dirtiness in appearance or habits
regeneration	: making to develop and grow strong again
frivolous	: silly or amusing behaviour.

6. Many people believe that nothing can be done about the English language because
 (1) bad habits spread by imitation.
 (2) we live in a decadent civilization.
 (3) there are too many bad writers.
 (4) people are too lazy to change their bad habits.
7. The author believes that
 (1) it's now too late to do anything about the problem.
 (2) language is a natural growth and cannot be shaped for our own purposes.
 (3) the decline in the language can be stopped.
 (4) the process of an increasingly bad language cannot be stopped.
8. The author believes that the first stage towards the political regeneration of the language would be
 (1) taking the necessary trouble to avoid bad habits.
 (2) avoiding being frivolous about it.
 (3) clear thinking.
 (4) for professional writers to help.
9. The author believes that
 (1) English is becoming ugly.
 (2) bad language habits are inevitable.
 (3) our thoughts are becoming uglier because we are making the language uglier.
 (4) our civilization is decadent so nothing can be done to stop the decline of the language.
10. What causes bad language in the end ?
 (1) The bad influence of individual writers.
 (2) The imitation of bad language habits.
 (3) Political and economic causes.
 (4) An assumption that nothing can be done about it.

Directions (11-20) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)
PASSAGE-I

The achievement of science in the twentieth century has been very great. Its influence can be felt in every sphere of life. From the small pins and needles to the huge iron

sheets and joints, most of the things we require for our everyday use, come out of factories where scientific principles are utilized for practical ends. Science has enabled man to bring forces of nature under control and to use them for his own advantage. It has brought the distant parts of the world close together. Our knowledge of the universe has been much widened on account of the untiring efforts of the astronomers like Jeans and Eddington. Remarkable cures of human diseases have been possible owing to the discovery of some wonderful medicines.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

logical	: seeming natural, reasonable or sensible
anatomical	: related to human/animal body
descriptive	: saying what something/somebody is like
expository	: intended to explain/describe something

11. The main idea of the passage is
 (1) the impact of science can be felt in every sphere of life
 (2) science is an anathema
 (3) nothing is beyond the purview of science
 (4) science can work miracles
12. The mode of approach is
 (1) logical. (2) anatomical.
 (3) descriptive. (4) expository.
13. What has enabled man to harness the forces of nature to the advantage of mankind?
 (1) Arts. (2) Oratory.
 (3) Bravery. (4) Science.
14. Science has proved a great boon for
 (1) scientists. (2) artists.
 (3) explorers. (4) mankind.
15. The most appropriate title for the passage will be
 (1) Science is a curse
 (2) Science, a great boon
 (3) Achievements of science
 (4) None of these

PASSAGE-II

"Science cannot reduce the magic of a sunset to arithmetic, nor can it express friendship with a formula" observed the eminent medical researcher, Dr. Lous Orr. He added, "also beyond science's mastery of nature are love and laughter, pain and loneliness and insights into truth and beauty". This distancing of science from the human condition perhaps explains why most foreign tourists visiting Britain flock predictably to see the hallowed homes of playwrights, writers and poets, but choose to ignore the habitations where its eminent scientists lived and worked.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

insights	: an understanding of what something is like.
distancing	: a difference or lack of connection between two things.
flock	: to go or gather together somewhere in large numbers.
predictably	: in a predictable (capable of being foretold) manner.

hallowed : regarded as holy; sacred.

16. Why is it that science cannot express friendship with a formula?
 (1) Science and friendship cannot co-exist.
 (2) It is abstract term which cannot be grappled by science.
 (3) Friendship is beyond science's mastery.
 (4) Friendship is unknown to scientists.
17. The word magic refers to
 (1) evening dusk.
 (2) the sunrise.
 (3) solar and lunar eclipse.
 (4) setting of the sun, with all its beauty.
18. Which of the following are beyond science's reach, according to the passage?
 (1) Love and laughter, pain and loneliness.
 (2) Derivation of a formula.
 (3) Complexity of time and tide.
 (4) Work of the mind.
19. The verb flock refers to.
 (1) tourists in Britain.
 (2) local people.
 (3) large number of foreign tourists visiting homes of playwrights, writers, poets.
 (4) Indian tourists.
20. Why according to the author do tourists prefer to visit hallowed homes of playwrights, writers and poets rather than visiting the habitation of eminent scientists?
 (1) The houses of playwright and writers are well-decorated and are full of splendour
 (2) Science cannot explain human emotions. Hence, people have a soft corner for those who produce a splendid display of emotions in their work.
 (3) Scientists are loathsome.
 (4) Houses of scientists are untidy and not well-preserved.

Directions (21-25) : You have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

PASSAGE

There are three main groups of oils-animal, vegetable and mineral. Great quantities of animal oil comes from whales, those enormous creatures of the sea, which are the largest of the animals remaining in the world. To protect the whales from the cold of the Arctic seas, nature has provided them with a thick covering of fat, called blubber. When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down. It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption. A few other creatures yield oil, but none so much as the whale. The livers of the cod and halibut, two kinds of fish, yield nourishing oil. Both cod liver oil and halibut oil are given to sick children and other invalids who need certain vitamins.

Vegetable oil has been known from very old times. No household can get on without it, for it is used in cooking. Perfumes may be made from the oils of certain flowers. Soaps are made from vegetable and animal product and the oils of certain flowers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

stripped off	: removed completely
invalids	: persons who need other people to take care of them, because of illness that they have had for a long time.

21. The main source of animal oil is
 (1) fish. (2) whale.
 (3) sea weeds. (4) plants.
22. Vegetable oil is mainly used for
 (1) eating. (2) cooking.
 (3) frying. (4) lubricating.
23. The of fish yields nourishing oil.
 (1) liver (2) stomach
 (3) eyes (4) head
24. The thick protective covering of fat on a whale is called a
 (1) skin. (2) cells.
 (3) blubber. (4) fins.
25. are made from vegetable, animal products and the oils of certain flowers.
 (1) Perfumes (2) Cosmetics
 (3) Cooking medium (4) Soaps

Directions (26-35) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 14.12.2003)

PASSAGE-I

Vacations were once the prerogative of the privileged few, even as late as the nineteenth century. Now they are considered the right of all, except for such unfortunate masses as in China, for whom life, except for sleep and brief periods of rest, is uninterrupted toil.

They are more necessary now than before because the average life is well rounded and has become increasingly departmentalised. The idea of vacations, as we conceive it must be incomprehensible to primitive people. Rest of some kind has of course always been a part of the rhythm of human life, but earlier ages did not find it necessary to organise it in the way that modern man has done. Holidays, feast days, were sufficient.

With modern man's increasing tensions, with the useless quality of so much of his work, this break in the year's routine became steadily more necessary. Vacations became necessary for the purpose of renewal and repair.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

prerogative	: a right or advantage belonging to a particular person or group because of his/its importance or social position.
privileged	: having special rights or advantages that most people do not have.
toil	: hard unpleasant work that makes you feel very tired.
conceive	: to form an idea, a plan, etc. in your mind.
incomprehensible	: impossible to understand

26. The author's main purpose in this passage is to
 (1) explore the history of vacations.

- (2) tell why vacations have become more common.
(3) contrast holidays and festive occasions with vacation.
(4) demonstrate that vacations are not really necessary.

27. According to the passage, we need vacations now more than ever because we have

 - (1) a more carefree nature
 - (2) much more free time
 - (3) little diversity in our work
 - (4) a higher standard of living

28. It is implied in the passage that our lives are very

 - (1) habitual
 - (2) patriotic
 - (3) varied
 - (4) independent

29. As used in the passage the word prerogative (line)

 - (1) habit
 - (2) privilege
 - (3) request
 - (4) hope

30. The contemporary attitude towards vacations is best expressed by which of the following proverbs ?

 - (1) A penny saved is penny earned.
 - (2) The devil finds work for idle hands.
 - (3) All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
 - (4) Many hands make light work.

PASSAGE-II

In an effort to produce the largest, fastest and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the S.S. Titanic. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was dubbed 'unsinkable'. So sure of this were the owners that they provided only twenty life boats and rafts, less than one-half the number needed for the 2,227 passengers on board.

Many passengers were aboard the night it rammed an iceberg only two days at sea and more than halfway between England and its New-York destination. Because the luxury liner was travelling so fast, it was impossible to avoid the ghostly looking iceberg. An unextinguished fire also contributed to the ship's submersion. Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the icy water or fought to be among the few to board the life boats. Four hours after the mishap, another ship, the 'Carpathia', rescued 705 survivors.

The infamous S. S. Titanic had enjoyed only two days of sailing glory on its maiden voyage in 1912 before plunging into 12,000 feet of water near the coast of Newfoundland where it lies today.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| infamous | : well-known for being bad or evil. |
| plunging | : moving or making somebody/something more suddenly forwards and/or downwards. |
| afluat | : floating on water |
| rammed | : to drive into/hit another vehicle, ship, etc. with force (vehicle, ship, etc.) |
| destination | : a place to which somebody/something is going/being sent |
| submersion | : the state of being under water/liquid |

panic	: a feeling of great fear
casualties	: persons killed/injured in a war/an accident
mishap	: a small accident
rescued	: to save somebody/something from a dangerous situation
maiden	: being the first of its kind
voyage	: a long journey (sea, space)

31. All of the following are true except that

 - Only a third of those aboard perished
 - The Carpathia rescued the survivors
 - The S.S. Titanic sank near Newfoundland
 - The S.S. Titanic was the fastest ship afloat in 1912

32. All of the following contributed to the large death toll except

 - panic
 - fire
 - speed
 - The Carpathia

33. How many days was the S.S. Titanic at sea before sinking?

 - 2
 - 4
 - 6
 - 12

34. Maiden voyage is closest in meaning to

 - inaugural
 - most elegant
 - longest
 - final

35. What does this passage convey?

 - The S.S. Titanic proved itself the most seaworthy vessel in 1912
 - Attempts to rescue the S.S. Titanic's survivors were not successful
 - Overconfidence by builders and owners was greatly responsible for the sinking of the vessel
 - A fire and panic were the only causes for the sinking of the ship

Directions (36-45) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise)
Exam 05.12.2004)

PASSAGE-I

The Printing Press has made knowledge available to the vast multitude of people-Pray, what kind of knowledge is it ? Is it of any permanent character ? Books have become common and, when we say that books like the Sexton Blake series sell like hot cakes, we have an index of the nature of knowledge which a typical person in a vast multitude seeks. Let me tell you of an incident that took place in America a few years ago. An American publisher printed a million copies of the works of Charles Dickens in the hope that he could easily sell them on the name of the author. But to his disappointment, not even the widest publicity and advertisement could enable him to sell the books. Being sorely tired, he hit on a plan. He tore off the cover pages, substituted covers containing sensational love headings for the titles and again advertised the new books. In a week, all the books were sold out. We are not con-

cerned here with the moral of the bookseller's action. What we have to note is that only books of a sensational type are really sought for by the ordinary folk who have a great aversion to serious study. So, you will see that the grand argument that the Printing Press has made knowledge available even to the masses is certainly fallacious and quite misleading. To put it correctly, it has created a taste for a low order of books.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- multitude : an extremely large number.
- sorely tired : very much tired.
- aversion : a strong feeling of not liking somebody/something.
- fallacious : wrong; based on a false idea.
- sell like hot cakes : to sell quickly/in great numbers
- substituted : to use somebody/something instead of somebody/something else
- sensational : causing great surprise, excitement or interest
- misleading : giving the wrong idea/impression and making you believe something that is not true

36. Sexton Blake series are big sellers because they
 - (1) disseminate knowledge.
 - (2) are informative.
 - (3) satisfy a typically serious reader.
 - (4) are sensational.
37. The American publisher had chosen the works of Charles Dickens to
 - (1) give wide publicity to Dickens' works.
 - (2) offer the readers what best he could.
 - (3) counter the trash.
 - (4) make money easily.
38. What is the main contention of the passage ?
 - (1) To stress the popularity of the printing press.
 - (2) To point out the disappointment of serious readers.
 - (3) To shed light on the morale of the publishers.
 - (4) To bring out the evil impacts of the printing press.
39. The author's contention makes us feel that he
 - (1) is unilateral in his argument.
 - (2) is balanced.
 - (3) is a typical critic.
 - (4) argues convincingly.
40. Who is Charles Dickens ?
 - (1) A playwright. (2) An epic poet.
 - (3) A short story writer. (4) A novelist.

PASSAGE-II

Our awareness of time has reached such a pitch of intensity that we suffer acutely whenever our travels take us into some corner of the world where people are not interested in minutes and seconds. The unpunctuality of the orient, for example is appalling to those who come freshly from a land of fixed meal-times and regular train services. For a modern American or Englishman, waiting is a psychological torture. An Indian accepts the blank hours with

resignation, even with satisfaction. He has not lost the fine art of doing nothing. Our notion of time as a collection of minutes, each of which must be filled with some business or amusement, is wholly alien to the Greek. For the man who lives in a pre-industrial world, time moves at a slow and easy pace; he does not care about each minute, for the good reason that he has not been made conscious of the existence of minutes.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- orient : the countries of Asia, especially of eastern Asia, (China, Japan, Russia, etc.)
- appalling : shocking; extremely bad.
- notion : an idea, a belief or an understanding of something.
- alien : not usual or acceptable.
- pitch : the highest point of something
- intensity : the strength of something
- acutely : to a severe and dangerous degree
- torture : mental/physical suffering
- blank hours : leisure/empty time

41. What is the main theme of the passage ?
 - (1) Concept of time in pre-industrial world.
 - (2) The Greek concept of time.
 - (3) Awareness of time in the modern industrial world.
 - (4) The orientals and their awareness of time.
 42. The orientals are alien to
 - (1) the business of amusement.
 - (2) the notion of time as a collection of minutes.
 - (3) industrialization.
 - (4) the fine art of doing nothing.
 43. A person who belongs to pre-industrial world
 - (1) Knows the utility of time.
 - (2) knows how to derive happiness by making use of time carefully.
 - (3) does not care about each minute.
 - (4) cares much for every minute.
 44. According to the author
 - (1) the orientals are very punctual.
 - (2) the Americans or the Englishmen are punctual.
 - (3) the Greek and the orientals are very punctual.
 - (4) the Indians are very punctual.
 45. The orient in the passage refers to
 - (1) China and Japan. (2) Japan and England.
 - (3) England and America. (4) America alone.
- Directions (46-55) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)

PASSAGE-I

In the technological systems of tomorrow-fast, fluid and self-regulating-machines will deal with the flow of physical materials; men with the flow of information and insight. Machines will increasingly perform tasks. Machines and men both, instead of being concentrated in gigantic factories and factory cities, will be scattered across the globe,

linked together by amazingly sensitive, near-instantaneous communications. Human work will move out of the factory and mass office into the community and the home. Machines will be synchronized, as some already are, to the billionth of a second; men will be de-synchronized. The factory whistle will vanish. Even the clock, "the key machine of the modern industrial age" as Lewis Mumford called it a generation ago, will lose some of its power over humans, as distinct from purely technological affairs. Simultaneously, the organisation needed to control technology shift from bureaucracy to Ad-hocracy, from permanence to transience, and from a concern with the present to a focus on the future.

In such a world, the most valued attributes of the industrial age become handicaps. The technology of tomorrow requires not millions of lightly lettered men, ready to work in unison at endlessly repetitive jobs, it requires not men who take orders in unblinking fashion, aware that the price of bread is mechanical submission to authority, but men who can make critical judgments, who can weave their way through novel environments, who are quick to spot new relationships in the rapidly changing reality. It requires men who, in C.P. Snow's compelling terms, "have the future in their bones".

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

near- : very immediate

instantaneous

synchronized : happened at the same time or moved at the same speed as something.

bureaucracy: a system of government where the officials are not elected.

Adhocracy : a system with a lack of structure; opposite of bureaucracy.

transience : temporary.

attributes : qualities.

46. The technological system of tomorrow will be marked by
 (1) dehumanization. (2) perfection.
 (3) automation. (4) unpredictability.

47. The future man, according to this passage, must be
 (1) most adaptative and intelligent.
 (2) most capable of dealing with the changing reality.
 (3) more concerned with the present than the future.
 (4) trained and obedient.

48. Near-instantaneous communications may be regarded as a symbol of
 (1) anachronization. (2) mischronization.
 (3) desynchronization. (4) synchronization.

49. If a person believes that the price of bread is mechanical submission to authority, he is
 (1) a believer in devotion to duty.
 (2) a believer in taking things for granted.
 (3) a believer in doing what he is told, right or wrong.
 (4) a believer in the honesty of machines.

50. The type of society which the author has mentioned makes a plea for
 (1) a mind assimilative of modern scientific ideas.

(2) a critical mind having insight into future.

(3) a mind well-versed in cultural heritage.

(4) a mind with firm principles of life.

PASSAGE-II

A reason why people at school read books is to please their teacher. The teacher has said that this, that, or the other is a good book, and that it is a sign of good taste to enjoy it. So a number of boys and girls, anxious to please their teacher, get the book and read it. Two or three of them may genuinely like it, for their own sake, and be grateful to the teacher for putting it in their way. But many will not honestly like it, or will persuade themselves that they like it. And that does a great deal of harm. The people who cannot like the book run the risk of two things happening to them; either they are put off the idea of the book-let us suppose the book was David Copperfield-either they are put off the idea of classical novels, or they take a dislike to Dickens, and decide firmly never to waste their time on anything of the sort again; or they get a guilty conscience about the whole thing, they feel that they do not like what they ought to like and that therefore there is something wrong with them.

They are quite mistaken, of course. There is nothing wrong with them. The mistake has all been on the teacher's side. What has happened is that they have been shoved up against a book before they were ready for it. It is like giving a young child food only suitable for an adult. Result : indigestion, violent stomach-ache, and a rooted dislike of that article of food evermore.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

genuinely : truly ; in a sincere and honest way

persuade : to make somebody do something

a great deal of : lot of

run the risk : to make possible a particular risk

put off : to make somebody dislike somebody/something

guilty : to feel that you have

conscience : done wrong

shoved up : moved away

evermore : always

51. The passage is about what

- (1) we should do to make children read.
- (2) we should not do when we ask children to read.
- (3) teachers should teach in the classroom.
- (4) treatment is to be given for indigestion.

52. The writer says that teachers should

- (1) prevent children from reading any book.
- (2) compel children to read moral stories.
- (3) stop compelling children to read books recommended by them.
- (4) carefully supervise what children read.

53. According to the author many boys and girls read books to

- (1) win the favour of their teachers.
- (2) spend money in a useful way.
- (3) express their gratitude to their teachers.
- (4) show others that they are lovers of books.

54. The mistake has been on the teacher's side. Here the mistake refers to
 (1) making the children to please the teacher.
 (2) asking the children to read books which teachers do not like.
 (3) discouraging children from reading more books.
 (4) recommending them the books intended for adults.
55. Indigestion and violent stomach-ache will be the result if the child
 (1) reads books not suitable for his age.
 (2) does not read any book.
 (3) is forced to eat food meant for adults.
 (4) is not taken to doctor regularly.

Directions (56-65) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passages. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)
PASSAGE-I

The interview may be conducted by letter and by telephone, as well as in person. Letter and telephone interviews are less satisfactory. Direct contact with an individual and a face-to-face relationship often provide a stimulating situation for both interviewer and interviewee. Personal reaction and interaction aid not only in rapport but also in obtaining nuances and additional information by the reactions which are more fully observed in a face-to-face relationship.

Adequate preparation for the interview is a "must". Careful planning saves not only time but also energy of both parties concerned. The interview is used to obtain facts or subjective data such as individual opinions, attitudes, and preferences. Interviews are used to check on questionnaires which may have been used to obtain data, or when a problem being investigated is complex, or when the information needed to solve it cannot be secured easily in any other way. People will often give information orally but will not put it in writing.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| rapport | : a friendly relationship in which people understand one another very well. |
| nuances | : a very slight difference in meaning, sound, colour or somebody's feelings that is usually not very obvious. |
| face-to-face | : directly |
| stimulating | : making you feel more active and healthy |
| subjective | : based on your own ideas/opinions |

56. The intention of the writer of this passage is to
 (1) warn the readers against conducting interviews.
 (2) instruct people on the best means of conducting interviews.
 (3) tell people how to make friends with interviewers.
 (4) advise people on the use of letters and telephone.
57. According to the author the best way to conduct interviews is
 (1) to talk to the interviewees over telephone.
 (2) to write letters to the interviewees.

- (3) to observe the interviewees from a distance.
 (4) to have a direct conversation with the interviewees.
58. If I want to interview someone,
 (1) all I need to do is to just drop in and have a talk with the person.
 (2) I ought to plan and prepare for the interview well in advance.
 (3) I have to ring up the person and ask him/her all the questions I want to.
 (4) establishing good rapport with the person will be enough.
59. Face-to-face interaction with the interviewees enables the interviewer to
 (1) understand shades of meaning not readily available in written responses.
 (2) observe the physical stature of the interviewee.
 (3) listen to the voice of the interviewee directly.
 (4) compel the interviewees to express their opinions in writing.
60. The author used 'individual opinions', 'attitudes' and 'preferences' as examples of
 (1) objective data about the interviewees.
 (2) abstract philosophical concepts irrelevant to the interview process.
 (3) psychological properties particular to a given interviewee.
 (4) likes and dislikes common to interviewers and interviewees.

PASSAGE-II

Among the natural resources which can be called upon in national plan for development, possibly the most important is human labour; without productive labour force, including effective leadership and intelligent middle management, no amount of foreign assistance or natural wealth can ensure successful development and modernisation. One essential factor is usually overlooked or ignored. The forgotten factor is the role of women. Development will be handicapped as long as women remain second-class citizens, uneducated, without any voice in family or community decisions, without legal or economic status, married when they are still practically children, and thenceforth producing one baby after another, often only to see half of them die before they are of school age. We can enhance development by improving 'woman power' by giving women opportunity to develop themselves.

61. The most important natural resource for national development is
 (1) human labour.
 (2) effective leadership.
 (3) intelligent middle management.
 (4) foreign assistance.
62. Human power means
 (1) only men.
 (2) only women.
 (3) people including children.
 (4) both men and women.
63. The ignored and overlooked factor in the development of the nation is

- (1) role of women.
- (2) role of middle management.
- (3) role of child labour.
- (4) role of foreign assistance.

64. Women have hardly

- (1) any voice in family or community decisions.
- (2) any economic or legal status.
- (3) any voice in family or community decision or legal or economic status.
- (4) any voice to decide about themselves.

65. Woman power is

- (1) an essential power in the development of the nation.
- (2) an essential power in child production.
- (3) an essential power in marriages.
- (4) an essential power in the death of children.

Directions (66 – 70) : You have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)

Exam. 5.09.2005)

The public sector banks are witnessing in India a period of transition and are at crossroads, where they without giving up social responsibility, should also remain healthy. They need to undertake risky experiments, yet perform it innovatively in a way it does not fail. They should make forays into new areas which are rarely tread by them and lose no emerging opportunities. It should be understood that absence of any bad advance is no sign of efficient banking system. It only indicates immense conservatism. However this is no guarantee for profit. There should be a balance between liquidity and risk. Past sins should be forgotten. Novel and pragmatic techniques should be adopted without which banks would be in danger.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- transition** : the process/a period of changing from one state or condition to another.
- innovatively** : using/introducing new ideas, ways of doing, etc.
- forays** : an attempt to become involved in a different activity or profession.
- tread** : used/tried/acted upon
- conservatism** : the tendency to resist great or sudden change.
- liquidity** : the state of owning things of value that can easily be exchanged for cash
- at the cross roads** : the point at which an important choice has to be made
- novel** : new interesting and different
- pragmatic** : solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by having fixed ideas/theories

66. What, according to the author, are the public sector banks witnessing ?

- (1) A period of profit (2) A period of change
- (3) A period of certainty (4) A loss-making period

67. In addition to being socially responsible, what does the author want the banks to be ?

- (1) Customer friendly
- (2) Able to attract foreign investors
- (3) Financially healthy
- (4) Senseless risk-takers

68. How can the banks take risks without risking a failure ?

- (1) By being innovative.
- (2) By soliciting the help of the government.
- (3) By being financially healthy.
- (4) By being conservative.

69. What does the absence of any bad advance indicate ?

- (1) A penchant for risks
- (2) Immense conservatism
- (3) Financial independence
- (4) A deep-seated social commitment

70. What would happen if novel and pragmatic techniques are ignored ?

- (1) Will put the banks in danger.
- (2) Will undermine the banks' social commitment.
- (3) Will reveal the untapped talent.
- (4) Will result in inefficient portfolio management.

Directions (71–80) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise)

Exam. 11.12.2005)

PASSAGE-I

In the past 50 years, doctors across the world have accepted the practice to prescribe antibiotics at the first sign of a trivial infection or treat patients with a handful of antibiotics. These days it is not uncommon to see practitioners prescribing multiple antibiotics without any real indication or relevance for such a combination of drugs. Antibiotics have traditionally been known as miracle drugs, but there is growing evidence that they are overworked miracles, especially in countries like ours where there is easy access to drugs across the counter, including antibiotics. We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days. Yet the unbridled use of these agents is inexorably propelling us in that direction.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- unbridled** : not controlled and therefore extreme.
- inexorably** : not stopping or changing.
- propelling** : forcing somebody to move in a particular direction or to get into a particular situation.
- antibiotics** : a substance (penicillin) that can destroy/prevent the growth of bacteria and cure infections
- trivial** : not important/serious
- miracle** : wonder
- overworked** : made to work too hard/too much
- access** : the opportunity/right to use something/to see somebody/something

71. Antibiotics are called overworked miracles because
 (1) they performed miracles.
 (2) they are hardly used.
 (3) they are over-used.
 (4) they exhausted their miracles.

72. We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days' means
 (1) antibiotics became indispensable.
 (2) we must go back to pre-antibiotic days.
 (3) we cannot stop using antibiotics.
 (4) we can stop using antibiotics.

73. The passage tells us that
 (1) the antibiotics work miracles.
 (2) the antibiotics are available at the counters.
 (3) the use of antibiotics is uncontrollable.
 (4) antibiotics are used indiscriminately.

74. The passage discusses the use of
 (1) drugs in general.
 (2) miracle drugs.
 (3) antibiotics.
 (4) combination of different drugs.

75. These days it is not uncommon to prescribe antibiotics' means
 (1) it is rare to prescribe antibiotics.
 (2) it is a common practice to prescribe antibiotics.
 (3) it is not a common practice to prescribe antibiotics.
 (4) it is compulsory to prescribe antibiotics.

Passage II

Among Nature's most intriguing phenomena are the partnerships formed by any different species. The name used for these relationships, Symbiosis, comes from Greek meaning "living together". Not all symbiotic relationships are the same. There are some called commensal relationships, in which one partner gains a benefit while the other gains little or none but is not harmed. One example is the relationship between two types of fish – remoras and sharks. The remora, which is long and often striped, attaches itself to a shark (sometimes to another type of fish or a whale), using a sucker on its head. When the shark makes a kill, the hitchhiker briefly detaches itself to feed on the scraps. Another type of symbiotic relationship is parasitism, in which one partner benefits at the expense of others. Ticks and tapeworms are among familiar parasites.

The third type of symbiotic relationship, called mutualism, is a true partnership in which both partners benefit. The relationship may be limited as when zebras and wild-beast graze together on the vast African grasslands. Each species can survive on its own, but together their chances of detecting predators are improved because each contributes a specially keen sense. (Zebras have the better eyesight; wildbeast, hearing and sense of smell). In a few cases partners are so interdependent that one cannot survive without the other. Most mutualistic relationships probably lie somewhere in between.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

intriguing	: very interesting because of being unusual or not having an obvious answer.
commensal	: living on another animal/plant and getting food from the situation, but doing no harm.
hitch hiker	: taking lifts from others (here, remora is the hitch hiker).
parasitism	: living on another animal plant and getting its food from it.
ticks	: small insects that bite humans and animals and suck their blood.
mutualism	: sharing by two or more people.
predators	: animals that kill and eat other animals.
symbiosis	: a relationship of mutual benefit/dependence

76. Remora attaches itself to the shark or whale
 (1) by entwining its long body around the bigger fish.
 (2) by biting into the fish's body with its teeth.
 (3) with an adhesive organ found in its head.
 (4) with a hook like structure in its head.

77. Commensal relationship is a type of symbiosis in which the relationship is beneficial
 (1) to one and harmless to other.
 (2) to one and harmful to other.
 (3) to both.
 (4) to both for a very short time.

78. The passage talks about how animals
 (1) help each other.
 (2) live together.
 (3) take advantage of the weaker ones.
 (4) are related to each other.

79. Parasites
 (1) are neither beneficial nor harmful to animals they are with.
 (2) benefit at the expense of the animals they live with.
 (3) are beneficial to the animals they live with.
 (4) harm the animals they live with.

80. Remora feeds
 (1) on the shark it travels with.
 (2) on the left-over parts of the shark's prey.
 (3) by detaching itself to attack the prey.
 (4) on a whale or another type of fish.

Directions (81-90) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV
 Exam. 13.08.2006)

PASSAGE-I

Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilisation for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (re-vival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize are money, success, control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social, political, and economic

systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative unfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such unfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature. Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human; an exploiter and oppressor of those who are poor, meek and unorganised; a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

pursuits	: the act of looking for or trying to find something.
distorted	: changed.
to prize	: to value highly.
acquisition	: the act of getting/acquiring something
capitalist	: a person who owns or controls a lot of wealth and uses it to produce more wealth.
fascist	: a person who supports central government that does not allow any opposition.
communist	: a person who believes that all are treated equally.
unfoldment	: known to all people.
Compassion	: a strong feeling of sympathy for people who are suffering and a desire to help them.
integrity	: the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.
acquisitiveness	: wanting very much to buy or get new possessions.
harmony	: a state of peaceful existence and agreement
aggressor	: a person, country, etc. that attacks first
oppressor	: a person/group that treat somebody in a cruel and unfair way
pathological	: not reasonable/sensible/controllable
acute	: very serious/severe
false pride	: a high opinion of oneself/one's abilities, not based on real achievement/success

81. The author appears to be advocating which of the following approaches to be adopted by society.

(1) Capitalistic (2) Communists
(3) Humanistic (4) Authoritarian

82. Which of the following best describes the behaviour of modern man?

(1) Imaginative and sympathetic.
(2) Cruel and greedy.
(3) Conscientious and co-operative.
(4) Perceiving and creative.

83. According to the passage, why has modern man turned out as an enemy of everything that is non-human?

(1) He has been dominated by drives of acquisitiveness and power.
(2) He consciously practises spirit of co-operation.

PASSAGE-II

Child psychology is certainly not a strong point with most Indian schools; why else would they inflict a double trauma on a student forming badly in the pre-boards by banning her from taking the board exams. Often with fatal results as evidenced by reports of student suicides in the run-up to the boards. Now the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has stepped in and put the brakes on this discriminatory practice, ruling that no student can be barred from the Boards without prior clearance from the CBSE. This is good news for parents and students, many of whom have had to live with the threat of performance-linked debarment. While the school's logic is that in order to attract talented students, they need to maintain their performance records at high levels. Chances are that a student faring poorly at the pre-boards will replicate this at the boards is faulty. Chances are that the student will be spurred to work doubly hard. On the other hand, the threat of debarment, will almost certainly impact adversely on his/her performance. Of course, linking pre-boards to the boards is only one of the problems with our school system.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

inflict	: to make somebody/something suffer something unpleasant.
trauma	: an unpleasant experience that makes you feel upset and/or anxious; or mental condition caused by a severe shock.
run-up	: period of time leading up to an important event; preparation for this
discrimin- atory	: unfair
replicate	: duplicate; to copy/produce something exactly.
faulty	: not perfect; defective
spurred	: encouraged
debarment	: being officially prevented to do something
banning	: to decide or say officially that something is not allowed
fatal	: causing/ending in death
put the	: to stop an activity
brakes on	:
barred	: prevented
logic	: a way of thinking/explaining something

doubly hard: very hard

impact : the powerful effect that something has on somebody/something

adversely : in a negative/unpleasant way

86. Which is the good news for parents, according to the passage?

- (1) School will take the responsibility of preparing students for the board.
- (2) School will provide study facilities to the poor student.
- (3) Schools will enforce discipline to ensure higher attendance of students.
- (4) No students can be barred from the Boards without prior clearance from the CBSE.

87. What is the ruling of the CBSE ?

- (1) Students must pass the pre-board exam before appearing for the Board exam.
- (2) Schools should follow the practice of performance-linked debarment.
- (3) Schools should maintain the performance record of students at high level.
- (4) Schools must motivate students to work hard.

88. What is the faulty assumption of schools, according to the passage?

- (1) Students who do not do well at pre-boards will be motivated to work hard.
- (2) Pre-boards are generally easy and therefore students take them lightly.
- (3) Students who fare poorly at the pre-board will fail at the boards.
- (4) Learning by note is a better method of learning.

89. Which of the following according to the passage is the problem with our school system ?

- (1) Providing study facilities to the students.
- (2) Linking pre-board performance of students to the boards.
- (3) Teacher's lack of knowledge of child psychology.
- (4) Attracting talented students

90. According to the passage, parents had to live with the threat of

- (1) falling grades of their wards.
- (2) not getting their wards admitted in the quality schools.
- (3) schools not treating their wards with the attitude of counsellor.
- (4) linking performance of their wards in pre-boards to the debarment.

Directions (91-100) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise)

Exam. 12.11.2006)

PASSAGE-I

In 776 BC the First Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greek's chief God Zeus. The Greeks emphasized, physical fitness and strength

in their education of youth. Therefore contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honoured by having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games to take place. The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called 'Olympiads' dating from 776 BC.

91. Where were the First Olympic Games held?

- (1) Mount Olympus
- (2) Mount Olympiad
- (3) Mount Orels
- (4) Mount of Greeks

92. Why were the Olympic Games held ?

- (1) To stop wars
- (2) To crown the best athletes
- (3) To honour Zeus
- (4) To sing songs about athletes

93. Approximately how many years ago did these games originate ?

- (1) 776 years
- (2) 2279 years
- (3) 1207 years
- (4) 2781 years

94. Which of the following contests was not held ?

- (1) Discus throwing
- (2) Skating
- (3) Boxing
- (4) Running

95. The values connected with Olympic Games were

- (1) physical fitness, education of youth and friendship.
- (2) health, contests and singing.
- (3) running, jumping, throwing and boxing.
- (4) four-year cycles, war-time, young age and friendship.

PASSAGE-II

Faith in progress is deep within our culture. We have been taught to believe that our lives are better than the lives of those who came before us. The ideology of modern economics suggests that material progress has yielded enhanced satisfaction and well-being. But much of our confidence about our own well-being comes from the assumption that our lives are easier than those of earlier generations.

The lives of the so-called primitive peoples are thought to be harsh-their existence dominated by the 'incessant quest for food'. In fact, primitives did very little work. By contemporary standards we'd have to judge them very lazy.

The key to understanding why these 'stone-age people' failed to act like us - increasing their work effort to get more things-is that they had limited desires. In the race between wanting and having, they had kept their wanting low-and, in this way ensured their own kind of satisfaction. They were materially poor by contemporary standards, but in at least one dimension- time-we have to count them richer.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

incessant : never stopping; constant.

quest : a long search for something-knowledge/truth/happiness.

96. What is the basis for progress and growth according to the writer ?
 (1) Faith in progress is deep-rooted in our culture.
 (2) We have been taught that progress is necessary.
 (3) Material progress has given us strength.
 (4) We have assumed to progress.
97. What does the writer attribute to modern economics ?
 (1) That our lives are easier than before.
 (2) The progress is a natural process.
 (3) That material progress leads to higher satisfaction and well-being.
 (4) That it forces us to assume progress.
98. What is the writer's image of the primitive people ?
 (1) Their life was harsh.
 (2) They did no work.
 (3) They were lazy.
 (4) Search for food was their primary focus in life.
99. What is the key to understanding the primitive people's behaviour according to the passage ?
 (1) They had no desires.
 (2) They had everything they needed.
 (3) They had limited desires.
 (4) They kept their wants high.
100. How does the writer appreciate the primitives ?
 (1) They have a low degree of wants.
 (2) They are the masters of their time owing to their contentedness.
 (3) They are materially poor.
 (4) They are highly satisfied.

Directions (101-105) : You have one brief passage with five questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)

Exam. 26.11.2006 (IIInd Sitting)

Passage-I

All of us have enormous capabilities. In many of us however, our achievements fail to correlate with our potential, because of lack of self-discipline-the effort needed to channel our energy for productive uses. To maximise your effectiveness you must "learn to put your nose to the grindstone, work against boredom and learn to take the long, hard way in life rather than the short, easy way".

Here are a few suggestions that focus on "How to do what you want to do." Take risks. It is important to realise that nothing in life is achieved unless you risk something. That's how self-confidence develops. Every chance you take, offers you valuable spinoffs in terms of learning. Earn a reward. Sometime back I had to face the rather unenviable task of preparing for two examinations simultaneously. I had to be ruthless in driving myself from one goal to another. Hard nosed attitude saw me sail through the courses. I rewarded myself at the end of it indulging in my favourite pastime and taking a short holiday.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

correlate	: to show that there is a close connection between two or more facts, figures, etc.
potential	: possibility of something happening/being developed/used.
spin-offs	: unexpected but useless results of an activity that is designed to produce something else.
unenviable	: difficult/unpleasant.
ruthless	: hard and cruel; determined to get what you want and not caring if you hurt other people.
put your nose to the grindstone	: to work hard for a long period of time without stopping.
hard-nosed	: not affected by feelings while trying to get what you want.

101. Why do our achievements fail to correlate with our potential?
 (1) Because of lack of intelligence.
 (2) Because of lack of discipline.
 (3) Because of lack of external help.
 (4) Because of lack of self-discipline.
102. How does one's self-confidence develop?
 (1) By taking risks.
 (2) By always meeting with success.
 (3) By being cautious.
 (4) By being garrulous.
103. What does every chance in our life teach us?
 (1) It helps us to become philosophical.
 (2) It helps us to become idealistic.
 (3) It helps us to learn.
 (4) It shows us our limitation.
104. How does the author reward him after his success?
 (1) By taking a short holiday.
 (2) By doing more work.
 (3) By visiting friends.
 (4) By thanking God.
105. What does the author try to convey?
 (1) One has to be complacent about his present self.
 (2) One has to work hard and learn at least from failures.
 (3) Only inborn genius brings success in life.
 (4) One has to believe in luck.

Directions (106-115) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

PASSAGE-I

The Law is an ass, declared Mr. Bumble in Oliver Twist, and it often seems he was right. For punishment does not always fit the crime and it rarely happens that a prison term reforms a criminal".

Consider the following two cases. The first one had happened in a village in Madurai District. One Gopal Yadhav, a hard-core criminal undergoing life sentence in the Madurai Prison came out on bail for two days to perform the last rites of his mother. But he was rearrested on the same evening on the charges of murdering his neighbour's son to settle old scores.

The second case too came to Madurai Court recently. Deserted by her husband a drunkard, his grief-stricken wife mixed rat poison in the food and gave it to her four

children aged between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 years. Before she could

swallow the same food she was unable to bear the pitiable sight of her children writhing in pain. She rushed them to hospital where she disclosed everything. She was able to save the lives of the first three children, but the law of the country awarded her two years imprisonment (later commuted to one year) on the charges of plotting to kill her children. Would you say women like her are a danger to the society? Would you call them criminals? It is high time that we found other ways of registering our disapproval of wrong doing. To imprison the bad is expedient – when they are dangerous. To imprison the mad and the merely sad, as we do, is not only unnecessary, it is uncivilised.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

settle old scores	: to hurt/punish somebody/who has harmed/cheated you in the past.
writhing	: suffering a lot.
expedient	: an action that is useful/necessary for a particular purpose, but not always fair or right.
lifer	: a person who has been sent to prison for whole life.
hard-core	: stubbornly resistant to change/improvement
bail	: security - release from prison by payment of money
last rites	: a ceremony at which a dead person is buried
deserted	: left by a person ; abandoned
grief-stricken	: feeling extremely sad because of something that has happened
pitiable	: deserving pity/causing you to feel pity
commuted	: to replace one punishment with another that is less severe

106. The writer says The Law is an ass because
- it is as patient as an ass.
 - it does not punish the criminals severely.
 - punishments do not help to reform criminals.
 - criminals can escape punishment.
107. Gopal Yadhav came out on bail
- in order to murder his enemy.
 - to cremate his mother.
 - so that he could be rearrested.
 - to see his four children under- going treatment in the hospital.

108. The mother in the second case cannot be called a criminal because she

- rushed her children to the hospital.
- mixed an ineffective poison in the food.
- was able to save three out of four children.
- was deserted by her husband.

109. The writer argues that punishments for people like the woman in the second case are not necessary because they

- don't commit crimes frequently.
- are less dangerous than other criminals.
- represent poor society.
- should not be clubbed with other criminals.

110. The main difference between the two cases is

- the first is about a man and the other is about a woman.
- the woman regrets what she has done, but not the man.
- the man is a lifer but the woman is not.
- the man and the woman belong to different communities.

PASSAGE-II

The United Nations Fourth World Women's Conference had a colourful start at Beijing on September 4th. This is the century's most crucial conference which aimed at changing the status quo of women's lives characterised by inequality.

In a preliminary session, Ms. Aung Suu Kyi, the Nobel Peace Prize winner said that expanding women's power will bring greater peace and tolerance to the world.

"It is not the prerogative of men alone to bring light to this world. Women with their capacity for compassion and self-sacrifice, with their courage and perseverance have done much to dissipate the darkness of intolerance and hate", said Ms. Suu Kyi.

In the afternoon session Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi, a Japanese delegate, launched a petition against beauty pageants. "What right do men have to evaluate women in a few minutes? All women are beautiful. Beauty is something different for everyone", Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi said.

"Beauty contests are used as trade and exploitation. The training is very vigorous, but it is the organisers, not the women, who get the full benefit", said Ms. Ranjana Bhargava. "After the competition, the women become trapped and the abuse and the bad things begin. The women are tainted, no one else will accept them".

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

crucial	: extremely important, because it will affect other things
status quo	: the situation as it is now/as it was before a recent change
preliminary	: happening before a more important action/event
intolerance	: the fact of not being willing to accept ideas that are different from your own
launched	: to start an activity

petition	: an official document asking a court to take a particular course of action
beauty pageants	: beauty contests/competitions
vigorous	: done with great force and energy
abuse	: unfair, cruel/violent treatment of somebody
prerogative	: a right/advantage belonging to a particular person or group because of his/its importance or social position.
perseverance	: the quality of continuing to try to achieve a particular aim despite difficulties.
dissipate	: to gradually make something become weaker until it disappears.
tainted	: damaged or spoiled the quality of something or the opinion that people have of somebody/something

111. The Women's World Conference was very important because
 (1) Ms. Aung Suu Kyi has just been awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize.
 (2) Ms. Aung Suu Kyi was taking part in the Conference.
 (3) its main purpose was to change inequalities between men and women.
 (4) it was to protest against beauty contests.
112. Which of the following arguments of Ms. Aung Suu Kyi is not true ?
 (1) Women also can bring greater peace to the world.
 (2) Men cannot claim they have done more for peace.
 (3) Women have the capacity for compassion and sacrifice.
 (4) Men have done nothing to dissipate ignorance.
113. The main emphasis in Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi's argument is
 (1) men have no right to judge women.
 (2) men should be given more time to evaluate women.
 (3) all women are beautiful in a way.
 (4) beauty contests are not necessary.
114. Beauty is something different for everyone.
 This statement means
 (1) beauty is certainly different from ugliness.
 (2) beautiful women do not mingle with other women.
 (3) beauty cannot be defined adequately.
 (4) each woman is beautiful.
115. Colourful start in the first sentence refers to
 (1) participants who were all beautiful.
 (2) a lot of excitement and cheerfulness in the conference hall.
 (3) absence of black coloured girls.
 (4) flags of various colours outside the conference hall.
- Directions (116-120) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)
Exam. 30.09.2007 (IIInd Sitting)

Every society must develop in its people a social responsibility. This is something that we, in India, have been falling short of.

We are very individualistic and don't relate ourselves to our society as such. Very seldom, do we actually go out and do something, which is beneficial to the society and which does not have a side-benefit for ourselves, as individuals. And, this is another thing that must be built into the education system.

Our young boys and girls coming out must have a feeling for our society. There is a special responsibility that you have, that we all have in building up the spirit. We have to see that what we learn is not used only for our own personal benefits, that every task we do is such that it benefits the weak and the poor, as Gandhiji has said.

India, today, is striving out into the modern world. We are looking ahead to new technology, to high technology, new methods, new types of employment, and a new dynamism in our economic growth.

But while we look ahead, we must not forget the millions who are still below the poverty line. When we look at technology, when we look at science, when we look at development, our attention must not be diverted from what is still a major block in India — the poor and deprived groups. And everything we do must be targeted in a manner that the benefit will flow to the weak, the deprived and the depressed.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

dynamism	: energy and enthusiasm to make new things happen or to make things succeed.
fall short of	: to fail to reach the standard you need
deprived	: needy
depressed	: very sad and without hope

116. According to the author, the Indian people
 (1) are socially very responsible
 (2) lack social responsibility
 (3) have several responsibilities
 (4) are highly irresponsible
117. Indians do not do anything beneficial to society unless
 (1) there is a benefit for themselves.
 (2) it involves personal sacrifices.
 (3) other individuals are benefitted.
 (4) the whole society benefits by it.
118. The author says that India
 (1) wants to acquire new technology.
 (2) does not want new technology.
 (3) already has sufficient new technology.
 (4) can export technology to other countries.
119. The author suggests that
 (1) the poor and the weak must benefit from new technology.
 (2) the poor and the weak produce new technology.
 (3) the new technology must help the rich.
 (4) the new technology is useless to the poor and the weak.

120. What value does the author want to build into the educational system ?

- (1) Individuals must work for themselves.
- (2) Individuals must work for the benefit of the society without expecting any return or personal benefits.
- (3) Society must work for the benefit of the individuals.
- (4) Side-benefit is a must for any social work.

Directions (121-130) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise)
Exam. 25.11.2007)

PASSAGE-1

Journalism means several things. First of all, it means the ability to write and convey thoughts in a way that people will understand things quickly. It means being able to turn long articles into shape. It means knowing your grammar and composition rules inside out and upside down. It also means a nose for news and feel for words, respect for truth and a sense of mission. A journalist should be able to size up a situation on the spot. He should also develop a deep insight into human conditions. Nobody can teach you the finer aspects of journalism. No plastic surgeon can give you a nose for news. No teacher can give you a feel for words.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

nose for news :reading the news and giving it all your attention; search for news

121. The passage is on

- (1) the journalists, surgeons and teachers.
- (2) the merits of journalism.
- (3) what journalism is about.
- (4) the journalists's feel for words.

122. A journalist should be thorough with

- (1) all the rules of writing.
- (2) the news.
- (3) grammar and composition.
- (4) the insight into human conditions.

123. One of the main requirements for a journalist is to

- (1) edit articles.
- (2) have a good nose for news.
- (3) respect everyone.
- (4) exploit a situation.

124. The ethics of journalism is

- (1) respect for truth.
- (2) understanding people.
- (3) ability to write.
- (4) search for news.

125. Which of the following statements is not true ?

- (1) A plastic surgeon can help a journalist.
- (2) A teacher can hardly assist a journalist.
- (3) Everyone cannot be a journalist.
- (4) A journalist should be able to convey his thoughts to his readers.

PASSAGE-II

The Indians as a group are not cohesive. There is a lack of 'coordination' among individuals, groups, institutions and states. This lack of 'coordination' may be traced to selfishness, lack of trust and the inability to find joy in working together as a team for a common goal. This leads to divisiveness, asking for criticism, with the result images are tarnished and the main purpose is defeated. This phenomenon is visible among the bureaucrats, the politicians, the intellectuals, the business community and the sports fraternity, all those who matter and who give a poor account of themselves as a group despite individual brilliance. This contrast in human behaviour can perhaps be traced to age-old beliefs, religious tolerance, poverty and the diversity in day-to-day living conditions.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

cohesive	: forming a united whole.
divisiveness	: splitting into groups that disagree with or oppose one another.
coordination	: balanced and effective interaction of movement, actions, etc
criticism	: the act of expressing disapproval
tarnished	: to spoil the good opinion people have of somebody/something
bureaucrats	: an official working in an organisation/a government department
fraternity	: a group of people sharing the same profession, interests/beliefs
despite	: inspite of
contrast	: a difference between two/more people/things

126. Why are the Indians not cohesive as a group ?

- (1) There is a lack of coordination between individuals.
- (2) There is a lack of coordination among individuals, groups and states.
- (3) There is a lack of coordination between individuals and states.
- (4) There is a lack of coordination among individuals, groups, institutions and states.

127. What does lack of coordination lead to ?

- (1) Divisiveness.
- (2) Divisiveness and asking for criticism.
- (3) Asking for criticism.
- (4) Nothing in particular.

128. Which word in the passage means loss of brightness or dull?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Brilliance. | (2) Phenomenon. |
| (3) Visible. | (4) Tarnish. |

129. To what can the contrast in human behaviour be traced to ?

- (1) Age-old beliefs and diversity in day-to-day living.
- (2) Age-old beliefs and religious tolerance.
- (3) Age-old beliefs, religious tolerance, poverty and diversity in day-to-day living.
- (4) Nothing in particular.

130. What does goal in this passage mean ?

- (1) The place where the ball has to pass in the football match.
- (2) The object of ambition.
- (3) A point scored by a particular team in a football match.
- (4) The poles fitted at the end of a football field.

Directions (131-140) : Read the following passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

PASSAGE-I

For months the old tanker, African Queen, lay turned over on her side, stuck fast in the sands off the coast of Maryland. She had run aground so badly that her owners had decided to leave her to her fate. It was considered impossible to refloat her and the ship began to rust and sink deeper and deeper into the sands. Men frequently came out in small boats and removed any parts that could be sold-until two men decided to attempt the impossible : to float the African Queen once more. Both men were engineers and had no experience of ships so that few people thought they could succeed.

The men began by studying the exact state of the African Queen and came to the conclusion that she would float again if air was pumped into the tanks which were now full of sea-water. A diver was sent down to examine the underside of the ship. In the cold, dark water he found an enormous hole in her side which had been torn when the ship ran aground. It was plain that nothing could be done until the hole was repaired. As no single sheet of steel would cover it, the men were obliged to order a great number of sheets which had to be joined together. For several weeks divers worked continually to close the hole. At times, the sea was so rough that it was difficult to go down; and on more than one occasion, they had to contend with sharks.

At last the hole was covered and the men began to pump the sea-water out of the ship's tanks. It seemed as if they were bound to succeed, for when the tanks were full of air, the African Queen began to stir in the water. The men could not understand why she still would not float until they discovered that her rudder was embedded in mud. Huge cranes were brought to haul the sunken rudder out and the ship was again afloat. By this time, the men were almost exhausted. They had worked ceaselessly for three months to save the African Queen and had succeeded when everyone thought they would fail. Now they stood on the bridge of the ship, tired but proud, as tugs brought the African Queen into the harbour.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

contended	: to have to deal with a problem or with a difficult situation or person.
embedded	: fixed firmly
aground	: touching the ground in shallow water and unable to move (ship)
refloat	: to make a boat/ship float again
afloat	: floating on water
ceaselessly	: without stopping
tugs	: small powerful boats for pulling ships

131. Men frequently went out to the African Queen because

- (1) it was a rare sight to see a sunken ship.
- (2) they attempted to float the ship once again.
- (3) they wanted to take parts of the ship and sell them.
- (4) it was an interesting exercise.

132. How did the two men propose to float the ship again ?

- (1) By sending divers to examine the damage.
- (2) By closing the large hole in her side.
- (3) By joining a large number of steel sheets together.
- (4) By pumping air into the tanks.

133. What was the danger which the divers faced ?

- (1) The rough sea.
- (2) The cold and dark situation underwater.
- (3) Having to contend with sharks.
- (4) The cutting edges of the steel sheets.

134. The two men felt proud because

- (1) they could float the ship in three months.
- (2) they had succeeded when everyone thought they would fail.
- (3) the African Queen was coming into the harbour.
- (4) the African Queen began to stir in the water.

135. The part of the ship used for steering is called

- (1) rudder
- (2) bridge
- (3) underside
- (4) tank

PASSAGE-II

Speech is a great blessing but it can also be a great curse for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also, if we use it carelessly make our attitudes completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of an unusual word or of an ambiguous word may create an enemy where we have hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride; unwillingly we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listeners from what it does to men of our own class. Thus, speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

slip of the

tongue : unintentional/careless use of words

ambiguous : having different meanings

136. Speech is a great blessing,

- (1) if we use it indiscriminately.
- (2) if we use it carefully.
- (3) if we use it to please others.
- (4) if we use it to play one against the other.

137. Speech can also be a great curse

- (1) if we express ourselves alike to all.
- (2) if we adopt different vocabularies to different classes of people.
- (3) if we always try to please every one with it.
- (4) if we always try to win friends with it.

138. A slip of the tongue means
 (1) biting the tongue while speaking.
 (2) telling lies to defend oneself.
 (3) using words carelessly.
 (4) incurring loss of profit in hasty bargain.
139. The passage reveals that
 (1) the use of ambiguous and unusual words brings us friends.
 (2) careless use of words creates enemies.
 (3) careful use of words may bring us profit but not friends.
 (4) speech always reflects one's attitudes.
140. A fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of the men because
 (1) he wants to play with people.
 (2) he wants to deceive every one.
 (3) he wants to amuse every one.
 (4) he lacks the power of discrimination in the use of words.

Directions (141–150) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
 Exam. 30.11.2008)

PASSAGE – I

For any activity, discipline is the key word. It should begin with self, then be extended to the family, neighbours, environment, workplace, society and the nation at large. It is from society that inspiration is drawn. Systems and institutions should provide the inspiration to society through performance which in turn will provide leaders capable of rebuilding and restructuring the society into a strong nation. The nationalists' spirit then becomes infectious.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

babysitter : a person who takes care of children while their parents are away from home

141. What is the key word for Activity according to the passage ?
 (1) Active Discipline. (2) Key Discipline.
 (3) Self Discipline. (4) Discipline.
142. According to the passage Discipline should begin
 (1) with self.
 (2) with self, family and neighbours.
 (3) with self, family, neighbours and environment.
 (4) with self, family, workplace, society.
143. According to the passage, where do we draw inspiration from ?
 (1) Society. (2) Society and nation.
 (3) Environment. (4) Nothing in particular.
144. According to the passage, a good leader should be capable of
 (1) rebuilding a nation the way he/she likes.
 (2) rebuilding and restructuring society into a strong nation.
- (3) building a national consensus.
 (4) rebuilding and structuring a nation.
145. What is the meaning of the word infectious in the passage ?
 (1) dangerous.
 (2) spreading to everyone.
 (3) spreading to everyone by germs.
 (4) give disease.

PASSAGE – II

A 23-year-old British woman was yesterday sentenced to six months in jail, for leaving her two-year-old daughter home alone, eight-hours a-day, five days a week, for a year while she went to work. The young mother from the central town of Warwick initially hired a babysitter, when she landed a job in a travel agency but eventually reached the point when she could no longer afford the facility, prosecutors said. The woman then started leaving the child home by herself, providing it with food and toys and removing all potentially dangerous objects from its reach. At first, the mother came home at lunch time but had to stop because her daughter threw tantrums every time she left to go back to work.

The mother, who was not identified, told the court, "If I had money I would not have done it. It was a case of that or not keeping my job and living on benefit".

The judge, Mr. Harrison Hall, however said "Having had a child, the absolute priority is to look after it. There must be an alternative to leaving a child alone all day, a thing you would not do even to a dog".

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

potentially : possibly

tantrums : angry, unreasonable behaviour, in a child, for a sudden short period.

146. The young mother had to work in the office
 (1) 40 hours a week.
 (2) 8 hours a week.
 (3) 48 hours a week.
 (4) all the seven days a week.
147. The word Facility in sentence refers to
 (1) her job in the travel agency.
 (2) living in a well furnished apartment.
 (3) getting adequate salary.
 (4) employing someone to look after the child.
148. The mother stopped coming home for lunch because
 (1) her house was far away from the office.
 (2) she was not able to control her angry baby.
 (3) she had to work extra hours to earn more.
 (4) she was not interested in looking after the baby.
149. The sentence If I had money, I would not have done it means
 (1) I had money and so I did not leave the baby alone.
 (2) I had money and so I left the baby alone.
 (3) I had no money and so I left the baby alone.
 (4) I had no money and so I did not leave the baby alone.
150. Which one of the following statements about the judge Mr. Harrison Hall is correct ?

- (1) He can tolerate cruelty to children but not to animals.
- (2) He can tolerate cruelty to animals but not to children.
- (3) He can tolerate cruelty both to children and animals.
- (4) He can tolerate cruelty neither to children nor to animals.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 30.11.2008)

Directions (151-160) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)

PASSAGE-I

Read not to contradict and confuse, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. That is some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books may also be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

discourse	: a long discussion of a speech or writing.
diligence	: careful and thorough work or effort.
contradict	: to declare to be opposite of
take for granted	: to believe something is true without first making sure that is
deputy	: a person appointed to act on behalf of/ represent another
extracts	: a short passage from a book, that gives you an idea of what the whole thing is like
meaner	: average
distilled	: to get the essential meaning/ideas from thoughts, information, etc.
maketh	: makes

151. What should be the purpose of reading a book ?

- (1) To contradict.
- (2) To weigh and consider.
- (3) To take it for granted.
- (4) To understand the contents.

152. Why are some books to be tasted ?

- (1) To be read with great care.
- (2) To be read with great attention.
- (3) To be read only in parts.
- (4) To be read for fun.

153. How is man's character influenced by the art of writing ?

- (1) It makes him a great writer.
- (2) It makes him a ready man.

- (3) It makes him a full man.

- (4) It makes him an exact man.

154. What kind of books is to be read by the deputy ?

- (1) Extraordinary books.
- (2) Ordinary books.
- (3) Interesting books.
- (4) Meaner sort of books.

155. What is meant by chewed and digested ?

- (1) Thoroughly read and understood.
- (2) Partly read and understood.
- (3) Understood without any effort.
- (4) None of the above.

PASSAGE-II

From the world of magic, hypnosis is moving into the world of medicine, from hocus-pocus performed by men in black capes, to hypnotherapy practised by doctors in white coats. The purpose is to help people stop smoking, lose weight, overcome phobias, and control pain in a variety of medical situations, from childbirth to cancer. Research laboratories are currently checking out the success rate of therapy under hypnosis, while medical journals stand by to publish the results. And the important thing is, nobody is laughing.

In the 1840's, a British doctor in Calcutta created a controversy by performing over 1000 operations with hypnosis as the only anaesthesia. During the World Wars, German and British doctors used hypnosis to treat war neuroses.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

hypnosis	: an unconscious state in which somebody can still see and hear and can be influenced to follow commands or answer questions.
hocus-pocus	: language/behaviour that is nonsense and is intended to hide the truth from people.
capes	: loose outer piece of clothing that has no sleeves, fastens at the neck and hangs from the shoulders, like a cloak but shorter.
hypnotherapy	: a kind of treatment that uses Hypnosis to help with physical or emotional problems.
anaesthesia	: the state of being unable to feel anything, especially pain.
trance	: a state in which somebody seems to be asleep but is aware of what is said to him.
phobia	: a strong unreasonable fear of something

156. Hypnosis means

- (1) auto-suggestion.
- (2) suggestion made in trance.
- (3) anaesthesia.
- (4) hocus-pocus.

157. Nobody is laughing at hypnotherapy now, because they are

- (1) sad. (2) angry.
 (3) taking it seriously. (4) annoyed.

158. The purpose of hypnotherapy is to
 (1) cure patients.
 (2) make life easier.
 (3) carry out research.
 (4) check out the success rate.

159. German and British doctors used hypnosis as
 (1) anaesthesia was not available.
 (2) anaesthesia was not needed.
 (3) it was a substitute for anaesthesia.
 (4) it was fashionable during the war period.

160. Treating war neurosis means
 (1) curing madness.
 (2) curing brain fever.
 (3) dealing with war problems.
 (4) curing war anxiety.

Directions (161-170) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise)
 Exam. 29.03.2009)

PASSAGE-I

"The beauty of the Japanese landscape is that it conveys philosophical messages through each feature. The use of curving pathways rather than straight lines, for instance. This feature springs from the belief that only evil travels in straight lines, good forces tend to wander. Then, odd numbers of plants or trees are used in these gardens because these numbers are considered auspicious. Even the plants used are symbolic. For example, the cypress represents longevity and the bamboo symbolises abundance," says Sadhana Roy Choudhary.

In Japan, nature is said to be so closely intertwined with human life that parents actually plant a sapling in their garden when a child is born in the family, letting the growth of the child coincide with the growth of the plant.

161. They prefer curving pathways because
 (1) they are inauspicious.
 (2) they can walk easily.
 (3) they stumble over straight ones.
 (4) good spirits walk on them.

162. Abundance means
 (1) long life. (2) happiness.
 (3) plenty. (4) permanent.

163. The Japanese parents plant a sapling at the time of birth of a child because
 (1) it is auspicious to plant a sapling.
 (2) it is closely associated with the growth of the child.
 (3) it gives longevity to the child.
 (4) it gives happiness to the child.

164. According to the passage the Japanese are
 (1) superstitious. (2) philosophical.
 (3) lovers of nature. (4) lovers of numerology.

165. The Japanese pathways tend to be
 (1) symbolic. (2) beautiful.
 (3) curved. (4) straight.

PASSAGE-II

A recent investigation by scientists at the USA Geological Survey shows that strange animal behaviour might help predict future earthquakes. Investigators found such occurrences in a ten kilometre radius of the epicentre of a fairly recent quake. Some birds screeched and flew about wildly, dogs yelped and ran uncontrollably. Scientists believe that animals can perceive these environmental changes as early as several days before the mishap.

In 1976, after observing the animal behaviour, the Chinese were able to predict a devastating quake. Although hundreds of thousands of people were killed, the government was able to evacuate millions of others and thus keep the death toll at a lower level.

166. If scientists can accurately predict earthquakes there will be
 (1) fewer animals going crazy.
 (2) a lower death rate.
 (3) fewer people evacuated.
 (4) fewer environmental changes.

167. What prediction may be made by observing animal behaviour?

- (1) An impending earthquake
 (2) The number of people who will die
 (3) The ten kilometre radius of epicentre
 (4) Ecological conditions

168. How can animals perceive these changes when human beings cannot ?

- (1) Animals are smarter than human beings.
 (2) Animals have certain instincts that human beings don't possess.
 (3) By running round the house, they can feel the vibrations.
 (4) Human beings don't know where to look.

169. Which of the following is not true?

- (1) Some animals may be able to sense an approaching earthquake.
 (2) By observing animal behaviour scientists perhaps can predict earthquakes.
 (3) The Chinese failed to predict the earthquake.
 (4) All birds and dogs in a ten kilometre range went wild before the quake.

170. In this passage the word evacuate means

- (1) remove. (2) exile.
 (3) destroy. (4) expel.

Directions (171-175) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I
 Exam. 16.05.2010 (First Sitting)

Every profession or trade, every art and every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of which is partly to designate things or processes which have no names

in ordinary English and partly to secure greater exactness in nomenclature. Such special dialects or jargons are necessary in technical discussion of any kind. Being universally understood by the devotees of the particular science or art, they have the precision of a mathematical formula. Besides, they save time, for it is much more economical to name a process than to describe it. Thousands of these technical terms are very properly included in every large dictionary, yet, as a whole, they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders.

Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts and other vocations like farming and fishing that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old. An average man now uses these in his own vocabulary. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity and philosophy have become familiar to cultivated persons.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

designate	: to describe/ name something/somebody in a particular way.
nomenclature	: a system of naming things.
dialects	: the form of language that is spoken in an area with grammar, words and pronunciation that may be different from other forms of the same language.
jargons	: words or expressions that are used by a particular profession or group of people, and are difficult for others to understand.
precision	: the quality of being exact, accurate and careful accuracy.
cultivated people	: having a high level of education and showing good manners.
outskirts	: out of :
vocations	: a type of work/way of life that you believe is suitable for you

171. Special words used in technical discussion

- (1) may become part of common speech.
- (2) never last long.
- (3) should resemble mathematical formula.
- (4) should be confined to scientific fields.

172. The writer of this article is

- (1) a scientist. (2) a politician.
- (3) a linguist. (4) a businessman.

173. This passage is primarily concerned with

- (1) various occupations and professions.
- (2) technical terminology.
- (3) scientific undertakings.
- (4) a new language.

174. It is true that

- (1) various professions and occupations often interchange words.
- (2) there is always a non-technical word that may be substituted for the technical word.

(3) the average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him.

(4) everyone is interested in scientific findings.

175. In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the number of technical terms in the nomenclature of
- (1) Farming. (2) Fishing.
 - (3) Sports. (4) Government.

Directions (176–180) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting)

In May 1966, the World Health Organisation was authorised to initiate a global campaign to eradicate small-pox. The goal was to eradicate the disease in one decade. Because similar projects for malaria and yellow fever had failed, few believed that smallpox could actually be eradicated, but eleven years after the initial organisation of the campaign, no cases were reported in the field.

The strategy was not only to provide mass vaccinations, but also to isolate patients with active small-pox in order to contain the spread of the disease and to break the chain of human transmission. Rewards for reporting small-pox assisted in motivating the public to aid health workers. One by one, each small-pox victim was sought out, removed from contact with others and treated. At the same time, the entire village where the victim had lived was vaccinated.

Today small-pox is no longer a threat to humanity. Routine vaccinations have been stopped worldwide.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

eradicate	: to destroy/to get rid of something completely.
transmission	: transfer.
sought out	: found, using a lot of effort.

176. Which of the following is the best title for the passage ?

- (1) The World Health Organisation
- (2) The Eradication of Small-pox
- (3) Small-pox Vaccinations
- (4) Infectious Diseases

177. What was the goal of the campaign against small-pox ?

- (1) To decrease the spread of small-pox worldwide.
- (2) To eliminate small-pox worldwide in ten years.
- (3) To provide mass vaccinations against small-pox worldwide.
- (4) To initiate worldwide projects for small-pox, malaria and yellow fever at the same time.

178. According to the paragraph what was the strategy used to eliminate the spread of small-pox ?

- (1) Vaccination of the entire village
- (2) Treatment of individual victims.
- (3) Isolation of victims and mass vaccinations.
- (4) Extensive reporting of outbreaks.

179. Which statement doesn't refer to small-pox ?

- (1) Previous projects had failed.

- (2) People are no longer vaccinated for it.
 (3) The World Health Organisation mounted a worldwide campaign to eradicate the disease.
 (4) It was a serious threat.
180. It can be inferred that
 (1) no new cases of small-pox have been reported this year.
 (2) malaria and yellow fever have been eliminated.
 (3) small-pox victims no longer die when they contract the disease.
 (4) small-pox is not transmitted from one person to another.

Directions (181-185) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I))

If we look back on the great political revolutions and the great technological revolutions (both of which are clues to the range of mankind's capacities and possibilities), we see a striking contrast. Political revolutions, generally speaking, have revealed man's organised purposefulness, his social conscience, his sense of justice, the aggressive and assertive side of his nature. Technological change, invention and innovation have tended, rather, to reveal his play instinct, his desire and his ability to go where he has never gone, to do what he has never done. The one shows his willingness to sacrifice in order to fulfil his plans and the other his willingness to sacrifice in order to pursue his quest. Many of the peculiar successes and special problems of our time come from our efforts to assimilate these two kinds of activities. We have tried to make government more experimental and to make technological change more purposive, more focussed, more planned than ever before.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

assimilate : put together.

181. According to the author our peculiar successes and special problems are a result of
 (1) our ability to experiment.
 (2) man's organized purposefulness.
 (3) our efforts to assimilate political and technological activities.
 (4) desire to fulfil our plans.
182. Man's assertive and aggressive side of his nature is expressed in
 (1) technological revolutions.
 (2) political revolutions.
 (3) his social conscience.
 (4) his play instinct.
183. Technological revolutions reveal man's
 (1) aggressive side of his nature.
 (2) assertive side of his nature.
 (3) play instinct.
 (4) psychological maturity.
184. Man's willingness to sacrifice to fulfil his plans are attributed to
 (1) his organized purposefulness.

- (2) his kind nature.
 (3) his sense of responsibility.
 (4) his ability to go where he has never gone.
185. A striking contrast is established in the passage between
 (1) mankind's capacities and possibilities.
 (2) man's maturity and irresponsibility.
 (3) political and technological revolutions achieved by man.
 (4) peculiar successes and special problems of our time.

Directions (186-190) : Read the following passage and mark the correct answers based on the passage.

(SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam. 12.09.2010)

The two dominant features of our age are science and democracy. They have come to stay. We cannot ask educated people to accept the deliverances of faith without rational evidence. Whatever we are called upon to accept must be justified and supported by reason. Otherwise our religious beliefs will be reduced to wishful thinking. Modern man must learn to live with a religion which commands itself to his intellectual conscience, to the spirit of science. Besides, religion should be the sustaining faith of democracy which insists on the intellectual and spiritual development of every human being irrespective of his caste, creed, community, or race. Any religion which divides man from man or supports privileges, exploitation, wars, cannot command itself to us today.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- dominant : more important/powerful/noticeable than other things
- deliverances : an expressed thought/judgement
- rational : based on reason
- called upon : ordered ; required
- wishful thinking: thinking in a way in which one wishes/believes to be real/likely to become true
- commands : approves
- sustaining : continuing
- privileges : special rights/advantages

186. In the passage it is said that democracy
 (1) should aim at the intellectual growth of all people.
 (2) should strengthen religion.
 (3) should work for spiritual development of every human being.
 (4) Both (1) and (3).
187. Which of the following is correct ?
 (1) A good religion supports wars if necessary.
 (2) A good religion grants a number of privileges to people.
 (3) A good religion divides man from man.
 (4) A good religion supports democratic system.
188. The writer of the passage stresses the importance of
 (1) religion. (2) science.
 (3) science and democracy. (4) democracy.
189. The writer says that
 (1) educated people are likely to accept faith not supported by reason.

- (2) people should have unquestionable faith in religion.
 (3) Faith and reason are two separate entities.
 (4) Faith without rational evidence may not be acceptable to the educated people.
190. What, according to the writer, is the role of religion in the present age ?
 (1) To promote rational thinking.
 (2) To inculcate scientific spirit in man.
 (3) To strengthen faith in democracy.
 (4) To develop faith in God.

Directions (191-200) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' & 'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)

PASSAGE - I

Two hundred years after Malthus predicted that population growth would overtake food production by a margin of 256 to 9, the simple fact is that food production had always been ahead of the population growth. Malthus' doomsday prediction simply did not come true due to two major reasons: first, population did not grow geometrically and birth rates in all Western countries fell during the 20th Century, resulting in very slow population growth. Over the past quarter century, birth rates have been falling in the developing countries too. Second, modern agricultural practices and better irrigation have resulted in tremendous growth in food production in almost all parts of the globe, with the notable exception of sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore, at the global level, the Malthusian doomsday never befell on us.

India's population grew by about two and a half times in the past 45 years -from 361 million in 1951 to an estimated 916 million in 1995. But during the same period, India's food-grain production grew by nearly four times -from 51 million tonnes in 1951 to 191 million tonnes in 1995. As a result, the per capita food grain availability in India has gone up considerably since the independence. That is, the Malthusian prediction has not come true even in India.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- dooms day : the last day of the world
 befall : something unpleasant happened to somebody

191. In the developing countries, the birth rate is
 (1) increasing. (2) doubling.
 (3) falling. (4) static.
192. India's food production from 1951 to 1995 grew nearly
 (1) five times. (2) four times.
 (3) three times. (4) two times.
193. The food production had always been ____ of population growth.
 (1) slow (2) ahead
 (3) adequate (4) stagnant

194. Malthus doomsday prediction did not come true due to two major reasons. They are
 (1) rapid growth in population and Industrial development.
 (2) very slow growth in population and modern agricultural practices and better irrigation.
 (3) increase in percapita income and economic progress.
 (4) better facilities in Health and Hygiene.
195. In the past forty five years, India's population has grown about
 (1) three and a half times. (2) one and a half times.
 (3) five times. (4) two and a half times.

PASSAGE-II

The world's oil reserves are expected to run out by the middle of the next century unless oil consumption is reduced, according to a leading petroleum geologist from the U.S.. Dr. Craig Bond Hatfield, who is at the University of Toledo, Ohio, says the 1,000 billion barrels of known global oil reserves are expected to run out by 2036 unless the current 69-million barrels per day consumption of oil is brought down.

Reserves may last for an extra 21 years if estimates of an additional 550 billion barrels of oil yet to be discovered are taken into account. But "a permanent decline in global oil production is virtually certain to begin within 20 years." Hatfield believes. "Serious planning is needed to deal with the economic consequences."

Hatfield's comments, which appear in an article in the latest issue of the weekly science journal-*Nature*, are likely to provoke controversy. The oil industry, while acknowledging that oil reserves are finite, says Hatfield's comments are too alarmist. Mr. Julian Chisholm, a spokesman for the World Energy Council in London, a consortium of the world's leading energy suppliers, says the oil industry is bullish. The general view of the industry and of energy experts is that there is plenty of oil, and real concern about the level of reserves, at least until 2050 is not beyond.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| run out | : used up/finished |
| virtually | : almost/very nearly |
| provoke | : to cause a particular reaction/have a particular effect |
| controversy | : public discussion and argument about something that many people strongly disagree about, disapprove of, or are shocked by |
| consortium | : a group of people, countries, companies, etc. who are working together on a particular project |
| alarmist | : causing unnecessary anxiety. |
| bullish | : causing, or connected with, an increase in the price of shares. |

196. Unless consumption is reduced, the oil reserve will run out by the middle of
 (1) 20th century. (2) 21st century.
 (3) 23rd century. (4) 24th century.

197. Hatfield's comment on oil reserve is

- (1) not to be taken seriously.
- (2) to be taken seriously.
- (3) to be made public in oil using countries.
- (4) to be circulated in all oil producing countries.

198. To deal with economic consequences

- (1) there should be a cut in the use of oil.
- (2) serious planning is needed.
- (3) oil exploration should be geared up.
- (4) manufacture of vehicles should be controlled.

199. According to industry and energy experts, there is

- (1) short supply of oil.
- (2) adequate supply of oil.
- (3) plenty of oil.
- (4) increase in oil use.

200. The current consumption of oil is ____ million barrels.

- (1) forty nine
- (2) fifty nine
- (3) sixty nine
- (4) seventy nine

Directions (201–205) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)

India records the world's highest per-capita incidence of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid and hepatitis, in spite of which concern for safe drinking water is still abysmally low even among educated Indians. This alarming indifference was borne out in a survey conducted by market research agency Research International Ltd. based on a study of 3,000 households spread across all major cities in India. The survey found that over 73 per cent of all households in the highest income categories (SEC A & B) drink tap water without boiling it and as many as 55 per cent of the same group drink tap water after filtration through a cloth, but without boiling.

Though every school child knows that unboiled tap water contains unseen disease causing germs, and is unsafe to drink, the high level of indifference to boiling water will come as a surprise to many. Comments Dr. S.S. Narvekar, Deputy Director, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra. " We regularly monitor water quality in all major urban centres in this State. During 1995 - 96, we found that 9,730 out of 159,233 samples of water were contaminated with disease causing organisms, representing a high 6.11 per cent of the total number of samples collected and analysed. This is an alarmingly high level of contamination considering that Maharashtra is one of the more developed states in India and it may be higher in other states. Also during late summer months when there is water scarcity, and during the monsoon season, contamination of drinking water is very high. Hence during these months it is doubly important to ensure drinking water is adequately sanitised."

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

water-borne : spread or carried by water.

abysmally : very badly; terribly.

borne out : showed that something/somebody is right/true.

incidence	: the extent to which something happens/ has an effect
alarming	: causing worry and fear
indifference	: a lack of interest, feeling/reaction towards somebody/something
monitor	: to watch and check something over a period of time
contaminated	: a substance that is no longer pure
adequately	: in a way that is enough in quantity/good enough in quality
sanitised	: to clean something thoroughly using chemicals to remove bacteria

201. In India the concern for safe drinking water is

- (1) very low.
- (2) good.
- (3) enough.
- (4) more than expected.

202. In the highest income categories, the number of people drink tap water without boiling it is

- (1) about half of the house holds.
- (2) all the house holds.
- (3) nearly three fourths of the households.
- (4) one fourth of the households.

203. During rainy season, drinking water should be

- (1) cleaned.
- (2) sanitised.
- (3) stored.
- (4) used.

204. There is a high level of ____ to boiling water.

- (1) interest
- (2) indifference
- (3) care
- (4) curiosity

205. According to the passage, unboiled tap water contains ____.

- (1) impurities
- (2) chemicals
- (3) germs
- (4) waste matter

Directions (206-210) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010 (1st Sitting)

Although Indians spend less money on allopathic medicines than people in most Asian Countries, more than 40,000 drug formulations are available here. All manufacturers are required by law to provide information about their product either on the packaging or in a pamphlet inside. But, in many cases, this information is very meagre and hard to understand. Many doctors, too do not tell their patients anything about the drugs they prescribe.

What should we be concerned about when we take drugs ? There are two areas : (1) Side effects. Many people taking a drug will notice an undesirable reaction, usually minor. But even the mildest drugs can do harm if taken improperly, long enough or in excessive doses. And everyone responds to a drug differently.(2) Failure to follow directions. Many of us disobey prescription instructions on how much to take and when. It is easy to fall into thinking that more of the drug will speed up the healing. It is more com-

mon, however for people to stop taking a drug when they begin to feel better. This, too, can be dangerous.

What are the steps to be taken for safety? (1) Take a drug only as recommended on the label or by the doctor. (2) If you feel ill after taking a drug, check it with a doctor. (3) Do not mix drugs. (4) Check whether any food or activities are to be avoided.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

formulations	: the act of creating/preparing something carefully
meagre	: deficient in amount/quality/extent
side-effects	: an extra and usually bad effect that a drug has on you
unintelligible	: impossible to understand

206. Which one of the following statements is true?

- (1) Indians use more than 40,000 allopathic drugs.
- (2) Indians hate allopathic medicines.
- (3) Other Asian countries do not have allopathic medicines.
- (4) Indians cannot afford allopathic drugs

207. How are drug users to be instructed by the manufacturers?

- (1) Doctors should give a manual of instruction.
- (2) The Chemist should issue an instruction manual.
- (3) Information should be printed on the carton or in a pamphlet kept inside it.
- (4) Patients should keep in touch with drug manufacturers.

208. Only one of the following sentences is right. Identify it.

- (1) All medicines produce reactions of various degrees in their users.
- (2) Even mild drugs are not always safe.
- (3) Medicines should be discontinued as soon as we feel better.
- (4) More than the prescribed dose brings quicker recovery.

209. Drug manufacturers _____.

- (1) do not give instructions
- (2) give all instructions necessary
- (3) give very little and unintelligible information
- (4) give information only when asked

210. Which one of the following is true?

- (1) Throw away the drug that produces side effects and try another.
- (2) Drugs may be taken with all kinds of foods.
- (3) Drugs do not inhibit our normal life style.
- (4) Drugs should be used only according to prescription.

Directions (211 – 215) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting)

This is the thorny side of the prevailing examination system. Most examiners have perfected their skill in making it a veritable nightmare for majority of the students.

Quite unwittingly we have increased the enrolment in schools alarmingly. Most of the students have neither the requisite aptitude to learn nor any clear-cut goal in life. The destiny of students would be decided in the final examination of a written nature to test bookish, rote memory.

All laudable objectives of kindling originality and problem solving ability are trumpeted only in educational seminars and workshops. Ultimately all these are gone with the wind. No wonder examination hangs like a Damocles' sword.

Compare this with a related discipline such as music and dance. None would venture to seek entry into such centres of excellence unless one has proven aptitude to profit from training.

Here the students have excellent rapport with their teachers who evaluate their performance on a day-to-day basis and provide constant feedback. Students enjoy practising at home what they are taught in class.

As they realise their progress by constant reinforcement, they welcome and enjoy examination in class. Under the watchful guidance of committed teachers, students grow and blossom out as well-trained artistes.

This is possible and feasible because the teacher-pupil ratio is ideal and the attitude of the learner is based on devotion and dedication.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

veritable	: a word used for emphasizing that somebody/something can be compared to somebody/something else that is more exciting, more impressive, etc; positive
rote memory	: learning by repeating, until you remember it rather than by understanding the meaning of it.
laudable	: deserving to be praised/admired, even if not successful.
kindling	: making something such as an interest, emotion, etc. start to grow/feel in somebody.
trumped	: talked about/something publicly in a proud/enthusiastic way.
gone with the wind	: disappeared; gone forever.
Damocles sword	: a bad/unpleasant thing that might happen to you at any time and that makes you feel worried/frightened.
Venture	: to say/do something in a careful way.
feasible	: that is possible and likely to be achieved.

211. Ultimately all these are gone with the wind. The above sentence shows that the writer

- (1) enjoys the prevailing situation.
- (2) regrets our ignoring the aims of true education.
- (3) is quite satisfactory about the syllabus.
- (4) makes fun of teachers and their students.

212. The passage emphasises the need for

- (1) making dance and music compulsory in schools.
- (2) making examinations an enjoyable experience.
- (3) seeking easy questions in the examinations.
- (4) warning examiners who harass students in the examinations.

213. The writer is dissatisfied with the examiners because they test students

- (1) memory.
- (2) originality.
- (3) aptitude.
- (4) creativity.

214. The writer's intention to compare the topic of discussion with that of dance and music is to

- (1) show how students of dance and music enjoy not only learning but also examinations.
- (2) popularise dance and music among all children.
- (3) congratulate teachers who take good care of their students.
- (4) prove that dance and music alone can bring peace to us.

215. According to the passage, the objectives of education should be

- (1) to teach dance, music and drama to students in schools and colleges.
- (2) to reduce teacher-pupil ratio.
- (3) not to test bookish, rote memory.
- (4) to encourage originality and problem solving ability.

Directions (216 – 225) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011)

PASSAGE-I

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B.C. and lasted until 3000 B.C. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists discovered. This period was divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Ages. During the first period (2 million to 8000 B.C.) the first hatchet and the use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about 1 million years in the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing and develop new tools.

During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 B.C.) people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs for hunting, and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the fourteenth century A.D.

The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B.C.) saw humankind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle, becoming less nomadic than in the previous Ages, establishing permanent settlements and creating governments.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

hatchet : a small axe.

216. The Stone Age was divided into _____ periods.

- (1) five
- (2) four
- (3) three
- (4) six

217. What developed first in the Paleolithic period?

- (1) The bow and arrow.
- (2) Pottery.
- (3) The first hatchet.
- (4) The fish hook.

218. For how many years did Mesolithic Age exist?

- (1) 2000
- (2) 3000
- (3) 4000
- (4) 5000

219. Which period lasted longest?

- (1) Paleolithic
- (2) Ice Age
- (3) Mesolithic
- (4) Neolithic

220. When did people create governments ?

- (1) 8000 – 6000 B.C..
- (2) 2 million to 8000 B.C..
- (3) 6000 to 3000 B.C..
- (4) 2 million to 1 million B.C..

PASSAGE-II

I used to have my meals at a vegetarian restaurant. Here I met Mr. Albert West. We used to meet in this restaurant every evening and go out walking after dinner. Mr. West was a partner in a small printing concern. He read my letter in the press about the outbreak of the plague and, not finding me in the restaurant, felt uneasy.

My co-workers and I had reduced our diet since the outbreak, as I had long made it a rule to go on a light diet during epidemics. In these days I had therefore given up my evening dinner. Lunch also I would finish before the other guests arrived. I knew the proprietor of the restaurant very well, and I had informed him that, as I was engaged in nursing the plague patients, I wanted to avoid the contact of friends as much as possible.

Not finding me in the restaurant for a day or two, Mr. West knocked at my door early one morning just as I was getting ready to go out for a walk. As I opened the door Mr. West said : 'I did not find you in the restaurant and was really afraid lest something should have happened to you'.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

out break	: the sudden start of something (violence/disease)
epidemics	: a wide spread out break of an infectious disease
lest	: in case.

221. What did the speaker and Mr. Albert West do every evening?

- (1) Went walking and met at the restaurant for eating.
- (2) After eating, met at the restaurant to go for walking.
- (3) Met in the restaurant and went out walking after dinner.
- (4) Had dinner and walked in the restaurant.

222. Why did the speaker not come to the restaurant?

- (1) He wanted to contact all his friends.
- (2) He had decided to diet in order to lose weight.
- (3) He did not want to meet Mr. Albert and was avoiding him.
- (4) He was taking care of plague patients.

223. Mr. Albert West was

- (1) considering to become a partner of the printing press.
- (2) a partner in a small printing press.
- (3) a partner in a large printing press.
- (4) concerned about printing.

224. Why did Mr. Albert West knock at the speaker's house?

- (1) To go out walking with the speaker.
- (2) To make him a partner in the printing press.
- (3) To avoid contact with friends.
- (4) Because he was worried that something had happened to the speaker.

225. Why was Mr. West uneasy?

- (1) Because he could not find the speaker in the restaurant.
- (2) He was concerned about the printing press.
- (3) He had eaten something in the restaurant.
- (4) He was avoiding his friends.

Directions (226 – 240) : You have two brief passages with questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 16.10.2011)

PASSAGE-I

John had never thought much about the origin of wealth or inequalities in life. It was his firm belief that if this world was not good, the next would be good, and this faith sustained him. He was not like some others whom he knew, who would sell their souls to the devil. He always thought of God before doing anything. He lived the life of an honest man. He had not married but did not desire another man's wife. He believed that women weakened men as was described in the story of Samson and Delilah.

226. To sell one's soul to the devil means

- (1) suppressing one's conscience.
- (2) giving up goodness in exchange for evil.
- (3) giving up one's honesty for the sake of monetary benefits.
- (4) to sell oneself to earn livelihood.

227. John thought that women weakened men because

- (1) he thought that women were evil.
- (2) he believed that a woman was a fancy devil.
- (3) he thought that a woman would spoil his life.
- (4) he was convinced that what the story of Samson and Delilah illustrates is correct.

228. It was John's belief that

- (1) one can be happy only by remaining a bachelor.
- (2) the world is a happy place.
- (3) there is no other world.
- (4) one must lead an honest life.

229. By not desiring another man's wife John showed that

- (1) he wanted to get married.
- (2) he was a man of principles.
- (3) he felt sorry for other men.
- (4) he had no desire for another's wealth.

230. From the above passage we understand that John was

- (1) not highly educated.
- (2) a man of simple faith.
- (3) a deeply pessimistic man.
- (4) a scholar of scriptures.

PASSAGE-II

A farmer accompanied by his young son was driving his ass to the market in the hope of selling the ass for a good price. On the road, they met a bevy of girls who laughed and exclaimed, "See this pair of fools ? They are trudging along the dusty road, when they can be riding !" The man thought that there was sense in what they were saying. So he mounted his son on the ass and he walked at the side. Presently, they met some of his old friends, who greeted him and said, "You'll spoil your son, by letting him ride while you toil along on foot! Make him walk. It'll be good for him." The farmer followed their advice and took his son's place on the back of the ass while the boy trudged along behind. They would not have gone far, they were seen by women and children. The farmer heard them say, "What a selfish old man ! He rides in comfort, but lets his poor little fellow walk the distance." So he asked his son to get up behind him. Further along the road, they met some travellers. They asked the farmer whether the ass was his property or was it hired for the purpose. The farmer told them that he was taking his ass to the market to sell it. The travellers said, "Good Heavens ! With the load like this, the poor beast will look exhausted and no one would like to purchase him. Why don't you carry him." Immediately, the farmer got off the ass, tied its legs with the rope and slung him on a pole and carried him in between them. This was such an absurd sight that people laughed at it. They called the farmer and his son lunatics. They had then reached a bridge over a river. Frightened by the noise around, the ass struggled, kicked, broke the pole, fell into the river and died. The farmer returned home vexed and ashamed. In trying to please all, he in fact, had pleased none and he had lost the ass in the transaction.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

bevy	: young women
trudging	: walking slowly or with heavy steps, because you are tired or carrying something heavy.
toil	: to move slowly and with difficulty : slog.
absurd	: not logical and sensible; ridiculous.
lunatics	: persons doing crazy things that are often dangerous.
vexed	: annoyed/worried

231. The ass kicked because

- (1) it wanted to be let off.
- (2) it was frightened by some noise.
- (3) it wanted to stretch its legs.
- (4) it had the habit of kicking.

232. The farmer was taking the ass to the market to

- (1) buy food for the family.
- (2) carry the farmer to the market.
- (3) sell the ass at the market.
- (4) buy food for the ass.

233. The farmer made his son mount the ass because

- (1) the son could not walk the distance.
- (2) the son was adamant about riding the ass.
- (3) a group of girls laughed at the farmer's folly.
- (4) the road was dusty.

234. The farmer dismounted his son from the ass because
 (1) the son found it difficult to ride the ass.
 (2) the son complained that the ride was not comfortable.
 (3) some old friends advised him to do so.
 (4) he was too tired to walk the distance.
235. The travellers asked the farmer to carry the ass because
 (1) the exhausted ass will have no takers in the market.
 (2) the ass was very tired.
 (3) the donkey wanted to be carried.
 (4) they felt sorry for the ass.
236. The word vexed means
 (1) pleased. (2) sad.
 (3) annoyed. (4) pestered.
237. The word trudged means
 (1) walk casually. (2) walk with effort.
 (3) walk stylishly. (4) walk briskly.
238. On seeing the boy walk beside the ass, the women and children
 (1) praised the boy for his compassion towards his father.
 (2) called the farmer a selfish man.
 (3) found fault with the farmer for ill-treating the ass.
 (4) asked the farmer to take their children to the market.
239. The lesson learnt by the farmer was
 (1) do not carry an ass when it can walk.
 (2) do not overload the ass.
 (3) in trying to please all you please none.
 (4) it is foolish to please the ass.
240. On seeing the farmer and his son walking along with the ass, the girls
 (1) called the farmer and his son fools for not riding the ass.
 (2) wondered at the dutiful father and son.
 (3) asked the farmer to take them also to the market.
 (4) sympathized with the beast of burden.
- Directions (241-290) :** You have eight brief passages with 5-10 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II

PASSAGE-I

In the world have we made health an end in itself ? We have forgotten that health is really a means to enable a person to do his work and do it well. A lot of modern medicine is concerned with promotion of good health. Many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health; but very much attention to health makes some people imagine that they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspaper, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of the television programme and all those books on medicine. We talk about health all the time. Yet, for the most only

result is more people are with imaginary illnesses. The healthy man should not be wasting any time talking about health, he should be using health for work, the work he does and the work that good health makes possible.

241. Modern medicine is primarily concerned with
 (1) promotion of good health.
 (2) people suffering from imaginary illnesses.
 (3) people suffering from real illnesses.
 (4) increased efficiency in work
242. A healthy man should be concerned with
 (1) his work which good health makes possible.
 (2) looking after his health.
 (3) his health which makes work possible.
 (4) talking about health.
243. Talking about health all the time makes people
 (1) always suffer from imaginary illnesses.
 (2) sometimes suffer from imaginary illnesses.
 (3) rarely suffer from imaginary illnesses.
 (4) often suffer from imaginary illnesses.
244. The passage suggests that
 (1) health is an end in itself.
 (2) health is a blessing.
 (3) health is only a means to an end.
 (4) we should not talk about health.
245. The passage tells us
 (1) how medicines should be manufactured.
 (2) what a healthy man should or should not do.
 (3) what the television programmes should be about.
 (4) how best to imagine illnesses.

PASSAGE-II

Time was when people looked heavenward and prayed, "Ye Gods, give us rain, keep drought away." Today there are those who pray. "Give us rain, keep El Nino away."

El Nino and its atmospheric equivalent, called the Southern Oscillation, are together referred to as ENSO, and are household words today. Meteorologists recognize it as often being responsible for natural disaster worldwide. But this wisdom dawned only after countries suffered, first from the lack of knowledge, and then from the lack of co-ordination between policy making and the advances in scientific knowledge.

Put simply, El Nino is a weather event restricted to certain tropical shores, especially the Peruvian coast. The event has diametrically opposite impacts on the land and sea. The Peruvian shore is a desert. But every few years, an unusually warm ocean current - El Nino - warms up the normally cold surface-waters off the Peruvian coast, causing very heavy rains in the early half of the year.

And then, miraculously, the desert is matted green. Crops like cotton, coconuts and banana grow on the otherwise stubbornly barren land. These are the Peruvians' *anos de abundancia* or years of abundance. The current had come to be termed El Nino, or the Christ Child because it usually appears as an enhancement if a mildly warm current that normally occurs here around every Christmas.

But this boon on land is accompanied by oceanic disasters. Normally, the waters off the South American coast are among the most productive in the world because of a

constant upswelling of nutrient rich cold waters from the ocean depths. During an El Nino, however waters are stirred up only from near the surface. The nutrient-crunch pushes down primary production, disrupting the food chain. Many marine species, including anchoveta (anchovies) temporarily disappear.

This is just one damning effect of El Nino. Over the years its full impact has been studied and what the Peruvians once regarded as manna, is now seen as a major threat.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

anchoveta

(anchovies) : small fish with a strong salty flavour.

manna : the food that God provided for the people of Israel during their 40 years in the desert

246. Meteorologists took time to understand El Nino because

- (1) it was neither a disaster nor a boon for the people living in desert areas.
- (2) they recognized it as an atmospheric equivalent and hence called it Southern Oscillation.
- (3) they suffered from lack of knowledge about El Nino as they were not scientifically advanced.
- (4) All of the above

247. El Nino in a layman language is

- (1) a natural disaster. (2) Southern Oscillation.
- (3) a weather event. (4) None of the above.

248. What are the two types of landscapes that are effected by El Nino ?

- (1) Coastal areas and sea.
- (2) Tropical shores and land.
- (3) Deserts and oceans.
- (4) All of the above.

249. Which word in Para 3 is the antonym for Fertile?

- (1) matted. (2) abundance.
- (3) barren. (4) None of the above.

250. What, according to the author, is a positive effect of El Nino ?

- (1) It causes changes in atmosphere.
- (2) It results in vegetation on barren lands.
- (3) It comes around Christmas.
- (4) It is regarded as manna.

251. How can we say that El Nino proves to be a boon for South American Coast ?

- (1) It causes an upswelling of rich nutrients making it the most productive in the world.
- (2) It causes the destruction of many marine species such as anchoveta.
- (3) It warms up normally cold surface waters off causing heavy rains.
- (4) It enhances warm currents around every Christmas.

252. The years of abundance is when

- (1) El Nino occurs during Christmas.
- (2) the deserts are matted green.
- (3) marine species is destroyed.
- (4) None of the above

253. The phrase, damning effect means

- (1) negative effects. (2) destructive effects.
- (3) full effects. (4) disrupting effects.

254. People today, pray to God to keep

- (1) rains and droughts away.
- (2) drought away.
- (3) El Nino away.
- (4) El Nino and droughts away.

255. The word which means - equal in value, power and meaning is

- (1) unusual. (2) current.
- (3) equivalent. (4) appear.

PASSAGE - III

There is a general consensus that 'International Understanding' need to be taught as a separate subject at the school stage as that would add to the curricular load which is already too heavy. Instead it should be woven into the curriculum and the numerous opportunities that present themselves while teaching normal school subjects may be intelligently and imaginatively used by the teacher to promote International Understanding.

The school subjects which can be most profitably used for this purpose are History, Geography, Civics, Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Social Sciences, Languages as well as Physical and Life Sciences. However, at the higher education level, international education can be prescribed as a separate subject of study. In fact, the present situation in India broadly conforms to this consensus so far as the school stage is concerned.

At the under-graduate and the post-graduate levels, courses of study in subjects like History, Geography, Economics, Political Science, International Relations, International Law and International Organization have been prescribed by most of the universities and these contain content which has a direct or indirect bearing on promoting UNESCO ideals.

256. How International Understanding can be taught at the school level?

- (1) Through various subjects like History, Civics, Geography, etc.
- (2) By giving numerous opportunities to the students.
- (3) By combining the subject content with the curriculum.
- (4) All of these.

257. Which phrase from the passage means "combined with the curriculum" ?

- (1) Intelligently and imaginatively used in the curriculum
- (2) Can be prescribed in the curriculum.
- (3) Woven into the curriculum.
- (4) None of the above

258. What are the two stages where "International Understanding" should be taught as a separate subject ?

- (1) Primary and Secondary stage.
- (2) Under-graduate and post-graduate stage.
- (3) Secondary and under-graduate stage.
- (4) Post-graduate and doctoral stage.

259. Which word out of the given options mean – ‘feeling of most people’?

- (1) Promote. (2) Numerous.
- (3) Bearing. (4) Consensus.

260. Which word from the passage is the opposite of the word – narrow?

- (1) Concern. (2) Broad.
- (3) Direct. (4) None of the above.

261. Find the word from the passage which means advised.

- (1) Prescribed. (2) Proposed.
- (3) Conformed. (4) Presented.

262. Pick out the name of the subject which deals with the study of society.

- (1) Political Science. (2) Social Science.
- (3) Sociology. (4) Life Sciences.

263. On reading Para 1, it can be inferred that

- (1) all the subjects at school level may not be helpful in promoting International Understanding.
- (2) school subjects may be used creatively to promote International Understanding.
- (3) international Understanding may be treated as a separate subject in schools.
- (4) the school curriculum is too heavy to incorporate International Understanding.

264. The implied meaning of Para 3 is

- (1) most of the universities have prescribed learning of International Understanding.
- (2) the subject International Understanding is based on the UNESCO ideals.
- (3) international Understanding is to be taught only at under graduate and post graduate level.
- (4) international Understanding contains subjects like International Relations, International Law and International Organization.

265. Pick out the most probable meaning of the phrase - most profitably used.

- (1) Most fruitfully used.
- (2) Most rewardingly used.
- (3) Most valuably used.
- (4) Most commercially used.

PASSAGE - IV

Authors William Strauss and Neil Howe are known for their theories about cycles of generations in American history. They refer to each cycle of four generations as a constellation, and they posit that each constellational era corresponds to “recurring types of historical events” and moods. They state that adjacent generations do not live similar lives, and that each generation ages as a singular cohort as time moves forward. According to Strauss and Howe, each generation is comprised of people who possess (1) common age (2) common beliefs and (3) perceived membership in the same generation. A generation is approximately 22 years in length. Since a lifetime may reach 80-90 years, members of 4 generations are alive at one time. The four generational archetypes identified by Strauss are Idealist, Reactive, Civic and Adaptive. Idealists are “increasingly indulged youths after a secular crisis,” who cultivate principle rather than pragmatism in midlife, and emerge as “visionary

elders.” Reactives grow up “under protected and criticized youths during a spiritual awakening,” mature into risk-taking adults, mellow into “pragmatic midlife leaders during a secular crisis,” and become reclusive elders. Civics grow up “increasingly protected youths after a spiritual awakening,” become “a heroic and achieving cadre of young adults,” build institutions as midlifers, and “emerge as busy midlifers, attacked by the next spiritual awakening.” Adaptives grow up as “overprotected and suffocated youths during a secular crisis,” become “risk-averse, conformist rising adults,” mature into “indecisive arbitrator leaders during a spiritual awakening,” and become sensitive elders.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

posit	: to suggest or accept that something is true so that it may be used as basis for an argument or discussion.
cohort	: a group of people who share a common feature or aspect of behaviour.
archetype	: the most typical or perfect example of a particular kind of person or thing.
pragmatism	: thinking about solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by having fixed ideas and theories.
mellow	: to become or make somebody become less extreme in behaviour, etc.
visionary	: original and showing the ability to think about or plan the future with great imagination and intelligence.
reclusive	: living alone and avoiding other people.
arbitrator	: a person who is chosen to settle a disagreement.

266. What is the assumption made by Strauss and Howe?

- (1) Alternate generations live similar lives.
- (2) Four generations co-exist at one and the same time.
- (3) The cycles of generations share some common features and moods.
- (4) Each constellational era corresponds to recurring types of historical events and moods.

267. What is the dissimilarity between adjacent generations ?

- (1) Adjacent generations do not live similar lives.
- (2) Each generation focuses on its specific traits.
- (3) Adjacent generations are not influenced by each other.
- (4) Adjacent generations are not in touch with each other.

268. According to the passage which of the following statements can be inferred ?

- (1) Idealists are one generation younger than the Reactives.
- (2) Adaptives are elders when Civics are midlifers.
- (3) When Reactives are adults, Civics are youths.
- (4) Reactives are one generation younger than the Civics.

269. According to the passage, what happens to the Civic generation as its members enter midlife ?

- (1) It is attacked by Idealists, who are coming of age.

- (2) It is attacked by Idealists, who are visionary elders.
 (3) It is attacked by Adaptives, who are rising adults.
 (4) It is attacked by Adaptives, who are youths.
270. Pragmatic most closely means
 (1) behaving in a reckless way.
 (2) acting in a practical way.
 (3) acting on the basis of principle.
 (4) behaving in a reclusive way.
- PASSAGE - V**
- An old shepherd was playing on a flute on the marshlands outside Rome. He played so sweetly that a lovely fairy came and listened to him.
- "Will you marry me, and play to me in my castle ?" she said.
- "Yes, yes, lovely lady !" said the shepherd.
- The fairy put a ring on his finger. At once he became a handsome young man dressed in princely robes.
- "But I must first go to Rome and bid farewell to my friends", he said.
- The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in State to Rome, he met the young Queen of Italy, who invited him to her palace.
- The shepherd saw that he had won the Queen's heart. He resolved to marry her and become the King of Italy and let the fairy go. So when he and the Queen were alone together he knelt down and took her hand, saying :
- "Marry me, dearest and I will help you to govern Italy."
- But as soon as he spoke he turned into an old and rugged shepherd.
- "What is this horrible beggar doing here ?" cried the Queen. "Whip him out of the palace."
271. The fairy wanted to marry the shepherd because
 (1) he was very handsome.
 (2) he had saved her life.
 (3) he could play sweetly on his flute.
 (4) the shepherd loved her.
272. When the fairy put a ring on his finger, the shepherd
 (1) disappeared.
 (2) changed into a handsome youth.
 (3) married her.
 (4) turned into a statue.
273. The shepherd went to Rome in a
 (1) palanquin. (2) boat.
 (3) cart. (4) coach.
274. When the shepherd reached Rome, he
 (1) planned to marry the Queen of Italy.
 (2) met his friends there.
 (3) sought his parents' permission to marry the fairy.
 (4) met the King of Italy.
275. The Queen ordered the shepherd to be whipped out of the palace because he
 (1) refused to marry her.
 (2) turned old and ugly.
 (3) tried to steal her jewels.
 (4) revealed his plan to marry the fairy.

PASSAGE - VI

The environment comprises all the physical, social and cultural factors and conditions influencing the existence or the development of an organism. Due to indiscriminate industrialization, man has created a state of decadence. He has continuously tampered "with nature which has resulted in the threat to the sustenance of mankind. Although, attempts have been made to restore nature to its previous state of purity and serenity, the efforts have not been whole-hearted.

Earth is the home we all share and would pass on to our future generations as their legacy. But if they inherit the present state of the world, they would be unable to sustain themselves. Man has steadily improved the technologies and other means necessary for higher production of wealth and for the availability of devices that could give more physical and mental pleasures. The industrial revolution led to a drastic escalation of earth's surface temperature. Man exploited nature for his benefits, without any foresight as to what the implications of his actions would be. Indiscriminate industrialization resulted in urban migration as the rural poor settled in cities in search of opportunities. Cities, already facing a population crisis could not accommodate the migrants and this led to the development of slums. This has resulted in increased pressure on the available resources and further degradation of the environment.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- decadence : behaviour, attributes, etc. which show a fall in standards, especially moral ones, and an interest in pleasure and enjoyment rather than more serious things.
- sustenance : the food and drink that people, animals and plants need to live and stay healthy.
- serenity : calmness and peacefulness

276. A state of decadence has come about because of
 (1) indiscriminate exploitation of resources.
 (2) due to half-hearted attempts.
 (3) natural disasters.
 (4) None of the above
277. Why would the future generations find it difficult to live on the earth?
 (1) Due to global warming.
 (2) Because they have inherited an overexploited environment.
 (3) Because they rely only on technology.
 (4) Due to lack of sustainability.
278. Implication means
 (1) after effects. (2) consequences.
 (3) wrong doing. (4) causes.
279. The theme of the passage is
 (1) environmental degradation
 (2) environmental pollution
 (3) crisis faced by the modern world
 (4) All of the above
280. Industrialization has resulted in
 (1) overpopulation (2) crowding of cities
 (3) migration of people to the cities
 (4) Both (2) and (3)

PASSAGE -VII

A hybrid vehicle is a vehicle which uses two or more kinds of propulsion. Most hybrid vehicles use a conventional gasoline engine as well as an electric motor to provide power to the vehicle. These are usually called hybrid-electric-vehicles, or HEVs. Hybrids use two types of propulsion in order to use gasoline more efficiently than conventional vehicles do. Most hybrid vehicles use the gasoline engine as a generator which sends power to the electric motor. The electric motor then powers the car. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the vehicle directly. Since the main purpose of using a hybrid system is to efficiently use resources, most hybrid vehicles also use other efficient systems. Most hybrid vehicles have regenerative braking systems. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the brakes, and the energy used in braking is lost. In regenerative braking systems, the energy lost in braking is sent back into the electrical battery for use in powering the vehicle. Some hybrid vehicles use periodic engine shutoff as a gas-saving feature. When the vehicle is idle, the engine temporarily turns off. When the vehicle is put back in gear, the engine comes back on. Some hybrids use tyres made of a stiff material which rolls easily and prevents drag on the vehicle. Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline than conventional vehicles, they put fewer emissions into the atmosphere than conventional vehicles do. As hybrids have become more popular, conventional vehicles are being used less, and the level of emissions being put into the air is decreasing. Hybrid vehicles are an example of an energy - efficient technology that is good for both consumers and the environment.

281. Two kinds of propelling forces used by hybrid vehicles are

- (1) electric motor and power.
- (2) electric engine and generator.
- (3) gasoline engine and electric motor.
- (4) electrical battery and gasoline.

282. The difference between hybrid and conventional vehicle is that

- (1) hybrids are heavier as compared to conventional ones.
- (2) hybrids do not use electric motors while conventional ones do.
- (3) hybrids use gas while conventional vehicles use petrol.
- (4) hybrids use two types of propulsions while conventional rely on one.

283. Why do HEVs use two types of propulsions ?

- (1) To go faster.
- (2) To use gasoline efficiently.
- (3) To provide a comfortable ride.
- (4) To become environmental friendly.

284. Regenerative most closely means

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (1) restorative | (2) electric |
| (3) gasoline | (4) powerful |

285. In the context of the passage which of the following best articulates how the author regards the topic ?

- (1) Conventional vehicles may be more powerful than hybrid vehicles but hybrid vehicles are more socially responsible.

- (2) Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline and put fewer emissions into the atmosphere, they are better for the environment.
- (3) Hybrid vehicles are less expensive, so they are a smarter buy than conventional vehicles.
- (4) Conventional vehicles are faster but hybrid vehicles are better for the environment.

PASSAGE - VIII

If you are a poet, you will see clearly that there is a cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain; without rain, the trees cannot grow; and without trees, we cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist. If the cloud is not here, the sheet of paper cannot be here either. So we can say that the cloud and the paper are interrelated. If we look into this sheet of paper even more deeply, we can see the sunshine in it. If the sunshine is not there, the forest cannot grow. In fact, nothing can grow. Even we cannot grow without sunshine. And so, we know that the sunshine is also in this sheet of paper. The paper and the sunshine inter-are.

And if we continue to look, we can see the logger who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper. And the logger's father and mother are in it too. When we look in this way, we see that without all of these things, this sheet of paper cannot exist.

Looking even more deeply, we can see we are in it too. This is not difficult to see, because when we look at a sheet of paper, the sheet of paper is part of our perception. Your mind is in here and mine is also. So we can say that everything is in here with this sheet of paper. You cannot point out one thing that is not here - time, space, the earth, the rain, the minerals in the soil, the sunshine, the cloud, the river, the heat. Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter-be should be in the dictionary, "To be" is to inter-be. You cannot just be by yourself alone. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

perception : the way you notice things, especially with the senses.

286. A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper as

- (1) he/she is very creative.
- (2) he/she loves nature.
- (3) he/she writes poetry on paper.
- (4) he/she sees the universe as a single entity.

287. A cloud and the paper inter-are means

- (1) both are very important.
- (2) both exist because of the other; they are interrelated.
- (3) a cloud exists on its own.
- (4) everything in this world is separate.

288. Why can't the logger exist without his bread ?

- (1) He will die without food.
- (2) He can't grow wheat.

- (3) Without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals.

(4) There won't be enough trees to cut.

289. The theme of the comprehension is

 - (1) everything co-exists in nature.
 - (2) don't harm anybody.
 - (3) inter-are and inter-be.
 - (4) very confusing.

290. Why does the writer think that the word inter-be should be in the dictionary ?

 - (1) Because he didn't find this word in the dictionary.
 - (2) Because he is a linguist.
 - (3) Because he is interested in new words.
 - (4) Because our very existence is defined by this term.

Directions (291–320) : You have six brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011

PASSAGE-I

The victory of the small Greek democracy of Athens over the mighty Persian Empire in 490 B.C. is one of the most famous events in history. Darius, King of the Persian Empire, was furious because Athens had interceded for the other Greek city-states in revolt against Persian domination. In anger the King sent an enormous army to defeat Athens. He thought it would take drastic steps to pacify the rebellious part of the Empire. Persia was ruled by one man.

In Athens, however, all citizens helped to rule. Ennobled by this participation, Athenians were prepared to die for their city-state. Perhaps this was the secret of the remarkable victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city-states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this. Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled from their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They were wise, for the Persians next conquered the city of Etria and captured its people.

Tiny Athens stood alone against Persia. The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their Gods to expedite their victory. The Athenians refurbished their weapons and moved to the plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops.

The Athenian army attacked, and Greek citizens fought bravely. The power of the mighty Persians was offset by the love that the Athenians had for their city. Athenians defeated the Persians in archery and hand combat. Greek soldiers seized Persian ships and burned them, and the Persians fled in terror. Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6400 Persians died, compared with only 192 Athenians.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- interceded** : to speak to somebody in order to persuade him to have pity on somebody else or to help settle an argument.

ennobled : made somebody a member of the nobility.

abet : to help or encourage somebody to do something wrong.

deliverance : the state of being rescued from danger, pain, etc.

expedite : to make a process happen more quickly.

refurbished : cleaned and decorated a room, building, etc. in order to make it more attractive, more useful, etc.

reinforced : made a feeling, an idea, etc. stronger.

combat : fighting or a fight, especially during a time of war.

291. Who has given an account of the battle between Greece and Persia ?
(1) Darius (2) Herodotus
(3) Plataea (4) None of the above

292. What did the Athenians do to expedite victory ?
(1) They equipped their army with better weapons.
(2) They prayed for assistance of neighbouring states.
(3) They fooled the Persians by retreating.
(4) They sought divine assistance.

293. Marathon was the place where _____.
(1) people went to sanctuaries
(2) Athenians achieved victory
(3) Darius ruled
(4) Greeks seized Persian ships

294. In the passage intercede means to
(1) argue in favour of
(2) support without any conditions
(3) justify with examples
(4) intervene on behalf of

295. This is a passage about
(1) military strategy. (2) committed patriotism.
(3) social harmony. (4) historical record.

PASSAGE-II

The slamming of the doors had aroused Mother, she peeped out of her room. "What on earth are you boys doing?" she demanded. Herman ventured out of his room "Nothing" he said gruffly, but he was, in colour, a light green. "What was all that running around downstairs?" said Mother. So she had heard the steps, too. We just looked at her. "Burglars" she shouted intently. I tried to quieten her by starting lightly downstairs. "Come on, Herman," I said. "I'll stay back with Mother," he said, "She's all excited". I stepped back on the landing. "Don't either of you go a step," said Mother. "We'll call the police." Since the phone was downstairs I didn't see how we were going to call the police – nor did I want the police, but Mother made one of her quick incomparable decisions. She flung up a window of her bedroom which faced the bedroom, window of the house of a neighbour, picked up a shoe and whammed it through a pane of glass.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- intently : purposely

296. Herman wanted to remain with Mother because

- (1) she was excited.
- (2) he wanted to protect her.
- (3) he was lazy to climb down the staircase.
- (4) he was frightened.

297. Who or what would be running around downstairs ?

- (1) Rats (2) The brothers
- (3) Burglars (4) Mother

298. What was the difficulty in calling the police ?

- (1) The phone was downstairs.
- (2) There was no phone in the house.
- (3) Mother did not want to call the police.
- (4) The police would not come.

299. He (Herman), was in colour, a light green. This means he

- (1) was sick
- (2) was frightened
- (3) the room had a green light
- (4) his dress was green in colour

300. Choose the title most appropriate to the passage.

- (1) Call the police
- (2) Mysterious sounds in the night
- (3) Mother's timely action
- (4) Beware of burglars

PASSAGE-III

Modern living has programmed our lives to a hectic, monotonous schedule that we have forgotten the gentle smile that once fleeted across the human face. Smile has the power to dissolve all worries. It has the all pervasive ability to lift us from the abysmal depth of gloominess. We should not be cowed down by work pressure that a constant frown imprisons our face. In built confidence and positive attitude help a smile to blossom. A face bereft of smile makes us unarmed, for it is the smile that is a pleasant weapon which resists all hurdles and problems that depress us. If we learn to smile in a crisis, it shows that we have the forbearance and courage to face the crisis. A smile, after all, helps us preserve our perfect, present unmindful of our past or future.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

pervasive	: existing in all parts of a place or thing.
cowed down	: frightened
frown	: to make a serious, angry or worried expression by bringing your eyebrows close together so that lines may appear on your forehead.
abysmal	: extremely bad or of a low standard; terrible
bereft	: completely lacking something
forbearance	: the quantity of being patient and sympathetic towards other people, especially when they have done something wrong

301. What is meant by programmed our lives ?

- (1) We have set a mechanical routine.
- (2) We like to become software engineers.
- (3) We give various programmes.
- (4) We give a set of instructions.

302. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage ?

- (1) If we don't smile we are ruining our present.
- (2) If we smile we are mad.
- (3) The frown on our face is an indication of the stress.
- (4) Confidence and optimism help us to be cheerful.

303. The author's main objective in writing the passage seems to be

- (1) to warn us of a dull future.
- (2) to highlight the ill-effects of computers.
- (3) to enhance our skill of time-management.
- (4) to unfold the healing powers of a gentle smile.

304. Smile is referred to as a pleasant weapon because

- (1) it is harmful.
- (2) it pierces the heart.
- (3) it helps us overcome our problems.
- (4) it is painful.

305. Choose the title most appropriate to the passage.

- (1) Game of life
- (2) Modern living
- (3) Crisis management
- (4) Effects of cheerful living

PASSAGE-IV

Suppose your son misbehaves towards you, or your father one day in his anger is unduly severe to you, it is no great virtue to forgive them. Suppose a brother of yours does you some harm, and you say, "Never mind, you are my brother, I let you go," there is no great virtue in that. The difficulty is when you have to forget the sins of your enemies. If your Dayady who has always hated you, does you some fresh injury and you forgive that, then it is a real act of forgiveness.

It is that which the Mahatma preaches. He says, "Forgive thine enemies," which is one of the teachings of Jesus Christ. It is a mistake to think Christianity alone preaches the virtue. Other religions also teach it. Now Gandhi is predominantly a Hindu, and he says he is living the best part of Hinduism when he himself forgives the sins of enemies, and asks people to love them as their friends.

306. Whom should we forgive ?

- (1) Son (2) Father
- (3) Dayady (4) Brother

307. What is difficult to forget ?

- (1) Sins of enemies. (2) Sins of brothers.
- (3) Sins of friends. (4) Sins of parents.

308. "Forgive thine enemies"- is one of the teaching of

- (1) Mohammed (2) Mahaveer
- (3) Jesus Christ (4) Gandhiji

309. What virtue of Gandhiji is the author talking about ?

- (1) Piety (2) Courage
- (3) Selflessness (4) Forgiveness

310. By practising forgiveness Gandhiji lives the best part of

- (1) Jainism (2) Hinduism
- (3) Buddhism (4) Christianity

PASSAGE-V

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B.C. and lasted until 3000 B.C. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists discovered. This period was divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Ages. During the first period (2 million to 8000 B.C.) the fist hatchet and the use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about one million years in the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing and develop new tools. During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 B.C.) people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs for hunting and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the fourteenth century A.D. The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B.C.) saw human kind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs and cattle, becoming less nomadic than in the previous eras, establishing permanent settlements and creating Governments.

311. The Stone Age was divided into
(1) 5 periods (2) 3 periods
(3) 4 periods (4) 6 periods

312. Which of the following was first developed in Paleolithic period ?
(1) The bow and arrow (2) Pottery
(3) The first hatchet (4) The fish hook

313. How many years did Mesolithic Age exist ?
(1) 2000 (2) 3000
(3) 5000 (4) 4000

314. Which period lasted longest?
(1) Paleolithic (2) Ice Age
(3) Mesolithic (4) Neolithic

315. When did the people create Governments ?
(1) 8000 to 6000 B.C. (2) 2 millions to 8000 B.C.
(3) 6000 to 3000 B.C. (4) 2 millions to 1 million B.C.

PASSAGE-VI

In 1760, a man named Tiphaigne de la Roche made a bizarre prediction. In an imaginary story called Giphantie, mirror images of scenes from nature could be captured permanently on a canvas covered with a sticky material. After the material dried in darkness, the image would remain on the canvas forever. At the time, the idea was unheard of. It was not until the following century that the concept of photography was born, starting with some experiments by Nicephore Niepce. Nicephore Niepce, who was a French inventor, was interested in lithography, which is a printmaking technique. He was experimenting with lithography when he found a way of copying etchings onto glass and pewter plates using a chemical that changes when it is exposed to light. He learned to burn images onto the plates and then print the images on paper. He shared his findings with Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre, who improved the process and announced it to the French Academy of Sciences in 1839. The Daguerreotype, the photography method named after Daguerre, met with great success. It was so successful, in fact, that French newspapers said the French public had an illness called Daguerreotypomania! Daguerreotypes were inexpensive and were suitable for portraiture. People called the Daguerreotype a "mirror with a memory". Some portrait artists went out of business when Daguerreotypes came into vogue. Others became Daguerreotypists, now known as photographers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

bizarre	:	very strange or unusual behaviour.
lithography	:	the process of printing from a smooth surface, for eg. a metal plate, that has been specially prepared so that ink may only stick to the design to be printed.
etchings	:	pictures that are printed from an etched (cut lines into) piece of glass, metal, etc. in order to make words or a picture)
pewter	:	a grey metal made by mixing tin with lead, used especially in the past for making cups, dishes, etc.
Daguerreotype	:	a photograph taken using an early process that used a silver plate and mercury gas.
portraiture	:	the art of making portraits.
vogue	:	a fashion for something.

Directions (321–330) : You have a passage with 10 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting))

Jazz had its beginnings in song. Its roots lie deep in the tradition of Negro folk singing that once flourished throughout the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War. The Negro, in those days, owned only a few crude musical instruments which he made for himself from

boxes, barrels and brooms. His voice was his principal means of musical expression. Songs of work and play, trouble and hope, rose on rich and rhythmic voices everywhere in the South - from peddlers crying their wares to the countryside, from work gangs on the rail roads, from families gathered at the day's end to sing away their weariness in their unpainted cottages overlooking the cotton fields, from the wayside churches singing with the sounds of Sabbath praise.

These were the voices which the early Negro musicians imitated and transferred to their horns when they taught themselves to play the discarded band instruments that came into hands at the close of the Civil War in the eighteen-sixties. As played by their proud Negro owners, the instruments became extensions of the human voice - "singing horns" which opened the way to Jazz. For this reason there has always been a strong, singing quality to Jazz.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

crude	: simple and not very accurate
peddler	: a person who travels from place to place to sell small objects
wares	: things sold in the streets/at a market
weariness	: tiredness
wayside	: the area at the side of a road/path
Sabbath	: the holiday of the week that is used for resting and worshipping God. (Jews → Saturday : Christians → Sunday)
discarded	: got rid of something that you no longer wanted/needed.

321. Where do the roots of Jazz lie ?

- (1) In the songs sung in the urban Southland of the United States.
- (2) In the songs sung on railroad gangs.
- (3) In church hymns.
- (4) In Negro folk singing.

322. The Negro owned ____ musical instruments.

- (1) only a few
- (2) many
- (3) no
- (4) the main

323. Where and when did Negro folk singing flourish ?

- (1) In the urban Southland of the United States after the Civil War.
- (2) In the United States at the end of the Civil War.
- (3) In the Southland during the Civil War.
- (4) In the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War.

324. Who sang the folksongs ?

- (1) The religious groups.
- (2) Voices from everywhere in the South.
- (3) The early Jazz musicians.
- (4) The Negro musicians.

325. Where were the folk songs sung ?

- (1) Everywhere
- (2) In the churches only
- (3) On the railroads, in the cotton fields and in the churches
- (4) Everywhere in the urban Southland

326. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage ? The early Jazz musicians

- (1) were familiar with the instruments they were learning to play.
- (2) were not familiar with the instruments they were learning to play.
- (3) knew about the rules of music.
- (4) were taught to play the instruments.

327. What opened the way to Jazz ?

- (1) The discarded musical instruments.
- (2) The crude band instruments.
- (3) The musical instruments made from boxes.
- (4) "Singing horns".

328. Which of the following statements is false in the context of the passage ?

- (1) The early Jazz musicians extended the range of their horns.
- (2) The band instruments became extensions of the human voice.
- (3) Jazz has always had a strong, singing quality.
- (4) The Negro's voice was not his principal means of musical expression.

329. The phrase sing away in the passage means

- (1) sing songs at the end of a tiring day.
- (2) sing songs to forget.
- (3) sing songs to make the worry disappear.
- (4) sing songs to draw attention.

330. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage ?

- (1) The tradition of Negro folk singing
- (2) The 'singing horns'
- (3) The early origin of Jazz
- (4) The history of Jazz

Directions (331-340) : You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III
Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting)

Long ago men spent most of their time looking for food. They ate anything they could find. Some lived mostly on plants. They ate the fruit, stems, and leaves of some plants and the roots of others. When food was scarce, they ate the bark of trees. If they were lucky, they would find a bird's nest with eggs. People who lived near the water ate fish or anything that washed ashore, even rotten whales. Some people also ate insects and small animals like lizards that were easy to kill.

Later, men learned to make weapons. With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat. These early people had big appetites. If they killed an animal, they would drink the blood, eat the meat, and chew the bones. When they finished the meal, there was nothing left.

At first men wandered from place to place to find their food. But when they began to grow plants, they stayed in one place and ate what they could grow. They tamed animals, trained them to work, and killed them for meat. Life was a little better then, but there was still not much variety in their meals. Day after day people ate the same food.

Gradually men began to travel greater distances. The explorers who sailed unknown seas found new lands. And in these lands they found new food and spices and took them back home.

The Portuguese who sailed around the stormy Cape of Good Hope to reach China took back "Chinese apples", the fruit we call oranges today. Later, Portuguese colonists carried orange seeds to Brazil. From Brazil oranges were brought to California, the first place to grow oranges in the United States. Peaches and melons also came from China. So did a new drink, tea.

331. What did men eat if there was shortage of food ?

- (1) Rotten whales. (2) The bark of trees.
- (3) The root of trees. (4) A bird's nest with eggs.

332. If men tamed animals, they made the animals _____ for them.

- (1) race (2) search
- (3) work (4) hunt

333. Where did oranges come from?

- (1) Brazil (2) China
- (3) U.S.A. (4) Portugal

334. What difference did weapons make in the kinds of food men ate ?

- (1) With weapons, they could kill animals.
- (2) With weapons, they could kill both birds and animals for meat.
- (3) With weapon, they could kill all kinds of animals for meat.
- (4) With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat.

335. Which of the following statements is not true ?

- (1) The Portuguese colonists carried orange seeds to Brazil.
- (2) Oranges grow in California, in the United States.
- (3) Explorers took back home new food and spices.
- (4) Peaches, melons, oranges, tea and spices came from China.

336. The phrase live on in the passage means

- (1) to eat a certain kind of food in order to survive
- (2) to eat greedily
- (3) to eat everything that you are given to eat
- (4) to depend on plants and foods for a livelihood

337. At first men wandered from place to place to find their food. Then some of them began to stay in one place. Why?

- (1) Because they began to grow plants, and ate what they could grow.
- (2) Because they tamed animals and birds, and killed them for meat.
- (3) Because they trained wild animals and killed them for meat.
- (4) Because they began to grow plants and fruits, and ate what they could grow.

338. Which word in the passage means the main axis of a plant that bears buds and shoots ?

- (1) Roots (2) Stems
- (3) Bark (4) Leaves

339. What does the word stormy in the expression the stormy Cape of Good Hope mean ?

- (1) Volcanic (2) Strong
- (3) Hopeless (4) Rough

340. Which of the following titles best expresses the main idea of the passage ?

- (1) Eat Healthy Food
- (2) The Search for Food
- (3) The Foods We Eat
- (4) Great Food Regions of the World

Directions (341 – 350) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector
(SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

The most logical and intelligent people seem to go berserk when talking about snakes. Recently a reputed scientist said with a wise look in his eyes that sand boas have two heads. The other day someone walked into my office and stated that in his village at least cobras mate with rat snakes. About other places he was not sure, he added modestly, but that was how it was in his village.

These stories about snakes are myths. Sand boas have only one head; vine snakes do not peck your eyes out; no snake will drink milk. But it is interesting to try and trace the origin of these untruths. The one about the sand boas two heads obviously exists because the short, stumpy tail of this snake looks remarkably like the head, an effective device to fool predators. Or take the one about vine snakes pecking at eyes. It was probably started by a vine snake that had a bad aim, as snakes, when provoked, will bite the most prominent projection of the offender, which is usually the nose.

But the most interesting one is about snakes coming to the scene of killing to take revenge. It so happens that when injured or under stress, a snake exudes, a large quantity of musk. Musk is a powerful sex attractant, the snakes' equivalent of after-shave lotion. So after a snake is killed, the ground around still has this smell and naturally a snake of the same species passing by will lick its lips and come to investigate. The killer of the snake, who is probably worried if the pooja he performed was adequate to liquidate the killing of a snake, sees the second snake and is convinced that it was not.

The Irula tribals have a good answer to the query about whether cobras have jewels in their heads; "If they did, we wouldn't be snake catchers, we would be rajas!"

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

berserk	: very angry : very excited
predators	: animals that kill other animals.
exudes	: comes out
attractant	: a substance that attracts something, especially an animal.
liquidate	: to pay a debt/loan.

341. Which of the following statement is true ?

- (1) The sand boas have two heads.
- (2) The sand boas have one head but no tail.
- (3) The sand boas have a head and a stumpy tail.
- (4) The sand boas have only a stumpy tail but no head.

342. According to the passage, the vine snakes
 (1) do not bite.
 (2) peck one's eyes.
 (3) peck at the nose.
 (4) bite the most prominent projection of the offender.
343. According to the passage, musk
 (1) is a sex attractant.
 (2) is an after-shave lotion.
 (3) is a poison aimed at the offender.
 (4) attracts other snakes to take revenge.
344. Who of the following have a better understanding of snakes ?
 (1) The scientists. (2) The Irula tribals.
 (3) The Villagers. (4) The killer of snakes.
345. According to the passage, the author
 (1) believes in myths. (2) is afraid of snakes.
 (3) worships snakes. (4) believes in facts.
346. In the passage, liquidate means
 (1) avenge (2) feel sorry
 (3) do away with (4) atone
347. Irula tribals are
 (1) snake lovers. (2) worshippers of snakes.
 (3) snake killers. (4) snake catchers.
348. In the context of the passage, exude means
 (1) display an emotion (2) capture
 (3) emit (a smell) (4) feel happy
349. The phrase that it is not means
 (1) the death of the snake has not been avenged.
 (2) the pooja has not been performed properly.
 (3) the snake has not been killed.
 (4) the place has not been cleaned.
350. In the context of the passage, predator means
 (1) snake charmer (2) plunderer
 (3) an animal of prey (4) a kind of snake

Directions (351 – 355) : You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013,
Ist Sitting : Patna)

Many years ago there lived in India a great king called Jehangir. He ruled over a very big Kingdom or empire. So he was called an emperor.

The emperor wanted to be just to all his subjects. He ordered his soldiers to tie a big bell in front of the palace. Then he sent the soldiers to every part of the empire. They announced that if the people had any complaint they could come to the palace and ring the bell. The emperor himself would listen to their complaints. He would give them justice.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

just : fair ; impartial

351. Jehangir was called an emperor because
 (1) he was a great king
 (2) he ruled over a very big kingdom
 (3) he lived in India
 (4) he lived in a big empire many years ago

352. What was the desire of Jehangir ?
 (1) To order his soldiers.
 (2) To make many conquests.
 (3) To be just to his subjects.
 (4) To rule over a very big kingdom.

353. The soldiers
 (1) called all the people.
 (2) arrested all the criminals.
 (3) rode away to a distant land.
 (4) tied a big bell in front of the palace.

354. Complaint means
 (1) complete (2) complexity
 (3) objections (4) disaster

355. The people would ring the bell if
 (1) they were arrested
 (2) they went to the palace.
 (3) they had any wealth.
 (4) they wanted justice.

Directions (356-360) : You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

Developed in New Zealand in the 1990s, originally as a means of crossing water, zorbing involves rolling downhill in a large, PVC ball, and an activity which requires no more skill than that of a hamster running inside its wheel. The three-metre zorb has two skins, with the area between them inflated to provide effective cushioning and so prevent zorbonauts from hurting themselves as they hurtle along at speeds of up to 50 Kilometres per hour. Zorbers are also harnessed inside the ball to stop them moving around. In 'Hydrozorbing' however, you have to do away with the straps and slide around in a bucket or two of water. This version can be enjoyed alone, or you can share the experience with up to two other people inside the same zorb. But don't be surprised if you get the odd bump or bruise!

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

hamster	:	an animal like a large mouse
bruise	:	injury
hustle	:	to move very fast in a particular direction.
harnessed	:	controlled and fastened

356. Zorbing is
 (1) a form of transport. (2) a form of sport.
 (3) a stunt act in a circus. (4) an indoor game.
357. The people who actively take up zorbing are called
 (1) Zorboes. (2) Zorbs.
 (3) Zorbingers. (4) Zorbers.
358. The author implies that zorbing
 (1) involves a lot of skills and a fair amount of risks.
 (2) requires a hamster to run inside the wheels.
 (3) was not at first intended as a land-based sport.
 (4) builds up team spirit.
359. Zorbing is fairly safe because
 (1) there is adequate cushioning in the zorbs.
 (2) it does not require much skill.
 (3) the PVC balls are airtight.
 (4) it does not demand any speed.

360. Hydrozorbing is

- (1) a form of zorbing in air.
- (2) a very violent form of zorbing.
- (3) a form of zorbing in or with water.
- (4) zorbing with a two - member team

Directions (361-365) : You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
Exam. 17.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

Long ago in Mongolia there lived an emperor who feared growing old. One day, he saw an old man in the street. Upset at being reminded that someday, he too, would age, he ordered all the old people to leave his land.

One day, a violent storm swept the kingdom. Nothing was safe from its fury. It roared into the palace and blew away the emperor's belongings, including his priceless golden pitcher. When the storm ended, the emperor ordered that the pitcher be found and brought back to him.

People went in search of the pitcher. They saw it in a lake nearby. But no matter who tried, no one could get a grip on the pitcher. All they got was a handful of water. Yet it could be plainly seen, glittering and just below the water's surface!

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

pitcher	: a container with a handle, for holding and pouring liquids
grip	: an act of holding somebody/something tightly

361. The emperor was upset to see the old man because

- (1) it reminded him that he might fall ill.
- (2) it reminded him that he would grow old too.
- (3) it reminded him that he had to colour his hair.
- (4) it reminded him of his grandfather.

362. The people saw the golden pitcher

- (1) in a lake nearby. (2) in a pit nearby.
- (3) inside the palace. (4) in a river nearby.

363. The emperor's orders were that all the

- (1) old men should leave his land.
- (2) old men should live in his land.
- (3) young men should stay in his land.
- (4) children should leave his land.

364. What did the people who went to bring the pitcher get?

- (1) A handful of water. (2) A handful of air.
- (3) The pitcher's handle. (4) Nothing at all.

365. The emperor feared

- (1) getting young. (2) getting weak.
- (3) getting ill. (4) getting old.

Directions (366 – 370) : You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
Exam. 17.03.2013, 1Ind Sitting)

The Prime Minister recommends the names of the persons for appointment as the members of the Council of Ministers by the President. He can recommend the name

of any person for appointment as Minister. Of course he has to see the interests of his Ministry so that it works in a homogeneous manner. Any Minister who does not see eye to eye with the Prime Minister has to quit the Council of Ministers.

The Prime Minister also advises the President on the allocation of portfolios to the members of his Council of Ministers. He can give any department to any Minister and thus keep a control over them.

The Prime Minister can make any changes in the formation of his Ministry. He can shuffle his Ministry like a pack of cards as he likes. He can change the portfolios of his colleagues or reallocate the portfolios according to their performance. The Prime Minister presides over the meetings of the Cabinet. The President does not participate in these meetings. In the Cabinet all the important decisions are taken which are binding on all the Ministers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

homogeneous : same

see eye to eye : share the same views.

allocation : the act of giving something to somebody for a particular purpose : vlonu _ fuek.k

portfolios : a particular area of responsibility of a government minister : jkt lfpo dk in

presides : to lead/be in charge of a meeting, ceremony, etc. : l hki fr cuuguk _ l pkyu djuk

binding on : that must be obeyed because it is accepted in law

366. Homogeneous, in the passage means

- (1) consisting of the same substance
- (2) fragmented
- (3) united
- (4) working independently

367. The final control is in the hands of the

- (1) Individual Minister (2) Council of Ministers
- (3) President (4) Prime Minister

368. Colleagues, in the passage refers to

- (1) Ministers
- (2) All the people working in the Prime Minister's office
- (3) The Prime Minister's friends
- (4) Co-workers

369. Who recommends the names of the persons for appointment as Ministers ?

- (1) Prime Minister (2) Speaker
- (3) President (4) Cabinet Secretary

370. What happens if the Prime Minister and the Minister have a disagreement ?

- (1) The President dismisses the Government.
- (2) The Cabinet resigns.
- (3) The Prime Minister resigns.
- (4) The Minister quits.

Directions (371-375) : You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

PASSAGE

The Met office has revised its prediction following decent rain on Monday morning, saying the cloud cover and light to moderate rain are likely to continue for at least the next 48 hours.

The weatherman had earlier predicted that the rain would dry up in the city and its adjoining areas for a couple of days from the start of the week.

The showers dragged down the day's maximum temperature four notches below normal to 28.3 degrees Celsius, from Sunday's 33.

"We were expecting the rain the city had been receiving for the past couple of days to stop from Monday as there was no cyclonic circulation and the monsoon trough was moving away from the city. But the trough got stronger, resulting in the rain," said an official of the Alipore weather office.

The trough is passing through Daltanganj in Jharkhand, Bhagalpur in Bihar and the central part of Bengal.

"The monsoon trough now is not very close to Calcutta but it has gained in strength, resulting in Monday morning's shower in the city," the official said.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- notches : a level on a scale
 trough : a long narrow region of low air pressure between two regions of higher pressure.

371. Why did the Met office revise its prediction ?

- (1) As the clouds gained in strength.
- (2) There was decent rain on Monday.
- (3) There was no cyclonic circulation.
- (4) The clouds passed away.

372. The rains would continue for the

- (1) next two days at least. (2) next four days.
- (3) next eight hours. (4) next month.

373. The monsoon trough is passing through

- (1) North Bengal.
- (2) Jharkhand.
- (3) The southern part of Bengal.
- (4) Alipore.

374. What is the role of the Met office ?

- (1) To warn the city of an accident.
- (2) To bring rain to the city.
- (3) To stop rain.
- (4) To predict rain.

375. Rain falls in the city when the monsoon trough gets

- (1) weaker. (2) stronger.
- (3) moderate. (4) lighter.

Directions (376-380) % You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

Michelle Obama plans to go to Oak Creek, Milwaukee, to meet family members of those killed and injured in the gurdwara shooting this month.

The White House said the First Lady's visit on Thursday is part of the administration's outreach to the Sikh

community after the August 5 shooting. A gunman killed six people attending Sunday services before killing himself. The gunman was associated with white supremacists and neo-Nazi groups. Investigators say they may never know for certain what prompted his attack.

The Sikh community welcomed the White House announcement as a great gesture. It is great to hear that the First Lady will be comforting the families devastated by the violence in the gurdwara, the chairman of the Sikh Council, Rajwant Singh, said

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- supremacists : persons who believe that their own race is better than others and should be in power.
 outreach : a service/advice provided to people for help : iŋg̩ (ənəʊf̩) *ɪf̩r̩*
 prompted : to make somebody to do something : iʃ̩r̩ dʒuk̩
 gesture : something that you do/say to show a particular feeling/intention : I n̩k̩wuk̩ iñ̩d̩
 comforting : making you feel calmer and less worried/unhappy : fuʃ̩pr̩ _ l f̩l̩
 devastated : to completely destroy a place/an area

376. The shootout on August 5 was at

- (1) Milwaukee. (2) The White House.
- (3) Washington. (4) Canada.

377. The shootout killed

- (1) Americans. (2) Michelle Obama.
- (3) Sikhs. (4) A gunman.

378. The gunman was a member of

- (1) Oak Creek. (2) a gurdwara.
- (3) neo-Nazi groups. (4) Sikh community.

379. What was the cause of the gunmans attack?

- (1) Distaste for Sunday services.
- (2) His association with white supremacists ans neo-Nazi groups.
- (3) His hatred for Indians.
- (4) Particular reason may never be known.

380. Rajwant Singh

- (1) criticized Michelle Obama.
- (2) appreciated Michelle Obama.
- (3) attacked Michelle Obama.
- (4) grieved over Michelle Obama.

Directions (381-395) : You have 3 brief passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

PASSAGE- I

Two bike-borne youths snatched a gold chain worth ₹ 60,000 from a 35-year-old homemaker in Salt Lake on Thursday morning, two days after a Bangalore-based woman was robbed in the township in similar fashion.

Around 7.30 am at BG block, Keshtopur resident Sujata Dey was walking home after dropping her son in school

when the youths, wearing full-mask helmets that covered their faces, snatched the chain from behind and sped away.

"I was walking back towards the Keshtopur footbridge, talking with a friend, when I felt a tug at my neck. Within moments, my chain was in the hands of the pillion rider. We ran for a distance chasing them but they soon took a sharp turn and we lost them", Dey said.

She said she couldn't take down the bike's registration number. "I can only recall that it was orange," she said.

Dey dialled 100, the police helpline, from her cellphone. She was directed to lodge a complaint with Bidhannagar East police station.

On Tuesday morning, two bike-borne youths had snatched a chain from Papiya Roy Chowdhury near her home in AE block.

The back-to-back snatchings have prompted township residents to demand stricter policing. "Salt Lake is becoming unsafe. Criminals are robbing residents at will. The police should take strict measures," said Sreemoyee Sen, a resident of AB block.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

sped away	: to move away quickly
tug	: a sudden hard pull
pillion	: a seat for a passenger behind the driver of a bike
divected	: given order
lodge	: to make a formal statement about something to an authority
at will	: whenever/wherever you like

381. "Home maker" is a synonym of
 (1) construction worker. (2) servant.
 (3) housekeeper. (4) housewife.
382. The Homemaker stayed in
 (1) United States of America.
 (2) Bangalore.
 (3) Salt Lake.
 (4) Keshtopur.
383. The thieves were chased by
 (1) Papiya Roy Chowdhury.
 (2) Sujata Dey and her friend.
 (3) Sujata Dey alone.
 (4) The Police.
384. Why could Sujata Dey not identify the thieves ?
 (1) Because they wore full mask helmets.
 (2) Because they sped away fast.
 (3) Because they were on a bike.
 (4) Because they took a sharp turn.
385. Who told Sujata Dey to lodge a police complaint?
 (1) Local residents. (2) The police.
 (3) Her friend. (4) Papiya Roy Chowdhury.

PASSAGE-II

A flock of birds flew into an IndiGo Airbus about to take off at Patna this morning and damaged the plane's engine before the captain slammed the emergency brakes.

The close shave has again forced the glare on the airport already under the scanner for obstacles in its landing approach path. The Airbus A320, carrying 89 passengers and six crew members, had started taxiing when the birds, possibly attracted by the waste pile-up near the airport, crashed into the plane on the left around 8.05 am.

The pilot hit the brakes, bringing the plane to a screeching halt seconds before take-off. Sources said the plane would have been running at a speed of about 40 nautical miles (74 kmph) at the time.

Flight 6E 385 was scheduled to take off at 8.10 am for Delhi and onward to Hyderabad, Bangalore and Visakhapatnam.

"The left-hand side engine of the aircraft got damaged after it was hit by the birds. There were no casualties fortunately and all passengers were taken out of the aircraft immediately after the pilot took it to the parking bay. The aircraft has been grounded and it will operate only after the safety engineers of IndiGo give a fit-to-fly certificate," an IndiGo source at Patna airport said.

All passengers were accommodated on other IndiGo flight; the source added.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

fly into	: hit against something
take off	: ready to fly
slammed	: push with a lot of force
close-shave	: narrow escape
glare	: a long, angry look
scanner	: a devise for examining something
obstacles	: hindrance
screeching	: a loud, high, unpleasant sound
halt	: stop
scheduled	: fixed (according to the time-table)
casualties	: victims
bay	: a marked section of ground, inside/outside a building (for parking/storing things)
grounded	: to prevent an aircraft from taking off

386. Close shave means
 (1) emergency (2) danger
 (3) a narrow escape (4) to shave carefully
387. Why did the birds fly into the plane?
 (1) As the birds were attracted to the plane.
 (2) As it was taking off slowly.
 (3) As the captain slammed the brakes.
 (4) As the birds were attracted to the waste pile-up near the airport.
388. The passengers were allowed to get off the plane
 (1) after the plane was taken to the parking bay.
 (2) immediately.
 (3) after many hours.
 (4) the next day.
389. The Airbus is a
 (1) a large bus (2) small plane
 (3) large plane (4) a small bus

390. What happened to the plane after the passengers were taken off?

- (1) It was given a fitness certificate.
- (2) It was grounded.
- (3) It was discarded.
- (4) It was inspected and allowed to fly.

PASSAGE - III

Women's education in India is one of the foremost concerns of the Government of India as well as of the society at large. It is due to the fact that at the present time, the educated women play a very significant role in overall development and progress of the country. Women hold a prominent position in the Indian society and all over the world. However, since the prehistoric times women were denied opportunities and had to suffer for the hegemonic masculine ideology. This unjustifiable and unwarrantable oppression had resulted into a movement that fought to achieve the equal status of women all over the world. Women's education in India is the consequence of such progress and this led to the tremendous improvement of women's condition throughout the world. Nevertheless eradication of female illiteracy is considered as a major concern today.

In the present era, the Indian society has established a number of institutions for the educational development of women and girls. These educational institutions aim for immense help and are concerned with the development of women. In the modern society, women in India have come a long way. Indian women are at par with men in all kinds of tasks like reaching the moon, conquering Mount Everest, and participating in all fields. All this is possible just because of education and the profound impact it has had on women.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

prominent	: important/well-known
ideology	: a set of ideas/beliefs
oppression	: being treated in a cruel/unfair way
eradication	: destroyed completely.
profound	: very great ; felt/experienced very strongly.
impact	: the powerful effect
hegemonic	: control by one country, organization, etc. over other countries, etc. within a particular group.
unjustifiable	: impossible to excuse
unwarrantable	: or accept because there is no good reason for it. :

391. Education for women is necessary

- (1) to enable more women to conquer Mt. Everest.
- (2) to usher in a modern and progressive society.
- (3) to protest against masculine supremacy.
- (4) to establish more educational institutions.

392. In present times, education for women is not at par with that of their male counterparts because

- (1) Indian women did not join the worldwide movement to gain equal status for themselves.
- (2) female illiteracy is a major social problem.
- (3) Indian women are traditionally more preoccupied with their household duties.
- (4) ours is a male dominated society,

393. has been a major boost for female literacy in India today.

- (1) The global movement to gain equal status for women
- (2) The modern governmental system
- (3) Increase in the number of broad-minded men
- (4) Increase in the number of women in prominent positions

394. Progress and improvement in education for women has enabled them to

- (1) overthrow male hegemony.
- (2) bag coveted positions for themselves.
- (3) create an impact on all aspects of life.
- (4) All of the above.

395. Find the option opposite in meaning to unjustifiable.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) compulsory | (2) progressive |
| (3) reasonable | (4) methodical |

Directions (396-405) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 21.04.2013, 1st Sitting)

PASSAGE-I

The Bengal Renaissance refers to a social reform movement during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the region of Bengal in Undivided India during the period of British rule. The Bengal renaissance can be said to have started with Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1775-1833) and ended with Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941), although there have been many stalwarts thereafter embodying particular aspects of the unique intellectual and creative output. Nineteenth century Bengal was a unique blend of religious and social reformers, scholars, literary giants, journalists, patriotic orators and scientists, all merging to form the image of a renaissance, and marked the transition from the 'medieval' to the 'modern'.

During this period, Bengal witnessed an intellectual awakening that is in some way similar to the European Renaissance during the 16th century, although Europeans of that age were not confronted with the challenge and influence of alien colonialism. This movement questioned existing orthodoxies, particularly with respect to women, marriage, the dowry system, the caste system and religion. One of the earliest social movements that emerged during this time was the Young Bengal movement, that espoused rationalism and atheism as the common denominators of civil conduct among upper caste educated Hindus.

The parallel socio-religious movement, the Brahmo Samaj, developed during this time period and counted many of the leaders of the Bengal Renaissance among its followers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

stalwarts	: loyal supporters who do a lot of work for an organization, officially a political party.
embodying	: expressing or representing an idea or a quality.
confronted	: faced with
alien	: different from usual.
espoused	: gave your support to a belief, policy, etc.

396. Find the option that is opposite in meaning to alien.

 - (1) disputable
 - (2) indigenous
 - (3) unethical
 - (4) unscientific

397. The Bengal Renaissance was different from the 16th century European Renaissance because

 - (1) Europeans did not have the dowry system.
 - (2) Raja Rammohan Roy and Tagore were not born in the 16th century.
 - (3) The Bengal Renaissance was an essentially Hindu Movement.
 - (4) Unlike the Bengalis, Europeans were not under foreign rule.

398. The spirit of Renaissance

 - (1) is to embrace atheism.
 - (2) is to get inspiration from Western-intellectual thought.
 - (3) lies in breaking all shackles of backwardness and narrow mindedness.
 - (4) is essentially scientific.

399. The Bengal Renaissance movement

 - (1) wanted to overthrow colonialism.
 - (2) wanted to propagate Brahmoism.
 - (3) wanted social reform to improve the lot of the weak and the downtrodden.
 - (4) None of the above.

400. The Bengal Renaissance gathered momentum in the 19th century because

 - (1) the British had colonised India.
 - (2) there was an abundance of intellectual and creative activities in Bengal then.
 - (3) the Brahmo Samaj was formed.
 - (4) Raja Rammohan Roy and Tagore lived at that time.

404. Rehmat Ali found himself hidden from his pursuers because

 - (1) he had gone around an unexpected bend.
 - (2) his pursuers could not run fast enough.
 - (3) he had stopped dead.
 - (4) he had acted with speed and decision.

405. There are circumstances in which the least energetic of mankind, learn to act with speed and decision, (and the most cautious forget their care) Rehmat illustrates this by

 - (1) running away from his pursuers.
 - (2) by stopping dead.
 - (3) turning into a lane.
 - (4) jumping into the garden.

Directions (406-415) : You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IInd Sitting)

CYBER BOGEYS

The cyber-world is ultimately ungovernable. This is alarming as well as convenient; sometimes, convenient because alarming. Some Indian politicians use this to great advantage. When there is an obvious failure in governance during a crisis they deflect attention from their own incompetence towards the ungovernable. So, having failed to prevent nervous citizens from fleeing their cities of work by assuring them of proper protection, some national leaders are now busy trying to prove to one another, and to panic-prone Indians, that a mischievous neighbour has been using the internet and social networking sites to spread dangerous rumours. And the Centre's automatic reaction is to start blocking these sites and begin elaborate and potentially endless negotiations with Google, Twitter and Facebook.

PASSAGE-II

"I must find a hiding place," he thought, "and in the next few seconds or I am done for."

Scarcely had the thought crossed his mind that the lane took a sudden turning so that he found himself hidden from his pursuers. There are circumstances in which the least energetic of mankind learn to act with speed and decision. This was such an occasion for Rehmat Ali and those who knew him best would have been the most astonished at the lad's boldness. He stopped dead, threw the box or jewellery over a garden wall and, leaping upwards with incredible lightness, he seized the top of the walls with his hands and tumbled headlong into the garden.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- pursuers : persons who are following or chasing somebody.
stopped dead : stopped immediately.

401. Rehmat Ali is most likely
(1) a burglar. (2) a policeman.
(3) a night watchman. (4) a jogger.

402. What kind of a person was Rehmat Ali originally ?
(1) slow and steady. (2) lazy and indecisive.
(3) reflective in nature. (4) bold and decisive.

403. The expression to stop dead means
(1) to be paralysed. (2) to come to a complete halt.
(3) to die suddenly. (4) be close to death.

404. Rehmat Ali found himself hidden from his pursuers because

 - he had gone around an unexpected bend.
 - his pursuers could not run fast enough.
 - he had stopped dead.
 - he had acted with speed and decision.

405. There are circumstances in which the least energetic of mankind, learn to act with speed and decision, (and the most cautious forget their care) Rehmat illustrates this by

 - running away from his pursuers.
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(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I

Exam. 21.04.2013, IIInd Sitting)

CYBER BOGEYS

The cyber-world is ultimately ungovernable. This is alarming as well as convenient; sometimes, convenient because alarming. Some Indian politicians use this to great advantage. When there is an obvious failure in governance during a crisis they deflect attention from their own incompetence towards the ungovernable. So, having failed to prevent nervous citizens from fleeing their cities of work by assuring them of proper protection, some national leaders are now busy trying to prove to one another, and to panic-prone Indians, that a mischievous neighbour has been using the internet and social networking sites to spread dangerous rumours. And the Centre's automatic reaction is to start blocking these sites and begin elaborate and potentially endless negotiations with Google, Twitter and Facebook about access to information. If this is the official idea of prompt action at a time of crisis among communities, then Indians have more reason to fear their protectors than the nebulous mischief-makers of the cyber-world. Wasting time gathering proof, blocking vaguely suspicious websites, hurling accusations across the border and worrying about bilateral relations are ways of keeping busy with inessentials because one does not quite know what to do about the essentials of a difficult situation. Besides, only a fifth of the 245 websites blocked by the Centre mention the people of the Northeast or the violence in Assam. And if a few morphed images and spurious texts can unsettle an entire nation, then there is something deeply wrong with the nation and with how it is being governed. This is what its leaders should be addressing immediately, rather than making a wrongheaded display of their powers of censorship.

It is just as absurd, and part of the same syndrome to try to ban Twitter accounts that parody despatches from the Prime Minister's Office. To describe such forms of humour and dissent as "misrepresenting" the PMO — as if Twitterers would take these parodies for genuine despatches from the PMO — makes the PMO look more ridiculous than its parodists manage to. With the precedent for such action set recently by the chief minister of West Bengal, this is yet another proof that what Bengal thinks today India will think tomorrow. Using the cyber-world for flexing the wrong muscles is essentially not funny. It might even prove to be quite dangerously distracting.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS	
panic-prone	: used for suffering from fear, anxiety, etc.
nebulous	: not clear; vague.
hurling	: shouting
accusations	: statements saying that you think a person is guilty of doing something wrong, especially of committing a crime.
inessentials	: unnecessary talks
morphed	: changed smoothly from one image to another.
spurious	: false; fake
syndrome	: a set of opinions or a way of behaving that is typical of a particular type of person, attitude or social problem.
parody	: a piece of writing that copies the style of somebody/something in order to be amusing.
dissent	: disagreement of opinions
flexing	: bending, moving, stretching, contracting, etc. in order to prepare for a physical activity
wrong-headed	: having or showing bad judgement
sane	: sensible and reasonable

410. The word spurious means
(1) genuine (2) authentic
(3) substantial (4) fake

411. The author warns us against
(1) not playing false with the citizens.
(2) dangers inherent in the cyber-world.
(3) not using the cyber-world judiciously.
(4) not protecting the citizens from dangerous politicians.

412. Parody means
(1) twist (2) jeopardize
(3) ridicule (4) imitate

413. What is the opposite of wrong headed ?
(1) silly (2) sane
(3) insane (4) insensible

414. The passage suggests different ways of keeping the public busy with inessentials. Pick the odd one out.
(1) By blocking websites which are vaguely suspicious.
(2) By blaming neighbouring countries across the border.
(3) By turning the attention of the people to violence in Assam.
(4) By getting involved in a discourse on bilateral relations.

415. The following is a list of statements made by the author of the above passage. Pick the odd one out.
(1) It is absurd to ban Twitter accounts that parody despatches from the Prime Minister's Office.
(2) 'Twitterers take these parodies for genuine despatches from the PMO.
(3) To describe such forms of humour as 'misrepresenting' the PMO makes the PMO look more ridiculous.
(4) The precedent for such action was set recently by the chief minister of West Bengal.

Directions (416-425) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)
PASSAGE -I

The World Health Organisation is briefly called W.H.O. It is a specialised agency of the United Nations and was established in 1948.

International health workers can be seen working in all kinds of surroundings: in deserts, jungles, mountains, coconut groves, and rice fields. They help the sick to attain health and the healthy to maintain their health.

This global health team assists the local health workers in stopping the spread of what are called communicable diseases, like cholera. These diseases can spread from one country to another and so can be a threat to world health.

W.H.O. assists different national health authorities not only in controlling diseases but also in preventing them altogether. Total prevention of diseases is possible in a number of ways. Everyone knows how people, particularly children, are vaccinated against one disease or another. Similarly, most people are familiar with the spraying of houses with poisonous substances which kill disease-carrying insects.

416. It is a specialised agency of the United Nations and was established in 1948. Here specialised means

- (1) expert.
- (2) extraordinary.
- (3) uncommon.
- (4) made suitable for a particular purpose.

417. Total prevention of diseases is possible in a number of ways. The author has given illustrations of :

- (1) only two such ways.
- (2) only one such way.
- (3) more than two such ways.
- (4) none of these ways.

418. International health workers can be seen working in all kinds of surroundings : in deserts, jungles, mountains, coconut groves, and rice fields. Here International means

- (1) drawn from all countries of the world.
- (2) believing in cooperation among nations.
- (3) belonging to an organisation which has something to do with different nations.
- (4) belonging to the whole world.

419. W.H.O. assists different national health authorities not only in controlling diseases but also in preventing them, altogether. The above sentence implies that

- (1) W.H.O. assists more in preventing diseases than in controlling them.
- (2) W.H.O. assists in controlling diseases only if they have not been prevented.
- (3) W.H.O. assists both in controlling diseases and in preventing them.
- (4) W.H.O. assists many others in addition to the national health authorities

420. They help the sick to attain health and the healthy to maintain their health. Here they stands for

- (1) rice fields.
- (2) international health workers.
- (3) jungles.
- (4) deserts.

PASSAGE-II

Why don't I have a telephone? Not because I pretend to be wise or pose as unusual. There are two chief reasons; because I don't really like the telephone, and because I find I can still work and play, eat, breathe, and sleep without it. Why don't I like the telephone? Because I think it is a pest and time waster. It may create unnecessary suspense and anxiety, as when you wait for an expected call, that doesn't come; or irritating delay, as when you keep ringing a number that is always engaged. As for speaking in a public telephone booth, it seems to me really horrible. You would not use it unless you were in a hurry, and because you are in a hurry, you will find other people waiting before you. When you do get into the booth, you are half suffocated by the stale, unventilated air, flavoured with cheap face powder and chain smoking; and by the time you have begun your conversation your back is chilled by the cold looks of somebody who is moving about restlessly to take your place.

If you have a telephone in your house, you will admit that it tends to ring when you least want it to ring; when

you are asleep, or in the middle of a meal or a conversation, or when you are just going out, or when you are in your bath. Are you strong minded enough to ignore it, to say to yourself. "Ah well, it will be all the same in hundred years time". You are not. You think there may be some important news or message for you. Have you never rushed dripping from the bath, of chewing from the table, or dazed from bed, only to be told that you are a wrong number? You were told the truth. In my opinion all telephone numbers are wrong numbers. If, of course, your telephone rings and you decide not to answer it, then you will have to listen to an idiotic bell ringing and ringing in what is supposed to be the privacy of your own home. You might as well buy a bicycle bell and ring it yourself.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

pest	: an annoying person/thing
suffocated	: lack of air (fresh)
stale	: not fresh

421. The author does not have a telephone because

- (1) he poses as unusual.
- (2) he would prefer to do something else.
- (3) he thinks that it can create unnecessary suspense and anxiety.
- (4) he pretends to be wise.

422. your back is chilled by the cold looks of somebody means

- (1) you feel cold at the back.
- (2) you feel uneasy because the person next in the queue looks at you restlessly.
- (3) people are very cold.
- (4) others look at you angrily.

423. All telephone numbers are wrong numbers, because

- (1) the author always gets wrong calls.
- (2) whenever he tries it always goes wrong.
- (3) he doesn't give much importance to telephone and telephone numbers.
- (4) None of the statements given above.

424. Ah well, it will be all the same in hundred years time. This sentence means

- (1) things have not changed for the past 100 years.
- (2) things will remain the same for 100 years to come.
- (3) one should be strong minded.
- (4) nothing is going to change even if you don't answer the telephone bell.

425. He hates speaking in a public telephone booth because

- (1) he is suffocated by the stale, unventilated air, flavoured with cheap face powder and chain-smoking.
- (2) others look at him angrily.
- (3) the other side may not know your number.
- (4) it is costlier.

Directions (426-435) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE-I

Pidgins are languages that are not, acquired as mother tongues and that are used for a restricted set of communicative functions. They are formed from a mixture of languages and have a limited vocabulary and a simplified grammar. Pidgins serve as a means of communication between speakers of mutually unintelligible languages and may become essential, in multilingual areas. A Creole develops from a pidgin when the pidgin becomes the mother tongue of the community. To cope with the consequent expansion of communicative functions the vocabulary is increased and the grammar becomes more complex. Where a Creole and the standard variety of English coexist, as in the Caribbean, there is a continuum from the most extreme form of Creole to the form that is closest to the standard language. Linguists mark off the relative positions on the Creole continuum as the 'basilect' (the furthest from the standard language), the 'mesolect', and the 'acrolet'. In such situations, most Creole speakers can vary their speech along the continuum and many are also competent in the standard English of their country.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- pidgins** : simple form of languages, especially English, Portuguese or Dutch, with a limited number of words, that are used together with words from a local language. It is used when people who do not speak the same language need to talk to one another.

continuum : a series of similar items in which each is almost the same as the one next to it but the last is very different from the first.

426. A pidgin develops in a situation when

 - (1) different and mutually unintelligible languages exist side by side.
 - (2) a Creole becomes the mother tongue of a linguistic community.
 - (3) a language with restricted vocabulary undergoes an expansion in grammar and vocabulary.
 - (4) two similar languages are mixed to create a new language.

427. According to the given passage a pidgin becomes a Creole when

 - (1) it ceases to be a means of communication
 - (2) it becomes the mother tongue for a new generation of speakers
 - (3) its vocabulary undergoes some kind of change
 - (4) two or more languages are mixed with an existing pidgin

428. According to the passage, a Creole continuum is

 - (1) a linguistic term for the mixture of more than two languages.
 - (2) a scale which measures the linguistic competence of the speaker.
 - (3) a scale in which the proximity of the Creole to the standard language is measured.
 - (4) a record of the continuous history of a Creole.

429. According to the passage basilect means

 - (1) an impure form of a Creole.

- (2) a form of Creole which is furthest from the standard language.

- (3) a form of creole which has an extended vocabulary.
 - (4) a form of creole which is very close to the standard language.

430. Find out a word in the passage which is opposite in meaning to the word - Simplified

PASSAGE-I

There were four of us – George, and William Samuel Harris, and myself, and Montmorency. We were sitting in my room, smoking and talking about "how bad we were - bad from a medical point of view I mean, of course.

We were all feeling seedy, and we were getting quite nervous about it. Harris said he felt such extraordinary fits of giddiness come over him at times, that he hardly knew what he was doing; and then George said that he had fits of giddiness too, and hardly knew what he was doing. With me, it was my liver that was out of order. I knew it was my liver that was out of order, because I had just been reading a patent liver-pill circular, in which were detailed the various symptoms by which a man could tell when his liver was out of order. I had them all.

It is a most extraordinary thing, but I never read a patent medicine advertisement without being impelled to the conclusion that I am suffering from the particular disease therein dealt with in its most virulent form. The diagnosis seems in every case to correspond exactly with all the sensations that I have ever felt.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| feeling seedy | : feeling dirty and unpleasant because of immoral or illegal activities. |
| impelled | : forced. |
| virulent | : extremely dangerous or harmful; showing strong negative and bitter feelings |
| vertigo | : the feeling of dizziness and fear, and of losing your balance. |
| garrulity | : talkativeness : <i>krəlētēē</i> u |
| tribulation | : great trouble or suffering. |
| frailty | : weakness and poor health |

431. The four felt down and out because

 - (1) the room was too smoky
 - (2) they could never read a patent medicine advertisement.
 - (3) they thought they were ill.
 - (4) they had experienced a most extraordinary thing.

432. Whenever the speaker read a liver pill circular

 - (1) he suffered from an extraordinary surge of giddiness.
 - (2) he felt sure that he had a liver disorder.
 - (3) he felt the urge to smoke.
 - (4) All of the above.

433. The author of the above passage seems to be suffering from

 - (1) fits of morbid depression without real cause.
 - (2) an abnormal anxiety about his health.

- (3) melancholia.
 (4) an unnecessarily dark, gloomy and pessimistic attitude to life.
434. Harris was troubled by
 (1) symptom of vertigo. (2) garrulity.
 (3) tribulation. (4) frailty.

435. The word which is closest in meaning to virulent is
 (1) fantastic (2) vital
 (3) viral (4) hostile

Directions (436-445) : You have a passage with 10 questions Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

Many people who are looking to get a pet dog get a puppy. There are many reasons why people get puppies. After all, puppies are cute, friendly, and playful. But even though puppies make good pets, there are good reasons why you should consider getting an adult dog instead. When you get a puppy, you have to teach it how to behave. You have to make sure that the puppy is housebroken so that it does not go to the bathroom inside the house. You have to teach the puppy, not to jump up on your guests or chew on your shoes. You have to train the puppy to walk on a leash. This is a lot of work.

On the other hand, when you get an adult dog there is a good chance that it will already know how to do all of the previously mentioned things. Many adult dogs have already been housebroken. Many adult dogs will not jump on or chew things that you do not want them to jump on or chew. Many adult dogs will be able to walk on a leash without pulling you to the other side of the street.

Puppies also have a lot of energy and want to play all of the time. This can be fun, but you might not want to play as much as your puppy does. Puppies will not always sleep through the night or let you relax as you watch television.

On the other hand, most adult dogs will wait on you to play. What is more, they will sleep when you are sleeping and are happy to watch television on the couch right beside you. There is one last reason why you should get an adult dog instead of a puppy. When most people go to the pound to get a dog, they get a puppy. This means that many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound and some never find good homes. So if you are looking to get a dog for a pet, you should think about getting an adult dog. They are good pets who need good homes.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

house-broken	: trained to defecate (to get rid of solid waste from your body through your bowels) and urinate outside the house or in a special box.
leash	: a long piece of leather, chain or rope used for holding and controlling a dog.
pound	: a place where dogs that have been found in the street without their owners are kept until their owners claim them.

436. Which is the best example of a dog that is housebroken ?
 (1) Muffin chews on people's shoes.

- (2) Spot goes outside to use the bathroom.
 (3) Rex always breaks things inside the house.
 (4) Rover never jumps on guests.

437. The author apparently thinks that puppies are
 (1) not as playful as adult dogs.
 (2) hardworking.
 (3) friendly and playful.
 (4) not as cute as adult dogs.

438. Which is the best synonym for behave as applicable to this passage?
 (1) act (2) listen
 (3) understand (4) train

439. The passage speaks of
 (1) the work involved in training puppies.
 (2) the immature acts of puppies.
 (3) how puppies do not make good pets.
 (4) how puppies can be very destructive.

440. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for relax ?
 (1) rest (2) work
 (3) leave (4) play

441. The author begins paragraphs 2 and 4 with the phrase, On the other hand. This phrase is used to
 (1) support the following paragraph.
 (2) highlight an example.
 (3) contradict previous information.
 (4) contradict a later statement.

442. In the final paragraph, the author says many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound, and some never find good homes. Based on the passage, why is this most likely?

- (1) People do not want to get a dog that does not have much time left to live.
 (2) People see adult dogs as unhappy and dangerous, while they see puppies as cute and friendly.
 (3) People understand that most adult dogs still need a lot of training before they understand how to behave properly.
 (4) People think that puppies are cute and playful and do not always think about how much work it will take to train them.

443. Based on the information in the passage, it can be understood that someone who owns a puppy must be very

- (1) responsible (2) strict.
 (3) serious. (4) optimistic.

444. According to the passage, why is it easier to take care of adult dogs than puppies?

- I. Puppies need to learn how to walk well on a leash.
 II. Adult dogs have less energy than puppies.
 III. It is harder for adult dogs to find a home than it is for puppies.

- (1) I, II and III (2) I only
 (3) I and II only (4) II and III only

445. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following statements is false ?
 (1) Adult dogs do not need to eat very much.

(2) Puppies have a lot of energy.

(3) Puppies need a lot of attention.

(4) Adult dogs do not like to play.

Directions (446-455) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

Passage - I

The Great Pyramid at Giza is one of the world's most amazing landmarks. Rising high above the Sahara Desert in the Giza region of northern Egypt, the Great Pyramid stands some 450 feet into the burning desert sky and occupies an area of 13 acres. The rough climate of the Sahara has actually caused the pyramid to shrink 30 feet from its original height. The pyramid was such an amazing feat of engineering, that it remained the tallest structure in the world for over 3,800 years ! The entire pyramid was originally faced with polished limestone to make it shine brilliantly in the sun.

Most Egyptologists, scientists who study ancient Egypt, agree that the Great Pyramid was built around 2560 BC, a little more than 4,500 years ago. It took tens of thousands of workers twenty years to build. The pyramid contains over two million stone blocks. Although most of the blocks weigh two or three tons, some weigh up to 80 tons !

The Great Pyramid of Giza was ordered built by the Pharaoh Khufu as a magnificent tomb. His vizier (advisor) Hemon is credited with being the pyramid's architect. Khufu's pyramid is actually part of a complex of pyramids that includes the Pyramid of Khafre, the smaller Pyramid of Menkaure, a variety of smaller pyramids and structures, and the Great Sphinx. The Great Pyramid of Giza is the last remaining of the Seven Wonders of the World.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

feat : an action or a piece of work that needs skill, strength or courage.

446. Which of these does not house the Great Pyramid ?

- (1) Giza. (2) Southern Egypt.
(3) Northern Egypt. (4) Sahara Desert.

447. How many stone blocks constitute the pyramid ?

- (1) 4,500. (2) more than two million.
(3) 3,800. (4) 2,560.

448. Most of the blocks in the pyramid weigh about tons.

- (1) five (2) eighty
(3) two or three (4) 4,500

449. Which of the following definitions best describes the meaning of "complex" in the passage?

- (1) Pyramid. (2) Materials.
(3) Group. (4) Army.

450. Which of the following is false?

- (1) The Great Pyramid is the last of the Seven Wonders of the World.
(2) Khufu was Hemon's vizier and architect.
(3) The Pyramid took tens of thousands of workers about twenty years to complete it.
(4) Hemon was Khufu's vizier and architect.

Passage - II

One of the American Navy's greatest losses during World War II was inflicted not by the Japanese, but by the weather. On the evening of 17 December, 1944, destroyers, cruisers and aircraft carriers of the Third Fleet Task Force 38 were replenishing stocks of food, fuel and ammunition during a sea rendezvous with support ships when a savage tornado struck the Philippine Sea. One of the commanders said later; 'My ship was riding as though caught in some giant washing machine. We were rolling between heaving cliffs of water, caught in so strong a vice of wind and sea that our 50,000 horse-power engines were helpless.' It was nine hours before he regained control of his ship, after the fleet had bobbed like helpless shuttlecocks, unable to prevent collisions in the sledge hammer waves.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

ammunition	: a supply of bullets, etc. to be fired from guns.
rendezvous	: a place where people have arranged to meet.
savage	: violent
tornado	: a violent storm with very strong winds which move in a circle.
heaving	: rising up and down with strong, regular movements.
bobbed	: moved or made something move quickly up and down, especially in water.
inflicted	: suffered
replenishing	: refilling
cliffs of water	: rocks of water
collision	: a severe crash between two vehicles/people
sledge hammer	: large and heavy (waves)

451. The American Navy suffered great losses because of

- (1) the aircraft raid. (2) the Japanese fleet.
(3) the weather. (4) the landmines.

452. Find a word from the passage which means refilling.

- (1) heaving (2) inflicting
(3) retaliating (4) replenishing

453. A sea rendezvous means

- (1) a dive into the sea. (2) a swim in the sea.
(3) a meeting at sea. (4) sailing in the sea.

454. Sledge hammer waves means

- (1) waves moving like a sledge.
(2) waves like a big, heavy hammer.
(3) waves hammering a sledge.
(4) waves in which a hammer and a sledge are found.

455. The ships caught in the tornado

- (1) are compared to shuttlecocks.
(2) had a cargo of shuttlecocks.
(3) scattered shuttlecocks in the sea.
(4) traded in shuttlecocks.

Directions (456-465) : You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

PASSAGE

The postmaster first took up his duties in the village of Ulapur. Though the village was a small one, there was an indigo factory nearby and the proprietor, an Englishman, had managed to get a post office established.

Our postmaster belonged to Calcutta. He felt like a fish out of water in this remote village. His office and living-room were in a dark thatched shed, not far from a green, slimy pond, surrounded on all sides by a dense growth.

The men employed in the indigo factory had no leisure, moreover they were hardly desirable companions for decent folk. Nor is a Calcutta boy an adept in the art of associating with others. Among strangers he appears either proud or ill at ease. At any rate the postmaster had but little company, nor had he much to do.

At times he tried his hand at writing a verse or two. That the movement of the leaves and clouds of the sky were enough to fill life with joy — such were the sentiments to which he sought to give expression. But God knows that the poor fellow would have felt it as the gift of a new life, if some genie of the Arabian Nights had in one night swept away the trees, leaves and all, and replaced them with a macadamised road, hiding the clouds from view with rows of tall houses.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

a fish out of water	: a person who feels uncomfortable because he/she is in unfamiliar surroundings.
slimy	: covered with unpleasant thick liquid substance.
adept	: skilful
verse	: poetry
macadamised	: to lay a path with broken stone, often with asphalt or coal tar.

456. The adjective used for describing the postmaster's living-room is
(1) dark (2) light
(3) deep (4) bright

457. What does the phrase ill at ease in the passage mean?
(1) Disease (2) Comfortable
(3) Uneasy (4) Forward

458. What does the phrase little company in the passage mean?
(1) Hardly any friends (2) Small business
(3) Business-like (4) Bad friendship

459. At times the postmaster wrote
(1) novels (2) short stories
(3) dramas (4) poems

460. The postmaster wrote on the
(1) beauty of himself.
(2) beauty of the weather.
(3) beauty of the village.
(4) beauty of nature.

461. The word genie, means
(1) spirit (2) ghost
(3) soul (4) monster

Directions (466-475) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

PASSAGE -I

It is not luck but labour that makes good luck, says an American author, is ever waiting for something to turn up; labour with keen eyes and strong will power turns up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy, labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. Luck whines, labour watches, luck relies upon chance, labour upon character. Luck slips downwards to self-indulgence ; labour strides upwards and aspires to independence . The conviction, therefore, is extending that diligence is the mother of good luck. In other words, a man's success in life will be proportionate to his efforts, to his industry, to his attention to small things.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

legacy	: inheritance (related to money, property, etc.) given when someone dies.
competence	: the ability to do something well.
strides	: improves; develops
relies	: depends
self-indulgence	: involving too much in any work.
conviction	: a strong opinion or belief.
diligence	: careful and thorough work or effort

466. Which one of the following words in the passage indicates that the writer does not ultimately reject the element of luck ?

 - (1) Luck whines
 - (2) Diligence is the mother of good luck
 - (3) Luck.....wishes the postman would bring him news.
 - (4) Luck.....is ever waiting.

467. Which pair of words means the same thing ?

 - (1) Labour and industry
 - (2) Industry and legacy
 - (3) Diligence and legacy
 - (4) Legacy and labour

468. Which one of the following statements sums up the meaning of the passage ?

- (1) Luck waits and complains without working while labour achieves success although it complains.
 (2) Luck is self indulgent, but labour is selfless.
 (3) Luck often ends in defeat but labour produces luck.
 (4) Luck waits without exertion, but labour exerts without waiting.
469. Labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. What does this statement mean ?
 (1) Labour lays the foundation of the building.
 (2) The writer and the labourer are the true eyes of the society.
 (3) There is no worker who works so hard as the labourer who begins his day at six in the morning.
 (4) Hardwork of all kinds makes people different.
470. Which one of the statements is true about the passage ?
 (1) Success depends only on hardluck.
 (2) Expectation of good luck always meets with disappointment.
 (3) Success is exactly proportionate to hard work.
 (4) Luck is neccessary for success.

PASSAGE - II

Violence has played a great part in the world's history. It is today playing an equally important part and probably it will continue to do so for a considerable time. It is impossible to ignore the importance of violence in the past and present. To do so is to ignore life. Yet violence is undoubtedly bad and brings an unending trail of evil consequences with it. And worse even than violence are the motives of hatred, cruelty, revenge and punishment which very often accompany violence. Indeed, violence is bad, not intrinsically, but because of these motives that go with it. There can be violence without these motives there can be violence for a good object as well as for an evil object. But it is extremely difficult to separate violence from these motives, and therefore, it is desirable to avoid violence as far as possible. In avoiding it, however someone can not accept a negative attitude of submitting to bad and far greater evils. Submission to violence or the acceptance of an unjust regime based on violence is against the spirit of non-violence. The non-violent method, in order to justify itself, must be dynamic and capable of changing such a regime of social order.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- intrinsically : in real sense.
 regime : a method or system of organizing or managing something.

471. The word dynamic in the concluding line of the passage means
 (1) active
 (2) energetic
 (3) capable of change and progress
 (4) All of the above
472. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?
 (1) Only violence can be used against violence.
 (2) Violence is not inherently ill
 (3) Violence is a historically accepted fact.
 (4) Violence cannot be ignored.

473. Violence without these motives is possible only in
 (1) practice (2) reality
 (3) dream (4) theory
474. Indeed, violence is bad, not intrinsically, but because of these motives that go with it. This suggests
 (1) violence is basically good.
 (2) violence is bad only when it is associated with certain motives.
 (3) violence is bad because the people who exercise it are bad.
 (4) violence is basically bad.
475. Non-violence, according to the writer, means
 (1) violence without the evil motives.
 (2) giving in to the tyranny of the powerful.
 (3) accepting violence as a fact of life.
 (4) None of the above.

Directions (476-505) : You have four passages with 5-10 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

PASSAGE - I

Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be linked to poor diet. People who regularly consume foods high in sodium, sugar and saturated fats not only increase their chances of obesity, but also increase their risks of developing heart diseases, hypertension, diabetes and several types of cancer. Although some people, who regularly consume unhealthy foods do so knowingly, there is also a significant portion of the population that remains under-educated about proper nutrition. What is more, individuals who live in food deserts — areas in low-income neighbourhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food — may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food. Food deserts are located in high-poverty areas, such as sparsely populated rural areas or densely populated, low-income urban centres. Food deserts most often develop when major supermarket chains either relocate out of these areas or simply refrain from building stores there. Major food retailing chains tend to limit their store locations to wealthier urban or suburban neighbourhoods. This means that those who live in high-poverty areas often also live miles away from fresh meats, dairy products and produce available at supermarkets. Furthermore, fast food restaurants are disproportionately concentrated in low-income areas.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- sparsely : with only small amounts/numbers of something, often spread over a large area
 densely : in away that contains a lot of people, things, etc. with little space between them
 refrain : to stop yourself from doing something.

476. The best possible title for the passage is
 (1) Supermarket's Contribution to Obesity in America
 (2) The Dangers of Fast Food
 (3) Food Deserts : The Problem of Poor Diet
 (4) Why Processed Food Kills

477. Serious health concerns in modern America are related to

- (1) smoking (2) fast life
- (3) poor diet (4) loneliness

478. Food deserts are

- (1) areas having large supermarket chains.
- (2) low-income areas without access to healthy foods.
- (3) areas having large-scale plantations.
- (4) areas not having large number of restaurants.

479. Food-deserts are formed when

- (1) major supermarket chains are unavailable in some areas.
- (2) people do not like eating fresh food.
- (3) people relocate to new areas.
- (4) most remain under-educated about nutritious food.

480. People belonging to low-income group mostly resort to

- (1) fresh milk and vegetables. (2) gambling.
- (3) rash driving. (4) fast food.

PASSAGE - II

Today perhaps your only association with the word 'polio' is the Sabin Oral Vaccine that protects children from the disease. Fifty-five years ago, this was not so. The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the brain and the spinal cord, causes stiffening and weakening of the muscles, crippling and paralysis — which is why I am in a wheelchair today. If somebody had predicted, when I was born, that this would happen to me, no one would have believed it. I was the seventh child in a family of four pairs of brothers and sisters, with a huge 23-year gap between the first and the last. I was told that, unlike the others, I was so fair and brown-haired that I looked more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

brood : a large family of children

481. The narrator of the passage is a patient of

- (1) diabetes. (2) cerebral attack.
- (3) polio. (4) heart disease.

482. To say something about the future is to

- (1) addict. (2) verdict.
- (3) predict. (4) protect.

483. The narrator was the seventh child in a family that had

- (1) nine children. (2) one score children.
- (3) eight children. (4) twenty-three children.

484. Polio, the dreaded disease, mainly affects the

- (1) heart and spinal cord.
- (2) brain and spinal cord.
- (3) brain and nerves.
- (4) brain and heart.

485. What made the narrator look like a foreigner ?

- (1) He was fair and skinny.
- (2) He was fair and brown-haired.
- (3) He was fair with red hair.
- (4) He was dark and blonde.

PASSAGE - III

Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of mainly two groups of islands, with distinctive features of the original residents — Negroid and Mongolese. It is strange to see how these two different groups migrated to these islands so far from the mainland — from India and Myanmar. The aborigines found in these islands are the Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges, Shompenites, mainly found in Andaman and the Nicobarese in Nicobar. Of these the Nicobarese in general, and some of the Onges, have accepted the so-called modern civilization and learned the use of modern tools and facilities.

They can be seen frequently in the Port Blair market. The aborigines are looked after by the Anthropological Department of the Government, who make regular visits to their islands and supply them with food and other necessities.

These aborigines still do not know how to use a matchbox and prepare fire by rubbing two pieces of wood; they also do not know the use of cloth. If the people from the Anthropological Department offer them clothes, they use them only as turbans and not to wrap their bodies.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

aboriginals : relating to the original people, animals, etc. of a place and to a period of time before Europeans arrived

486. Original residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are

- (1) Negroid.
- (2) Mongolese.
- (3) Negroid and Mongolese.
- (4) None of them.

487. The so-called modern civilization has been accepted in general by

- (1) all the aboriginals. (2) the Nicobarese.
- (3) the Jarawas. (4) the Onges.

488. The original residents migrated to the islands from

- (1) India. (2) Myanmar.
- (3) Sri Lanka. (4) India and Myanmar.

489. The Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges and Shompenites are mainly found in

- (1) Andaman.
- (2) Nicobar.
- (3) Andaman and Nicobar.
- (4) Port Blair.

490. The aborigines are looked after by

- (1) the Government of India.
- (2) the Anthropological Department of the Government.
- (3) the Tourism Department.
- (4) some NGOs.

491. The aborigines are still ignorant of the use of

- (1) fire. (2) clothes.
- (3) matchbox and cloth. (4) matchbox.

492. If clothes are offered, the aborigines use them as

- (1) turbans. (2) wrappers.
- (3) curtains. (4) None of these

PASSAGE - IV

The habit of reading is one of the greatest resources of mankind; and we enjoy reading books that belong to us much more than if they are borrowed. A borrowed book is like a guest in the house; it must be treated with punctiliousness, with certain, considerate formality. You must see that it sustains no damage; it must not suffer while under your roof. You cannot leave it carelessly, you cannot mark it, you cannot turn down the pages, you cannot use it familiarly.

But your own books belong to you; you treat them with that affectionate intimacy that annihilates formality.

Books are for use, not for show. A good reason for marking favourite pages in books is that this practice enables you to remember more easily the significant sayings, to refer to them quickly.

Everyone should begin collecting a private library in youth; one should have one's own book-shelves, which should not have doors, glass windows, or keys; they should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye. Books are of the people, by the people and for the people. Literature is an immortal part of history; it is the best and most enduring part of personality.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

punctiliousness	: carefulness and correctness in performing duties exactly as one should.
annihilates	: destroys completely.
enduring	: lasting for a long time.
considerate	: careful not to hurt/upset others
sustains	: suffers
affectionate	: loving
intimacy	: close relationship
accessible	: that can be reached
immortal	: that lives for ever

496. The above passage is all about
(1) books. (2) games.
(3) jokes. (4) magic.

497. Which title is suitable for the passage ?
(1) Merits and Demerits of Books
(2) The Pleasure of Owning Books
(3) Reading a Book
(4) Books and Thoughts

498. According to the passage, a borrowed book is like a
(1) guest in the house.
(2) host in the house.

- (3) neighbour in the house.
(4) relative in the house.

499. All the following words mean mankind except.

(1) homo sapiens (2) humanity
(3) humankind (4) humanities

500. Which of the following statements is not true?

(1) Books are for use.
(2) Books are for show.
(3) Books must not be damaged.
(4) Books must be carefully handled.

501. According to the passage, everyone should begin collecting a private library

(1) in infancy. (2) in childhood.
(3) in youth. (4) in adulthood.

502. According to the passage, books are more enjoyable when they are

(1) in book-shops. (2) borrowed.
(3) in the library. (4) personal possessions.

503. How should you not treat a borrowed book ?

(1) One's own possession.
(2) With a considerate formality.
(3) Carefully.
(4) Carelessly.

504. What are the advantages of marking favourite passages of your personal books ? (Pick out the incorrect one)

(1) It enables one to remember facts.
(2) It enables one to remember the significant sayings.
(3) It hinders one from remembering more easily.
(4) It enables one to refer to particular passages.

505. How should the book-shelves of the private library be ?

Directions (506-510) : You have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

Freedom has assuredly given us a new status and new opportunities. But it also implies that we should discard selfishness, laziness and all narrowness of outlook. Our freedom suggests toil and creation of new values of old ones. We should so discipline ourselves as to be able to discharge our new responsibilities satisfactorily. If there is any one thing that needs to be stressed more than any other in the new set-up, it is that we should put into action our full capacity, each one of us in productive effort – each one of us in his own sphere, however humble. Work, unceasing work, should now be our watch-word. Work is wealth, and service is happiness. Nothing else is. The greatest crime in India today is idleness. If we root out idleness, all our difficulties, including even conflicts, will gradually disappear.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

unceasing	: continuing all the time.
assuredly	: definitely ; certainly
watchword	: motto ; slogan
conflicts	: a clash/fight/disagreement

506. Nothing else can give us joy except
 (1) idleness. (2) wealth.
 (3) freedom. (4) service.
507. Anyone can free himself from the clutches of difficulties, if he
 (1) fulfils his responsibilities.
 (2) discards idleness.
 (3) discharges his obligations.
 (4) eliminates narrow outlook.
508. What has freedom undeniably offered to the citizens of India?
 (1) New outlook. (2) New responsibilities.
 (3) New values. (4) New opportunities.
509. One thing needs to be stressed more than anything else in this new set-up. It is that people should
 (1) discipline themselves suitably.
 (2) work to their full capacity.
 (3) substitute old values with new ones.
 (4) discard narrowness of outlook.
510. ___ work should be the motto of our citizens.
 (1) Incessant (2) Productive
 (3) Ingenious (4) Resourceful

Directions (511-515) : You have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IIInd Sitting)

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) does not specify any standards for domestic exhaust fans. Therefore, none of the models tested carried the ISI mark. CERS tested the exhaust fans for power leakage, insulation resistance, earthing continuity, electrical input and protection against direct current. All of them were found to conform to the safety requirements for commercial or industrial purpose ventilating fans set by the BIS.

Usually exhaust fans are fitted with an external guard (grill or mesh). Such guards are useful to prevent accidental contact with moving parts of the fan.

The tests revealed that though all the models tested conformed to the to safety tests, their air delivery and electricity consumption differed widely and hence, their service value also varied. Consumers should make a conscious decision depending on their need. For small spaces, an exhaust fan with high service value would be best because such a fan will give you sufficient air delivery with low energy cost. But for bigger spaces perhaps you wouldn't like to compromise with the air delivery of the fan, even if it adds a little more to your energy bill.

511. The installation of exhaust fans with high service value should be

- (1) space oriented. (2) bill oriented.
 (3) delivery-of-air oriented. (4) All of the above.

512. Conform means
 (1) establish the truth.
 (2) to authenticate.
 (3) comply with safety requirements.
 (4) comply with rules or standards.
513. None of the domestic exhaust fans carried the ISI mark because
 (1) CERS and not ISI tested them.
 (2) ISI has no standards for them.
 (3) they pose no danger of power leakage, earthing continuity, electrical input etc.
 (4) they are fitted with guards.
514. The service value of the exhaust fans varied because
 (1) air delivery differed.
 (2) electricity consumption differed.
 (3) they were not fitted with guards.
 (4) Both (1) and (2).
515. The decision of the consumers to buy an exhaust fan would depend on their
 (1) liking. (2) desire.
 (3) requirement. (4) fancy.
- Directions (516-520) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, ISt Sitting)
- Earth is the only planet so far known with the suitable environment for sustaining life. Land, water, air, plants and animals are the major components of the global environment. Population, food and energy are the three fundamental problems facing mankind. Unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution are all due to the factors like increasing population, high standard of living, deforestation, etc.
- Man has been tampering with the Ecosphere for a very long time and is forced to recognize that environmental resources are scarce. Environmental problems are really social problems. They begin with people as cause and end with people as victims. Unplanned use of resources has resulted in the depletion of fossils, fuels, pollution of air and water, deforestation which has resulted in ecological imbalance and draining away of national wealth through heavy expenditure on oil and power generation.
516. Increasing population causes
 (1) unemployment and crowding
 (2) inflation and pollution
 (3) dwindling resources
 (4) unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution
517. National wealth is drained away by spending heavily on
 (1) power generation.
 (2) fuels.
 (3) water and power generation.
 (4) oil and power generation.

518. The three major components of the global environment are
 (1) food, energy and population.
 (2) high standard of living, crowding and inflation.
 (3) land, water and air.
 (4) plants, animals and mankind.
519. Depletion of fossils and fuels, pollution of air and water and deforestation will never occur in case of
 (1) improper use of resources.
 (2) planned use of resources.
 (3) unplanned use of resources.
 (4) over use of resources.
520. We face the three fundamental problems that are
 (1) inflation, deforestation and unemployment.
 (2) population, deforestation and energy.
 (3) population, inflation and food.
 (4) population, food and energy.

Directions (521–525) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IIInd Sitting)

As the rulers of the planet, humans like to think that it is the large creatures who will emerge victorious from the struggle for survival. However, nature teaches us the opposite : it is often the smallest species which are the toughest and most adaptable. A perfect example is the hummingbird, which is found in the Americas. One species of hummingbird known as the bee hummingbird ranks as the world's smallest and lightest bird and it is barely visible when it is in flight.

Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backwards. They feed mainly on the nectar of flowers, a liquid that is rich in energy. Nectar is an ideal food source, for hummingbirds need an incredible amount of energy to sustain their body metabolism. A hummingbird's wings flap at a rate of about 80 times per second and its tiny heart beats more than 1000 times per minute. This is why they must consume relatively large quantities of food. In the course of a day, a hummingbird consumes about half its body weight in nectar.

521. Which of the following statements about the bee hummingbird is true ?
 (1) It could fly high beyond the clouds.
 (2) It cannot be seen when it is in flight.
 (3) It is obviously visible when it flies.
 (4) It escapes our sight when it is in flight.
522. Hummingbirds need a lot of energy in order to
 (1) sustain a steady rhythm of heart-beat
 (2) win in the struggle for survival
 (3) maintain their body metabolism
 (4) flap their wings and fly backwards
523. The hummingbirds are exclusive in the sense that
 (1) they consume half their body weight every day
 (2) they can fly backwards
 (3) they subsist only on nectar
 (4) their pulse rate is more than 1000 per minute

524. The word incredible in the passage means
 (1) unbelievable (2) phenomenal
 (3) tremendous (4) inexhaustible
525. Nature has made man realize the fact that
 (1) humans who rule the planet are the most powerful beings on Earth
 (2) the largest and the smallest species are equally tough and strong
 (3) the large creatures emerge victorious from the struggle for survival
 (4) the smallest creatures are the toughest and most adaptable

Directions (526–530) : In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

Peter Pan is a character created by Scottish novelist and playwright JM Barrie. A mischievous boy who can fly and who never ages, Peter Pan spends his never-ending childhood adventuring on the small island of Neverland as the leader of his gang the Lost Boys, interacting with mermaids, Native Americans, fairies, pirates, and occasionally ordinary children from the world outside of Neverland. In addition to two distinct works by Barrie, the character has been featured in a variety of media and merchandise, both adapting and expanding on Barrie's works. Peter Pan first appeared in a section of The Little White Bird, a 1902 novel written by Barrie for adults. The character's best-known adventure debuted on 27 December 1904, in the stage play Peter Pan, or The Boy Who Wouldn't Grow Up. The play was adapted and expanded somewhat as a novel, published in 1911 as Peter and Wendy.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) mermaids (N.) : a creature with a woman's head and body, and a fish's tail instead of legs

526. What are the other activities of Peter Pan, the ageless boy who can fly ?
 (1) Interacting with ordinary children from outside Neverland
 (2) Interacting with fairies and mermaids
 (3) Interacting with J. M. Barrie
 (4) Interacting with mermaids, native Americans, fairies, and ordinary children from outside Neverland
527. Peter and Wendy was a _____.
 (1) play (2) novel
 (3) short-story (4) film
528. J. M. Barrie's creation, Peter Pan, featured-in addition to play in _____.
 (1) novels
 (2) novels, media and merchandise
 (3) media and merchandise
 (4) None of the above
529. Mermaids are legendary aquatic creatures with
 (1) body of a fish and tail of a spaniel

Directions (531–535) : In the following questions you have a brief passage with five questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

The Baxter house is located at the end of the street. This house sits farther back from the curb than the other houses. It is almost difficult to see from the road without peering behind the deformed oak tree that has obscured it for years. Even so, the Baxter house stands out from the other houses on the street.

It is tall and white. However, this white is no longer pristinely white, but a dingy greyish cream colour. Long vines hang from the tattered roof. The Baxter house is two storeys tall and has a large yard in the back that has never been mowed. The other houses on the street are a mere one storey and have been painted a variety of colours.

The newer, single storey properties all appear to have been built around the same time; the yards mostly being of the same size, and the houses appearing to be clones of one another. Aside from the Baxter house at the end, this street is a perfect slice of middle America. The inhabitants of the other houses wonder who lives in the ancient, dilapidated house at the end of the street.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) curb (N.) : the edge of the raised path at the side of a road, usually made of long pieces of stone
 - (2) peering (V.) : looking closely/carefully at something, especially when you cannot see it clearly
 - (3) obscured (V.) : to make it difficult to see, hear/understand something
 - (4) stand out (Phr. V.) : to be easily seen ; to be noticeable
 - (5) pristinely (Adv.) : fresh and clean, as if new
 - (6) dingy (Adj.) : dark and dirty
 - (7) mowed (V.) : to cut grass, etc. using a machine/tool with a special blade/blade
 - (8) clones (N.) : a person/thing that seems to be an exact copy of another
 - (9) aside from (Prep.) : apart from
 - (10) dilapidated (Adj.) : old and in very bad condition

531. What colour is the house ?
(1) A pristine white (2) A greyish cream
(3) A dingy white (4) A greyish white

532. Based on the context of the passage, choose the meaning of the word mowed.
(1) Watered (2) Grown
(3) Trimmed (4) Seeded

533. Why is it difficult to see the house from the road ?
(1) An oak tree obstructs the view
(2) Other houses obstruct the view

- (3) The house is at the end of the street
(4) The house is behind the curb

534. How do the houses appear ?
(1) To be close to one another
(2) To be apart from one another
(3) To be next to one another
(4) To be clones of one another

535. How is the house described ?
(1) As old and sophisticated
(2) As new and sophisticated
(3) As old and dilapidated
(4) As old and dull

Directions (536-540) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IInd Sitting)

Once upon a time, a businessman named Ray Kroc discovered a restaurant owned by two brothers. The restaurant served just four things: hamburgers, French fries, milk shakes and coca cola. But it was clean and inexpensive, and the service was quick. Mr. Kroc liked it so much that he paid the brothers so that he could use their idea and their name: McDonald's.

Beef, big business and fast service were the ingredients when Mr. Kroc opened his first McDonald's in 1955. Four years later, there were 100 of them. Kroc knew Americans liked success. So he put signs saying how many millions of McDonald's hamburgers people had bought. In just four years, the number was one hundred million. Now, there are more than 13,000 McDonald's restaurants from Dallas to Paris and from Moscow to Beijing.

Anyone who wants to open a McDonald's must first work in one for a week. Then, they do a nine-month training programme, in the restaurants and at "McDonald's University" in Chicago. There they learn the McDonald's philosophy: quality control, service, cleanliness and cheap prices. McDonald's has strict rules, Hamburgers must be served before they are ten minutes old, and French fries, seven.

McDonald's has never stopped looking for new methods to attract customers, from drive-in windows to birthday parties. Chicken, fish, salad and, in some places, pizza are now on the menu. McDonald's in Holland even sells a vegetarian burger. Their international popularity shows they have found the recipe for success.

536. How did putting up signs of his success in America help Mr. Kroc?

 - (1) People could work in the outlets for a week
 - (2) People could apply for jobs
 - (3) Children would visit the outlets more
 - (4) Americans would encourage him and buy more hamburgers

537. What made the restaurant popular?

 - (1) The servers were kind
 - (2) The ingredients used were genuine
 - (3) It was owned by two brothers
 - (4) It was clean and inexpensive

538. What is McDonald's philosophy?

- (1) Quality control, service, cleanliness and high prices
- (2) Quality control, cleanliness and cheap prices
- (3) Quality control, service and cheap prices
- (4) Quality control, service, cleanliness and cheap prices

539. Who is McDonald's named after?

- (1) Two brothers unrelated to Mr. Kroc
- (2) Two brothers related to Mr. Kroc
- (3) Mr. Kroc's two sons
- (4) Mr. Kroc's two brothers

540. Which statement is false ?

- (1) McDonald's is not innovative in their methods.
- (2) McDonald's is both a domestic and international food chain.
- (3) McDonald's is a rapidly growing food chain.
- (4) McDonald's is not a multi-cuisine restaurant.

Directions (541-550) : In the following questions, you have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I

Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

PASSAGE-I

We are living in the Age of Science. Everyday new inventions are being made for the good of humanity. The scientific inventions began after the Industrial Revolution of 1789. Within these 200 years, science has made a wonderful progress. The aeroplane is one of the most important inventions of science during the Modern Age. It is the fastest means of transport known so far. An aeroplane resembles a flying bird in shape. Inside there are seats for the passengers and a cabin for the pilot. This cabin is called a cockpit. It has an engine that is worked by petrol. It is all made up of metal and can fly at a very high speed. Before taking off it runs on the runway for some distance to gather speed. Then it suddenly hops up the earth and takes off.

541. The scientific invention began after the Industrial Revolution of _____.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) 1789 | (2) 1889 |
| (3) 1879 | (4) 1779 |

542. The cabin for the pilot is called a _____.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) cubicle | (2) cube |
| (3) cockpit | (4) chamber |

543. An aeroplane has an engine that is worked by

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) diesel | (2) petrol |
| (3) steam | (4) gas |

544. The _____ is one or the most important inventions of science during the Modern Age.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (1) ship | (2) aeroplane |
| (3) motor vehicle | (4) train |

545. We are living in the _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Age of Inventions | (2) Age of Industrialisation |
| (3) Modern Age | (4) Age of Science |

PASSAGE-II

The National Highways Network of India measures over 70,934 km as of 2010, including over 1,000 km of limited-access expressways. Out of 71,000 km of National Highways

15,000 plus km are 4 or 6 lanes and remaining 50,000 km are 2 lanes. The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is the nodal agency responsible for building, upgrading and maintaining most of the national highways network. The National Highways Development Project (NHDP) is a major effort to expand and upgrade the network of highways. NHAI often uses a public-private partnership model for highway development, maintenance and toll-collection. National highways constituted about 2% of all the roads in India, but carried about 40% of the total road traffic as of 2010. The majority of existing national highways are two-lane roads (one lane in each direction), though much of this is being expanded to four-lanes, and some to six or eight lanes. Some sections of the network are toll roads. Over 30,000 km of new highways are planned or under construction as part of the NHDP, as of 2011. This includes over 2,600 km of expressways currently under construction.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- | |
|--|
| (1) nodal agency : almost an official agency/government agency |
|--|

546. What is the current measurement of expressways under construction in India ?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) 15,000 km | (2) 30,000 km |
| (3) 2,600 km | (4) 1,000 km |

547. What is the responsibility of the NHAI ?

- | |
|--|
| (1) planning of National Highways |
| (2) building, upgrading and maintaining of National Highways |
| (3) control of National Highways |
| (4) expansion of National Highways |

548. What is the measurement of two-lane National Highways of India ?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) 15,000 km | (2) 61,000 km |
| (3) 50,000 km | (4) 71,000 km |

549. What percentage of roads in India are National Highways ?

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| (1) 2% | (2) 30% |
| (3) 4% | (4) 40% |

550. The majority of National Highways in India have

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) two-lanes | (2) six-lanes |
| (3) eight-lanes | (4) four-lanes |

Directions (551-560) : In the following questions, you have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

PASSAGE-I

The reports published by a Delhi based non-governmental organization working for the elimination of child labour in India suggest that there is no end in sight to the sordid saga of child labour. The studies conducted reveal the nightmarish ordeals that a vast majority of children undergo for getting the basic necessities of life. One of the activists narrated the heart-rending and shocking stories of many hapless children. He accused the society of insensitivity towards this vulnerable section.

It is said that more than five percent of the total Indian population are child workers. Tens of thousands are chiefly

engaged in agriculture in rural areas and in a variety of industries in urban areas. Children as young as seven years of age spend days stitching footballs, boxing and cricket gloves for export. Many children spend their entire childhood making carpets with their dexterous hands. Unofficial figures suggest that as many as 40 to 100 million children work in hazardous industries like glassware, fireworks, quarries etc. Many of them have been forced to work in unhygienic conditions often on a casual basis.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) sordid (Adj.) : very dirty and unpleasant
- (2) saga (N.) : a long series of events/adventures and/or a report about them
- (3) nightmarish (Adj.) : very frightening and unpleasant
- (4) ordeals (N.) : a difficult/unpleasant experience
- (5) heart-rending (Adj.) : causing feelings of great sadness ; heart-breaking
- (6) hapless (Adj.) : not lucky ; unfortunate
- (7) vulnerable (Adj.) : weak and easily hurt physically/ emotionally
- (8) dexterous (Adj.) : skilful with your hands; skilfully done
- (9) hazardous (Adj.) : involving risk/danger, especially to somebody's health/safety

551. _____ of children work in hazardous conditions.

- (1) Many
- (2) Millions
- (3) Five percent
- (4) Thousands

552. The society is accused of _____ towards the problem of child labour.

- (1) reports
- (2) vulnerability
- (3) insensitivity
- (4) bias

553. The word heart-rending means _____.

- (1) risky
- (2) distressing
- (3) shocking
- (4) painful

554. The report was published by _____.

- (1) a Delhi based non-governmental organization
- (2) the Delhi government
- (3) a governmental organization
- (4) an activist

555. Their childhood is spent in _____ conditions.

- (1) vast
- (2) nightmarish
- (3) hapless
- (4) urban

PASSAGE-II

The advent of electric power was, in a way, comparable to the successful development and application of nuclear power in the 20th century. In fact, the historical roots of electricity extend far back into antiquity. Many men had a hand both in acquiring basic knowledge about the invisible form of power and in developing the ways adopted for practical purpose. One of the vital keys that helped to unlock the doors leading to the production of electricity was the discovery, in 1831, of the principle of electro-magnetic induction. This discovery was made simultaneously by Michael Faraday in England and Joseph Henry in the United States. From it came the generator, sometimes also called the dynamo but several decades of development had to follow before the first practical dynamos or generator came into existence in early 1870.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) advent (N.) : the coming of an important event, person, invention, etc.
- (2) antiquity (N.) : the ancient past

556. According to the author.

- (1) Michael Faraday and Joseph Henry revolutionized electricity in the USA
- (2) Nuclear power and electricity were discovered in the 20th century
- (3) The discovery of the principle of electromagnetic induction was not an important discovery
- (4) The advent of electric power is equivalent to the application of nuclear power in the 20th century

557. Michael Faraday and Joseph Henry discovered _____.

- (1) the application of nuclear power
- (2) the generator
- (3) the dynamo
- (4) the principle of electro-magnetic induction

558. Another word for advent is _____.

- (1) discovery
- (2) arrival
- (3) invention
- (4) constitution

559. The generator was also known as the _____.

- (1) inductor
- (2) dynamo
- (3) inventor
- (4) conductor

560. Give a synonym for antiquity.

- (1) Ancient
- (2) Antipathy
- (3) Modern
- (4) Uniqueness

Directions (561 – 570) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

PASSAGE-I

Street theatre in India is a well established ancient art form. Despite the proliferation of modern means of entertainment and communication, street theatre continues to flourish in India.

Street theatre as a channel of communication has for centuries been propagating reforms by highlighting social, economic and political issues present in the society. Unlike in the olden days, its performance is no longer restricted to villages or small localities of the city. Today small groups of performers including students, would stage performances to mobilize public opinion or to help create or raise awareness over a particular issue of public importance. Themes on substance abuse, AIDS awareness, and domestic violence are some of the areas highlighted by contemporary street theatre troupe. Unlike in regular drama street drama employ very little props and images. The human body becomes the main tool in which choreography, mime, dialogues, songs and slogans are extensively used.

Street theatre is one of the most intimate media. Its appeal is to the emotions leading to quick psychological impact on audiences. By being local and live they also are able to establish not only direct contact with the audience but by being cost-effective and flexible they are popular among all age groups.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) libretto (N.) : the words that are sung/spoken in an opera/a musical play
 - (2) ensemble (N.) : a small group of musicians, dancers/actors who perform together
 - (3) symphonic (Adj.) : characterized by the similarity of sound, as words

584. A libretto is

- (1) the main character who is the liberator at the climax of the scene.
- (2) the words of the opera.
- (3) a musical composition which is played in a slow leisurely manner.
- (4) the sequence of well controlled, graceful movements performed as a display of skill.

585. The word conveyed also means

- (1) transmit
- (2) tote
- (3) keep
- (4) dissuade

These days we hear a lot about science, but scientists, the men and women who do the work and make the discoveries, seem distant and strange to us. Science often appears to be very difficult and sometimes even magical. It is difficult of course, but we are wrong if we believe that we cannot understand it. The chief thing about the scientific method is that we get the answers to questions by making tests. The man, to take an example, who finds his bicycle tyre is flat will pump some air into it. Suppose one hour later the tyre is flat again, if the man is wise, he will first test the valve in water. If he finds air is escaping from it he will put in a new piece of valve-rubber and then pump up the tyre. All should then be well again. This man is using a simple form of scientific method.

If the man was very 'unscientific' he might say to himself that an evil spirit had caused the tyre to go flat.

586. What do people talk a lot about these days ?

- (1) Science
- (2) Magic
- (3) Men and women
- (4) Work

587. What is the common man's attitude towards scientists ?

- (1) They are wrong.
- (2) They seem distant and strange.
- (3) They are wise.
- (4) They are difficult.

588. If we use the scientific method how do we get answers to questions ?

- (1) By believing
- (2) By example
- (3) By making tests
- (4) By methods

589. If a man does not use the scientific approach, what will he attribute the flat tyre to ?

- (1) An evil spirit
- (2) The rubber valve
- (3) The bicycle
- (4) Magic

590. The antonym of believe is

- (1) reveal
- (2) disbelieve
- (3) agree
- (4) deny

Directions (591-600) : In the following questions, you have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, IInd Sitting)

Passage I

India is chiefly an agricultural land. The cultivation of crops depends on a proper supply of water throughout the year. Since olden times, large parts of our country have suffered from occasional periods of too much rain and those of drought. People have known that if surplus flood water could be stored away for use during the dry season, these problems will be solved. Unfortunately, they had neither

the knowledge nor the means to do much in this direction. Whatever little they knew, they tried to put into practice. They dug canals to drain water from perennial rivers. This was heavy and expensive work and practicable over only a small area. Large tanks were excavated and small dams built to hold back floods. But it was not possible to do anything on a countrywide scale.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) drought (N.) : a long period of time when there is little/no rain
- (2) perennial (Adj.) : happening again and again
- (3) excavated (V.) : to dig

591. The term perennial means

- (1) rivers flowing into canals
- (2) flowing once a year
- (3) flowing throughout the year
- (4) flowing during the monsoon

592. How has our country suffered since olden times ?

- (1) It has suffered due to the zamindari
- (2) It has suffered from heavy rains or severe droughts
- (3) It has suffered under the British Rule
- (4) It has suffered due to the caste system

593. Why were the people unable to solve the problem ?

- (1) Absence of will power
- (2) They were indifferent to the problem
- (3) They lacked knowledge and the means to solve the problem
- (4) Inadequate finance

594. Excavated means

- (1) to fill
- (2) to make caves
- (3) to dig
- (4) to flood

595. India's economy is chiefly

- (1) socialistic
- (2) industrial
- (3) mixed
- (4) agricultural

Passage II

Stop reading this passage for a few seconds and look around the room you're in. Without any perceived effort at all on your part, your brain will register everything within the scope of your vision. But where does all that information — known as sensory memory — go ? Well, pretty quickly, it vanishes.

So what if you want to hold on to these fleeting memories for longer ? The answer is obvious : you need to pay conscious attention to the sensory input we are receiving. By focusing on it, you can take the information to the next memory level, and turn it into working — or short-term — memory. This enables you, say, to remember the words you've just read so that what follows makes overall sense.

True to its name, short-term memory lasts for only a few seconds to a few minutes, but it plays a vital role in our daily lives, allowing us to write down doctor's appointment, make everyday decisions or have a conversation (think about it : you have to recall what someone said to you five seconds ago in order to respond). Of course, there is some information you need to keep for days, months or even years. What you need here is long-term memory. With this, the potential is there to remember something forever.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) perceived (Adj.) : sensed ; felt
 (2) sensory (Adj.) : connected with your physical senses

596. The information stored in your sensory memory generally

- (1) stays with you forever
 (2) stays with you for a short while
 (3) disappears completely
 (4) lingers in your brain

597. To convert a sensory memory into a short-term memory we must

- (1) ignore a sensory input completely
 (2) focus on the information
 (3) concentrate on what we are looking at
 (4) be consciously attentive to sensory input

598. Short-term memory allows us to

- (1) remember events for many years
 (2) remember an event during childhood
 (3) remember simple things like appointments
 (4) remember plenty of dates and numbers

599. Long-term memory helps us

- (1) forget unimportant things
 (2) remember a thing for a long time
 (3) forget things for a long time
 (4) erase short-term memory

600. The information that your brain stores within a fleeting moment is called

- (1) memory level (2) sensory memory
 (3) short-term memory (4) long-term memory

Directions (601-610) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014, 1st Sitting)

PASSAGE – I

The Critical Faculty is the most potent one in the human make-up. Its pervasiveness and force have not properly been recognized because like breathing, it is so much a part and parcel of human activity. The difference between a simpleton and an intelligent man, according to the man who is convinced that he is of the latter category, is that the former wholeheartedly accepts all things that he sees and hears while the latter never admits anything except after a most searching scrutiny. He imagines his intelligence to be a sieve of closely woven mesh through which nothing but the finest can pass.

The critical sense is essential for keeping social transactions in a warm state. Otherwise life would become very dull and goody-goody. The critical faculty is responsible for a lot of give and take in life. It increases our awareness of our surroundings; it sounds dignified, no doubt, but it seems also to mean that we can watch someone else's back better than our own! We never know our own defects till they are pointed out to us, and even then we need not accept them. We always question the bonafides of the man who tells us unpleasant facts. On the surface it is all very well to say, 'I want an honest criticism; that will help me, not blind compliments.' I wish people would mean it.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) pervasiveness (N.): the quality of existing in all parts of a place/thing
 (2) part and parcel (Id.) : an essential part of something
 (3) simpleton (N.) : a person who is not very intelligent and can be tricked easily
 (4) convinced (Adj.) : completely sure about something
 (5) scrutiny (N.) : careful and thorough examination
 (6) sieve (N.) : strainer ; filter
 (7) mesh (N.) : net
 (8) bonafides (N.) : evidence that somebody/something is honest

601. The negative side of the critical faculty is that

- (1) it makes us critical of others.
 (2) it makes us critical of ourselves.
 (3) it sounds dignified but it is not actually so.
 (4) it is a tool for creating classificatory division.

602. People who solicit others' opinions (about themselves) generally want

- (1) effusive compliments (2) honest criticism
 (3) harsh facts (4) precise feedback

603. The critical faculty is defined as the 'most potent one in human make-up' because

- (1) it is all pervasive and powerful.
 (2) it separates the simpleton from the intelligent man.
 (3) it is a help in social transactions.
 (4) All of the above

604. What, according to the writer, is the essential link between breathing and the critical faculty ?

- (1) Both are required in social relations
 (2) Both are exercised by human beings
 (3) Both grow with age
 (4) Both stop with death

605. The self-defined intelligent man defines himself on the basis of

- (1) his obvious divergence from the simpleton.
 (2) his superior intelligence as a whole.
 (3) his possession of the critical faculty.
 (4) his heightened awareness of his surroundings.

PASSAGE – II

International trade represents a significant share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). While international trade has been present throughout much of history, its economic, social and political importance has been on the rise in recent centuries.

Industrialization, advances in technology, transportation, globalization, multinational corporations, and outsourcing are all having a major impact on the international trade system. Increasing international trade is crucial to the continuance of globalization. International trade is, in principle, not different from domestic as the motivation and the behaviour of parties is across a border or not. The main difference is that international trade. Another difference between domestic and international trade is that factors of production such as capital and labour are typically more mobile within a country than across countries.

606. Which of the following is one of the factors of production ?

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

Passage - I

Poverty can be defined as a social phenomenon in which a section of the society is unable to fulfill even its basic necessities of life. When a substantial segment of the society is deprived of the minimum level of living and continues at a bare subsistence level, that society is said to be plagued with mass poverty. The countries of the third world exhibit invariably the existence of mass poverty, although pockets of poverty exist even in the developed countries of Europe and America.

Attempts have been made in all societies to define poverty, but all of them are conditioned by the vision of minimum or good life obtaining in society. For instance, the concept of poverty in the U.S.A. would be significantly different from that in India because the average man is able to afford a much higher level of living in the United States. There is an effort in all definitions of poverty to approach the average level of living in a society and as such these definitions reflect the coexistence of inequalities in a society and the extent to which different societies are prepared to tolerate them. For instance, in India, the generally accepted definition of poverty emphasizes minimum level of living rather than a reasonable level of living. This attitude is borne out of a realization that it would not be possible to provide even a minimum quantum of basic needs for some decades and therefore, to talk about a reasonable level of living or good life may appear to be wishful thinking at the present stage. Thus, political considerations enter the definitions of poverty because programmes of alleviating poverty may become prohibitive as the vision of a good life widens.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) substantial (Adj.) : considerable
 - (2) bare (Adj.) : just enough
 - (3) deprived (Phr. V.) : without the basic needs
 - (4) subsistence (N.) : the state of having just enough money/food to stay alive
 - (5) plagued with : suffering from
 - (6) invariably (Adv.) : always ; without fail
 - (7) borne out (Phr. V.) : justified ; confirmed
 - (8) quantum (N.) : a quantity/amount
 - (9) wishful thinking (N.) : the illusion that what you wish for is actually true
 - (10) alleviating (V.) : to lessen/reduce
 - (11) prohibitive (Adj.) : preventing people from doing something by law

- 611.What is poverty according to the writer?

 - (1) Ability to consider it as social phenomenon of a substantial segment of society.
 - (2) Inability of a society to provide the basic necessities of life.
 - (3) A political compulsion that dictates economic policies.
 - (4) A form of exhibition of subsistence living.

612. What conditions the various attempts to define poverty ?

 - (1) The definition of poverty in India
 - (2) The definition of poverty in the USA
 - (3) The vision of minimum or good life
 - (4) Political considerations

613. What do all definitions of poverty do ?

 - (1) Reflect coexistence of inequalities in society.
 - (2) Societies tolerance of inequalities.
 - (3) Approach the average level of living in a society.
 - (4) Minimum level of living in India.

614. Definition of poverty in India emphasizes minimum level of living because

 - (1) it is impossible at this stage to provide a reasonable quantum of living.
 - (2) political considerations enter the definitions of poverty,
 - (3) there is a reasonable level of good living.
 - (4) programmes of alleviation of poverty have been initiated.

615. Societies in the third world can be characterised plagued by mass poverty, because

 - (1) Europe and America have pockets of poverty.
 - (2) poverty is a mass social phenomenon.
 - (3) there is a wide variation in the definition of poverty.
 - (4) societies live at a bare subsistence level.

Passage - II

By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogues brought fashionable clothing into the American home. By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper

patterns to improve the fit and efficiency to new garments as well as how to update existing ones.

Teachers of home economics traditionally made home sewing a critical part of their curriculum, emphasizing self-sufficiency and resourcefulness for young women. However, with the increasing availability of mass-produced clothing in catalogues and department stores, more and more women preferred buying garments to making them. As a result, home economists shifted their attention to consumer education.

Through field study's analysis and research, they became experts on the purchase and preservation of ready-to-wear clothing for the family, offering budgeting instruction targeted at adolescent girls. Modern home sewing made it possible for American women to transcend their economic differences and geographic locations with clothing that was increasingly standardized. The democratization of fashion continued through the twentieth century as the ready-to-wear market expanded and home sewing became more of a pastime than a necessity.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) outreach (N.) : the activity of an organization that provides a service/advice to people in the community, especially those who cannot/are unlikely to come to an office, a hospital, etc. for help
 - (2) curriculum (N.) : the subjects that are included in a course of study/taught in a school, college, etc.
 - (3) transcend (V.) : to be/go beyond the usual limits of something

616. What were the skills that were emphasized for young women ?
(1) Self confidence and self-esteem
(2) Self-sufficiency and resourcefulness
(3) Resourcefulness and self-confidence
(4) Prudence and resourcefulness

617. Who became experts on the purchase and preservation of ready-to-wear clothing for the family ?
(1) Owners of department stores
(2) Field-study analysts
(3) Young women
(4) Teachers of home economics

618. Who was the target group ?
(1) Young women (2) Young girls
(3) Adolescent girls (4) Working women

619. How did home sewing help American women ?
(1) They became field analysts and researchers.
(2) They went beyond economic boundaries.
(3) They found good jobs.
(4) They became excellent teachers.

620. What improved the fit and efficiency of new garments?
(1) Sewing machines (2) Economists
(3) Mass production (4) Paper patterns

Directions (621-630) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

PASSAGE-I

A crucial element that defines the soap opera is the open ended nature of the narrative, with stories spanning several episodes. One of the defining features that makes a television program a soap opera, according to Albert Moran is "that form of television that works with a continuous open narrative. Each episode ends with a promise that the storyline is to be continued in another episode."

In 2012, Robert Lloyd of the Los Angeles Times wrote of daily dramas, "Although melodramatically eventful, soap operas such as this also have a luxury of space that makes them seem more naturalistic, indeed, the economics of the form demand long scenes, and conversations that a 22-episodes-per-season weekly series might dispense with in half a dozen lines of dialogue may be drawn out, as here, for pages. You spend more time even with the minor characters, the apparent villains grow less apparently villainous."

Soap opera storylines run concurrently, intersect and lead into further developments. An individual episode of a soap opera will generally switch between several different concurrent narrative threads that may at times interconnect and effect one another or may run entirely independent of each other. Evening soap operas and serials that run for only a part of the year tend to bring things to a dramatic end of season cliffhanger.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) spanning (V.) : to last all through a period of time or to cover the whole of it
 - (2) defining (Adj.) : decisive ; critically important
 - (3) melodramatically (Adv.) : in a way that is full of exciting and extreme emotions or events
 - (4) apparent (Adj.) : that seems to be real/true but may not be
 - (5) concurrently (Adv.) : at the same time
 - (6) cliff hanger (N.) : a situation in a story, film/movie, competition, etc. that is very exciting because you cannot guess what will happen next, or you do not find out immediately what happens next

625. What does the author mean by the open - ended nature of soap operas ?

- (1) Each episode ends with a promise that the storyline is to be continued in another episode
- (2) Every episode has a different story
- (3) Every episode ends abruptly
- (4) Consecutive episodes have no connection

PASSAGE-II

Two or three days and nights went by; I reckon I might say they swum by, they slid along so quiet and smooth and lovely. Here is the way we put it in the time. It was a monstrous big river down there – sometimes a mile and a half wide; we ran nights, and laid up and hid daytimes; soon as night was most gone we stopped navigating and tied up – nearly always in the dead water under a towhead; and then cut young cottonwoods and willows, and hid the raft with them. Then we set out the lines. Next we slid into the river and had a swim, so as to freshen up and cool off; then we set down on the sandy bottom where the water was about knee deep and watched the daylight come. Not a sound anywhere – perfectly still – just like the whole world was asleep; only sometimes the bullfrog's cluttering, maybe. The first thing to see, looking away over the water was a kind of dull line – that was the woods on the other side; you couldn't make anything else out; then a pale place in the sky; then more paleness spreading around; then the river softened up, away off, and wasn't black any more, but grey; you could see little dark spots drifting along-ever so far away – trading scows and such things and long black streaks – rafts; sometimes you could hear a sweep creaking or jumbled up voices, it was so still and sounds come so far and by and by you could see a streak on the water which you know by the look of the streak that there's a snag there in a swift current which breaks on it and makes that streak look that way.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) reckon (V.) : to think something/have an opinion about something
- (2) monstrous (Adj.) : very large and frightening
- (3) navigating (V.) : sailing over/through a sea, river, etc.
- (4) towhead (N.) : a sandbar/low-lying alluvial island in a river, especially one with a stand of trees
- (5) scows (N.) : a large flat-bottomed boat with square ends, used chiefly for transporting freight
- (6) streaks (N.) : a long thin mark/line
- (7) snag (N.) : difficulty
- (8) moor (N.) : a high open area of land that is not used for farming, especially an area covered with rough grass

626. They stopped navigating

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (1) at night | (2) at dusk |
| (3) at daytime | (4) at dawn |

627. After a swim in the moor they

- (1) set down on the sandy bottom where the water was about ankle deep and watched the daylight come.
- (2) set down on the sandy bottom where the water was about knee deep and watched the daylight come.

(3) set down on the sandy shore and watched the daylight come.

(4) set down on the sandy bottom and watched the daylight come.

628. In the stillness of the night

- (1) sounds come so far
- (2) the bullfrogs also were asleep
- (3) the whole world was asleep
- (4) a sweep creaking or jumbled up voices could be heard

629. The streak on the water looks as it does because

- (1) the swift current has broken the streak
- (2) the streak has been swept by the swift current to the shore.
- (3) of a snag there in the swift current which breaks on it.
- (4) the streak has been swept by the swift current.

630. How did the days and nights go by, according to the writer ?

- (1) They slid along so quiet and smooth and lovely.
- (2) They slid along so smooth and quietly.
- (3) They slid along so smooth and soft and quietly.
- (4) They slid along so quietly and smooth and softly.

Directions (631-660) : In the following questions, you have brief passages with 5/10 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

PASSAGE-I

As my train was not due to leave for another hour, I had plenty of time to spare. After buying some magazines to read on the journey, I made my way to the luggage office to collect the heavy suitcase I had left there three days before. There were only a few people waiting, and I took out my wallet to find the receipt for my case. The receipt did not seem to be where I had left it. I emptied the contents of the wallet, and the railway tickets, money, scraps of paper, and photographs tumbled out of it; but no matter how hard I searched, the receipt was nowhere to be found.

I explained the situation sorrowfully to the assistant. The man looked at me suspiciously as if to say he had heard this type of story many times and asked me to describe the case. I told him that it was an old, brown looking object no different from the many suitcases I could see on the shelves. The assistant then gave me form and told me to make a list of the contents of the case. If they were correct, he said, I could take the case away. I tried to remember all the articles I had hurriedly packed and wrote them down.

After I had done this, I went to look among the shelves. There were hundreds of cases there and for one dreadful moment, it occurred to me that if someone had picked the receipt up, he could easily have claimed the case already. Fortunately this had not happened, for after a time, I found the case lying on its side high up in the corner. After examining the articles inside, the assistant gave me the case.

I took out my wallet to pay him. I pulled out a ten shilling note and out slipped my 'lost' receipt with it! I could not help blushing. The assistant nodded his head knowingly, as if to say that he had often seen this happen too !!

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) suspiciously (Adv.) : in a way that shows you think somebody has done something wrong, illegal/dishonest
 (2) dreadful (Adj.) : very bad/unpleasant
 (3) flushing (V.) : to become red in the face because you are embarrassed/ashamed

631. The writer had plenty of time to spare because

- (1) he had arrived three days before
 (2) he had arrived an hour earlier
 (3) he had to collect his luggage
 (4) he needed to buy magazines

632. The writer needed the receipt

- (1) to claim his suitcase
 (2) to pay at the luggage office
 (3) to prove that he had paid at the luggage office
 (4) to prove that he had bought the suitcase

633. The writer felt foolish because

- (1) he could not find his receipt
 (2) he hadn't really lost his receipt at all
 (3) he had to fill in a form
 (4) the assistant eyed him suspiciously

634. There weren't _____ people waiting at the luggage office.

- (1) very much (2) a great deal of
 (3) lots of (4) very many

635. wrote them down means

- (1) copied them (2) signed them
 (3) made a note of them (4) pointed at them

636. The writer found the receipt

- (1) on the high shelf near the cases
 (2) among the contents of his suitcase
 (3) nestled with the money in his wallet
 (4) trapped between the photographs in his wallet

637. The writer took out his wallet the first time to

- (1) buy some magazines
 (2) look for the receipt
 (3) fill out the form given by the assistant
 (4) pay the assistant

638. The assistant asked the writer to make a list of the contents to

- (1) ascertain his ownership of the case
 (2) test his memory
 (3) charge him extra money
 (4) embarrass the writer

639. I explained the situation sorrowfully to the assistant means

- (1) the writer found the situation tragic
 (2) he explained the situation to the assistant who was very sorrowful
 (3) with great distress the writer explained his unfortunate situation to the assistant
 (4) the assistant found the situation tragic

640. In this passage situation means

- (1) place (2) event
 (3) condition (4) position

PASSAGE II

We all know that Eskimos have 50 different words for 'snow'. Or is it 500? Anyway, an awful lot. It is one of those interesting little facts that says something about the amazing ingenuity of humans. Whereas we see snow, the Eskimos perceive an endlessly varying realm of white textures and possibilities. Except that is not true. Talk to the average Eskimo and you'll find he has about the same number of words for snow as we do. I discovered this when I took a sledge-dog team through the Russian Arctic and asked the locals. And it gets worse: the Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos. They do not even rub their noses together! Hearing this I began wondering what other myths surround the world's far flung places.

Shelters made out of snow are indeed constructed and fashioned from snowy bricks, just as we like to imagine. Except the Eskimo-Inuit rarely lived in them for long periods and disappointingly, the elders that I met had never heard of them. In truth, these are coastal people who traditionally foraged for driftwood, whalebones, stones and turf to construct their camps, saving snow-houses for hunting excursions or migrations.

Chameleons also attract numerous myths. While many of them change colour, this is often less to do with camouflage and more to do with their mood and temperature. A chameleon might, if too cold, turn a darker shade to absorb more heat. Or it might turn a lighter colour to reflect the sun and so cool down. Moreover, chameleons often change colour as a signalling device -some such as the panther chameleon, transform into a vivid orange to scare off predators, while others flash bright colours to attract a mate. The brighter the colour a mate is able to display, the more dominant. Thus the act of standing out can be more important than that of blending in.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) ingenuity (N.) : the ability to invent things/solve problems in clever, new ways
 (2) perceive (V.) : see
 (3) realm (N.) : an area
 (4) foraged (V.) : to search for something
 (5) driftwood (N.) : wood that the sea carries up onto land, or that floats on the water
 (6) turf (N.) : short grass and the surface layer of soil that is held together by its roots
 (7) camouflage (N.) : the way in which an animal's colour/shape matches its surroundings and makes it difficult to see
 (8) predators (N.) : an animal that kills and eats other animals
 (9) stand out (Phr.V.) : to be easily seen
 (10) blend in (Phr. V.) : to match well with something

641. The author was surprised by the fact that

- (1) Eskimos have 500 words for 'snow'
 (2) the ingenuity of humans
 (3) the Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos
 (4) the Eskimo-Inuit rub their noses together

642. The author discovered that

- (1) igloos are not fashioned from snowy bricks

- (2) only the Eskimo-Inuit elders live in igloos
(3) snow houses are reserved for hunting migrations
(4) the coastal people foraged for fire-wood

. The changing colour of a chameleon is more to do with

(1) camouflage (2) mood and temperature
(3) transformation (4) protection

644. A chameleon warms itself by

 - (1) residing in bright areas
 - (2) turning a darker colour to absorb more heat
 - (3) matching its colour with the environment
 - (4) adjusting its body temperature with that of the environment

645. A male chameleon is believed to be more dominant if

 - (1) he has the colours of the panther
 - (2) he exhibits vivid orange colour
 - (3) if he can blend in with the others
 - (4) if he displays flashing bright colours

PASSAGE III

At low tide he walked over the sands to the headland and round the corner to the little bay facing the open sea. It was inaccessible by boat, because seams of rock jutted out and currents swirled round them treacherously. But you could walk there if you chose one of the lowest ebb tides that receded a very long way. You could not linger on the expedition, for once the tide was on the turn, it came in rapidly. For this reason very few people cared to explore the little bay fresh and uncluttered, as it was completely covered by the sea at high tide. The cave inviting, looked mysteriously dark, cool and inviting, and he penetrated to the farthest corner where he discovered a wide crack, rather like a chimney. He peered up and thought he could see a patch of daylight.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) headland (N.) : a narrow piece of high land that sticks out from the coast into the sea
 - (2) bay (N.) : a part of the sea/a lake, partly surrounded by a wide curve of the land
 - (3) inaccessible (Adj.) : difficult/impossible to reach/get
 - (4) treacherously (Adv.) : in a dangerous way
 - (5) ebb tide (N.) : the period of time when the sea flows away from the land
 - (6) receded (V.) : to gradually move away
 - (7) linger (V.) : to continue to exist for longer than expected
 - (8) expedition (N.) : an organized journey
 - (9) unlittered (Adj.) : tidy
 - (10) high tide (N.) : the time when the sea has risen to its highest level
 - (11) sprightly (Adj.) : in a lively, animated manner

646. According to the writer, the bay could not be reached by boat because

 - (1) it had numerous number of rocks
 - (2) there were too many ebbs
 - (3) it was facing the open sea
 - (4) there were seams of rock and treacherously swirling currents

647. One could visit the bay

 - (1) at any time one chose
 - (2) when there was low tide
 - (3) on certain occasions
 - (4) during the evenings

648. It was not possible to linger on the expedition because

 - (1) the tide turned sprightly
 - (2) the tide turned at once
 - (3) the water rose rapidly
 - (4) the water rushed with great force

649. While passing through the cave, the writer discovered a

 - (1) large opening
 - (2) chimney-shaped rock
 - (3) cool and secluded corner
 - (4) big crack through which light came in

650. He found the bay fresh and unlittered because

 - (1) the sea water had receded
 - (2) he was the first visitor there
 - (3) the high tide had just washed the litter away
 - (4) it was not frequented by people

PASSAGE-IV

The world's largest living organism is not the blue whale—which still is the world's largest living animal—but Australia's Great Barrier Reef, one of the country's prime living animals and 'prime tourist attraction. Sadly, size notwithstanding, it is slowly succumbing to the Killer 'white syndrome', a bleaching disease which has invaded 33 of its 48 reefs.

Otherwise brilliantly multicoloured and teeming with a Kaleidoscope of life, the affected reefs have acquired a deathly white pallor, the result of dying tissues. The bleaching of the reef happened following the recording of the warmest ever sea water temperature in the area here. Scientists fear that the naturally gorgeous reef-are endangered and the as yet undiscovered animal and plant species would soon suffer ir-replaceable damage. This is only because of the rising of water temperature.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) succumbing (V.) : not to be able to fight an attack
 - (2) teeming with (Phr. V.) : to be full of people, animals, etc. moving around
 - (3) Kaleidoscope (N.) : a situation, pattern, etc. containing a lot of different parts that are always changing
 - (4) pallor (N.) : pale colouring of the face, especially because of illness/fear
 - (5) endangered (Adj.) : at risk of no longer existing
 - (6) hues (N.) : shades (colour)

651. Which of the following statements is not true ?

 - (1) The Great Barrier Reef is not the world's largest living mammal
 - (2) The Blue whale is dying of 'white syndrome'
 - (3) The 'white syndrome' is a new bleaching disease
 - (4) The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest living organism

652. 33 out of Australia's 48 reefs have succumbed to
(1) the impact of the Blue whale
(2) the impact of tourism
(3) the destructive impact of white syndrome
(4) the bleaching disease affecting the whales

653. The dying reefs acquired a
(1) brilliant and multicolour
(2) kaleidoscopic hues
(3) brilliant blue colour like the whale
(4) sickly white pallor

654. Scientists' main worry is that
(1) there will be a fall in tourism with the reefs gone
(2) the bleaching will make the water warmer
(3) other endangered and undiscovered flora and fauna will also be damaged
(4) future research on 'white syndrome' will stop

655. The meaning of succumbing is
(1) giving way to an underground passage
(2) giving way to something powerful
(3) following order
(4) coming in the way of

658. Biomimicry views the natural world as a
(1) mine for resources (2) mine field of ideas
(3) mentor (4) source of inspiration

659. What has helped solve many of the challenges encountered by man ?
(1) Biomimicry (2) Evolution
(3) Innovation (4) Invention

660. The two instances of biomimicry mentioned in the passage are
(1) flora and fauna (2) birds and burrs
(3) copying and innovating
(4) airplane and Velcro

Directions (661–670) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

The recent change to all-volunteer armed forces in the United States will eventually produce a gradual increase in the proportion of women in the armed forces and in the variety of women's assignments, but probably not the dramatic gains for women that might have been expected. This is so even though the armed forces operate in an ethos of

PASSAGE- V

The Wright brothers did not have to look far for ideas when building their airplane, they studied birds. The act of copying from nature to address a design problem is not new, but over the last decade the practice has moved from obscure scientific journals to the mainstream. The term 'biomimicry', popularized by American natural-sciences writer Janine Benyus in the late 1990s, refers to innovation that take their inspiration from flora and fauna. Biomimicry advocates argue that with 3.8 billion years of research and development, evolution has already solved many of the challenges humans now encounter. Although we often see nature as something we mine for resources, biomimicry views nature as a mentor. From all around the globe, there are countless instances where natural sources have served as inspiration for inventions that promise to transform every sector of society. One such instance occurred in 1941 when Swiss engineer, George de Mestral was out hunting with his dog one day when he noticed sticky burrs, with their hundreds tiny hooks, had attached themselves to his pants and his dog's fur. These were his inspiration for Velcro.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) obscure (Adj.) : not well-known
 - (2) burrs (N.) : the seed container of some plants which is covered in very small hooks that stick to clothes/fur

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) ethos (N.) : the moral ideas and attitudes that belong to a particular group/society
 - (2) deterrence (N.) : the fact of somebody less likely to do something
 - (3) combat (N.) : fighting/a fight, especially during a time of war

661. Which sentence is an incorrect one ?

 - (1) The recent change to all voluntary armed forces in US will produce a gradual increase in the proportion of women.
 - (2) The difficulty is that women are likely to be trained for any direct combat operation.
 - (3) Opportunities seem certain to arise
 - (4) The difficulty is that women are unlikely to be trained for any direct combat operation

662. A suitable title for the passage might be

 - (1) Current status of women in US military.
 - (2) Current status of women in US navy.
 - (3) Current status of women in US airforce.
 - (4) Current status of women in US teaching service.

663. According to the passage, despite the United States armed forces' commitment to occupational equality for

women in the military, certain other factors preclude women

- (1) being assigned all of the military tasks that are assigned to men.
- (2) drawing assignments from a wider range of assignments than before.
- (3) having access to positions of responsibility
- (4) receiving equal pay for equal work

664. The passage implies which of the following is a factor conducive to a more equitable representation of women in the United States armed forces than has existed in the past ?

- (1) The all-volunteer character of the present armed forces.
- (2) The past service records of women who had assignments functionally equivalent to men's assignments.
- (3) The level of awareness on the part of the larger society of military issues.
- (4) An increased decline in the proportion of deterrence oriented non combat assignments.

665. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (1) present an overview of the different types of assignments available to women.
- (2) analyze reforms in the new United States all-volunteer armed forces necessitated by the increasing number of women in the military.
- (3) present the new United States all-volunteer armed forces as a model case of equal employment policies in action.
- (4) present a reasoned prognosis of the status of women in the new United States all-volunteer armed forces.

666. Which of the following is closest in sense to the word novel used in the passage ?

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| (1) new | (2) prosaic |
| (3) dull | (4) boring |

667. It can be inferred from the passage that after the recent change

- (1) Some join willingly, some are forced.
- (2) Everyone joins the military under compulsion.
- (3) Men are forced, women join willingly.
- (4) Everyone joins the military willingly.

668. The word 'opportunities' used in the passage may be replaced by all except

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) openings | (2) failures |
| (3) scope | (4) prospects |

669. It can be inferred from the passage that

- (1) The change to all-volunteer armed forces took place many years ago.
- (2) Opportunities for women in military are certain to decline.
- (3) The Government sanctions equal pay for equal work.
- (4) The society encourages increased participation of women in direct combat.

670. The dramatic gains for women and change in the attitude of a significant portion of the larger society are logically related to each other in as much as the author puts forward the latter as

- (1) the major reason for absence of the former.
- (2) a public response to achievement of the former.
- (3) a reason for some of the former being lost again.
- (4) a pre condition for any prospect of achieving the former.

Directions (671–680) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

A small band of biologists share a dream – to find species of sea or land animals hitherto completely unknown or to discover living examples of animals thought to have died out ages ago. Finds made in this century encourage these dreamers, whose field is aptly named cryptozoology—literally, the science of hidden animals.

Size and habitat are often responsible for an animal's having been overlooked. Not surprisingly, a bumblebee-size bat that lives in caves in Thailand eluded detection until 1973. But larger animals in less remote sites have also remained hidden. Herds of a species of peccary supposedly extinct since the last ice age, for instance, were found in Paraguay in 1975.

Native people sometimes offer scientists useful clues. An unusual feather in a local's hat sparked the discovery of a showy African peacock in 1936, and accounts of giant lizards on the Indonesian island of Komodo proved not to be mere myth when naturalist P.A.Ouwens identified four of the creatures captured in 1912. As cryptozoologists follow such leads into little-explored areas, they remain optimistic that it is not too late to uncover sensational surprises.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) hitherto (Adv.) : until now
- (2) aptly (Adv.) : in a way that is suitable/appropriate in the circumstances
- (3) eluded (V.) : to manage to escape
- (4) detection (N.) : the fact of being discovered
- (5) peccary (N.) : an animal like a pig (Southern US, Mexico, Central and S. America)
- (6) myth (N.) : a story from ancient times ; legend
- (7) optimistic (Adj.) : expecting good things to happen

671. Myths refer to _____

- (1) love stories.
- (2) historical stories.
- (3) legends.
- (4) traditional stories involving supernatural beings or events.

672. A bumblebee-size bat that lives in caves in Thailand was discovered in _____

- (1) 1973
- (2) 1936
- (3) 1912
- (4) 1975

673. _____ still look forward to discovering sensational surprises.

- (1) P.A.Ouwens
- (2) The natives
- (3) The naturalists
- (4) A small band of biologists

674. Often the cryptozoologists get a lot of leads from ____

- (1) native people.
- (2) the animal's size and habitat.
- (3) myths.
- (4) legends.

675. The dream of the cryptozoologist is to find ____.

- (1) Species of sea or land animals hitherto completely unknown.
- (2) All of the given options.
- (3) Living examples of animals thought to have died out ages ago.
- (4) Hidden, supposedly extinct animals.

676. Herds of a species of peccary supposedly extinct since the last ice age were discovered in

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) 1936 | (2) 1973 |
| (3) 1912 | (4) 1975 |

677. An unusual feather in a local's hat sparked the discovery of a showy African peacock in ____

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) 1936 | (2) 1973 |
| (3) 1975 | (4) 1912 |

678. Giant lizards on the Indonesian island of Komodo were discovered in ____

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) 1975 | (2) 1936 |
| (3) 1912 | (4) 1973 |

679. It is the ____ of the cryptozoologists that keep their dream alive.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| (1) spirit | (2) finding |
| (3) love for adventure | (4) curiosity |

680. Often ____ responsible for an animal having been overlooked

- (1) the uniqueness of the animals themselves is
- (2) the resigning nature of the scientists themselves is
- (3) size and habitat are
- (4) unexplored areas remain

Directions (681–685) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

My lodge is nothing but a dark, tiny hut made of palm fronds, with a bunch of damp branches and a swarm of flies through a hole in the wall of leaves. I see a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest: the stage of Cicinnurus magnificus, the magnificent bird of paradise. The bird's loud call, 'Kyeng, Kyeng' has been ringing since dawn, announcing the male's imminent performance. But his feathered female spectators have not shown yet. Perhaps they are out window-shopping, taking a good look around until they find the most resplendent specimen.

I hear a fluttering and look up. A magnificus is enthroned on a branch about 2m above the stage: an iridescent-green breast shield, bright orange-red wings and a lemon-yellow cape with a furry brown collar. The feet and bill are a sparkling sky-blue, which also covers the eyelids and extends down to the neck. He plucks off a few leaves to let in more light and optimize eye-contact with his audience. Finally, he drags the freshly fallen leaves away from catwalk.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) fronds (N.) : a long leaf of some plants/trees → palms, ferns
- (2) imminent (Adj.) : likely to happen very soon
- (3) resplendent (Adj.) : brightly coloured in an impressive way
- (4) enthroned (V.) : to seat on a throne
- (5) iridescent (Adj.) : producing a display of lustrous, rainbow like colours
- (6) shield (N.) : a thing used for protecting oneself
- (7) cape (N.) : a loose outer piece of clothing that has no sleeves, fastens the neck and hangs from the shoulders, like a cloak, but shorter
- (8) optimize (V.) : to make something as good as it can be

681. The most resplendent specimen means

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) bright and colourful | (2) beautiful and gentle |
| (3) appalling and ugly | (4) extravagant and gaudy |

682. The bird performs for

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (1) no one | (2) the author |
| (3) sheer enjoyment | (4) female birds |

683. An iridescent-green breast shield means

- | |
|--|
| (1) a shield worn by the bird to protect itself. |
| (2) the bright, colourful feathers of the bird. |
| (3) a description of the surroundings. |
| (4) a piece of twig used by the bird in its performance. |

684. The cicinnurus magnificus is:

- | |
|---|
| (1) the magnificent bird of paradise. |
| (2) a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest. |
| (3) a place where his hut is located. |
| (4) the stage in the rainforest. |

685. The synonym for optimise is

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) to make best use of | (2) to improve vision |
| (3) to see clearly | (4) to enlarge |

Directions (686–690) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

One conspicuous question in the modern journals is : How can I develop personality ? Ursula Bloom gives this noteworthy advice to young people : Please do not do as I did, at your age, and waste years copying other people. Of old, to the same question asked by Greek youth, Socrates replied: Know yourself! That was excellent advice; but it did not satisfy, because it did not go far enough.

When Roman youth questioned Marcus Aurelius, he said: Be yourself! To the youth of our atomic age, the psychologist says : Develop yourself! That is the answer to the question; what is personality ? Personality is the development of oneself.

686. The development of oneself ____ the question on, what is personality ?

- | |
|--|
| (1) gives an unsatisfactory answer to |
| (2) does not give a satisfactory answer to |
| (3) satisfactorily answers |
| (4) partly answers |

687. Marcus Aurelius preached to the Roman youth of his day to _____
 (1) express themselves (2) understand themselves
 (3) be themselves (4) know themselves
688. The question on personality development has _____.
 (1) no definitive answers (2) correct answers
 (3) a definitive answer (4) no answers
689. The Greek philosopher Socrates promoted _____.
 (1) tested-knowledge (2) self-knowledge
 (3) referred-knowledge (4) borrowed-knowledge
690. Ursula Bloom propagated that young people should _____.
 (1) copy others (2) not copy others
 (3) not waste years (4) give advice

Directions (691-720) : In the following questions, you have three passages with 10 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI
 Exam. 28.09.2014 (TF No. 482 RN 5)

PASSAGE-I

A pilgrimage is, of course, an expedition to some venerated place or a long and wonderful history of human experience in divine matters, or a personal attraction affecting the soul impels one. This is, I say, its essence. But there is something more than to it than mere objective. I will visit the grave of a saint or a man whom I venerate privately for his virtues or deeds, but on the way I may wish to do something a little difficult to show at what price I hold communion with his resting place and also on the way I will see all I can of men and things, delight in the divine that is hidden in everything. Thus I may go with nothing but my clothes and a stick but I must be open-minded and ready to give multitudinous praise to God.

A pilgrimage ought to be nothing but a nobler kind of travel, in which, according to our age and inclination, we tell our tale. It is a very great error, and unknown before our most recent corruptions that the religious spirit should be so superficial and self-conscious as to dominate our method of action at special times and to be absent at others. It is better occasionally to travel to some beloved place, haunted by our mission, yet falling into every ordinary levity, than to go about a common voyage on a chastened and devout spirit. There is another kind of pilgrimage which some few sad men undertake to ease a burdened mind. These are exempted from the rule and the adventures of the inns and foreign conversations, broaden their world and lighten their minds. The common sort, however, is a separate and human satisfaction of a need, the realisation of imagined horizons and the reaching of a goal.

A pilgrimage however careless, must not be untroublesome. It would be a contradiction of pilgrimage to seek to make the journey short and rapid, merely consuming the mind for nothing, as is our modern habit; for they seem to think nowadays that to remain as near as possible to what one was at starting, and to one's usual rut, is the great good of travel. The spirit of a pilgrimage is to comprehend the whole way, the people, their habits, the hills and clouds. And as to the method of doing this, we may go bicycling or

driving but the best way is on foot, where one is a man like any other man, with the sky above one and the road beneath and the world on every side and time to see all.

691. A pilgrimage is not
 (1) an expedition to a venerated place
 (2) a social journey for entertainment
 (3) a personal attraction affecting the soul
 (4) a journey to a historical place also known for divine matters
692. During a pilgrimage, one must
 (1) carry a lot of clothes
 (2) see all one can of men and things
 (3) not delight in the divine that is hidden everywhere
 (4) fail to give multitudinous thanks to God
693. Pilgrimage ought to be
 (1) a nobler kind of travel
 (2) an unparticular case of worship
 (3) nothing but a nobler kind of travel
 (4) a worship of common things
694. The corruption of the religious spirit
 (1) occurs at special times
 (2) has been occurring for centuries
 (3) does not exist
 (4) is a recent phenomenon
695. Going on a common voyage on a chastened and devout spirit is worse than going to
 (1) an uncommon place with a devout spirit
 (2) a beloved place and enjoying oneself
 (3) a beloved place with self-consciousness and superficiality
 (4) an uncommon place with a corrupted religious spirit
696. Few men undertake pilgrimages because
 (1) they crave for adventure
 (2) they are overcome by a desire to visit sacred places
 (3) their minds are free from care
 (4) they have guilty consciences
697. The benefit of a pilgrimage is
 (1) it enlarges one's world
 (2) it can change one's life
 (3) it tortures one's mind
 (4) it narrows down topics of conversation
698. The most common reason for undergoing a pilgrimage is to
 (1) have rare and special experiences
 (2) realize a goal
 (3) visit extraordinary places
 (4) curb one's instinct
699. A pilgrimage must be
 (1) short and rapid
 (2) untroublesome
 (3) as near as possible to the starting place
 (4) different from one's usual rut
700. The best way of travelling is
 (1) bicycling (2) driving
 (3) walking (4) strolling

PASSAGE II

Tagore was a man of extraordinary vision and progressive thinking. Spiritualism and rationalism were reconciled in Tagore. He had the visionary power of seeing the future in the seeds of the present events. In his book 'Nationalism', published in 1916. Tagore expressed his concerns about the dangers of religious fanaticism and racism which caused the most destructive wars in the history of the world. He was a seer who foresaw the destructive and dangerous effect of science and technologies on man and nature. Machines, he had predicted, would dominate man and destroy the beauty of nature and fine human qualities. Tagore's prophecies have, to a great extent, come true.

The basic difference between the West and the East was clearly perceived by Tagore. Materialism characterizes the western civilization whereas the east is dominated by spiritualism. Tagore had known and prophesised it. However, he was optimistic of the mutual cultural enrichment through the association between the West and the East. Another important quality of Tagore as a thinker was revealed in his crusade against many superstitious beliefs of the Indians. He spoke out against caste discriminations which divided the Indian society. It required courage, intellectual as well as spiritual, to fight against the age-old customs such as child marriage and casteism. All this was possible because he was a thinker who thought and acted ahead of his own time.

717. The wide variety of fruits and vegetables from all over the world throughout the year, according to Dr. Strand,
 (1) is a sacrifice of all the nutrients
 (2) is good
 (3) shows green harvesting at its worst
 (4) shows green harvesting at its best
718. Shipping food over long distances requires
 (1) constant processing
 (2) cold storage and other preservation methods
 (3) special transportation and storage techniques
 (4) picking fruits and vegetables before they mature
719. In the context of the passage enriched bread indicates putting
 (1) magnesium back into the bread
 (2) about eight of the important nutrients back into the bread
 (3) flour back into the bread
 (4) vital nutrients back into the bread
720. By saying food are made available at a sacrifice the author exposes
 (1) the depletion of vital nutrients in our food
 (2) the price of cold storage and other preservation methods
 (3) the lack of nutritional value in our food
 (4) All of the above

Directions (721-730) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014 TF No. 022 MH 3)

PASSAGE - I

As I stepped out of the train I felt unusually solitary since I was the only passenger to alight. I was accustomed to arriving in the summer, when holiday-makers throng coastal resorts and this was my first visit when the season was over. My destination was a little village which was eight miles by road. It took only a few minutes for me to come to the foot of the cliff path. When I reached the top I had left all signs of habitation behind me. I was surprised to notice that the sky was already aflame with the sunset. It seemed to be getting dark amazingly quickly. I was at a loss to account for the exceptionally early end of daylight since I did not think I had walked unduly slowly. Then I recollect- ed that on previous visits I had walked in high summer and now it was October.

All at once it was night. The track was grassy and even in daylight showed up hardly at all. I was terrified of hurting over the edge of the cliff to the rocks below. I felt my feet squelching and sticking in something soggy. Then I bumped into a little clump of trees that loomed up in front of me. I climbed up the nearest trunk and managed to find a tolerably comfortable fork to sit on. The waiting was spent by my attempts to identify the little stirrings and noises of animal life that I could hear. I grew colder and colder and managed to sleep only in uneasy fitful starts. At last when the moon came up I was on my again.

721. The writer felt unusually solitary because
 (1) he was feeling very lonely without his family.
 (2) he was missing the company of other holiday-makers.

- (3) his destination was a little village eight miles away.
 (4) there was no one to meet him.
722. I left all signs of habitation behind me. This means that he
 (1) came to a place where there were very few houses.
 (2) was in front of a large collection of cottages.
 (3) had come very far from places where people lived.
 (4) had just passed a remote village.
723. It became darker than the writer expected because
 (1) the nights are shorter in autumn than in summer.
 (2) the nights are longer in October than mid summer.
 (3) the train arrived later than usual.
 (4) he had walked unduly slowly.

724. The writer found it difficult to keep to the path because of
 (1) the darkness and narrowness of the path.
 (2) poor visibility and grassy track.
 (3) the darkness and his slow pace.
 (4) poor visibility and dew on grass.
725. When he settled himself on the fork of the tree the writer _____
 (1) had a sound sleep.
 (2) was disturbed by noises of animals.
 (3) was too afraid to sleep.
 (4) tried to sleep but without much success.

PASSAGE - II

It is sad that in country after country, progress should become synonymous with an assault on nature. We who are a part of nature and dependent on her for every need, speak constantly about 'exploiting' nature. When the highest mountain in the world was climbed in 1953, Jawaharlal Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' which he thought was arrogant. Is it surprising that this lack of consideration and the constant need to prove one's superiority should be projected on to our treatment of our fellow-men ? I remember Edward Thompson, a British writer and a good friend of India, once telling Mr. Gandhi that wildlife was fast disappearing. Remarked Mr. Gandhi : 'It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns !'

On the one hand the rich look askance at our continuing poverty; on the other they warn us against their own methods. We do not wish to impoverish the environment any further and yet we cannot forget the grim poverty of large numbers of people. Are not poverty and need the great polluters ? For instance, unless we are in a position to provide employment and purchasing power for the daily necessities of the tribal people and those who live in and around our jungles, we cannot prevent them from com- bing the forest for food and livelihood, from poaching and from despoiling the vegetation.

726. At the beginning of the passage, the writer expresses her opinion that in many countries progress is synonymous with
 (1) development.
 (2) utmost care for nature.
 (3) a balanced treatment to nature.
 (4) utmost cruelty to nature.

Directions (731–760) : In the following questions, you have brief passages with 5/10 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015

Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

Passage-1

Let us wish nothing that will make the world poorer ; nothing that will bring pain or privation to our fellowmen.

We shall not dwell upon the past unhappiness, which avails us nothing and begets nothing but grief.

We will not compare past and present joys, to the detriment of the present ones.

We will not be discouraged if the way is all uphill, and travelling is slow, so long as we are rising.

We will not make too heroic resolutions, beyond our strength to perform, lest they become but shameful mem-

We will try by words and deeds to show a livelier ap-

We will strive to cultivate more intelligently the art of
appreciation of the good that comes our way.

giving, and to understand the truth that what we keep we lose, and what we give away remains forever ours.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) privation (N.) : a lack of the basic things that people need for living
 - (2) dwell upon (Phr.V.) : to think/talk a lot about something, especially something it would be better to forget
 - (3) avails (V.) : to be helpful/useful to somebody
 - (4) begets (V.) : to make something happen
 - (5) detriment (N.) : the act of causing harm/damage
 - (6) uphill (Adj.) : a struggle that is difficult to win/takes a lot of effort over a long period of time

- (7) lest (Conj.) : in order to prevent something from happening
 - (8) livelier (Adj.) : full of life and energy ; active and enthusiastic
 - (9) strive (V.) : to try very hard to achieve something
 - (10) cultivate (V.) : to develop an attitude, a way of talking/behaving, etc.

Passage-II

Passage II

The term 'tsunami' is a Japanese word meaning harbour wave. It is a natural phenomenon consisting of a series of large waves generated when water in a lake or the sea is rapidly displaced in a massive scale. Earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions - all have the potential to generate a tsunami. Early morning on December 26, 2004, a massive earthquake of 9 on the Richter scale off the coast of Sumatra in the Indian Ocean triggered a series of lethal tsunamis. They struck the shores of Indian Ocean nations like Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, India, Bangladesh and the Maldives and created unprecedented devastation. Even the far flung countries like Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania in eastern Africa were not spared. This is the deadliest tsunami in recorded history and is considered the worst natural calamity the earth has ever witnessed. The tsunami fury left trails of death and destruction all around, killing nearly 3,00,000 people and leaving millions homeless and missing. Many people became maimed for life. The death toll was more than 1,70,000 in Indonesia alone, 38,000 in Sri Lanka and nearly 5,000 in Thailand. Most of the dead were locals, but hundreds of vacationing foreigners also perished, mostly in Phuket in Thailand. In India about 19,000 people lost their lives. In some places the waves were as high as fifty to sixty feet. In many places villages were wiped out, boats and vehicles thrown up on trees. An Indian Air Force base in Car Nicobar was completely devastated and 100 airmen were killed. Many parts of South Car Nicobar Island went fully under water. Many coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala also suffered a

lot. The Tsunami underlines the need for having a global tsunami monitoring system which at present is not there. In countries like Japan, some measures have been taken to reduce the damage caused in the shores by building high tsunami walls in front of coastal areas. While science has conquered nature in many ways, the Tsunami of 2004 proves that nature is supreme in this unequal battle.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) triggered (V.) : to make something happen suddenly
 - (2) lethal (Adj.) : deadly ; fatal
 - (3) unprecedented (Adj.) : that has never happened, been done/been known before
 - (4) devastation (N.) : great destruction/damage, especially over a wide area
 - (5) calamity (N.) : an event that causes great damage to people's lives, property, etc.
 - (6) trails (N.) : signs
 - (7) maimed (V.) : to injure somebody seriously, causing permanent damage to their body
 - (8) wiped out (Phr.V.) : destroyed completely
 - (9) underlines (V.) : to emphasize ; stress

Passage-III

According to Ray D. Strand, a specialist in nutritional and preventive medicine, not all fats are bad. In fact an essential fat is just that - essential to the body. The body cannot manufacture these fats and therefore must get them from food. The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as certain hormones called prostaglandins. The two most important essential fatty acids are omega - 3 fatty acids, called alpha-linoleic acid, and omega-6 fatty acids, called just linoleic acid. Our bodies turn omega-3 fatty acids into prostaglandins that are primarily anti-inflammatories. Omega-6 fatty acids become prostaglandins that are primarily inflammatories. The generally accepted optimal ratio of dietary intake of omega-6 fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids is 4:1. The imbalance in the consumption of these essential fatty acids is the

main reason for the imbalance in our body's production of these hormones. That is why many individuals in the industrialised world need to take flaxseed oil and fish oil in supplementation in an attempt to bring these back into balance.

Passage-IV

Manuel and the little boy stood in the gateway to watch her go. She did not even turn to wave them farewell.

But when she had ridden about a mile, she left the wild road and took a small trail to the right, that led into another valley, over steep places and past great trees, and through another deserted mining settlement. It was September, the water was running freely in the little stream that had fed the now-abandoned mine. She got down to drink, and let the horse drink too.

She saw natives coming through the trees, away up the slope. They had seen her, and were watching her closely. She watched in turn. The three people, two women and a youth, were making a wide detour, so as not to come too close to her. She did not care. Mounting, she trotted ahead up the silent valley, beyond the silver-works, beyond any trace of mining. There was still a rough trail that led over rocks and loose stones into the valley beyond. This trail she had already ridden, with her husband. Beyond that she knew she must go south.

Curiously she was not afraid, although it was a frightening country, the silent, fatal-seeming mountain slopes, the occasional distant, suspicious, elusive natives among the trees, the great carrion birds occasionally hovering, like great flies, in the distance, over some carrion of some ranch-house or some group of huts.

As she climbed, the trees shrank and the trail ran through a thorny scrub, that was trailed over with blue convolvulus and an occasional pink creeper. Then these flowers lapsed. She was nearing the pine trees.

She was over the crest, and before her another silent void, greenclad valley. It was past midday. Her horse turned to a little runlet of water, so she got down to eat her midday meal. She sat in silence looking at the motionless, unliving valley, and at the sharp-peaked hills, rising higher to rock and pine trees, southwards. She rested two hours in the heat of the day, while the horse cropped around her.

Curious that she was neither afraid nor lonely. Indeed, the loneliness was like a drink of cold water to one who is very thirsty. And a strange elation sustained her from within.

She travelled on, and camped at night in a valley beside a stream, deep among the bashes. She had seen cattle and had crossed several trails. There must be a ranch not far off. She heard the strange wailing shriek of a mountain-lion, and the answer of dogs. But she sat by her small camp-fire in a secret hollow place and was not really afraid. She was buoyed up always by the curious, bubbling elation within her.

It was very cold before dawn. She lay wrapped in her blanket looking at the stars, listening to her horse shivering, and feeling like a woman who has died and passed beyond. She was not sure that she had not heard, during the night, a great crash at the centre of herself, which was the crash of her own death. Or else it was a crash at the centre of the earth, and meant something big and mysterious.

With the first peep of light she got up, numb with cold, and made a fire. She ate hastily, gave her horse some pieces of oil seed cake, and set off again. She avoided any meeting-and since she met nobody, it was evident that she

in turn was avoided. She came at last in sight of the village of Cuchitee, with its black houses with their reddish roofs, a somber, dreary little cluster below another silent, long-abandoned mine. And beyond, a long, great mountain-side, rising up green and light to the darker, shaggier green of pine trees.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) trail (N.) : a path through the countryside
 - (2) deserted (Adj.) : abandoned
 - (3) detour (N.) : a longer route that you take in order to avoid a problem/to visit a place
 - (4) mounting (V.) : to get on a bicycle, horse, etc. in order to ride it
 - (5) trotted (V.) : to ride a horse (faster than a walk but slow)
 - (6) elusive (Adj.) : difficult to find, define/achieve
 - (7) carrion (N.) : the decaying flesh of dead animals
 - (8) carrion birds (crows) (N.) : a type of medium-sized crows
 - (9) hovering (V.) : to stay in the air in one place
 - (10) ranch-house (N.) : a house built in a large farm
 - (11) scrub (N.) : small bushes and trees
 - (12) convolvulus (N.) : a creeper (plant)
 - (13) lapsed (V.) : to gradually become weaker/come to an end
 - (14) crest (N.) : the top part of a hill/wave
 - (15) void (N.) : a large empty space
 - (16) runlet (N.) : a rivulet (a small river)
 - (17) elation (N.) : a feeling of great happiness and excitement
 - (18) buoyed up (Phr.V.) : to make somebody feel cheerful/confident
 - (19) shaggier (Adj.) : more untidy

751. She left the wild road and took a small trail to the right..... The word trail here means
(1) an opening (2) a clearing
(3) a street (4) a path

752. What kind of a terrain was she passing through ?
(1) A small town (2) A lonely area
(3) A plain village (4) A thickly populated place

753. She did not care. This means
(1) She stared back defiantly.
(2) She was scared.
(3) She was indifferent.
(4) She was trying to avoid their gaze.

754. Mounting, she trotted ahead up the silent valley Mounting here means
(1) walking on foot (2) getting down
(3) galloping (4) getting on the horse

755. The fact that she was not afraid conveys that
(1) the natives were very friendly to her.
(2) she was too detached and strong to be overcome with fear.
(3) she was a woman of values.
(4) the animals could not frighten her.

756. She was over the crest, and before her another silent void, greenclad valley expresses
 (1) that she was on her way to her destination.
 (2) her fascination for the scenic beauty.
 (3) the fact that she had lost her way.
 (4) her desire to put an end to her life.
757. Which expression tells us that she relished her loneliness ?
 (1) Cold water that had the effect of quenching her thirst.
 (2) Cold water which made her more thirsty.
 (3) She found it difficult to swallow the cold water.
 (4) It was like a splash of cold water.
758. The only thing that made her oblivious of her surroundings was the fact that
 (1) she was depressed.
 (2) she was exhausted.
 (3) she had got what she wanted.
 (4) her spirits were uplifted.
759. The expression and feeling like a woman who has died and passed beyond means
 (1) her body was paralysed
 (2) something within her had died
 (3) she was completely lost
 (4) she died in her sleep
760. By the end of the passage, do you think the woman kept journeying in the forest ?
 (1) She needed to stop there.
 (2) She had no idea where she was going.
 (3) She had sighted a settlement.
 (4) She had strayed away from her path.

Directions (761-765) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

Research is a detailed study of a subject undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. It is used to establish or confirm facts, reaffirm the results of previous work, solve new or existing problems, or develop new theories. To test the validity of instruments, procedures, or experiments, research may replicate elements of prior projects, or the project as a whole. The primary purposes of basic research are documentation, discovery, interpretation, or the research and development of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge. There are several forms of research: scientific, humanities, artistic, economic, social, business, marketing, etc.

Academic publishing describes system that is necessary in order for academic scholars to review the work and make it available for a wider audience. Most academic work is published in book form. There is also a large body of research that exists in either a thesis or dissertation form. Many researchers spent their time applying for grants for research funds. These grants are necessary not only for researchers to carry out their research, but also as a source of merit.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) replicate (V.) : to copy something exactly
- (2) thesis (N.) : a long piece of writing completed by a student as part of a university degree, based on their own research
- (3) dissertation (N.) : a long piece of writing on a particular subject, especially one written for a university degree

761. What is research ?

- (1) Research is the destruction of previous works
- (2) Research is the attempt to limit the growth of knowledge.
- (3) Research is a process having no practical use.
- (4) Research is the creation of new forms of knowledge.

762. How many kinds of research are there ?

- (1) There are different kinds of research.
- (2) There is only one kind of research.
- (3) There are two different kinds of research.
- (4) There are seven different kinds of research.

763. Select the answer which best reflects the view expressed in the passage.

- (1) Researchers never apply for grants.
- (2) Grants are not based on merit
- (3) Documentation is important in research
- (4) Research can thrive without grants.

764. Choose the most appropriate answer from this passage.

- (1) Academic publishing is meant only for professionals.
- (2) Academic publishing is meant to benefit the general public.
- (3) Academic publishing is meant only for academicians.
- (4) Academic publishing is meant only for experts.

765. Why is research conducted ?

- (1) Research is conducted in order to verify information.
- (2) Research is conducted in order to minimize the result of previous works.
- (3) Research is conducted in order to develop new problems.
- (4) Research is conducted in order to destroy facts.

Directions (766-770) : In the following five questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 1Ind Sitting)

A library is an organized collection of sources of information and similar resources, made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. It provides physical or digital access to material, and may be a physical building or room, or a virtual space, or both. A library's collection can include books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, films, maps, e-books and other formats. Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items.

A library is organized for use and is maintained by a public body, an institution, a corporation, or a private individual. Public and institutional collections and services may be intended for use by people who choose not to or cannot afford to purchase an extensive collection themselves, who need material no individual can reasonably be expected to have, or who require professional assistance with their research. In addition to providing materials, libraries also provide the services of librarians who are experts at finding and organizing information and at interpreting information needs. Libraries often provide quiet areas for studying, and they also offer common areas to facilitate group study and collaboration. Libraries are extending services beyond the physical walls of a building by providing material accessible by electronic means.

766. In the passage a library has been defined as ____.

- (1) a place where borrowing is not allowed
- (2) a place where accessibility is possible
- (3) a highly flexible place
- (4) a highly restricted area

767. Who maintains a library?

- (1) Any governmental agency
- (2) A rich business family only
- (3) A public body, an institution, a corporation or an individual
- (4) Only educational institutions

768. In terms of ownership who can afford a library?

- (1) Any one
- (2) Only a corporation
- (3) Only institutions
- (4) Only a public body

769. Libraries range in size from

- (1) a few books to several million books
- (2) one room to several acres of land
- (3) a few shelves of books to several million items
- (4) one room to a great hall

770. What is the present status and function of libraries?

- (1) Libraries are confinements.
- (2) They have become redundant.
- (3) There is privacy in a library.
- (4) There is no privacy in a library.

Directions (771-780) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
(1st Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

PASSAGE-I

The instinctive, natural way to express anger is to respond aggressively. Anger is a natural, adaptive response to threats; it inspires powerful, often aggressive, feelings and behaviours, which allow us to fight and to defend ourselves when we are attacked. On the other hand, we can't physically lash out at every person or object that irritates or annoys us; laws, social norms and common sense place limits on how far our anger can take us. People use a variety of both conscious and unconscious processes to deal with their angry feelings. The three main approaches are expressing, suppressing and calming. Expressing your

angry feelings in an assertive - not aggressive - manner is the healthiest way to express anger. Being assertive doesn't mean being pushy or demanding; it means being respectful of yourself and others. Anger can be suppressed and then converted or redirected. This happens when you hold in your anger, stop thinking about it and focus on something positive.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) instinctive (Adj.) : unthinking
- (2) aggressively (Adv.) : in a way that is angry and threatening ; in a way that shows force and determination in order to succeed
- (3) adaptive (Adj.) : concerned with changing
- (4) lash out (Phr. V.) : to suddenly try to hit somebody/ something ; to criticize somebody in an angry way
- (5) suppressing (V.) : control and refrain from showing (emotions, desires, behaviour)
- (6) assertive (Adj.) : expressing opinions/desires strongly and with confidence, so that people may take notice

771. What does the author mean by being assertive?

- (1) Being calm
- (2) Being pushy
- (3) Being demanding
- (4) Being respectful

772. How, according to the author, can one suppress anger?

- (1) By redirecting anger.
- (2) By holding one's anger.
- (3) By thinking about one's anger.
- (4) By converting anger.

773. How does a person naturally express anger?

- (1) By adapting strong behaviour.
- (2) By inspiring powerful feelings.
- (3) By responding aggressively.
- (4) By defending oneself.

774. Which one of the following places limits on how far we can take our anger?

- (1) Law
- (2) Behaviour
- (3) Feelings
- (4) Instinct

775. According to the author, how should people deal with their anger?

- (1) Expressing unconsciously
- (2) Express it assertively
- (3) Express it aggressively
- (4) Expressing consciously

PASSAGE-II

The crowd surged forward through the narrow streets of Paris. There was a clatter of shutters being closed hastily by trembling hands—the citizens of Paris knew that once the fury of the people was excited there was no telling what they might do. They came to an old house which had a workshop on the ground floor. A head popped out of the door to see what it was all about "Get him! Get Thimonier! Smash his devilish machines!" yelled the crowd.

They found the workshop without its owner. M. Thimonier had escaped by the back door. Now the fury of the demonstrators turned against the machines that were stand-

ing in the shop, ready to be delivered to buyers. They were systematically broken up and destroyed – dozens of them. Only when the last wheel and spindle had been trampled under foot did the infuriated crowd recover their senses.

"That is the end of M'Sieur Thimonier and his sewing machines," they said to one another and went home satisfied. Perhaps now they would find work, for they were all unemployed tailors and seamstresses who believed that their livelihood was threatened by that new invention.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) surge (V.) : to move quickly and with force in a particular direction
- (2) pop out (Phr. (V.) : come out/appear suddenly
- (3) trample (V.) : to step heavily on somebody/something
- (4) infuriated (Adj.) : marked by extreme anger
- (5) seamstress (N.) : a woman who can sew and make clothes/whose job is sewing and making clothes
- (6) livelihood (N.) : a means of earning money in order to live

776. The people thought that

- (1) they would be deprived of their livelihood.
- (2) their lives were in danger.
- (3) Thimonier was mad.
- (4) the sewing machine was dangerous.

777. Shutters were being closed because the shopkeepers

- (1) wanted to support the crowd.
- (2) wanted to attack the crowd.
- (3) wanted to protect Thimonier.
- (4) feared their shops would be destroyed.

778. The passage throws light on

- (1) how dangerous an invention can be.
- (2) why inventions should be avoided.
- (3) how a well-meant invention can be misunderstood.
- (4) what mischief an inventor can do to ordinary people.

779. The crowd was protesting against

- (1) Thimonier for keeping the invention a secret.
- (2) the closings of workshops.
- (3) the misdoings of Thimonier.
- (4) the newly invented sewing machine.

780. The aim of the crowd was to

- (1) destroy the sewing machines
- (2) kill Thimonier
- (3) drive Thimonier away
- (4) humiliate Thimonier

Directions (781–785) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
(IIInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a grow-

ing realization that though India has enough food to feed its masses two square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country.

Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured, more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive - it is one of the largest such systems in the world- it hasn't reached the rural poor and the remote places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. Also, considering the large foodgrain production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target-group oriented. By making PDS target-group oriented, not only the poorest and the neediest would be reached without additional cost but we can also reduce the overall costs incurred.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- vital (Adj.) : urgently needed ; absolutely necessary
 Starvation (N.) : the state of suffering and death caused by having no food
 haunt (V.) : to continue to cause problems for somebody for a long time
 access (N.) : the opportunity/right to use something
 migrants (N.) : a person who moves from one region/country to another
 deficiencies (N.) : lack of an adequate quantity
 streamlined (V.) : to make a system, an organisation, etc. work better
 dismal (Adj) : causing/showing sadness

781. Which of the following is true of public distribution system?

- (1) It has remained effective only in the cities.
- (2) It is unique in the world because of its effectiveness
- (3) It has reached the remotest corner of the country.
- (4) It has improved its effectiveness over the years.

782. The full form of PDS is

- (1) Private distribution system
- (2) Partial distribution system
- (3) Public distribution system
- (4) Party distribution system

783. What according to the passage, would be the rationale of making the PDS target-group oriented?

- (1) It will remove poverty.
- (2) It will motivate the target-group population to work more.

Directions (786 – 790) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
(IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

The desert floras shame us with their cheerful adaptations to the seasonal limitations. Their whole duty is to flower and fruit, and they do it hardly, or with tropical luxuriance, as the rain admits. It is recorded in the report of the Death Valley expedition that after a year of abundant rains, on the Colorado desert was found a specimen of Amaranthus ten feet high. A year later the same species in the same place matured in the drought at four inches. Seldom does the desert herb attain the full stature of the type. Extreme aridity and extreme altitude have the same dwarfing effect, so that we find in the high Sierras and in Death Valley related species in miniature that reach a comely growth in mean temperatures. Very fertile are the desert plants in expedients to prevent evaporation, turning their foliage edge-wise toward the sun, growing silky hairs, exuding thick gum. The wind, which has a long sweep, harries and helps them. It rolls up dunes about the stocky stems, encompassing and protective, and above the dunes, which may be, as with the mesquite, three times as high as a man, the blossoming twigs flourish and bear fruit.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| drought (N.) | : a shortage of rainfall |
| stature (N.) | : the distance from head to foot (in a standing position) |
| aridity (N.) | : a deficiency of moisture |
| comely (Adj.) | : suitable ; proper |
| expedients (N.) | : necessary for a particular purpose |
| foliage (N.) | : leaves and branches together |
| exuding (V.) | : release a liquid in small quantities |
| dunes (N.) | : a ridge of sand created by the wind (found in deserts or near lakes and oceans) |
| encompassing (Adj.) | : closely encircling |
| mesquite (N.) | : a floral plant found in a desert |

786. What lesson do the desert floras have to teach us ?

 - (1) how to live a long time
 - (2) how to adapt to limitations
 - (3) how to grow with grace.
 - (4) how to grow in dry places.

787. How does the wind keep the desert floras to grow?

 - (1) by blowing the heat away
 - (2) by rolling up protective sand dunes.
 - (3) by blowing gently
 - (4) by blowing the clouds away

788. The desert plants face the danger of _____ from extreme aridity and extreme altitude.

 - (1) early death
 - (2) loss of reproduction
 - (3) painful growth
 - (4) dwarfism

789. The mesquite is a _____.

 - (1) a tribe of people
 - (2) a type of desert animal
 - (3) a sand dune
 - (4) a desert flora

790. What stops the desert floras performing their duty well ?

 - (1) the desert sand
 - (2) the rain
 - (3) the people who pluck them
 - (4) the sesert animals

Directions (791–795) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

True, it is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage and to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obeys these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well being of others.

But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his action. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a state is in the hands of a Minister, who is responsible to the state Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) law-abiding (Adjective) : obeying and respecting the law : **dlaw dk ikan**
 - (2) so long as (Id.) : provided that: I will give you the book so long as you return it.
 - (3) restrained (Verb) : to stop oneself from doing something that one would like to do

791. Which of the following statements is not implied in the passage ?

- (1) The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones.
- (2) Law protects those who respect it
- (3) Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.
- (4) A criminal is deterred from committing crimes only for fear of the law

792. The expression customs and ceremonies means :

- (1) fairs and festivals
- (2) superstitions and formalities
- (3) habits and traditions
- (4) usual practices and religious rites

793. "They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage" means that the law :

- (1) helps in recovering the stolen property of the citizens.
- (2) safeguards people's possessions against being stolen or lost.
- (3) initiates process against offenders of law.
- (4) assists the citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.

794. Which one of the following statement is implied in the passage ?

- (1) Criminals, who flout the law, are seldom brought to book
- (2) The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, from violating the law.
- (3) The police hardly succeed in converting bad citizens into good ones.
- (4) Peaceful citizens seldom violate the law

795. According to the writer, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police ?

- (1) To protect the privileges of all citizens.
- (2) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.
- (3) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.
- (4) To check violent activities of citizens.

Directions (796-800) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

Journalists argue over functions of a newspaper. I feel that a provincial paper's purpose is not only to present and project the news objectively and imaginatively, but to help its readers to express themselves more effectively, canalizing their aspirations, making more articulate their demands. A newspaper should reflect the community it serves - warts and all. When the mirror is held to society it reveals neglect, injustice, ignorance or complacency. It should help to eradicate them. It would be pretentious to think that a newspaper can change the course of world affairs - but at the local limit it can exert influence, it can probe, it can help get things done. The individual's voice must not be stifled. Instead, the readers should be encouraged to express their opinions, fears, hopes, and their grievances on this platform.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) provincial (Adjective.) : local ; connected with a particular area
- (2) canalizing (Verb.) : give a certain direction to ; channelizing
- (3) aspirations (Noun.) : a cherished desire
- (4) articulate (Verb.) : to pronounce clearly and distinctly
- (5) warts and all (Idiom) : including all the bad or unpleasant features of something
- (6) pretentious (Adjective.) : trying to be something that you are not, in order to impress
- (7) probe (Verb.) : investigate
- (8) stifled (Verb.) : suppressed
- (9) grievances (Noun.) : something that you think is unfair and that you complain/protest about

796. How can a newspaper influence local affairs ?

- (1) By focusing on world affairs.
- (2) By influencing public opinion through half truths.
- (3) By encouraging the readers to accept their grievances.
- (4) By probing into the ills of society and rallying support for change.

797. How can the readers air their grievances ?

- (1) By writing to journalists.
- (2) By supporting the local newspaper
- (3) By writing to their local newspaper
- (4) By being complacent

798. In this passage the writer highlights the fact that

- (1) Journalists differ in their opinion on the function of a newspaper
- (2) A newspaper should reflect the community it serves.
- (3) A newspaper should only concentrate on local affairs.
- (4) Newspaper can eradicate injustice.

799. The expression warts and all in the passage means

- (1) hopes and fears
- (2) with no attempt to conceal blemishes and inadequacies
- (3) the community's problems
- (4) the reader's grievances

800. What is the main purpose of a newspaper ?

- (1) Encourage the readers to be pretentious.
- (2) Project news objectively and imaginatively.
- (3) To present facts in a blunt way
- (4) Exert influence on the individuals.

Directions (801-805) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(IIInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

In September 2011, *Hindustan Times* did a study in Delhi and reported that the number of malaria (and den-

gue) cases at the time were actually thrice as many as revealed by the city authorities. Earlier, in Mumbai, a municipal claim that 145 people died due to malaria in 2010 was exposed a lie after Praja, a city NGO, extracted figures from the municipality itself.

Following an RTI petition, Praja revealed 1190 deaths. This seems to be a habit. A paper in the leading UK medical journal *The Lancet*, published following nationwide interviews undertaken by an international team, reveals that the number of malarial deaths all over India every year may be as high as 205,000, which is many times the World Health Organization's figure of about 15,000, of the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme's figure of just around 1000.

While the *Lancet* paper has been disputed, it is clear that there must be gross under-reporting of malarial deaths. Wouldn't that be one of the big reasons why malaria, which is easily cured if properly treated after timely diagnosis, continues to kill so many Indians?

801. One of the big reasons for malarial death is

- (1) lack of proper treatment
- (2) under-reporting of malarial deaths
- (3) untimely diagnosis
- (4) over-reporting of malarial deaths

802. The *Lancet* is a

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (1) newspaper | (2) medical book |
| (3) magazine | (4) journal |

803. What is the habit mentioned in the passage?

- (1) Exposing the authority's incompetence
- (2) Hiding the real figures of malaria cases
- (3) Filing RTIs
- (4) Conducting studies and surveys in towns and cities

804. The findings of *The Lancet* were published after

- (1) the international team left India
- (2) international reviews of the findings were done
- (3) proper verifications of the findings were done
- (4) nationwide interviews were carried out

805. The *Hindustan Times* found that the number of malaria cases in 2011 was

- (1) twice than the numbers revealed by the authorities
- (2) three times the numbers revealed by the authorities
- (3) half the numbers revealed by the authorities
- (4) exactly as the numbers revealed by the authorities

Directions (806–810) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(IIInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

The capitalist system does not foster healthy relations among human beings. A few people own all the means of production and others have to sell their labour under conditions imposed upon them. The emphasis of capitalism being on the supreme importance of material wealth, the intensity of its appeal is to the acquisitive tendency. It promotes worship of economic power with little regard to

the means employed for its acquisition and the end that it serves. By its exploitation of human beings to the limits of endurance its concentration is on the largest profit rather than maximum production. Thus the division of human society is done on the basis of profit motive. All this is injurious to human dignity. And when the harrowed poor turn to the founders of religion for succour, they rather offer a subtle defense for the established order. They promise future happiness for present suffering. They conjure up visions of paradise to soothe the suffering majority and censure the revolt of the tortured men. The system imposes injustice, the religion justifies it.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) foster (V.) : promote the growth of
- (2) imposed (V.) : to force somebody/something to have to deal with something that is difficult/unpleasant
- (3) intensity (N.) : high level/degree
- (4) acquisitive (Adj.) : eager to acquire and possess things (possessions/ideas)
- (5) endurance (N.) : the power to withstand hardship/stress
- (6) harrowed (Adj.) : looking as if you have suffered
- (7) succour (N.) : assistance in time of difficulty
- (8) subtle (Adj.) : not very noticeable
- (9) conjure up (Phr. V.) : to make something appear as a picture in your mind
- (10) paradise (N.) : heaven
- (11) censure (V.) : rebuke (make fun) formally
- (12) dehumanising (V.) : to make somebody lose his human qualities such as kindness, pity, etc.
- (13) alleviate (V.) : make lesser/easier
- (14) seek (V) : try to get/reach locate/discover
- (15) redress (N.) : compensation
- (16) perpetuate (V.) : cause to continue/prevail

806. In a capitalist system

- (1) means which lead to exploitation are strictly prohibited
- (2) the means justify the ends
- (3) the means endorsed by religion are strictly followed
- (4) the ends justify the means

807. Capitalism divides society into the two categories of

- (1) religious and irreligious people
- (2) working and non-working people
- (3) buyers and sellers
- (4) exploiters and exploited people

808. The passage indicates that the capitalist system is

- (1) dehumanising
- (2) ambitious
- (3) fair
- (4) prosperous

809. In a capitalist system of society each man wishes

- (1) to soothe the sufferings of other
- (2) to have visions of paradise
- (3) to acquire maximum wealth
- (4) to produce maximum wealth

810. The established order is supported by religion to
- (1) alleviate the suffering of the poor in the capitalist system
 - (2) help the tortured men to seek redress
 - (3) balance the suffering of the poor with hopes of future reward
 - (4) perpetuate the injustice imposed by the capitalist system

Directions (811-815) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

Biogas is a mixture of methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide, the major constituent being methane. Biogas is produced by anaerobic degradation of animal wastes (sometimes plant wastes) in the presence of water. Anaerobic degradation means break-down of organic matter by bacteria in the absence of oxygen. Biogas is a non-polluting, clean and low cost fuel which is very useful for rural areas where a lot of animal waste and agricultural waste are available. India has the largest cattle population in the world (240 million) and has tremendous potential for biogas production. From cattle dung alone, we can produce biogas of a magnitude of 22,500 mm³ annually. Air-tight digestion/degradation of animal waste is safe as it eliminates health hazards which normally occur in case of direct use of dung due to direct exposure to faecal pathogens and parasites.

811. What is Biogas ?

- (1) A mixture of methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide.
- (2) Fermentation of alcohols.
- (3) A synthetic gas by catalytic conversion of methane.
- (4) The smoke that contains impurities like sulphur.

812. Why is biogas useful ?

- (1) It is very easy to use.
- (2) It is non-polluting, clean and low cost fuel.
- (3) It can be easily obtained from plants and animals.
- (4) It is abundant.

813. How is biogas produced ?

- (1) By anaerobic degradation of animal wastes.
- (2) By fertilizers containing bacterial biomass.
- (3) By burning of waste products.
- (4) By direct supply of gas from the plants.

814. During the process of degradation of matter by bacteria, what is necessary ?

- (1) Both oxygen and water.
- (2) Presence of oxygen and absence of water.
- (3) Both oxygen and water are not required.
- (4) The presence of water and absence of oxygen.

815. Why is India considered as a country that has tremendous potential for biogas production ?

- (1) None of the above.
- (2) It has been promoting the biogas programme.
- (3) It has many Gobargas plants.
- (4) It has the largest cattle population.

Directions (816-820) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

Both borrowers and lenders in the sub-prime mortgage market are wishing they had listened to the old sayings : neither a borrower nor a lender be. Last year people with poor credit ratings borrowed \$ 605 billion in mortgages, a figure that is about 20% of the home-loan market. It includes people who cannot afford to meet the mortgage payments on expensive home they have bought, and low-income buyers. In some cases, the latter could not even meet the first payment. Lenders include banks like HSBC, which may have lost almost \$ 7 billion. Both sides can be blamed. Lenders, after the 2-3 percentage point premium they could charge, offered loans, known as 'liar loans', with no down payments and without any income verification of people with bad credit histories. They believed that rising house prices would cover them in the event of default. Borrowers ignored the fact that interest rates would rise after an initial period. One result is that 'default rates on these sub-prime mortgages reached 14% last year-a record. The problems in this market also threaten to spread to the rest of the mortgage market, which would reduce the flow of credit available to the shrinking numbers of consumers still interested in buying property. So, the housing market will remain weak; borrowers with weak credit histories will find the credit window closed; people with adjustable-rate mortgages will have to spend less so they can meet their increased payments; tighter lending standards and falling home prices will reduce consumer's ability to tap the equity in their homes. But as long as the labour market remains strong, which it has done despite job losses in housing-related industries, and as long as real incomes continue to go up, consumers might complain, but they are unlikely to go on a buyers' strike on a scale that will make this slowdown become a recession. Therefore, we should not be too worried, but, at the same time, we should be a bit cautious and watch closely how things develop.

816. Borrowers have been caught out because

- (1) house prices have risen.
- (2) they wanted more than they could afford.
- (3) interest rates rose after a while.
- (4) they lied when applying for the loan.

817. Who is of the opinion that rising house prices would cover them in the event of a default ?

- (1) lenders (2) borrowers
- (3) capitalists (4) both borrowers and lenders

818. According to the text, people with adjustable-rate mortgages

- (1) will have to economize.
- (2) have weak credit histories.

- (3) will get credit whatsoever.
 (4) will not be able to get credit
819. In the above passage, the writer is
 (1) not at all worried about the housing market.
 (2) advising against buying a house.
 (3) advising people to proceed with care while investing in the housing market.
 (4) very worried about the housing market.
820. The housing market problems
 (1) are going to be resolved soon.
 (2) could easily tip the country into recession.
 (3) will reduce the flow of credit available to consumers.
 (4) will not cause any problems for buyers.

Directions (821 – 825) : In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

Leela has been working in my office for many years. She sweeps, dusts and mops. She does her work quietly and takes on any extra work without any complaints. Since she was always so quiet and I was usually very busy. I did not know much about her personal life, apart from the fact that her husband had deserted her and she was bringing up three daughters single handedly.

One day, she came in to clean my office and after doing her work, stood hesitantly in front of me. It was such an uncharacteristic thing for her to do, that I was surprised. Slowly, she brought out a soiled bundle and put it in front of me. Then she said in a low voice, 'Madam, can you lend me twenty thousand rupees ?' I was still puzzled and asked. "What happened Leela ? Why do you suddenly need so much money ?" She replied, 'My youngest daughter wants to join college and I need money for that.' While she was explaining I opened the cloth bundle.

Inside there was a pair of worn out gold bangles. 'Why are you giving this to me Leela ? I asked.

'These are the only assets I have. I will do anything to see my daughter study further. She is very bright. She wants to become an engineer'.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) takes on (Phr.V.) : to agree to be responsible for something/ somebody
- (2) deserted (V.) : to leave somebody without help/ support
- (3) bring up (Phr.V.) : to care for a child ; upbringing
- (4) hesitantly (Adv.) : in a way that is slow because you feel uncertain, embarrassed/unwilling
- (5) soiled (Adj.) : dirty ; unclean
- (6) assets (N.) : property, goods/money owned by an individual/firm

821. Why did Leela give the narrator the gold bangles ?
 (1) She wanted to surprise the narrator.
 (2) They were broken.

- (3) She wanted to raise money by giving it to the narrator.
 (4) She had no use for them.

822. The narrator did not know much about Leela because
 (1) Leela was busy.
 (2) The narrator did not care about Leela.
 (3) Leela is rarely seen by the narrator.
 (4) Leela was quiet.

823. Why did the Leela want to educate her daughter ?
 (1) Leela's life was dependent on her.
 (2) Leela was poor.
 (3) Her daughter was intelligent and she wanted her to study.
 (4) Leela wanted her daughter to prosper.

824. Leela was bringing up her daughters Single-handedly because
 (1) her Husband died
 (2) her husband had left her
 (3) her husband was arrested for a crime
 (4) she loved her daughters.

825. Leela stood hesitantly in front of the narrator because
 (1) she still had not cleaned the office fully.
 (2) she was afraid of the narrator.
 (3) she was embarrassed to ask for a loan.
 (4) she did not want to surprise the narrator.

Directions (826–830) : In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

Many people think that dialects are corrupted forms of the language, spoken by ignorant people who make mistakes because they have not learnt correct grammar. This is not at all true. A standard language is not linguistically 'better' than other dialects; it is simply the dialect that has been adopted for official purposes such as government and education. All English dialects have a long history, going back to "the distinct forms of speech of the Germanic and Scandinavian invaders who came from various parts of northern Europe to occupy Britain during the Middle Ages. And each of these dialects has a grammar that is as rich and systematic as Standard English.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) dialects (N.) : the form of a language that is spoken in one area with grammar, words and pronunciation that may be different from other forms of the same language
- (2) corrupted (Adj.) : containing changes/faults, and no longer in the original state
- (3) ignorant (Adj.) : lacking knowledge/information about something ; not educated
- (4) linguistically (Adv.) : in a way that is connected with language/the scientific study of language

826. All English dialects have links with
 (1) the speech of Scandinavian and Germanic invaders of Britain.

Directions (831-835) : In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI
Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

Dr. Ray D.Strand is of the opinion that, few would argue about the quality of our foods and its decline compared to foods of a generation or two ago. Hybrid grains, vegetables and fruits have increased in popularity. These hybrid seeds boast big, luscious products that are more resistant to diseases. The nutrient content of hybrids, however, is significantly less than that of their natural counterparts. The farmer is paid according to bushels per acre not for the quality of his produce. Agriculture too has become a demanding and politically charged industry. Inspite of our need for nutrition, the bottom line is making a living, and hybrid produce makes it possible.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) luscious (Adj.) : delicious
 - (2) bushels (N.) : a unit for measuring grain and fruit
(equal in volume to 8 gallons)
 - (3) bottom-line (N.) : the essential point

831. Hybrid products have now ____ in popularity.

(1) increased (2) swelled
(3) lessened (4) decreased

832. Farmers resort to cultivating hybrids because

(1) hybrid products are big and luscious.
(2) it helps them live better lives.
(3) hybrids are resistant to diseases.
(4) the demand for hybrids is higher.

833. Dr. Strand is of the opinion that agriculture has

(1) increased in popularity.
(2) contributed to the economic growth of the farmer.

- (3) paved the way for scientific experiments
(4) become a demanding and politically charged industry.

834. The author is concerned about the

 - (1) fact that farmer is paid according to bushels per acre.
 - (2) quality of food in today's world.
 - (3) fact that agriculture has become a demanding and politically charged industry.
 - (4) plight of the farmer.

835. The farmer is paid according to the _____ of his produce.

 - (1) demand
 - (2) wide variety
 - (3) quantity
 - (4) quality

Directions (836–840) : In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015
TF No. 4039770)

One of the main reasons of corruption in elections today is the lure of power which haunts the politicians so much that they feel no qualms of conscience in adopting any underhand method to come out successful. The Watergate Scandal in U.S.A. is an eloquent example to testify to the fact how even the top level politicians can stoop to the lowest level in order to maintain themselves in power. In India also the record of the various political parties is not clean. Corruption thrives in elections because those in the field play on the psychology of the electorate. The voters are swayed by the tall promises of the candidates to whose machinations they fall an easy prey. They are also susceptible to fall an easy prey to the adulations of the politicians due to their illiteracy. Besides, in the representative democracies today and particularly in big countries the constituencies are quite extensive obviating the possibility of corrupt practices being discovered. Anti-corruption laws are honoured more in their breach than in their observance. Even the code of conduct to be observed by the parties fighting the elections becomes a dead letter in as much as it is jettisoned out of existence and thrown unscrupulously over board by the unfair politicians whose only aim is to maintain themselves in the saddle.

836. Which example of the U.S.A. testifies to the fact that even the top level people can stoop very low in order to maintain themselves in power ?

 - (1) The Washington agreement
 - (2) The Monica Lewinsky scandal
 - (3) The Watergate Scandal
 - (4) The Philadelphia Contract

837. To maintain themselves in the saddle means

 - (1) to remain in a state of preparedness.
 - (2) to play an unfair game.
 - (3) to be ready to run whenever danger is apprehended.
 - (4) to retain power in their hands by continuing in office.

838. The politicians indulge in corruption in elections now a days because

- (1) corrupt practices in elections go unnoticed.
 (2) of the lure of money.
 (3) elections can only be won by corrupt means.
 (4) of the lure of power.
839. What happens to the anti-corruption laws ?
 (1) there are actually no anti-corruption laws.
 (2) anti-corruption laws are never honoured.
 (3) the government does not want to enforce anti-corruption laws.
 (4) anti-corruption laws are honoured more in their breach than in their observance.
840. How does corruption thrive in elections ?
 (1) a sizeable part of society is corrupt.
 (2) there is a natural connection between elections and corruption.
 (3) the politicians exploit the electorate psychologically.
 (4) the people themselves are corrupt.
- Directions (841–845) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.
- (SSC CGL Tier-I Re-xExam, 30.08.2015)
- Half a century ago, a person was far more likely to die from heart disease. Now, cancer is the No. 1 cause of death. Troubling as this sounds, the comparison is unfair. Cancer is, by far the harder problem a condition deeply ingrained in the nature of multicellular life. Given these obstacles, cancer researchers are fighting and even winning smaller battles : reducing the death toll from childhood cancers and preventing and sometimes even curing cancers that strike people in their prime. But when it comes to diseases of the elderly, there can be no decisive victory.
- The diseases that one killed earlier in life bubonic plague, smallpox, influenza, tuberculosis were easier obstacles. Each had a precise cause that could be confronted. The toll of heart diseases has been pushed into the future, with diet, exercise and medicine that help control blood pressure and cholesterol. Because of these interventions people between 55 and 84 are increasingly more likely to die from cancer than from heart disease.
- SOME IMPORTANT WORDS**
- (1) ingrained (Adj.) : that has existed for a long time and is therefore difficult to change
 - (2) multicellular (Adj.) : having many cells
 - (3) decisive (Adj.) : very important for the final result of a particular situation
 - (4) bubonic plague (N.) : a disease spread by rats that causes fever, swellings on the body and usually death
 - (5) precise (Adj.) : clear and accurate
 - (6) confronted (V.) : to deal with a problem/difficult situation
 - (7) intervention (N.) : action taken to improve/help a situation
841. The author believes that heart disease is no longer a leading killer disease because
 (1) people between the ages of 55 to 84 are not affected by it.
- (2) the factors that lead to heart disease do not exist any longer.
 (3) the factors that lead to heart disease have been brought under control through medical intervention.
 (4) people live a healthier and fulfilling life today.
842. Which of the following statements is untrue (with reference to the given passage)?
 (1) Killer diseases like the plague were easier to deal with compared to cancer.
 (2) Cancer researchers have managed to reduce the number of deaths among children suffering from cancer.
 (3) The greatest problem faced by cancer researchers is in the complex condition and nature of multicellular life.
 (4) Cancer researchers have achieved the greatest victory by containing this disease among the elderly.
843. The toll of heart disease has been pushed into the future means that
 (1) There is less chance for people to die of cancer in the present moment.
 (2) The number of people affected by heart disease has increased.
 (3) The number of people killed by heart disease will increase in future.
 (4) People suffering from heart disease today are less likely to die from it immediately.
844. Cancer is by far the harder problem. (Improve the sentence)
 (1) a tougher problem
 (2) a more difficult problem
 (3) a firmer problem
 (4) the most complex problem
845. According to the writer, why is cancer more difficult to deal with than heart disease?
 (1) Because more people lost their lives to heart diseases 50 years ago.
 (2) Cancer does not have a precise cause and is more complex in nature.
 (3) Cancer defies detection at an early stage and therefore is not curable.
 (4) Fewer people suffer from heart disease than cancer.
- Directions (846–850) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.
- (SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)
- It is strange that, according to his position in life, an extravagant man is admired or despised. A successful businessman does nothing to increase his popularity by being careful with his money. He is expected to display his success, to have a smart car, an expensive life, and to be lavish with his hospitality. If he is not so, he is considered mean and his reputation in business may even suffer in consequence. The paradox remains that if he had not been careful with his money in the first place, he would never have achieved his present wealth. Among the two income groups, a different set of values exists. The young clerk who makes his wife a present of a new dress when he

hadn't paid his house rent, is condemned as extravagant. Carefulness with money to the point of meanness is applauded as a virtue. Nothing in his life is considered more worthy than paying his bills. The ideal wife for such a man separates her housekeeping money into joyless little piles, and she is able to face the milkman with equanimity and never knows the guilt of buying something she can't really afford.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) despised (V.) : to dislike and have no respect for somebody/something
- (2) lavish (Adj.) : large in amount, or impressive, and usually costing a lot of money ; extravagant ; luxurious
- (3) hospitality (N.) : friendly and generous behaviour towards guests
- (4) reputation (N.) : the opinion that people have about what somebody/something is like, based on what has happened in the past
- (5) consequence (N.) : a result of something that has happened
- (6) paradox (N.) : a person, thing/situation that has two opposite features and therefore seems strange
- (7) condemned (V.) : to express very strong disapproval of somebody/something usually for moral reasons
- (8) meanness (N.) : unkind behaviour
- (9) applauded (V.) : to express praise for somebody/something because you approve of them/it.
- (10) virtue (N.) : behaviour/attitudes that show high moral standards
- (11) equanimity (N.) : a calm state of mind which means that you do not become angry/upset, especially in difficult situations.

846. The phrase lavish with his hospitality here means :

- (1) miserliness in dealing with his friends.
- (2) considerateness in spending on guests and strangers.
- (3) extravagance in entertaining guests.
- (4) indifference in treating his friends and relatives.

847. We understand from the passage that

- (1) all mean people are wealthy.
- (2) wealthy people are invariably successful
- (3) carefulness generally leads to failure.
- (4) being thrifty may lead to success.

848. How does the housewife, according to the writer, feel when she saves money?

- (1) She feels she needs to be thrifty
- (2) Wishes life is less burdensome
- (3) She is troubled by a sense of guilt
- (4) Wishes she could sometimes be extravagant

849. The statement 'she is able to face the milkman with equanimity' implies that

- (1) she is not upset as she has been paying the milkman his dues regularly.
- (2) she loses her nerve at the sight of the milkman who always demands his dues.
- (3) she manages to keep cool when she confronts the milkman

- (4) she remains composed and confident as she knows that she can handle the milkman.

850. In the opinion of the writer, a successful businessman

- (1) is more popular if he appears to be doing nothing
- (2) should not bother about his popularity.
- (3) must be extravagant before achieving success.
- (4) is expected to have expensive taste.

Directions (851 – 855) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

Nobody can argue that the acquisition of knowledge is more fun and easier with computers. The mere activity of touching and exploring this device constitutes an enjoyable task for a child. This, accompanied by the relaxing attitude and software interactivity, usually contributes to a better grasping of new knowledge. At a higher educational level the availability of digital books, simulators and other academic materials provide the student with an ever accessible source of information, that otherwise would not be at hand. But, besides the increasing complexity and behaviour of intelligent software, which is usually embedded in the academic digital material, the need for human interaction in the learning process will always be present, at least in the foreseeable future. There is the necessity for a human being to be able to determine what the specific needs of each individual are. A computer, no matter how sophisticated its software is, can hardly mimic the expertise of a teacher in how to explain and adapt complex concepts to different individuals.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) acquisition (N.) : the act of getting something (knowledge, skill, etc.)
- (2) accessible (Adj.) : that can be reached, entered, used, seen, etc.
- (3) at hand (Adv.) : within reach
- (4) embedded (V.) : to cause to be an integral part of something
- (5) foreseeable (Adj.) : that you can predict will happen
- (6) sophisticated (Adj.) : clever and complicated in the way that it works/is presented
- (7) mimic (V.) : to copy ; to imitate
- (8) expertise (N.) : expert knowledge/skill in a particular subject, activity/job
- (9) adapt (V.) : adjust

851. According to this essay, what new developments in the world of computers have helped students gain more access to information ?

- (1) Availability of digital books.
- (2) Availability of word processing applications.
- (3) Availability of printing facilities.
- (4) Availability of general knowledge software.

852. According to the author, human intervention will always be required in order to

- (1) build bigger machines.

- (2) determine the specific needs of the individual.
 (3) repair broken down machines.
 (4) update old software.
853. That computers make learning easier is a fact
 (1) rejected by some. (2) accepted by all.
 (3) welcomed by all. (4) contested by a few.
854. In what way are computers inadequate even inspite of their sophistication ?
 (1) They can hardly imitate a teacher's ability to explain the most difficult of concepts.
 (2) They keep breaking down after much use.
 (3) They require humans to update them periodically.
 (4) They still require humans to turn them on and off.
855. What other factors related to computers contribute to a deeper acquisition of knowledge ?
 (1) Convenience of usage and design.
 (2) Relaxing attitude and software interactivity.
 (3) Prompt response and accuracy.
 (4) User friendliness and easy accessibility.
- Directions (856 – 860) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.
- (SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)
- The world is becoming a dangerous place to live in, and this is despite our claims of being civilized, of having evolved from the primitive to the modern man and from the cave man to cultured being.
- Many reasons can be attributed to this. A man longs to be the king of all kingdoms, but is too extravagant and idle. He desires that his writ should run through the whole world. But then he is lazy and lethargic. Man is mean, far inferior to other species. We are more human than humane. We have negative qualities such as anger, ego, envy, greed, hatred, and jealousy, that we should consider overcoming.
- We have allowed these qualities to become our consuming passions. We think that we are mightier than most. We think we are capable of destroying anything by using our might. Today, we have acquired weapons of mass destruction, which are capable of obliterating all life from the face of this planet.
- As men we arm men. Then we destroy people without arms. Then why are we giving vent to this anger? We let our wrath take over our senses. We fight to satisfy our egos. The overpowering obsession of a man with himself motivates him to grab everything and to fulfil his greed.
- (8) obliterating (V.) : removing all signs of something, either by destroying/covering it completely
 (9) giving vent to (Id.) : to express a strong feeling (anger)
 (10) wrath (N.) : extreme anger
 (11) obsession (N.) : passion
856. Give the antonym of obliterate.
 (1) erase (2) create
 (3) destroy (4) prevent
857. What is man capable of achieving today ?
 (1) The ability to have his writ run through the whole world.
 (2) The power to conquer the world.
 (3) The power to obliterate life from this planet.
 (4) The ability to destroy everything.
858. What does man think of himself today ?
 (1) That he can be king of all kingdoms.
 (2) That he is mightier than most.
 (3) That he is more humane than human.
 (4) That he can rule the world.
859. Why has the world become a dangerous place to live in ?
 (1) Because man desires to be king of all kingdoms but is idle and extravagant.
 (2) Because man has become civilized.
 (3) Because man has become a cultured being.
 (4) Because man has evolved from primitive to modern.
860. What are the qualities that have become man's consuming passion ?
 (1) Laziness and lethargy.
 (2) Idleness and laziness.
 (3) The desire to be king.
 (4) Anger, ego, greed, envy, hatred and jealousy.
- Directions (861 – 865) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.
- (SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)
- The field of medicine forces a confrontation between scientific and everyday language. Outside the world of the research laboratory and clinic, there exists the daily routine of medical practice, a situation where a doctor tries to understand the problems of a patient, and the patient attempts to understand the doctor's diagnosis. The initial statement of the symptoms of any disease is of critical importance as it guides the doctor's search for the clinical signs of the condition. Similarly, the doctor's explanation of a problem, and the recommendations for treatment, need to be clear and complete if the patient is to understand and follow the correct course of action.
- The need for careful listening and expression by both parties should be obvious in a field as sensitive and serious as health. Patients worried about their health are often uncertain and confused in their accounts. Busy doctors will not have the time to take up every point the patient has referred to. Moreover, the tradition of medical interviewing hinders the development of a genuine communication.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) confrontation (N.) : a situation in which there is an angry disagreement between people/groups who have different opinions
- (2) critical (Adj.) : serious
- (3) obvious (Adj.) : clear

861. The word confrontation is closest in meaning to

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (1) conflict | (2) competition |
| (3) trouble | (4) confluence |

862. Doctors are sometimes unable to treat the patient properly because

- (1) they have a superiority complex.
- (2) they do not have the time to consider every point made by the patient.
- (3) they do not know the language used for communicating with patients.
- (4) they are too busy in performing surgeries.

863. Patients are often unable to give a proper account of their ailment to the doctor because

- (1) they want to hide certain symptoms of the disease.
- (2) they do not know how to communicate in medical terms.
- (3) they have an inferiority complex.
- (4) they are worried about their health.

864. Which of the following statements is true ?

- (1) Doctors should use medical terms in their instructions as these are specific.
- (2) Patients must learn medical terms.
- (3) Medical communication is a specialized branch of professional communication.
- (4) The patient's relatives should be involved in the interaction.

865. Which of the following statements best reflects the theme of the passage ?

- (1) For proper treatment, patients should listen carefully to the instructions.
- (2) Medical profession requires a careful use of medical and everyday language.
- (3) Communication should not be made a component of medical education.
- (4) There must be little research in the field of doctor-patient interaction.

Directions (866-875) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

PASSAGE -I

The question of race has caused bloodbaths throughout history. Take the case of the Negro, a negro is someone with black skin who comes from Africa. It is an old fashioned word and is offensive. Some people used to write that way deliberately. The word "nigger" is also very offensive. The word was later replaced by "coloured" which gave way to "black". Black is a colour with negative suggestions. So we have expressions like "black deed", "black day" and "blackmail". So no wonder the word "black" too assumed

unfavourable meanings. (Although in the 1960's the famous slogan 'Black is beautiful' was coined, and it did not help.) The blacks of the United States therefore came to be called Afro-Americans. Now, the politically correct phrase is African American.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) bloodbaths (N.) : a situation in which many people are killed violently
- (2) offensive (Adj.) : rude in a way that causes you to feel upset, insulted/annoyed
- (3) deliberately (Adv.) : done in a way that was planned, not by chance
- (4) nigger (N.) : a very offensive word for a black person

866. Give the synonym of "offensive".

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) aggressive | (2) sympathetic |
| (3) courteous | (4) defending |

867. Which is the politically correct phrase ?

- (1) Coloured
- (2) African American
- (3) Nigger
- (4) Afro-Americans

868. Which word is old-fashioned and offensive?

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) Skin | (2) Black |
| (3) Negro | (4) Africa |

869. What impression does the word 'black' carry ?

- (1) Negative
- (2) Contemptible
- (3) All of the above
- (4) Unfavourable

870. Why was 'Black is beautiful' coined ?

- (1) To encourage Racial and Caste bias
- (2) To discourage negro slavery system
- (3) To combat the pre-judiced feelings against blacks
- (4) To enhance the confidence of aborigines

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

PASSAGE -II

One November afternoon, a child came to Rhayader's light house studio. She was about twelve, slender, dirty, nervous and timid. In her arms she carried something. She was desperately afraid of the ugly man she had come to see, but she had heard somewhere that this man would heal injured things. The man's voice was deep and kind when he spoke to her. What is it, child ? She stepped forward timidly, and in her arms was a large white bird which was quite still. There were stains of blood on its whiteness. The girl placed it in his arms. 'I found it, Sir. It's hurt. Is it still alive?' 'Yes. Yes, I think so?' Rhayader went inside with the bird in his arms. He placed it upon a table. The girl followed. The bird fluttered. Rhayader spread one of its large white wings. 'Child where did you find it?' 'In the marsh, Sir. Hunters had been there? 'Is a snow goose from Canada. But how did it get here ?' The girl's eyes were fixed on the injured bird. She said 'Can you heal it, Sir?' 'Yes' said Rhayader. "We will try. You can help me. She has been shot, poor thing, her leg is broken and the wing too."

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) desperately (Adv.) : very much
 (2) heal (V.) : to cure

871. Where did the bird come from?

- (1) From Australia (2) From Canada
 (3) From the South (4) From North America

872. Where did Rhayader live ?

- (1) In a cabin by the marsh
 (2) In a light house
 (3) An old cottage
 (4) In a barn

873. Which of the phrases best describe the girl ?

- (1) Bold and brave (2) Loud and forceful
 (3) Shy and clean (4) Slender and dirty

874. Why did the girl take the bird to Rhayader ?

- (1) So that he would send it to where it came from
 (2) So that he would tell her if it was still alive
 (3) So that he would tell her what to do
 (4) So that he would heal it

875. How had the bird been injured?

- (1) By a great storm
 (2) While flying through the woods
 (3) By wild animals
 (4) She had been shot by hunters

Directions (876 – 880) : In the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

If a country should have a message for its people, it should be a message of human dignity. The ideals of a nation should be of the freedom of ideas, speech, press, the right to assemble and the right to worship. A country should boldly proclaim to a world dominated by tyrants that "all men are created equal and they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights" and "among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness". This should be the source of the strength and power of a nation. If people have the freedom to live their lives in dignity, they can work with a sound mind and physical health. The moral, political, and economic stature of a country lies in the strength of its people. A nation should strive to be a more perfect, not the perfect country where the people is given a promise and a hope in their minds to work and cherish liberty, justice, and opportunity. We do not always get what we want when we want it but it is always better to believe that someday, somehow, someway, we will get what we want.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) dignity (N.) : respect
 (2) proclaim (V.) : declare
 (3) endowed with (Phr.V.) : to naturally have a particular feature, quality, etc.
 (4) unalienable (Adj.) : that cannot be taken away from you ; inalienable
 (5) stature (N.) : status
 (6) strive (V.) : to try very hard to achieve something

876. Citizens of a country should work and cherish

- (1) liberty, justice and opportunity
 (2) liberty and happiness
 (3) opportunity and justice
 (4) love

877. The source of the strength and power of a nation depends on

- (1) the physical health of the people.
 (2) its people.
 (3) rights of the people.
 (4) freedom of the people.

878. The passage leads the reader to think about

- (1) the morals of a nation
 (2) what a country needs
 (3) ruling nation
 (4) the Rights of the people

879. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are

- (1) Pillars of equality
 (2) Gifts of our Creator
 (3) Rights of all men
 (4) Ideals of a nation

880. The ending part of the passage is about

- (1) Hope (2) Perfection
 (3) A promise (4) Want

Directions (881–885) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Like watering a plant, we grow our friendships (and all our relationships) by nurturing them. Friendships need the same attention as other relationships, if they are to continue. These relationships can be delightfully non-judgemental, supportive, understanding and fun.

Sometimes a friendship can bring out the positive side that you never show in any other relationship. This may be because the pressure of playing a 'role' (daughter, partner or child) is removed. With a friend you are to be yourself and free to change. Of course, you are free to do this in all other relationships as well, but in friendships: you get to have lots of rehearsals and discussion about changes as you experience them.

It is an unconditional experience where you receive as much as you give. You can explain yourself to a friend openly without the fear of hurting a family member. How do friendships grow? The answer is simple. By revealing yourself; being attentive remembering what is most showing empathy, seeing the world through the eyes of your friend, you will understand the value of friendship. All this means learning to accept a person from a completely different family to your own or perhaps someone from a completely different cultural background. This is the way we learn tolerance. In turn we gain tolerance and acceptance for our own differences.

881. Friendships and relationships grow when they are

- (1) favoured (2) nurtured
 (3) compared (4) divided

882. When we are with a good friend, we tend

- (1) to shut ourselves.

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SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) nurturing (V.) : to care for and protect somebody/something while they are growing and developing
- (2) empathy (N.) : understanding and entering into another's feelings

896. Friendships and relationships grow when they are

- (1) favoured (2) nurtured
- (3) compared (4) divided

897. When we are with a good friend, we tend

- (1) to shut ourselves. (2) to be someone else.
- (3) to be ourselves. (4) not to be ourselves.

898. In good friendships, we

- (1) only give. (2) only receive.
- (3) give and receive.
- (4) neither give nor receive.

899. Empathy means

- (1) skill and efficiency
- (2) ability to do something
- (3) someone else's misfortunes
- (4) the ability to share and understand another's feelings.

900. Through strong friendships, we gain

- (1) acceptance and tolerance.
- (2) only tolerance.
- (3) only acceptance.
- (4) only attention.

Directions (901-905) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016; TF No. 3513283)

In the history of Britain, the period from 1837 to 1901 is known as the Victorian Age.

The period saw the long and prosperous reign of Queen Victoria in England. Charles Dickens was the most popular novelist of this period. He became famous for his depiction of the life of the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour. However, it was the vast galaxy of unusual characters created by him that made him more popular than any of his contemporaries. Drawn from everyday life and the world around him, these characters were such that readers could relate to them. Beginning with The Pickwick Papers in 1836, Dickens wrote numerous novels, each uniquely filled with believable personalities and vivid physical descriptions. According to Dickens' friend and biographer, John Forster, Dickens made "characters real existences, not by describing them but letting them describe themselves."

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) depiction (N.) : the act of describing something in words, or giving an impression of something in words or a picture
- (2) intricate (Adj.) : having a lot of different parts and small details that fit together
- (3) contemporaries (N.) : belonging to the same period of time

901. The period between 1837-1901 was known as the

- (1) the Dark Age
- (2) the Elizabethan Age
- (3) the Shakespearian Age
- (4) the Victorian Age

902. The word 'popular' in the passage means

- (1) successful (2) poor
- (3) propelling (4) problematic

903. Dickens became famous for depicting the life of

- (1) the working class, intricate plots and lack of humour.
- (2) the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
- (3) the business class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
- (4) the working class, dull plots and sense of humour.

904. Dickens' characters were drawn from

- (1) royal families.
- (2) everyday life and the world beyond him.
- (3) everyday life and the world around him.
- (4) unbelievable personalities.

905. John Forster was Dickens

- (1) best friend and philosopher
- (2) friend and doctor
- (3) friend and editor
- (4) friend and biographer

Directions (906-910) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016
TF No. 3513283)

Chameleons can make their skin colour change, but not because they decide to. The colour changes to help the chameleon avoid its enemies. It is a form of camouflage, a disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings. The

change is actually determined by environmental factors, such as light and temperature.

Bright sunlight causes the skin to darken. On cool nights, the colour fades to a creamy colour. The colour also changes when chameleons are excited, angry or afraid. The colour change is rapid and increases when the chameleon is handled, injured, or approached by another chameleon. There are many types of chameleons. Almost half of them are found on the African island of Madagascar. The others mostly occur in the Sahara Desert, with few in Western Asia and Southern Europe. Chameleons live in trees, where they usually eat insects. Very large chameleons may even use their sticky tongues to catch birds.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) camouflage (N.) : the way in which an animal's colour/shape matches its surroundings and makes it difficult to see

906. A chameleon's colour changes to help it

- (1) look beautiful.
- (2) attract prey.
- (3) avoid its enemies.
- (4) fly away.

907. The colour change is determined by

- (1) light and wind.
- (2) light and pressure.
- (3) pressure and temperature.
- (4) light and temperature.

908. Chameleons change colour when they are

- (1) afraid, excited or angry.
- (2) excited, angry or hungry.
- (3) angry, excited or happy.
- (4) afraid, angry or hungry.

909. Half of the world's chameleons are found

- (1) in the continent of Asia.
- (2) in the Sahara Desert.
- (3) on the African island of Madagascar.
- (4) on the Asian island of Madagascar.

910. The colour changing ability of a chameleon is a form of camouflage which is a

- (1) disease which affects chameleons.
- (2) disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings.
- (3) dance done by chameleons.
- (4) colour that fades.

Directions (911-915) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam.
20.03.2016 1st sitting TF No. 3148585)

PASSAGE

The destructive process of Mountain Top Removal mining (MTR) has caused permanent damage to Appalachia. Although the law requires that mining companies restore the mountaintops after the mining has been completed, the 1.5 million acres of mountains that have already been removed cannot be re-grown, re-built, or replaced. The companies do secure the rock formations to prevent erosion and landslides, but their efforts cannot recreate the once

beautiful mountain landscape. Furthermore, while companies are usually vigilant about securing the rock formations, they seem less interested in restoring the native vegetation. MTR operations clear enormous tracts of forest. Environmental hazards are not only created in preparing a mountaintop for mining, they also continue once the coal has been extracted. After the blast, the excess mountaintop — which miners refer to as "overburden" — is usually dumped into nearby valleys or streams. The overburden contains a variety of toxic substances, including explosive residue, silica and coal dust.

911. The word opposite in meaning to vigilant is

- (1) annoyed
- (2) lenient
- (3) careless
- (4) displeased

912. In the Appalachian region MTR has caused

- (1) permanent beautification
- (2) landslides
- (3) floods
- (4) widespread damage

913. MTR operations cause environmental hazards because

- (1) it causes landslides.
- (2) it causes explosion.
- (3) mountaintops dumped in valleys and streams contain toxic substances.
- (4) it destroys natural vegetation

914. After the MTR operation, the mining companies

- (1) restore native vegetation.
- (2) secure rock formations to prevent erosion.
- (3) beautify the mountains.
- (4) replace the mountaintops.

915. The term overburden means

- (1) debris from landslides.
- (2) remnants of natural forests.
- (3) weeds planted by mining companies.
- (4) excess mountaintop left after the extraction of coal through the blast.

Directions (916 – 920) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam.
20.03.2016 1st sitting TF No. 3148585)

Flattery means 'praising insincerely in order to please'. Every flatterer says words in which he himself does not believe. While flattering he is insincere to the man he is praising and to himself. In doing so he does not mind if he corrupts the minds of those whom he flatters.

Flattery is immoral because it stains the human conscience. It creates a world of falsehood and thus an outrage of man's sense of decency and gentlemanly behaviour.

A man who feels happy when flattered lives in a fool's paradise. Flattery is the ready weapon of the opportunist. This weapon easily conquers the weak willed man. It works on the general weakness of human beings. We all love to be told what we are not rather than what we are. Flattery is equally bad for him who is flattered and for him who flatters.

Flattery deceives us by giving us false notions about ourselves. By falling a victim to it, we show lack of character.

By accepting flattery we make ourselves small beings. It is an evil which ruins social and moral values by claiming what is not rightfully its own. It thrives on corruption and leads to human bankruptcy. It is thus the greatest of disease which can plague humanity.

916. Flattery means

- (1) being anti - social
- (2) insincere praise in order to please
- (3) claiming what is not
- (4) being immoral ours

917. 'Thrives' in the passage means

- (1) fills (2) prospers
- (3) provides (4) collects

918. Flattery can stain the

- (1) heart
- (2) emotion
- (3) mind
- (4) human conscience

919. How does flattery deceive us ?

- (1) It makes us more corrupt.
- (2) It makes us feel indecent.
- (3) It makes us bankrupt.
- (4) It gives us false ideas about ourselves.

920. How does the weapon of flattery work ?

- (1) It conquers the man with a weak will.
- (2) it conquers the man with a strong will.
- (3) A man feels sad.
- (4) A man does not like it

Directions (921–925) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016; IInd sitting)

Fat comes in two types; Omega-3 which is found in marine life and Omega-6 which is concentrated in vegetable oils. The first is good, the other is plain rotten. The best source of Omega-3 is preferably sea-fish. But frying it in Omega-6 rich vegetable oil kills all its goodness.

Ageing brains have low levels of thiamin, which is concentrated in wheat germ and bran, nuts, meat and cereals. More good brain-food comes from liver, milk and almonds, which are rich in riboflavin and extremely good for memory. Carotene, available in deep green leafy vegetables and fruits, is also good for geriatric brains. So is a high iron diet; it can make old brains gallop hyperactively like young ones. Iron comes from greens; liver, shell-fish, red meat and soyabean. Sea-food, very high in iron, is an excellent diet supplement. The New England Journal of Medicine reported in its May 1985 issue that 30 grams of fish a day could result in a dramatic drop in the chances of acquiring a cardiovascular disease. Sea fish, particularly shell-fish, crabs, mackerel and sardines, are more effective than riverine fish because the latter is more vulnerable to chemical effluents.

921. 30 grams of fish a day could result in

- (1) an increased chance of acquiring lung disease.
- (2) a drop in the chances of getting lung cancer.

(3) a drop in the chances of getting heart disease.

(4) an increased chance of acquiring heart disease.

922. Geriatrics pertains to

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| (1) adolescents | (2) old people |
| (3) new born babies | (4) toddlers |

923. Almonds are rich in riboflavin and are good for

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (1) memory | (2) leukaemia |
| (3) sleep walking | (4) anaemia |

924. The best source of Omega-3 fat is found in

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| (1) vegetables | (2) eggs only |
| (3) sea fish | (4) all dairy products |

925. Cardio vascular relates to the

- | |
|-----------------------------|
| (1) heart and cartilage |
| (2) heart and muscles |
| (3) heart and tendons |
| (4) heart and blood vessels |

Directions (926–930) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

The Dalmatian of the sole surviving semi-speaker, Tuone Udaina, was surveyed in the late 1870s and again towards the end of his life in the late 1890s. These fairly extensive records curiously suggest that a systematic (926) change took place in those two decades such that by the 1890s the distinction between present and imperfect indicative had largely been neutralized (a development unique among Romance languages) in favour of the imperfect tense forms. I argue that the data is authentic and that the change, whether it occurred just in Udaina's head or was already underway in the last years of Dalmatian as a spoken language, is purely 'internal' and not (927) by contact with other languages. I explore its internal mechanisms and show that what is involved is a kind of analogical form-meaning levelling whose signatum is an 'empty' element of (928) structure. Reinforcement of this essentially 'nonsensical' (929) of paradigmatic structure constitutes further evidence for my general view that intraparadigmatic coherence may be no less important than extramorphological transparency. It also suggests that such a development can as easily (930) in a dying language as anywhere else. (926–930)

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Dalmatian (N.) : a Romance language of Dalmatia (Australian Province) (extinct since 19th century)
- (2) signatum (N.) : that which is indicated/designated by something; signified
- (3) paradigmatic (Adj.) : that is a typical example/pattern of something
- (4) coherence (N.) : the situation in which all the parts of something fit together well
- (5) morphological (Adj.) : connected with the forms of words
- (6) aberration (N.) : a fact, an action/a way of behaving that is not usual, and that may be unacceptable
- (7) oddity (N.) : the quality of being strange/unusual

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 926. (1) morphological
(3) nonsensical | (2) misleading
(4) common |
| 927. (1) deters
(3) encourages | (2) motivated
(4) restores |
| 928. (1) vulnerable
(3) indifferent | (2) paradigmatic
(4) unsuitable |
| 929. (1) hazard
(3) fluke | (2) aberration
(4) oddity |
| 930. (1) occur
(3) ensured | (2) defy
(4) occurrence |

Directions (931-935) : In the following questions, you have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)

A dolphin is an aquatic mammal. Dolphins are extremely intelligent and sociable animals and have their own way to communicate with each other using special sounds.

Although they are often mistaken for fish, dolphins are actually mammals. They are members of the Cetacea (pronounced set-ay-shia) family, which also contains whales and porpoises.

One way of telling the difference between a cetacean and a fish is by looking at their tails. You can tell a cetacean because their tail fins (called flukes) are horizontal and move up and down. Fish have vertical tails which move from side to side.

A dolphin's body is designed to help them move quickly and easily through water. The dolphin's fluke propels it through the water. On its back is a curved dorsal fin and on each side of the dolphin is a pectoral fin. The bump on a dolphin's head is known as the melon. They trap their prey by using their teeth.

Dolphins use a type of sonar to detect where objects are around them. This is called echolocation. Echolocation works when a dolphin bounces a high pitched sound off an object and then listens for the echo to come back. It is a very useful way for dolphins to find food and navigate.

Dolphins communicate with each other through clicks, squeaks and whistles. They use these special sounds to greet each other and to indicate if they are in distress.

Dolphins live in the sea, but they can't breathe under water! They breathe through a blowhole and have to come up for air every 15 minutes.

931. Cetacea does not include

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) whales
(3) dolphins | (2) sharks
(4) porpoises |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|

932. To breathe dolphins use

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) fins
(3) flippers | (2) echolocation
(4) blowhole |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|

933. Dolphins use their teeth

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) to eat their prey
(3) to scare their prey | (2) to trap their prey
(4) for aesthetic purposes |
|--|--|

934. Which of these help dolphins to navigate through the water?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Echolocation
(3) Fluke | (2) Blowhole
(4) Smooth skin |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|

935. Dolphins use echolocation to

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) breathe
(3) communicate | (2) navigate
(4) hunt |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|

Directions (936-940) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1Ind sitting)

After 500 years, Christopher Columbus's ship the Santa Maria were claimed to be found by archaeological investigators led by Barry Clifford. Christopher Columbus's flagship, the Santa Maria, got wrecked in the Caribbean.

The vessel's long-lost remains was claimed to be lying at the bottom of the sea off the north coast of Haiti.

An expedition was mounted by team of Barry Clifford a decade ago. He had found and photographed the wreck but had not realized its probable identity.

Tentatively identifying the wreck as the Santa Maria was made possible by quite separate discoveries made by other archaeologists in 2003 suggesting that the probable location of Columbus' fort relatively nearby.

Santa Maria was the largest of the three ships used by Christopher Columbus in his first voyage. The ship was constructed in 1460 and was struck in 1492.

The ship was used by Columbus in 1492 to find a direct trade route to India.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES

- | |
|--|
| (1) archaeological (Adj.) : related to/dealing with/ devoted to study of prehistoric people and their cultures |
| (2) flagship (N.) : the ship that carries the commander of a fleet and flies his flag |
| (3) tentatively (Adv.) : in a way that is not definite/ certain because you may want to change it later |

936. What did Christopher Columbus aim at his first voyage?

- | |
|--|
| (1) Fishing
(2) To find a direct trade route to India
(3) To discover new lands
(4) Globetrotting |
|--|

937. Where were the Santa Maria's remains found?

- | |
|--|
| (1) Florida Coast
(2) South coast of Hawaii
(3) North coast of Haiti
(4) South coast of Haiti |
|--|

938. How long was Christopher Columbus's ship laid at the bottom of the sea before it was discovered?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) 100 Years
(3) 400 Years | (2) 300 Years
(4) 500 Years |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|

939. How many other ships were accompanying the Santa Maria in Columbus's voyage?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) 2
(3) 4 | (2) 1
(4) 3 |
|----------------|----------------|

940. When was the Santa Maria constructed?

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 2003
(3) 1460 | (2) 1492
(4) 1462 |
|----------------------|----------------------|

Directions (941-945) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1Ind sitting)

Emily Dickinson, who was born nearly 200 years ago,

has long been an enigma. She was so reclusive that the townsfolk of Amherst, Massachusetts, where she spent her life, called her "the myth", as if her very existence were in question. Few got so much as a glimpse of her white dress—as an adult she only wore white—and only ten of her poems were published in her lifetime. After her death in 1886, hundreds of others were discovered in a wooden chest, and a new legend grew up, sweet with pathos, of a woman too delicate for this world, disappointed in love.

Emily Dickinson lived with her unmarried sister Lavinia in an elegant house called The Homestead. Next door, at Evergreens, was the family home of her brother Austin; his wife, Sue, was Emily's intimate, and she addressed much of her poetry to her. But their comparative Eden was shattered by the arrival in Amherst of Mabel Loomis Todd, a young faculty wife. Musical, artistic and ambitious, the ruthless Mabel insinuated herself into the Dicksons' lives. In 1882 she embarked on an affair with Emily's brother Austin, who ensured Mr Todd's compliance by promoting his academic career. The lovers thought their passion was so special that normal rules did not apply. The spurned wife, Sue, was devastated, and the resulting family feud would echo down the generations.

Mabel effectively destroyed the Dickinson family. The irony is, however, that she was one of the only people to recognise Emily's originality and brilliance in her lifetime. After Emily died, Mabel determined that the public should read the poetry, and devoted herself to editing, publishing and promoting it. In doing so, she suppressed some of its originality, conventionalising Emily's odd punctuation. She also constructed the sentimental view of the mythic poetess and her milieu which Ms Gordon's biography has now so effectively dispelled.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) enigma (N.) : mystery
- (2) reclusive (Adj.) : seeking solitude
- (3) pathos (N.) : a style that has the power to evoke feelings
- (4) insinuated (V.) : give to understand
- (5) embarked (V.) : proceed some where despite the risk of possible dangers
- (6) compliance (N.) : surrendering power to another
- (7) spurned (Adj.) : rejected by a lover without warning
- (8) devastated (V.) : to make somebody feel extremely shocked and sad
- (9) feud (N.) : a bitter quarrel between two parties
- (10) irony (N.) : the amusing/strange aspect of a situation that is very different from what you expect
- (11) conventionalising (V.) : normalising
- (12) mythic (Adj.) : that has become very famous, like somebody/something in a myth
- (13) dispelled (V.) : to make something, especially a feeling/belief, go away/disappear

941. Emily Dickinson lived in an elegant house called
 (1) The sweet home (2) The Homestead
 (3) Sweet Patho (4) Dream house
942. What colour of dress did Dickinson prefer to wear as an adult?

- (1) Red (2) White
 - (3) Black (4) Blue
943. What was Emily Dickinson, called by her town folk?
 (1) Amherst (2) Enigma
 (3) Reclusive (4) "the myth"
944. Whose arrival in Dickinson's family did bring about unrest and chaos in her life?
 (1) Ms Gordon (2) Austin
 (3) Mabel Loomis Todd (4) Lavinia
945. What was the cause of Sue's devastation?
 (1) Losing her job
 (2) Mabel's affairs with Austin
 (3) Emily's illness
 (4) Emily's doctor

Directions (946-950) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 1st sitting)
PASSAGE

Antarctica is shedding 160 billion tonnes a year of ice into the ocean, twice the amount of a few years ago, according to new satellite observations. The ice loss is adding to the rising sea levels driven by climate change and even east Antarctica is now losing ice.

The new revelations follows the recent announcement that the collapse of the western Antarctica ice sheet has already begun and is unstoppable, although it may take many centuries to complete.

Global warming is pushing up sea level by melting the world's major ice caps and by warming and expanding oceans waters. The loss of the entire western Antarctica ice sheet would eventually cause up to 4 metres (13ft) of sea-level rise, devastating low-lying and coastal areas around the world.

The new data, published in journal Geophysical Research Letters, comes from the European Space Agency's CryoSat-2 satellite, which was launched in 2010.

It shows that the western Antarctica ice sheet is where 87% of the lost ice is being shed, with the east Antarctic and the Antarctic peninsula shedding the rest. The data collected from 2010-2013 was compared to that from 2005-2010.

The satellite measures changes in the height of the ice and covers virtually the whole of the frozen continent, far more of than previous altimeter missions.

CryoSat-2 collected five times more data than before in the crucial coastal regions where ice losses are concentrated and found key glaciers were losing many metres in height every year. The Pine Island, Thwaites and Smith Glaciers in west Antarctica were losing between 4m and 8m annually.

946. What is the main reason for the shedding of ice?
 (1) Global warming (2) Rise in the water level
 (3) Melting of ice (4) Mystery
947. What are the new revelations made?
 (1) It may take centuries.
 (2) The ice will melt in West Antarctica.

Directions (951-955) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

Two years later, in November 1895, he signed his final will. He left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about £ 1,75,000 to a trust fund administered by Swedish and Norwegian trustees. The annual interest shall be awarded as prizes to those persons who during the previous year have rendered the greatest services to mankind. The interest shall be divided into five equal parts — now amounting to about £ 8,000 each — one of which shall be awarded to the person who has made the most important discovery or invention in the realm of physics, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or improvement, one to the person who has made the most important physiological or medical discovery, one to the person who has produced the most outstanding work of literature, idealistic in character, and one to the person who has done the best work for the brotherhood of nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies, as well as for the formation or popularization of peace congress.

951. The said prize is awarded
(1) once in 5 years. (2) every year.
(3) once in 4 years. (4) once in 2 years.

952. Which is the prize that is referred to in the passage ?
(1) Nobel Prize (2) Magsaysay Award
(3) Pulitzer Prize (4) Booker Prize

953. The number of prizes in the field of science are
(1) four. (2) one.
(3) three. (4) five.

954. Total annual prize money amounts to
(1) £ 8,000. (2) £ 1,750,000.
(3) £ 350,000. (4) £ 40,000.

955. Prize is awarded for outstanding work in
(1) Chemistry. (2) Literature.
(3) Physics. (4) All the above.

Directions (956-965) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage-1

Ultimately, we all have to decide for ourselves what constitutes failure, but the world is quite eager to give you a set of criteria if you let it. So I think it fair to say that by any conventional measure, a mere seven years after my graduation day, I had failed on an epic scale. An exceptionally short-lived marriage had imploded, and I was jobless, a lone parent, and as poor as it is possible to be in modern Britain, without being homeless. The fears that my parents had had for me, and that I had had for myself, had both come to pass, and by every usual standard, I was the biggest failure I knew.

Now, I am not going to stand here and tell you that failure is fun. That period of my life was a dark one, and I had no idea that there was going to be what the press has since represented as a kind of fairy tale resolution. I had no idea then how far the tunnel extended, and for a long time, any light at the end of it was a hope rather than a reality.

So why do I talk about the benefits of failure? Simply because failure meant a stripping away of the inessential. I stopped pretending to myself that I was anything other than what I was, and began to direct all my energy into finishing the only work that mattered to me. Had I really succeeded at anything else, I might never have found the determination to succeed in the one arena I believed I truly belonged. I was set free, because my greatest fear had been realised, and I was still alive, and I still had a daughter whom I adored, and I had an old typewriter and a big idea. And so rock bottom became the solid foundation on which I rebuilt my life.

You might never fail on the scale I did, but some failure in life is inevitable. It is impossible to live without failing at something, unless you live so cautiously that you might as well not have lived at all – in which case, you fail by default.

Failure gave me an inner security that I had never attained by passing examinations. Failure taught me things about myself that I could have learned no other way. I discovered that I had a strong will, and more discipline than I had suspected; I also found out that I had friends whose value was truly above the price of rubies.

The knowledge that you have emerged wiser and stronger from setbacks means that you are, ever after, secure in your ability to survive. You will never truly know yourself, or the strength of your relationships, until both have been tested by adversity. Such knowledge is a true gift, for all that it is painfully won, and it has been worth more than any qualification I ever earned.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) epic (Adj.) : taking place over a long period of time and involving a lot of difficulties
 - (2) imploded (V.) : to fail suddenly and completely
 - (3) strip away (Phr.V.) : to remove anything that is not true/necessary
 - (4) inessential (N.) : something that is not necessary
 - (5) arena (N.) : a work field
 - (6) inevitable (Adj.) : incapable of being avoided/prevented
 - (7) adversity (N.) : a state of misfortune

956. According to the author, what can be defined as failure?

- (1) Failing on an epic scale
- (2) Not truly knowing yourself
- (3) Living your life so cautiously that you do not fail
- (4) A situation where all your fears come to pass

957. Which of the following is a major benefit of failure according to the passage?

- (1) Failure helps in stripping away the inessential.
- (2) Failure teaches you things which you could not have learnt in any other way.
- (3) Failure gives you an inner security which cannot be otherwise attained.
- (4) Failure helps you in finding the determination to succeed.

958. Why does the author say that failure is 'inevitable' in life?

- (1) Because nothing can prevent the caprice of fate.
- (2) Because not all of us are well-acquainted with failure.
- (3) Because life is difficult and too complicated.
- (4) Because the fear of failure takes precedence over the desire for success.

959. Which of the following is a suitable title for this passage?

- (1) What constitutes failure?
- (2) Failure is inevitable in life
- (3) Failure has its benefits
- (4) A hope rather than a reality

960. According to the author, what is the impact of failure on a person?

- (1) A person emerges wiser and stronger implying that he is secure in his ability to survive.
- (2) A person realises that happiness in life does not depend on the achievements or acquisitions.
- (3) A person realises that his qualifications and CV are not his life.
- (4) A person realises the strength of his relationships by identifying his true friends.

Passage-2

Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake 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. It is fitting that at this solemn moment we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity.

At the dawn of history India started on her unending quest, and trackless centuries are filled with her striving and the grandeur of her successes and her failures. Through good and ill fortune alike she has never lost sight of that quest or forgotten the ideals which gave her strength. We end today a period of ill fortune and India discovers herself again. The achievement we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity, to the greater triumphs and achievements that await us. Are we brave enough and wise

enough to grasp this opportunity and accept the challenge of the future?

Freedom and power bring responsibility. That responsibility rests upon this Assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of India. Before the birth of freedom we have endured all the pains of labour and our hearts are heavy with the memory of this sorrow. Some of those pains continue even now. Nevertheless the past is over and it is the future that beckons to us now.

That future is not one of ease or resting but of incessant striving so that we might fulfil the pledges we have so often taken and the one we shall take today. The service of India means the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity. The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to, wipe every tear from every eye. That may be beyond us but as long as there are tears and suffering, so long our work will not be over.

And so we have to labour and work hard to give reality to our dreams. Those dreams are for India, but they are also for the world, for all the nations and peoples are too closely knit together today for any one of them to imagine that it can live apart. Peace has been said to be indivisible, so is freedom, so is prosperity now, and so also is disaster in this One World that can no longer be split into isolated fragments.

To the people of India, whose representatives we are, we make appeal to join us with faith and confidence in this great adventure. This is no time for petty and destructive criticism, no time for ill-will or blaming others. We have to build the noble mansion of free India where all her children may dwell.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) tryst (N.) : a secret meeting
- (2) utterance (N.) : the act of expressing something in words
- (3) striving (N.) : the act of trying very hard to achieve something
- (4) endured (V.) : bear
- (5) beckons (V.) : to be something that is likely to happen/will possibly happen to somebody in the future
- (6) incessant (Adj.) : never stopping

961. What is the greatest challenge that India faces today as per the passage?

- (1) It is a challenge to end poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity.
- (2) It is a challenge to wipe off tears from every eye and thus eradicating suffering.
- (3) It is a challenge to build a noble mansion of free India
- (4) It is a challenge to fulfil the pledges that we have so often taken

962. How can we fulfil our pledges that we have taken in the past and the present?

- (1) The people of India need to set a hope that can never be betrayed.
- (2) The people of India need to provide a service to millions of people who suffer in their country.

Directions (966–980) : In the following questions, you have three brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade
'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

Passage I

(Question Nos. 966-970)

The London Eye is a giant Ferris wheel situated on the banks of the River Thames in London, England. The entire structure is 135 metres (443 ft) tall and the wheel has a diameter of 120 metres (394 ft).

It is the tallest Ferris wheel in Europe and the most popular paid tourist attraction in the United Kingdom, visited by over 3.5 million people annually. When erected in 1999 it was the tallest Ferris wheel in the world, until surpassed first by the 160 metres (520 ft) Star of Nanchang in 2006 and then the 165 metres (541 ft) Singapore Flyer in 2008. Supported by an A-frame on one side only, unlike the taller Nanchang and Singapore wheels, the Eye is described by its operators as "the world's tallest cantilevered observation wheel". It provides the highest public viewing point and is the 20th tallest structure, in London.

The London Eye, or Millennium Wheel, was officially called the British Airways London Eye and then the Merlin

Entertainments London Eye. Since 20 January 2011, its official name is the EDF Energy London Eye following a three-year sponsorship deal.

The London Eye adjoins the western end of Jubilee Gardens, on the South Bank of the River Thames between Westminster Bridge and Hungerford Bridge, in the London Borough of Lambeth. The site is adjacent to that of the former Dome of Discovery, which was built for the Festival of Britain in 1951.

966. The structure built for the Festival of Britain in 1951 was
(1) London Eye (2) Dome of Discovery
(3) Jubilee Gardens (4) Millennium Wheel

967. The tallest Ferris wheel in the world is
(1) Singapore Flyer (2) Dome of Discovery
(3) London Eye (4) Star of Nanchang

968. The London Eye is situated on the banks of
(1) Hungerford Bridge (2) The Thames
(3) London Borough (4) Westminster Bridge

969. Which of the following does not mean the same as entire?
(1) Total (2) Partial
(3) Whole (4) Complete

970. The highest viewing point is provided by
(1) Hungerford Bridge (2) Dome of Discovery
(3) Millennium Wheel (4) Westminster Bridge

Passage II

**Passage II
(Question Nos. 971–975)**

(Question Nos. 771-775)
Not all that glitters is gold. Not all that is white is milk. Not all people who wear saffron clothes are sages. These age-old sayings hold true even now, especially the last one. We see a lot of people wearing saffron clothes, but not all of them are *sanyasis* in the true sense of the word. A *sanyasi* is one who guides his followers on the right path.

Recently, I attended the inaugural function of a home for destitute women in Mysore. In most cases, the women were there because they were either harassed by their in-laws or tortured by drunken husbands. Owing to their socio-economic conditions, even the parents of the victims were unable to take them in and care for their hapless children. There had also been instances when young girls, lured by romance, had run away from their homes and had been deserted by their lovers after the honeymoon. These girls usually did not dare return to their parents.

The saying that 'success has many fathers, but failure has none' is true indeed. We get to see only the distressed women and their children, while the main cause of their problems remains hidden in the background. So the victims cannot be blamed altogether. Often it is circumstances that force them into such drudgery. These women and girls need to be psychologically strong and determined to face difficulties with courage and go on with their lives.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) destitute (Adj.) : without money, food and the other things necessary for life
 - (2) hapless (Adj.) : not lucky; unfortunate
 - (3) lured (V.) : to persuade/trick somebody to go somewhere/to do something by promising them a reward

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(4) deserted (Adj.) : left by a person/people who do not intend to return
 (5) distressed (Adj.) : having problems caused by lack of money
 (6) drudgery (N.) : hard boring work</p> <p>971. The main reason for the main cause of their problems remaining hidden is
 (1) people are waiting for it to come out in the open
 (2) people don't want to be bothered with others' problems
 (3) nobody has tried to expose it
 (4) nobody has bothered to find out the real cause</p> <p>972. The opening sentence "Not all that glitters is gold" means
 (1) one must not be deceived by appearances
 (2) only gold has that unmistakable shine
 (3) glitter is the true quality of truth
 (4) all metals that shine must necessarily be as good as gold</p> <p>973. Wearing saffron clothes does not make one a <i>sanyasi</i>, is another way of saying
 (1) saffron is not the favourite colour of the <i>sanyasis</i>
 (2) saffron must be changed to some other colour
 (3) anybody who wears saffron is a <i>sanyasi</i>
 (4) saffron must only be worn by true ascetics</p> <p>974. Owing to their socio-economic conditions, even the parents of the victims were unable to help them because
 (1) society considered them to be backward
 (2) their social and economic situation did not allow them to do so
 (3) they could afford to but were reluctant
 (4) they were financially self-sufficient</p> <p>975. Success has many fathers but failure has none means
 (1) failure has many mothers but no fathers
 (2) success comes naturally to men not women
 (3) no one owns up to failure
 (4) success has only fathers but no mothers</p> | <p>976. All the body's cells need a constant supply of
 (1) Hydrogen (2) Helium
 (3) Oxygen (4) Nitrogen</p> <p>977. If the supply of oxygen is cut off, the brain cells survive
 (1) 9 to 10 minutes (2) for 15 minutes
 (3) for an hour (4) 4 to 5 minutes</p> <p>978. The heart sends oxygen-rich blood
 (1) to the kidneys only (2) to the entire body
 (3) to the lungs only (4) to the brain only</p> <p>979. Dr. John Gibbon of U.S.A. developed an artificial heart in
 (1) 1953 (2) 1960
 (3) 1950 (4) 1955</p> <p>980. Heart diseases occur from
 (1) coronum (2) pericardium
 (3) heart cells
 (4) damage to the heart muscles</p> |
|---|---|
- Directions (981–985) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.
- (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 27.08.2016 (1st sitting)
- My brother, David, was always close to our grandmother. Both of them shared a love of Mother Nature and of food that they had grown themselves. Whenever his schedule permitted, he would drop in for a short visit and a cup of coffee. One day, when he found no one home, he left a chunk of dirt on her porch. This started what was later to be known as his "calling card". Grandmother would come home occasionally and instantly know that David had been by when she spotted the chunk of dirt on her porch.
- Although Grandmother had a poor upbringing in Italy, she managed to do well in the United States. She was always healthy and independent and enjoyed a fulfilling life. Recently she had a stroke and died. Everyone was saddened by her death. David was disconsolate. His life-long friend was now gone.
- SOME IMPORTANT WORDS**
- (1) chunk (N.) : a piece
 - (2) porch (N.) : veranda
 - (3) calling card (N.) : phone card; visiting card
 - (4) upbringing (N.) : the way in which a child is cared for and taught how to behave while it is growing up
 - (5) disconsolate (Adj.) : very unhappy and disappointed; dejected.
 - (6) exuberant (Adj.) : full of energy; excitement and happiness.
 - (7) devastated (Adj.) : extremely upset and shocked
 - (8) hilarious (Adj.) : extremely funny
 - (9) sombre (Adj.) : sad and serious
981. What is the opposite of the word disconsolate.
 (1) devastated (2) hilarious
 (3) exuberant (4) sombre
982. David would drop in for a short visit and leave a ___ as a sign on grandma's porch if she was not at home.
 (1) schedule (2) chunk of dirt
 (3) calling card (4) cup of coffee

983. Grandmother used to be

- (1) rich in Italy but poor in the United States
- (2) in the United States but is now in Italy
- (3) poor earlier but became rich later on
- (4) rich earlier but now poor

984. Grandmother enjoyed a ___ life.

- (1) healthy but sickly
- (2) good and healthy
- (3) rich but sickly
- (4) poor and healthy

985. Grandmother's death made everyone

- (1) sad including David
- (2) disconsolate excluding David
- (3) happy and disconsolate
- (4) sad excluding David

Directions (986-988) : Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 27.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

The villager has customarily been very conservative in his attitude and approach. He is reluctant to change his traditional way of thinking and doing things. His attitude, in many aspects, is : **home-made is best**. For instance, most cattle-farmers in the villages, prefer to feed their cows and buffaloes with a home-mix comprising local oil-seeds like mustard or cottonseed, pulses, jaggery, salt etc. It takes numerous visits, hard-convincing, daily trials and experience to convince the rural cattle farmer that compound feeds, scientifically formulated, improve the yields of milk, without any incremental costs.

The age-old values and attitude towards caste, creed, woman, time and money take time to change. The villager has traditionally been a believer in the philosophy of '**karma**' or '**fate**'. He has found it more convenient to blame his economic destitution, poor living conditions and straitened social status on '**bhagya**', '**karma**' or '**fate**'. The security that the villagers find in the '**status quo**', acts as a disincentive to change and experiment, in the short run. Many of these antiquated attitudes, value-system and outlooks are changing, due to improved levels of awareness and education. However, the rate of change is sluggish. Attitudes fossilised over the centuries, do take time to change.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) **conservative** (Adj.) : opposed to great/sudden social change
- (2) **reluctant** (Adj.) : hesitating before doing something because you do not want to do it/because you are not sure that it is the right thing to do
- (3) **hard-convincing** (Adj.) : difficult to make somebody believe that something is true
- (4) **convince** (V.) : to make somebody believe that something is true
- (5) **incremental** (Adj.) : increasing in regular amounts
- (6) **destitution** (N.) : the fact of having no money, food and the other things necessary for life
- (7) **status quo** (N.) : the situation as it is now, or as it was before a recent change

- (8) **disincentive** (N.) : a thing that makes somebody less willing to do something
- (9) **antiquated** (Adj.) : outdated
- (10) **sluggish** (Adj.) : slow and apathetic
- (11) **fossilised** (V.) : to become/make somebody/something become, fixed and unable to change/develop

986. When will you call a person conservative in his attitude and approach?

- (1) When he likes to try out every new idea before accepting it.
- (2) When he sticks to old ways of thinking and doing.
- (3) When he solves his problems through tried out methods.
- (4) When he imputes motives to change-agents.

987. What does the phrase **home-made is best** imply ?

- (1) The best should not be discarded.
- (2) Change for the sake of change is not good.
- (3) People should go in for swadeshi because it is home-made.
- (4) Whatever is being practised is better than what is new.

988. What is the best method to convince the average villager about the superiority of a new cattle-feed ?

- (1) Home visits
- (2) Field demonstration
- (3) Discussion
- (4) Distribution of related literature

Directions (989-993) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 28.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell. It is a complex mixture of many different substances, each with its own individual qualities. Most of them are combinations of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions. Such hydrocarbons are also found in other forms such as bitumen, asphalt and natural gas. Mineral oil originates from the carcasses of tiny animals and from plants that live in the sea. Over millions of years, these dead creatures form large deposits under sea-bed and ocean currents cover them with a blanket of sand and silt. As this material hardens, it becomes sedimentary rock and effectively shuts out the oxygen, thus preventing the complete decomposition of the marine deposits underneath. The layers of sedimentary rocks become thicker, and heavier. Their pressure produces heat, which transforms the tiny carcasses into crude oil in a process that is still going on today.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) **carcasses** (N.) : the dead body of an animal
- (2) **silt** (N.) : sand, mud, etc. that is carried by flowing water and is left at the mouth of river

989. How does crude oil come out of the earth ?

- (1) As a thick brown or black liquid with mild smell
- (2) As a thick red brown liquid with strong smell

Directions (994-998) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 29.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

It's nothing short of a revolution in how we eat, and it's getting closer every day. Yes, a lot of people are obese, and yes, the definition of "healthy eating" seems to change all the time. But in labs and research centres around the world, scientists are racing to match our genes and our taste buds, creating the perfect diet for each of us, a diet that will fight disease, increase longevity, boost physical and mental performance, and taste great to boot. As food scientist J. Bruce German says, "The foods as we like the most will be the most healthy for us."

Is that going to be a great day, or what ?

All this will come to pass, thanks to genomics, the science that maps and describes an individual's genetic code. In the future, personalized DNA chips will allow us to assess our own inherited predispositions for certain diseases, then adjust our diets accordingly. So, if you are at risk for heart disease, you won't just go on a generic low-fat diet. You will eat foods with just the right amount and type of fat that is best for you. You will even be able to track your metabolism day-to-day to determine what foods you should eat to any given time, for any given activity. "Since people differ in their genetics and metabolism, one diet won't fit all," says German.

As complex as all this sounds, it could turn out to be relatively simple.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) to boot (Id.) : in addition; also
 - (2) predispositions (N.) : a condition that makes somebody/something likely to behave in a particular way/to suffer from a particular disease
 - (3) generic (Adj.) : not specific

994. What are scientists doing ?
(1) Racing in labs and research centres around the world
(2) Asking us to start dieting
(3) Creating the perfect diet for us
(4) Try and make us taller

995. What does J. Bruce German say ?
(1) The food we like is not healthy for us
(2) The food we like is the healthiest one for us
(3) The most healthy food should be liked by us
(4) Food scientists like healthy food

996. What is genomics ?
(1) The science which describes about maps
(2) The science which describes an individual
(3) The science which deals with years
(4) The science that maps and describes an individual's genetic code

997. Why won't a common diet fit everybody ?
(1) Because different people eat different food
(2) Because their genes are different
(3) Since they differ in genetics and metabolism
(4) Because of their different moods

998. What will be possible in the future ?
(1) Personalised DNA chips for people to assess their own inherited predispositions
(2) You are at great risk for heart disease
(3) You will not be able to determine what food you should eat
(4) You will be unable to adjust your diet

Directions (999–1003) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

Mary Garden, a noted opera singer, earned a great deal of money during her career, but was constantly bothered by the demands of her father for money and always in large sums.

Miss Garden would always give it to him, though often she would often complain that his requests seemed somewhat unreasonable. To this the stock reply was that he needed the money for a very special project. She was not going to refuse her father, was she?

During the depression Miss Garden, like many others, lost her money in the stock market crash. Shortly afterward, her father died, and, much to her surprise, she was notified that he had left a large bank account in her name. He had saved for her every cent she had given him.

The demands God makes on us may seem hard at times. But all the while, he is actually helping us to store up an 'eternal bank account' in heaven—one which may

balance the scales in our favour when we least expect it. Troubles are often the instruments by which God fashions us for better things.

999. Mary's father made demands for _____

- (1) a small sum of money
- (2) large sums of money
- (3) no money
- (4) a reasonable sum of money

1000. Mary _____ to the demands of her father.

- (1) could not refuse to pay any attention
- (2) wanted to refuse to pay any attention
- (3) finally refused to pay any attention
- (4) initially refused to pay any attention

1001. Mary's father had _____ all the money he took from her.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) gambled | (2) wasted |
| (3) invested | (4) saved |

1002. During the depression Mary _____ in the stock market.

- (1) lost no money at all
- (2) lost her money
- (3) lost some money
- (4) lost lot of money

1003. God at times, makes hard demands so that He _____ when we least expect it.

- (1) can balance the scales against us
- (2) can balance the scales in our favour
- (3) can harm us
- (4) can refuse to assist us

Directions (1004-1008) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIInd sitting)

The function of education is to prepare young people to understand the whole process of life. The end of education is not merely to pass some examinations and get a job and earn one's livelihood. If education is to make people understand life, then surely life is not merely a job or an occupation; life is something extraordinarily wide and profound, it is a great mystery, a vast realm in which we function as human beings. If we prepare ourselves only to earn a livelihood, we shall miss the whole point of life. To understand life is much more important than to get a degree or pass an examination for a job. Life, with all its subtleties, is such a vast expanse. It has its extraordinary beauty, its sorrows and joys. It also has its hidden things of the mind such as envies, ambitions, passions, fears, fulfilments and anxieties. The birds, the flowers, the flourishing trees, the heavens, the stars, the rivers and the fishes therein-all this is life. When we are young we must seek and find out what life is all about. Thus we cultivate intelligence with the help of education. Intelligence is the capacity to think freely, without fear, without a formula, so that we begin to discover for ourselves what is real and what is true. Anyone who is gripped with fear will never be intelligent. Most of us have fear in one form or another. Where there is fear there is no intelligence. Thus what education should do is help us understand the need of freedom. Unless we are free we will not understand the whole process of living. When we are free we have no fear. We do not imitate but we discover.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) profound (Adj.) : of the greatest intensity
- (2) realm (N.) : area
- (3) subtleties (N.) : the small but important details/aspects of something
- (4) expanse (N.) : a wide scope

1004. What is the effect of fear on humans?

- (1) We understand life's great mystery.
- (2) We are not able to develop our intelligence.
- (3) We think freely.
- (4) We see the vast expanse of life.

1005. The aim of education is to make us realise the need of

- (1) understanding science.
- (2) freedom.
- (3) jobs.
- (4) passing examinations.

1006. When we are young we should

- (1) seek the meaning of life.
- (2) study and get a degree.
- (3) try for a good job.
- (4) study science.

1007. Education helps us realize the

- (1) way to develop our career.
- (2) need for good health.
- (3) meaning of fear.
- (4) necessity of freedom.

1008. The passage is about

- (1) education.
- (2) freedom.
- (3) intelligence.
- (4) livelihood.

Directions (1009-1013) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

The snowstorm was getting worse. White flakes whirled around us as we fought our way against the wind. I had almost given up hope of sheltering, when we found an abandoned log cabin in front of us.

I squeezed through the door of the cabin and stepped cautiously inside with Jane close behind me. It was dark and musty-smelling, but at least it was sheltered and dry.

Glad to be out of the storm, we settled down on the dusty floor to wait for a break in the weather. "What's this?" asked Jane curiously. Her hand closing over something shiny. She held it up to the weak ray of light that pierced the gloom. A gold necklace glittered and shone. Its ruby pendant was a lustrous wine-red in the faint beam. Strangely, there was no dust on the necklace. It was almost as though it had dropped from the throat of its owner moments ago.

We gazed at each other speechlessly. What strange mystery had we accidentally stumbled upon ?

1009. What had the writer given up hope ?

- (1) To be able to withstand this snowstorm.
- (2) To be able to fight her way against the wind.
- (3) That the snowstorm would improve.
- (4) To find shelter from the wind.

1010. What did the two friends find while searching for shelter ?

- (1) A haunted hut. (2) A deserted hut.
- (3) A very old hut. (4) A very small hut.

1011. Why did the writer step cautiously inside the cabin?

- (1) Because she was feeling so cold that her legs had become numb.
- (2) Because she could not see clearly in the dark.
- (3) Because the wind made it difficult for her to enter quickly.
- (4) Because the cabin was very dusty.

1012. What did Jane find ?

- (1) A necklace made of gold.
 - (2) A necklace made of red ruby.
 - (3) A red-coloured necklace.
 - (4) A golden necklace with a pendant on it.
1013. What was the strange thing about the necklace ?
- (1) It was made of marble.
 - (2) It was pink in colour.
 - (3) There was no dust on it.
 - (4) There was a picture on the pendant.

Directions (1014–1018) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 31.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

Two men were once walking along a forest path, talking of courage and loyalty. The bigger one, who had a gun, was boasting of his own bravery and fidelity, when suddenly a large bear came from behind a rock close in front of them, and stood in their way growling angrily. The boaster fled to the nearest tree, dropped his gun, and climbed to a safe place without thinking of his poor friend. The latter flung himself upon his face as though dead. The bear smelt his body, turned him over, licked his face, and supposing him to be dead, went on its way leaving him unhurt.

The other man came down from the tree, and going to his friend said "Well, what secrets did he whisper so quietly in your ear?". To which the little man, who owed his life to his own presence of mind and not to the boasted bravery and fidelity of his companion, replied, "why, he said, 'put not your trust in braggarts,' and I shall take his advice."

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) fidelity (N.) : the quality of being faithful
- (2) fled (V.) : run away quickly
- (3) presence of mind (Phr.) : ability to say/do the right thing in an emergency
- (4) braggarts (N.) : a very boastful and talkative person

1014. What were the two men talking about while walking along the forest path ?

- (1) About their wives and children.
- (2) About money and fame.
- (3) About friendship and enjoyment.
- (4) About courage and loyalty.

1015. What is the meaning of the word fidelity ?

- (1) Muscle (2) Strength
- (3) Faithfulness (4) Courage

1016. After seeing the bear, what happened to the boaster?

- (1) He fled home.
- (2) He hid himself behind the rock.
- (3) He hid himself behind a shed.
- (4) He fled and climbed up the nearest tree.

1017. What made the bear go away after examining the man?

- (1) The bear thought the man was dead.
- (2) The bear could not stand the bad odour of the man.
- (3) The bear did not want to eat the man.
- (4) The bear heard a noise and was scared.

1018. What saved the little man?

- (1) The aid from the villagers.
- (2) His friend's bravery.
- (3) His own presence of mind.
- (4) His own courage.

Directions (1019–1023) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

Settled life and cultivation gave man leisure; he had no longer to always think of getting food. During spare time he could make stone tools, hoes or pots and weave cloth.

Some people spared from producing their own food could even devote themselves to other activities all the time. This resulted in a division of labour. The division of labour made it possible for various groups to specialize, that is, to acquire greater skill and learn better techniques in doing one kind of work.

The settled community life needed rules to regulate the behaviour of the members of the community. It is not possible to know exactly how regulations were established. It appears that the decisions regarding the community were taken by the people as a whole, or by a council of elders, as is in the practice in tribal societies. There were perhaps no kings or any organized government. Most likely, there were chiefs elected by the community for their qualities of leadership. But, these chiefs could not pass their positions on to their sons and they enjoyed few special privileges. Archaeological excavations have not revealed anything which would indicate the prevalence of a higher status for some members of the community. This is also supported by the study of life in many tribes in modern times.

Thus, social inequalities do not seem to have emerged even in Neolithic times.

1019. What did man do in his spare time?

- (1) Made stone tools (2) Made hoes or pots
- (3) Weave cloth (4) All of the above

1020. In the passage, "division of labour" means

- (1) Specialization to acquire greater skills
- (2) Learning arithmetic
- (3) Working in groups
- (4) Working from home

1021. To which period do the Neolithic times refer ?

- (1) Later part of the Stone Age
- (2) Early part of the Stone Age

yet, as a whole, they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders.

Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts and other vocations like farming and fishing that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old. An average man now uses these in his own vocabulary. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity and philosophy have become familiar to cultivated persons.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) designate (V.) : give a specified status/name to
- (2) nomenclature (N.) : a system of naming things (science)
- (3) dialects (N.) : the form of a language that is spoken in one area with grammar, words and pronunciation that may be different from other forms of the same language
- (4) jargons (N.) : words/expressions that are used by a particular profession/group of people, and are difficult for others to understand
- (5) precision (N.) : the quality of being exact, accurate and careful
- (6) cultivated (Adj.) : having a high level of education and showing good manners

1034. Special words used in technical discussion

- (1) may become part of common speech
- (2) never last long
- (3) should resemble mathematical formula
- (4) should be confined to scientific fields

1035. The writer of this article is

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (1) a scientist | (2) a politician |
| (3) a linguist | (4) a businessman |

1036. This passage is primarily concerned with.

- (1) various occupations and professions
- (2) technical terminology
- (3) scientific undertakings
- (4) a new language

1037. It is true that.

- (1) various occupations and professions often interchange words.
- (2) there is always a non-technical word that may be substituted for the technical word.
- (3) the average man often uses his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him.
- (4) everyone is interested in scientific findings.

Directions (1038-1042) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

My worries were increasing. The boy at the shop was becoming more clamorous. My sales were poor, as the railways were admitting more pedlars on the platforms. My cash receipts were going down and my credit sales alone flourished. The wholesale merchants who supplied me with

goods stopped credit to me. The boy's method of account-keeping was so chaotic that I did not know whether I was moving forward or backward. He produced cash from the counter in a haphazard manner, and there were immense gaps on the shelves all over the shop. The complaint by the public was that nothing one wanted was ever available. Suddenly the railways gave me notice to quit. I pleaded with the old stationmaster and porter, but they could do nothing; the order had come from high up. The shop was given to a new contractor.

I could not contemplate the prospect of being cut off from the railways. I grew desperate and angry. I shed tears at seeing a new man in the place where I and my father had sat. I slapped the boy on the cheek and he cried, and his father, the porter, came down on me and said, 'this is what he gets for helping you! I'd always told the boy - He was not your paid servant, anyway.'

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) clamorous (Adj.) : noisy
- (2) pedlars (N.) : someone who travels about selling his wares (on the streets/at carnivals)
- (3) chaotic (Adj.) : in a state of complete confusion and lack of order
- (4) contemplate (V.) : think about/of
- (5) cut off (Phr. V.) ; to be separate from others

1038. Why does the speaker say that his sales were poor ?

- (1) Because his cash receipts were going down.
- (2) Because the boy at the shop was becoming more clamorous.
- (3) Because the railways were admitting more pedlars on the platform.
- (4) Because there were no buyers.

1039. How did the boy's method of account-keeping affect the speaker ?

- (1) His worries increased.
- (2) He produced cash from the counter in a haphazard manner.
- (3) His sales were poor.
- (4) He did not know if he was moving forward or backward.

1040. Why did the public complain?

- (1) Because his credit at the wholesalers' was gone.
- (2) Because nothing one ever wanted was available.
- (3) Because there were gaps on the shelves all over the shop.
- (4) Because the railways gave him notice to quit.

1041. Where did the order to quit come from?

- (1) From the old station master.
- (2) From high up.
- (3) From the railway authorities.
- (4) From the contractor.

1042. Why did the speaker shed tears?

- (1) Because he saw a new person, where he and his father had sat.
- (2) Because he was cut off from the railways.
- (3) Because he grew desperate and angry.
- (4) Because he slapped the boy on the cheek.

Directions (1043–1047) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 03.09.2016 (1st sitting)

Even the majority of elders turn their homes into hives of worry as they have too little to do in too much time. Those who have retired thus find retirement tiresome when hobbies, instead, could have turned it into a period of creativity and contentment.

This common problem of inability to utilise leisure pleasurable and profitably is not restricted to Indians. In fact, Japanese are the worse sufferers. Their weekends, rather than increase their enjoyment of life, have wreaked havoc on their health and happiness. Unable to while away the long, unstructured hours, many of them have become addicts to coffee or hard liquor, and have even taken to gambling.

How has this social malady come about? Ironically, the syllabus-loaded education system is the main culprit. It places a heavy work-load on children and youth, laying emphasis as it does on memory rather than intelligence.

1043. Why do a majority of retired elders find retirement tiresome?

- (1) Because their homes have been turned into hives of worry.
- (2) Because they do not have hobbies to utilise their free time.
- (3) Because they had nothing to do.
- (4) Because they had plenty of free time.

1044. How have the Japanese benefitted from their weekends?

- (1) They have increased enjoyment in life.
- (2) They enjoy health and happiness.
- (3) They use their free time to increase their enjoyment.
- (4) They become addicts to coffee or hard liquor and gambling.

1045. The syllabus-loaded education system

- (1) places a heavy burden on the youth.
- (2) ensures that parents pay attention to the development of children.
- (3) lays emphasis on intelligence.
- (4) gives students a lot of free time.

1046. The author thinks that

- (1) authorities are more appreciative of the syllabus-loaded education system.
- (2) hobbies play an important role in changing the unfortunate situation.
- (3) co-curricular activities are discouraged.
- (4) only Indians suffer from inability to utilise leisure.

1047. The passage tells us that

- (1) hobbies are a waste of time
- (2) hobbies play a crucial role in physical and mental development.
- (3) hobbies wreak havoc on man's health and happiness.
- (4) hobbies can turn us into addicts of coffee, liquor or gambling.

Directions (1048–1052) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (1st sitting)

In general it is better to use too little make-up than too much. The audience should not be aware that the actor's face is painted. For the actor who is playing his own age, the artist uses make-up to strengthen the features, particularly eyes and mouth, and to add lifelike colour to the face. Character make-up does these things in addition to transforming the face to another age, another type or another race. This transformation, particularly for young actors playing old characters, can be helped greatly by hats and hairdos.

Make-up consists of applying a base colour, then modelling the face by highlighting and shadowing (sinking the cheeks, for example, with a darker colour). Sometimes, modelling is done by applying false (putty or plastic) noses, enlarged eyebrows, or scars. Lines to suggest wrinkles are drawn on with a dark make-up pencil (brown or maroon, not black) or brush. Each line is highlighted with another line, either white or a light tint of the base colour. Lips are outlined and coloured, and a similar colour is applied to the cheeks. After make-up is complete, powder is applied.

1048. The artist uses make-up to strengthen the features, particularly eyes and mouth, and to add life like colours to the face for the actor who is playing ____ .

- (1) the lead role
- (2) the old man or woman
- (3) his own age
- (4) the role of the clown

1049. What do artists use to help young actors playing old men?

- (1) Wig and moustache
- (2) Hats and hairdos
- (3) Wheel chairs and walking sticks
- (4) False noses, enlarged eyebrows or scars

1050. What is the correct sequence for make-up?

- (1) Modelling the face by highlighting and shadowing then applying a base colour
- (2) Highlighting and shadowing, then applying a base colour and modelling the face
- (3) Applying a base colour, then modelling the face by highlighting and shadowing
- (4) Shadowing and modelling, then applying a base colour for highlighting

1051. Lines are drawn with a dark make-up pencil or brush to suggest ____ .

- (1) dimples
- (2) wrinkles
- (3) smiles
- (4) pimples

1052. When is powder usually applied ?

- (1) Before the make-up
- (2) As make-up foundation
- (3) After the make-up
- (4) During the make-up

Directions (1053–1057) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (1st Sitting)

Without breakfast, all of us (irrespective of age) are likely to experience the late morning slump; tiredness, sleepiness

and the urge to sit back. Our efficiency goes down further as the day progresses. Moreover, skipping the first meal of the day leads to intense hunger pangs by late morning and we end up eating chips, samosas, burgers or other high-fat unhealthy foods. Breakfast-skippers are more likely to be overweight. A good breakfast leads to a more active, productive day. Research has found a definite connection between skipping breakfast and memory impairment in both young and older adults. Moreover, breakfast is directly linked with performance in school and college. Breakfast should contribute at least one-fourth of our daily requirement of nutrients. An ideal breakfast should contain adequate amounts of carbohydrates, proteins and fats in addition to minerals and vitamins. Essentially this means including most of our food groups in the morning meal. Whole grain cereals-like atta in parathas and puris, dalia, suji, etc. are an integral part of the traditional Indian breakfast. Their high fibre and protein content provides a feeling of satisfaction, which lowers the urge to snack before lunch. On the other hand, high-sugar foods actually make people sleepier, not active.

Milk, cheese, eggs or dals (as sprouts in idli or dosas or as sambhar) are other protein sources. A serving of milk (one cup) provides B-complex vitamins and also minerals like zinc, magnesium and calcium. Fruits or vegetables provide valuable vitamin C and keep constipation away.

1053. We experience sleepiness in the morning because

- (1) we eat breakfast.
- (2) we miss breakfast.
- (3) efficiency goes down.
- (4) we feel tired and sleepy.

1054. We eat unhealthy food when

- (1) we suffer from hunger.
- (2) we have become overweight.
- (3) we have skipped the first meal.
- (4) we love chips, burgers etc.

1055. A good breakfast

- (1) keeps you active.
- (2) causes memory loss.
- (3) boosts performance.
- (4) keeps you active; boosts performance.

1056. An ideal breakfast should contain

- (1) carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins.
- (2) some food groups.
- (3) only high fibre and protein.
- (4) foods of our choice.

1057. Breakfast is satisfying when

- (1) it is rich in fatty foods.
- (2) it contains high protein and fibre content.
- (3) it is rich in carbohydrates, proteins and fats.
- (4) we eat to our heart's content.

Directions (1058-1062) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 07.09.2016 (1st sitting)

Another marvel on the far side of the lake was a little farm that felt like a secret in the city. Some of the gaunt Karnataka labourers even looked away when children came to dig and eat. But the greatest pleasure, this side of the

lake, was the jamun tree. A few months back, Kalu and Sunil had a feast in the branches, shaking down a few berries for Mirchi.

That's when they came to know the second coolest thing about the jamun tree : There were parrots nesting in it. Since then, some other road boys had been capturing the parrots one by one to sell at the Marol Market, but Sunil had brought Kalu around to the belief that the birds should be left as they were. Sunil listened for their squawks each morning, to make sure they hadn't been abducted in the night.

Kalu's expertise was in the recycling bins inside airline catering compounds. Private waste collectors emptied these dumpsters on a regular basis, but Kalu had mastered the trash truck's schedules. The night before pickup, Kalu would climb over the barbed wire fences and raid the overflowing bins.

Kalu's routine had become known by the local police, however. He kept getting caught, until some constables proposed a different arrangement. Kalu could keep his metal scrap if he'd pass on information he picked up on the road about local drug dealers.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) gaunt (Adj.) : very thin especially from disease/hunger/cold
- (2) squawks (N.) : the noise of birds
- (3) abducted (V.) : kidnapped
- (4) dumpsters (N.) : a container designed to receive and transport dump waste

1058. What was the greatest pleasure this side of the lake?

- (1) A secret farm.
- (2) The Jamun tree.
- (3) Feasting on the branches of the Jamun tree.
- (4) Labourers looking away when the children came to dig and eat.

1059. What was the second coolest thing about the Jamun tree?

- (1) Shaking down the berries for Mirchi.
- (2) There were parrots nesting in the tree.
- (3) Selling parrots in the Marol Market.
- (4) Capturing parrots in the tree.

1060. What did Sunil think of parrots?

- (1) That they should be captured and sold.
- (2) That they had been abducted in the night.
- (3) That they should not be captured and sold.
- (4) That they squawked every morning.

1061. How did Kalu manage to raid the airline recycling bins before they were emptied?

- (1) He was an expert.
- (2) He jumped over the barbed wire fences.
- (3) He had mastered the trash trucks' schedules.
- (4) He worked at night.

1062. Why was a different arrangement proposed?

- (1) Because Kalu's routine was known by the police.
- (2) So that Kalu would be able to keep his metal scrap.

(3) So that Kalu could pass on information about local drug dealers

(4) Because Kalu kept getting caught

Directions (1063–1067) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The first working steam-powered vehicle was designed and most likely built by Ferdinand Verbiest, a Flemish member of a Jesuit mission in China around 1672. It was a 65 cm long scale-model toy for the Chinese Emperor, that was unable to carry a driver or a passenger. It is not known if Verbiest's model was ever built. Nicolas Joseph Cugnot is widely credited with building the first full scale, self propelled mechanical vehicle or automobile in about 1769; he also created a steam-powered tricycle. He constructed two steam tractors for the French Army, one of which is preserved in the French National Conservatory of Arts and Crafts. His inventions were however handicapped by problems of water supply and maintaining steam pressure. In 1801, Richard Trevithick built and demonstrated his Puffing Devil road locomotive, believed by many to be the first demonstration of a steam-powered road vehicle. It was unable to maintain sufficient steam pressure for long periods. Sentiment against steampowered road vehicles led to the Locomotive Acts of 1865. In 1807 Nicephore Niepce and his brother Claude probably created the world's first internal combustion engine which they called Pyrelophore.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 08.09.2016 (1st sitting)

1063. The first full-scale, working steam- powered tricycle was built by

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (1) Verbiest | (2) Cugnot |
| (3) Trevithick | (4) Niepce |

1064. Cugnot built steam tractors for

- | |
|-----------------------------|
| (1) The Chinese Emperor |
| (2) The French Army |
| (3) The Jesuit mission |
| (4) The French Conservatory |

1065. The problem with Trevithick's Puffing Devil was

- | |
|---|
| (1) its incapability to carry a driver or a passenger |
| (2) with the water supply |
| (3) its inability to maintain steam pressure |
| (4) its combustion engine |

1066. What is meant by Sentiment in the context of the given paragraph?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) depression | (2) fascination |
| (3) celebration | (4) resentment |

1067. The Pyrelophore was

- | |
|--|
| (1) a self-propelled mechanical vehicle |
| (2) a steam-powered tricycle |
| (3) a steam tractor |
| (4) The name of the world's first internal combustion engine |

Directions (1068–1072) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (1st sitting)

The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean. It stretches southward across the largest

and northernmost state in the United States, ending at a remote icefree seaport village nearly 800 miles from where it begins. It is massive in size and extremely complicated to operate. The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and endless miles of delicate tundra that tops the frozen ground. It weaves through crooked canyons, climbs sheer mountains, plunges over rocky crags, makes its way through thick forests, and passes over or under hundreds of rivers and streams. The pipe is 4 feet in diameter, and up to 2 million barrels (or 84 million gallons) of crude oil can be pumped through it daily. Resting on H-shaped steel racks called "bents", long sections of the pipeline follow a zigzag course high above the frozen earth. Other long sections drop out of sight beneath spongy or rocky ground and return to the surface later on. The pattern of the pipeline's up and down route is determined by the often harsh demands of the arctic and subarctic climate, the tortuous lay of the land, and the varied compositions of soil, rock, or permafrost (permanently frozen ground). A little more than half of the pipeline is elevated above the ground. The remainder is buried anywhere from 3 to 12 feet, depending largely upon the type of terrain and the properties of the soil. One of the largest in the world, the pipeline cost approximately \$8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever undertaken by private industry. In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so 8 major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the costs. Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline construction fund according to the size of its holdings. Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortage, equipment breakdowns, labour disagreements, treacherous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagement, and even theft, the Alaska pipeline has been completed and is operating.

1068. The Alaskan pipeline ends

- | |
|---|
| (1) north of Alaska. |
| (2) at a seaport village. |
| (3) after passing through canyons and rivers. |
| (4) at a tundra covered village. |

1069. What is the capacity of the Alaskan pipeline?

- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| (1) 2 million gallons of crude oil. |
| (2) 4 million barrels of crude oil. |
| (3) 84 million gallons of crude oil. |
| (4) 84 billion barrels of crude oil. |

1070. What are "bents"?

- | |
|--|
| (1) Zigzag shape of pipeline. |
| (2) Pipeline's up and down route. |
| (3) The section of the pipeline that drops out of sight. |
| (4) The H-shaped steel racks. |

1071. How was the fund for pipeline construction generated?

- | |
|---|
| (1) 8 major oil companies joined hands to share the cost. |
| (2) 8 major oil companies borrowed \$8 billion. |
| (3) A single private company raised \$8 billion. |
| (4) Oil rights were sold to 8 major oil companies. |

1072. Which of the following were not problems faced while constructing the pipeline?

- | |
|----------------------|
| (1) Supply shortages |
|----------------------|

- (2) Treacherous terrain
 (3) Lack of funds
 (4) Equipment breakdown

Directions (1073-1077) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 10.09.2016 (1st sitting)

Dyslexia is a perceptual disorder often occurring in persons of normal, or even above average intelligence. The reader is unable to perceive correctly what is on a page. Letters and numbers often appear reversed: "b" seems to be "d", "quite" is "quiet" and "from" is "form". The reader tends to leave out letters or words or insert words or letters that are not there. Vowel and consonant sounds may be confused. Many dyslexics are left-handed or able to write with either hand. They often confuse left and right. Learning to speak may also be delayed beyond infancy. The condition seems to be inherited. It may persist into adulthood. However, with early recognition and specialized approaches to teaching reading, most dyslexics can learn to read.

Some researchers believe that latent dyslexia may be aggravated by the way reading is taught. The modern whole-word, or look-and-say, method seems to be more of a hindrance to learning for dyslexics than it is for ordinary pupils. The phonetic method of teaching students to learn letters and sound them out appears to achieve better reading results. The problem of words that cannot be sounded out-such as rough, laugh or through is-not solved by phonetics. These words must simply be memorized. However, for children with dyslexia the problem can be compounded by the failure of parents or teachers to recognize the condition. This can easily lead to emotional problems for dyslexic children, who cannot understand their failure to keep up with their classmates.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) perceptual (Adj.) : of/relating to the act of becoming aware of through the senses
 (2) infancy (N.) : the early stage of growth/development
 (3) latent (Adj.) : not presently active
 (4) aggravated (V.) : make worse
 (5) ambidextrous (Adj.) : equally skillful with each hand

1073. Dyslexia, often occurring in persons of normal, or even above average intelligence, is a _____

- (1) conceptual disorder (2) pathological disease
 (3) perceptive disorder (4) perceptual disorder

1074. In Dyslexia, letters and figures often appear _____

- (1) inverted (2) blurred
 (3) reversed (4) clustered

1075. People suffering from dyslexia are often _____

- (1) right handed (2) far sighted
 (3) ambidextrous (4) only left handed

1076. Dyslexia may _____

- (1) be noticed during infancy.
 (2) last till childhood.
 (3) persist into adulthood.
 (4) end when one goes to school.

1077. The problem of perception can be compounded by the failure of parents and teachers to

- (1) provide treatment.
 (2) recognize the condition.
 (3) correct the child at infancy.
 (4) understand the child.

Directions (1078-1082) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 11.09.2016 (1st sitting)

Ants have been living on the earth for more than 100 million years and can be found almost anywhere on the planet. It is estimated that there are about 20000 different species of ants. For this reason ants have been called Earth's most successful species. If you watch ants for any length of time you will see that they really do communicate with each other and very effectively too. Ants communicate by touching each other with their antennae. Ants also use chemicals called pheromones to leave scent trails for other ants to follow. Ants build many different types of homes. Many ants build simple little mounds out of dirt or sand. Other ants use small sticks mixed with dirt and sand to make a stronger mound that offers protection from rain. Western Harvester ants make a small mound on top, but then tunnels up to 15 feet straight down to hibernate during winter. Ant mounds consist of many chambers connected by tunnels. Different chambers are used for nurseries, food storage, and resting places for the worker ants. Some ants live in wood like termites. Army ants don't make a home at all but travel in large groups searching for food. Ants are social insects which means they live in large colonies or groups. Some colonies consist of millions of ants. There are three types of ants in each species, the queen, the sterile female workers and males. The male ants only serve one purpose, to mate with future queen ants and do not live very long. The queen grows to adulthood, mates, and then spends rest of her life laying eggs. A colony may have only one queen, or there may be many queens depending on the species. Ants go through four stages of development: egg, larva, pupa and adult.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) mounds (N.) : a small natural hill
 (2) hibernate (V.) : sleep during winter

1078. Why are ants called the 'Earth's most successful species?

- (1) Because they have been on earth for more than a 100 million years.
 (2) Because they can be found anywhere on earth.
 (3) Because they have been on earth for more than a 100 million years and because they can be found anywhere on earth.
 (4) Because there are 2000 different species of ants on earth.

1079. Antennae are used by ants to

- (1) leave a trail for other ants.
 (2) communicate.
 (3) find direction.
 (4) touch and feel each other.

1080. What does the Western Harvester do in winter ?

- (1) It travels.
- (2) It builds different types of homes.
- (3) It hibernates.
- (4) It searches for food.

1081. What kind of homes do the army of ants build ?

- (1) Simple little mounds made out of dirt or sand
- (2) Stronger mounds of small sticks mixed with dirt and sand
- (3) Small mounds on top but with tunnels upto 15 feet below
- (4) They do not make homes but travel in search of food

1082. What is the purpose of male ants ?

- (1) To lay eggs.
- (2) To protect the colony.
- (3) To mate with future queen ants.
- (4) To live a long life.

Directions (1083-1112) : Read the following passages carefully and choose the most appropriate answer to the questions out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

Passage-I

(Q. Nos. 1083-1087)

True, It is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey the laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and the properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obey these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well-being of others. But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his actions. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a State is in the hands of a Minister who is responsible to the State Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police.

1083. The expression customs and ceremonies means

- (1) fairs and festivals.
- (2) habits and traditions.
- (3) usual practices and religious rites.
- (4) superstitions and formalities.

1084. Which of the following is NOT implied in the passage?

- (1) Laws protect those who respect it.
- (2) Laws ensure people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.
- (3) A criminal is deterred from committing crimes for fear of the law.
- (4) The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones.

1085. According to the writer, which one of the following is NOT the responsibility of the police ?

- (1) To protect the privilege of all the citizens.
- (2) To check violent activities of citizens.

(3) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.

(4) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.

1086. "They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage" means that the law

- (1) helps in recovering the stolen property of the citizens.
- (2) assists citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.
- (3) initiate process against offenders of law.
- (4) safeguards people's possessions against being stolen or lost.

1087. The last sentence of the passage implies that

- (1) the Inspector General of Police is the sole authority in matters of law and order.
- (2) in every state, maintenance of public peace is under the over all control of the responsible minister.
- (3) the State Assembly exercises direct authority in matters pertaining to law and order.
- (4) the Inspector General of Police is responsible to the State Assembly for maintaining law and order.

Passage-II

(Q. Nos. 1088-1092)

Riparian vegetation [the green band of vegetation along a watercourse] can help stabilize stream banks filter sediment from surface runoff and provide wildlife habitat, livestock forage, and scenic value. Well-developed vegetation also allows bank soils to absorb extra water during spring runoff, releasing it later during drier months, thus improving late-summer stream flows.

In many parts of the arid West, trees and shrubs are found only in riparian areas. Woody plants are very important as winter cover for many wildlife species, including upland game birds such as pheasants and turkeys. Often this winter cover is the greatest single factor limiting game bird populations. Woody vegetation also provides hiding cover and browse for many other species of birds and mammals, both game and nongame. Dead trees (snags) are an integral part of streamside habitats and should be left standing whenever possible. Woodpeckers, nuthatches, brown creepers, and other birds eat the insects that decompose the wood. These insects usually pose no threat to nearby living trees. Occasionally a disease organism or misuse of pesticides will weaken or kill a stand of trees. If several trees in a small area begin to die, contact your local extension agent immediately .

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) run-off (N.) : rain, water/ other liquid that runs-off land into streams and rivers
- (2) forage (N.) : food for horses and cows
- (3) arid (Adj.) : very dry (of land/climate)
- (4) riparian (Adj.) : on, near or relating to the bank of a river
- (5) upland (Adj.) : in/connected with an area of high land that is not near the coast
- (6) browse (N.) : small twigs, leaves, and shoots that are fit for animals to eat

1088. What is the effect of the word choice riparian ?
 (1) It gives the article an authoritative, scientific tone.
 (2) It causes confusion, since both streams and rivers could be viewed as riparian.
 (3) It seems condescending, as if the author is bending over back-wards to teach readers.
 (4) It misleads reader into thinking they are getting scientific information when they are not.
1089. What is the overall sense conveyed by the author when the specific birds that live in riparian areas are listed in the passage?
 (1) Urgency on behalf of endangered species.
 (2) The rich and varied life in such areas.
 (3) His or her own importance as a scientific expert.
 (4) Poetic wander.
1090. What is discussed in the second paragraph of this passage?
 (1) The types of birds that live in riparian areas.
 (2) The effect of winter cover on water purity.
 (3) The role of trees and shrubs in riparian areas.
 (4) How winter cover affects game bird populations.
1091. Overall the assertions seem to be based on
 (1) rash opinion with little observation behind it.
 (2) deeply held emotional convictions.
 (3) facts derived from scientific literature.
 (4) inconclusive evidence gathered in field studies.
1092. How dependent are plants and animals on each other?
 (1) Not dependent. (2) Very dependent.
 (3) Completely independent.
 (4) Slightly dependent.

Passage-III
 (Q. Nos. 1093-1097)

Implanting standards, right values, the science of good and evil are an essential part of education. Many forces thwart this to work, but two of the most serious hindrances to it are examinations and specialization. The examination system is both an opiate and a poison. It is an opiate because it lulls Man into believing that all is well when most is ill. It is a poison because it paralyses or at least slows down the natural activities of the healthy mind. Man finds himself a creature of unknown capacities in an unknown world, wants to learn what the world is like, what he should be and do in it. To help him in answering these questions is the one and only purpose of education. However, tests of progress are useful and necessary. Examinations are harmless when the examinee is indifferent to their result, but as soon as they matter, they begin to distort his attitude to education and to conceal its purpose. For disinterestedness is the essence of all good education and liberal education is impossible without it.

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) thwart (V.) : to oppose successfully; prevent from accomplishing a purpose
- (2) opiate (N.) : a drug derived from opium, to reduce severe pain
- (3) lulls : to calm someone/someone's tears, suspicions, etc. especially by deception
- (4) indifferent (Adj.) : lacking importance
- (5) distort (V.) : to change the shape, appearance/sound of something so that it is strange/not clear

1093. The author considers specialization as
 (1) a boon. (2) an obstacle.
 (3) a curse. (4) a distraction.
1094. One of the core elements of education is
 (1) a right value system.
 (2) a good examination system.
 (3) a system with extracurricular activities.
 (4) a system with specialization.
1095. The examination system is an opiate because
 (1) it paralyses the mind.
 (2) It lulls Man into believing that all is well when it is not.
 (3) it slows the natural activities of Man.
 (4) it makes Man lazy.
1096. The purpose of education is
 (1) performing well in exams.
 (2) learning the right values.
 (3) knowing what is right and wrong.
 (4) helping man to understand his potential, the world around him and his role in it.
1097. The author
 (1) encourages indifference to the outcome of examinations.
 (2) encourages examinations.
 (3) encourages specialization.
 (4) encourages learning.

Passage-IV
 (Q. Nos. 1098-1102)

The man who is perpetually hesitating which of the two things he will do first, will do neither. The man who resolves, but suffers his resolution to be changed by the first counter-suggestion of a friend, who fluctuates from opinion to opinion, from plan to plan, and veers like a weather-cock to every point of the compass, with every breath of caprice that blows-can never accomplish anything great or useful. Instead of being progressive in any thing, he will be at best stationary, and more probably retrograde in all. It is only the man who first consults wisely, then resolves firmly, and then executes his purpose with flexible perseverance, undismayed by those petty difficulties which daunt a weaker spirit that can advance to eminence in any line. Take your course wisely, but firmly. and having taken it, hold upon it with heroic resolution, and the Alps and Pyrenees will sink before you.

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) perpetually (Adv.) : without interruption
- (2) resolves (V.) : to make a firm decision to do something
- (3) resolution (N.) : finding a solution to a problem
- (4) fluctuates (V.) : vary
- (5) veers (V.) : turn sharply; change direction abruptly
- (6) caprice (N.) : a sudden desire
- (7) retrograde (V.) : to decline to an inferior state
- (8) perseverance (N.) : the quality of continuing to try to achieve a particular aim despite difficulties
- (9) undismayed (Adj.) : unshaken in purpose
- (10) daunt (V.) : cause to lose courage
- (11) eminence (N.) : the quality of being famous and respected

1098. A man who cannot decide which of the two things he will do first, ends up doing_____.

- (1) all (2) the second thing
- (3) the first thing (4) nothing

1099. What is the meaning of retrograde in the passage?

- (1) stop moving. (2) move backwards.
- (3) move slowly. (4) crawl along.

1100. What will the man who sticks to his resolve and executes it advance to?

- (1) Wisdom. (2) Progress.
- (3) Eminence. (4) Resolution.

1101. Who is daunted by petty difficulties?

- (1) Someone who fluctuates.
- (2) One who hesitates.
- (3) One with a strong spirit.
- (4) One with a weak spirit.

1102. The writer advises us to be

- (1) wise, firm and resolute.
- (2) weak, firm and resolute.
- (3) happy, firm and resolute.
- (4) flexible, happy and resolute.

Passage-V

(Q. Nos. 1103-1107)

The public sector banks are witnessing in India a period of transition and are at crossroads, where they without giving up social responsibility, should also remain healthy. They need to undertake risky experiments yet perform it innovatively in a way it does not fail. They should make forays into new areas which are rarely tread by them and lose no emerging opportunities. It should be understood that absence of any bad advance is no sign of efficient banking system. It only indicates immense conservatism. However this is no guarantee for profit. There should be a balance between liquidity and risk. Past sins should be forgotten. Novel and pragmatic techniques should be adopted without which banks would be in danger.

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) transition (N.) : the process/ a period of changing from one state/condition to another
- (2) cross roads (N.) : a crisis situation/point in time when a critical decision must be made
- (3) forays (N.) : an attempt to become involved in a different activity/profession
- (4) tread (V.) : used; attempted
- (5) conservatism (N.) : the tendency to resist great/ sudden change
- (6) liquidity (N.) : the state of owning things of value that can easily be exchanged for cash
- (7) pragmatic (Adj.) : solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by fixed ideas/theories
- (8) novel (Adj.) : different from anything known before; new, interesting and often seeming slightly strange
- (9) penchant (N.) : a special liking for something
- (10) at the cross roads (Id.) : at an important point

1103. What according to the author, are the public sector banks witnessing?

- (1) A period of profit.

(2) A period of change.

(3) A period of certainty.

(4) A loss making period.

1104. In addition to being socially responsible, what does the author want the banks to be?

- (1) Customer friendly.
- (2) Able to attract foreign investors.
- (3) Financially healthy.
- (4) Senseless risk takers.

1105. How can the banks take risks without risking a failure?

- (1) By being innovative.
- (2) By soliciting the help of the government.
- (3) By being financially healthy.
- (4) By being conservative.

1106. What does the absence of any bad advance indicate?

- (1) A penchant for risks.
- (2) Immense conservatism.
- (3) Financial independence.
- (4) A deep-seated social commitment.

1107. What would happen if novel and pragmatic techniques are ignored?

- (1) It will put the banks in danger.
- (2) It will undermine the banks social commitment.
- (3) It will reveal the untapped talent.
- (4) It will result in inefficient portfolio management.

Passage-VI

(Q. Nos. 1108-1112)

The human eye is a complex part of the body that is used for seeing. Eyes enable people to perform daily tasks and to learn about the world that surrounds them. Sight, or vision, is a rapidly occurring process that involves continuous interaction between the eye, the nervous system, and the brain. When someone looks at an object, what he really sees is the light reflected from the object. This reflected light passes through the lens and falls on the retina of the eye. Here the light induces nerve impulses that travel through the optic nerve to the brain and then over other nerves to muscles and glands.

The eye is similar to a television camera. Both the eye and the television camera convert light energy to electrical energy. The eye converts light to nerve impulses that are interpreted by the brain as the sense perception called sight. A television camera converts light to electronic signals that are broadcast and transformed into light images in a television receiver. It is wonderful that human eyes blink an average of once every six seconds. This washes the eye with the salty secretion from the tear or lachrymal glands. Each tear gland is about the size and shape of an almond. These glands are situated behind the upper eyelid at the outer corner of the eye. After passing over the eye, the liquid from the gland is drained into the nose through the tear duct at the inner corner of the eye.

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) interpreted (V.) : understood
- (2) perception (N.) : the way you notice things (with the senses)
- (3) lachrymal (Adj.) : of, pertaining to, tears
- (4) duct (N.) : a tube in the body through which liquid passes

1108. What do we see when we look at an object?

- (1) The object reflected by the light.
- (2) The light reflected from the object.
- (3) The shadow of the object.
- (4) The object as it is.

1109. The eye is similar to the television camera because both

- (1) convert light energy to mechanical energy.
- (2) convert light energy to electrical energy.
- (3) convert energy to mechanical light
- (4) convert mechanical light to electrical energy.

1110. The sense perception that the brain releases after the eye converts light to nerve impulses is known as

- (1) blindness. (2) image.
- (3) sight. (4) glare.

1111. The average rate of blinking of an eye is

- (1) six times every second
- (2) once every six seconds
- (3) six times every six seconds
- (4) once every second

1112. Lachrymal glands or tear glands are situated

- (1) inside the eye.
- (2) in the black of the eye.
- (3) at the outer corner of the eye.
- (4) on the eyelid.

Directions (1113-1142) : Read the following passages carefully and choose the most appropriate answer to the question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 01.12.2016)

Passage-I

(Q. Nos. 1113-1117)

Great books do not spring from something accidental in the great men who write them. They are the effluence of their very core, the expression of the life itself of the authors. And literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose until it has been translated into the actual life of him who reads. It is the vast reservoir of true ideas and emotions. In a world deprived of literature, the broad, the noble, the generous would tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded, because the wrong idea and the petty emotion would never feel the upward pull of the ideas and emotions of genius. Only by conceiving a society without literature can it be clearly realised that the function of literature is to raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks. Literature exists so that where a man has lived finely, ten thousands may afterwards live finely. It is a means of life, it concerns the living essence.

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) effluence (N.) : the process of flowing out
- (2) core (N.) : the most important/central part of something

1113. How have great books been written?

- (1) By an accidental means.
- (2) By great men who write them.
- (3) By men who think too much.
- (4) By men who imagine sometimes

1114. What does the words "effluence of their very core" mean?

- (1) Expression which is the outflow from the heart of the author.
- (2) Expression which is the influence from people's talk.
- (3) Expression of things that the author may have thought of.
- (4) Expression that the author wrote accidentally.

1115. Literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose until it has been ___ into the actual life of the person who reads.

- (1) transfigured (2) transgressed
- (3) translated (4) transmuted

1116. If a world is deprived of literature, what would happen to the broad, the noble and the generous?

- (1) They would be living a free life without care.
- (2) They would worry themselves into petty issues.
- (3) They would tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded.
- (4) They would celebrate life.

1117. What is the function of literature?

- (1) To raise the plain above sea level.
- (2) To raise everything so that it does not sink to the sea level.
- (3) To raise the peaks towards the highest mountain,
- (4) To raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks.

Passage-II

(Q. Nos. 1118-1122)

A classless society, however, does not mean a society without leaders. It means rather one in which every citizen becomes for the first time eligible for leadership, if he has the power to lead. It means a society in which every one is given, as far as possible, the chance to develop this power by the widest diffusion of educational opportunities in the broadest sense, and by keeping the career wide open to talents of every useful kind. It is often said that a community of equals will not allow itself to be led. But in fact, most men are, in most things, very willing to be led, and more in danger of giving their leaders too much than too little authority, especially if they are free to choose them, and assured that the leaders cannot exploit them for personal economic advantage; leadership, so far from disappearing, will come into its own in a truly democratic society. But it is likely to be a more diffused leadership than we are used to; for a better-nurtured people will have more citizens with strong wills and minds of their own, wishful to lead; some in politics, some in industry, and some in professions and arts of life.

This is the idea of a classless society. Some will reject it as contrary to their interest, some as utopian and against 'Human nature', for there are some who deny, indeed if not in word, that the aim of society should be to promote the greatest happiness and welfare of the greatest number and others who hold, with pessimistic honesty, that most men must be driven and not led.

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) Utopian (N.) : an idealistic social reformer
- (2) Cynical (Adj.) : having a sneering disbelief in others
- (3) Expository (Adj.) : intended to explain/describe something
- (4) Factual (Adj.) : existing in act/fact
- (5) Critical (Adj.) : marked by a tendency to find and call attention to errors and flaws
- (6) Satirical (Adj.) : exposing human folly to ridicule
- (7) diffusion (N.) : spread of something

1118. According to the passage, a classless society is _____

- (1) A society in which there are no leaders.
 - (2) A society where no one is willing to be led.
 - (3) A society where everyone would not give authority to their leaders.
 - (4) A society where everyone can become a leader.
1119. What kind of leadership would a classless society have?
- (1) Leaders would not exploit others for their personal advantage.
 - (2) Leaders would not have too much authority over people.
 - (3) Many would develop leadership in the field of their interest.
 - (4) Every person would have a reason to lead.

1120. What kind of people would be ideal for a classless society?

- (1) People who are assertive enough to lead.
- (2) People who book no opposition.
- (3) People with conviction in their ideas.
- (4) People willing to innovate.

1121. According to the passage, the kind of a people who deny the idea of a classless society may be called _____

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) Utopian | (2) Cynical |
| (3) Idealists | (4) Dictatorial |

1122. What is the tone adopted by the author in this passage?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) Expository | (2) Factual |
| (3) Critical | (4) Satirical |

Passage-III
(Q. Nos. 1123-1127)

Translation is of immense importance today. With rapid commercialization, the narrow barriers between nations are fast disappearing. In the past, there used to be practically no communication amongst nations. The modern world, however, is no longer divided into water-tight compartments. We are heading towards one world, thanks to development in the fields of communication among nations today. Translation forges bonds of unity amongst people who speak different languages. Even if we do not know a particular language or the literature of a particular nation, we can know its richness and the depth of its ideas through translation. Translation also helps in understanding the rich cultural heritage of a nation. Thus a multi-lingual person has a multi-focal view of the world. Translation also serves as a mode of cultural exchange in a multi-lingual country. It plays a pivotal role in the evolution of a pluralistic national

identity. The achievement of translation is both the globalisation of culture and the promotion of intra and inter-cultural bonding. One may appreciate and enjoy through translation the plays of Shakespeare even if one does not know the English language.

One may also know the rich world of Homer, Virgil, Dante, Milton, Dickens, Hardy, Leo Tolstoy, Zola and Munshi Prem Chand through translation. Translation responds to our intellectual, cultural and spiritual needs. It is necessary for information and for the exchange of ideas. Translation, which has hitherto been neglected and marginalized, has assumed importance with rapid globalization. It is now considered an art which requires mastery and perfection. A good translator is able to do away with superficiality and has a clear understanding of the text to be translated. He should have mastery over the subtle nuances of the language from which he is translating. Translating a passage of one language into another literally is not only impossible but would also result in incorrect grammar and syntax.

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) forges (V.) : to put a lot of effort into making something successful/ strong so that it will last
- (2) hither to (Adv.) : up to the present time
- (3) subtle (Adj.) : not very noticeable/obvious
- (4) nuances (N.) : a very slight difference in meaning, sound, colour/feelings
- (5) syntax (N.) : a systematic orderly arrangement

1123. According to the author, what does translation do?

- (1) Translation divides the world into compartments.
- (2) Translation brings together people speaking different languages.
- (3) Translation gives rise to animosity among people.
- (4) Translation is a means to succeed in the practical world.

1124. How does translation help us?

- (1) It creates a babel of tongues.
- (2) It denies us access to other cultures.
- (3) It provides an insight into the cultural heritage of a nation/people.
- (4) It helps us to understand the ideas of the other languages.

1125. Globalisation has _____

- (1) neglected the importance of translation.
- (2) made us aware of the importance of translation.
- (3) allowed us to enjoy the works of great writers.
- (4) given translation its rightful place.

1126. What should be the approach of a good translator?

- (1) Have mastery over his language.
- (2) Have good knowledge of the other literature.
- (3) Do away with the nuances and express only the main ideas.
- (4) Do away with the unwanted things and express only the main ideas.

1127. What should be the primary concern while translating a passage from one language into another?

- (1) Structural lapses should be ignored.
- (2) Word by word translation should be done

- (3) The sense should be conveyed.
 (4) The arrangement of the words in the original should be retained.

Passage-IV
 (Q. Nos. 1128-1132)

The Eiffel Tower is an iron lattice tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris. It was named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel, whose company designed and built the tower. Erected in 1889, it was initially criticised by some of France's leading artists and intellectuals for its design, but has become both a global cultural icon of France and one of the most recognisable structures in the world. The tower is the tallest structure in Paris and the most visited monument in the world; 6.98 million people ascended it in 2011. The tower received its 250 millionth visitor in 2010.

The tower is 324 metres, about the same height as an 81-storey building. During its construction, the Eiffel Tower surpassed the Washington Monument to assume the title of the tallest man-made structure in the world. The tower has three levels for visitors, with restaurants on the first and second. Tickets can be purchased to ascend by stairs or lift to the first and second levels. Although there are stairs to the third and highest level, these are usually closed to the public and it is generally only accessible by lift. As a global landmark, the Eiffel Tower is featured in media including films, video games, and television shows.

1128. Choose the most appropriate response.
- (1) The name of the tower is not connected with anyone.
 - (2) The name of the tower is connected with a real person.
 - (3) The name of the tower is connected with a certain company.
 - (4) The name of the tower is connected with another tower in Paris.

1129. What is the Eiffel Tower made of?
- (1) It is made of wood.
 - (2) It is made of stone.
 - (3) It is made of iron structure.
 - (4) It is made of silver.

1130. Select the most appropriate answer from the passage.
- (1) The Eiffel Tower continues to be criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
 - (2) The Eiffel Tower has never been criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
 - (3) The Eiffel Tower will never be criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
 - (4) The Eiffel Tower was criticised at the beginning by French intellectuals and artists.

1131. Why is 2010 considered a significant year?
- (1) A year marked by a decline in tourism.
 - (2) A year marked by unfortunate accidents.
 - (3) A year marked by a landmark achievement in French tourism.
 - (4) A year marked by stagnation.

1132. Which statement truly reflects the status of the Eiffel Tower?
- (1) The Eiffel Tower features prominently in popular culture.

- (2) The Eiffel Tower is simply a regional icon.
 (3) The Eiffel Tower has no international or aesthetic appeal.
 (4) The Eiffel Tower has never captured public imagination.

Passage-V
 (Q. Nos. 1133-1137)

Is there any difference between "genius" and "talent"? We generally feel that a man of genius is in some way higher than a man of talent; and that talented men are more common than genius. This is true, but it is rather vague. Genius implies "very extraordinary gifts or native powers, especially as displayed in original creation, discovery, expression or achievement; phenomenal capacity regarded as relatively independent of instruction and training". Talent, on the other hand, consists of "mental endowments or capacities of superior character; marked mental ability". "Talent" is more the capacity to learn to do a thing well; but "genius" is an inborn inspiration that drives a man to do a thing with original excellence. As Meredith said, "Genius does what it must, and talent does what it can".

Shakespeare in drama and poetry, Issac Newton in science, Napoleon in war, Beethoven in music, were geniuses; many well-known poets, scientists, generals and musicians have been men of talent.

1133. What is the general view of a "genius" and a "talented" man?
- (1) A genius is more superior than other men
 - (2) A talented man is a skilful man.
 - (3) A genius is superior to the man of talent and that talented men are more common than genius.
 - (4) A genius looks down on a talented man.
1134. A genius is a man with ____ ideas.
- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) common | (2) original |
| (3) clever | (4) bright |
1135. To learn to do a thing well is to be ____ .
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (1) professional | (2) skillful |
| (3) talented | (4) a genius |
1136. Who can be considered a true genius ?
- (1) Any independent thinker.
 - (2) An exceptionally intelligent person.
 - (3) An interesting person.
 - (4) Any amusing and constructive thinker.
1137. As per the ideas expressed in the passage, Shakespeare, in drama and poetry, is genius and ____ .
- (1) Issac Newton is a talented scientist.
 - (2) There are many other well-known talented musicians.
 - (3) Napoleon is a genius in music.
 - (4) There are many generals who are geniuses.

Passage-VI
 (Q. Nos. 1138-1142)

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a Professor of Physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a casual personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French University, where she earned her master's degree and Doctorate in Physics.

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) accomplished (Adj.) : highly skilled
- (2) amicable (Adj.) : friendly
- (3) exuberance (N.) : joyful enthusiasm
- (4) disgruntled (V.) : put into a bad mood; annoyed
- (5) defiantly (Adv.) : in a rebellious manner

1138. What kind of collaboration helped Curie's to unlock the secrets of the atom?

- (1) friendly (2) competitive
- (3) courteous (4) industrious

1139. What will best describe Marie Curie's personality?

- (1) strong (2) lighthearted
- (3) humorous (4) envious

1140. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, Marie felt ____.

- (1) hopeless (2) annoyed
- (3) happy (4) perversely excited

1141. Marie _____ left Poland and travelled to France to enter the Sorbonne.

- (1) boldly (2) showed intelligence
- (3) behaved (4) was distressed

1142. Marie Curie's doctorate was in which academic discipline?

- (1) Medicine (2) Cancer studies
- (3) Radiation Chemistry (4) Physics

Directions (1143-1172) : In the following questions, there are six passages. Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer to the given questions out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)

Passage-I

In the past, man's worst enemy was Nature. He lived under the continual threat of famine and pestilence, a wet summer could bring death to the whole Nation and every winter was a menace. Mountains stood like a barrier between people and sea was less a highway than an impassable division. Today Nature, though still an enemy, is an enemy almost completely conquered. Modern agriculture assures us of an ample food supply. Modern transportation has made the resources of the entire planet accessible to all its inhabitants. Modern medicine and sanitation allow dense populations to cover the ground without risk of pestilence. True, we are still at the mercy of the more violent natural convulsions. Against earthquake, flood and hurricane man has, as yet, devised no adequate protection. At most times, Nature is no longer formidable, she has been subdued.

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) pestilence (N.) : any infectious disease that spreads quickly and kills a lot of people
- (2) menace (N.) : a threat
- (3) accessible (Adj.) : capable of being reached
- (4) convulsions (N.) : disturbances
- (5) formidable (Adj.) : inspiring fear
- (6) subdued (Adj.) : brought under control

1143. In ancient times, Man had an apprehension of

- (1) epidemics. (2) severe droughts.
- (3) floods. (4) All of these

1144. Modern medicine has helped man

- (1) to live longer everywhere in the world.
- (2) to live a healthy life in hygienic conditions.
- (3) to live in thickly populated areas without fear of epidemics.
- (4) to balance population with available resources.

1145. The modern transport system is a blessing as it

- (1) has helped decrease the distance between towns and villages.
- (2) has brought comfort to both towns and villages.
- (3) has made all the commodities available to everyone.
- (4) has encouraged people to travel for pleasure.

1146. Which of the following statement best reflects the underlying conviction of the passage?

- (1) Man can do wonders.
- (2) Man's knowledge has no end.
- (3) Man has been able to control Nature to a great extent.
- (4) Man has been able to control Nature completely.

1147. Man has not yet succeeded in controlling the furies of

- (1) earthquakes. (2) floods.
- (3) hurricanes. (4) All of these

Passage-II

Akbar had quarreled with Birbal over something important and had asked him not to come to the palace again. Akbar started missing Birbal and wanted him back but could not find out where he was. Akbar hit upon a plan. He sent a message to all the villages that wells had been selected to wed the royal well and so they had to bring the bride to the capital immediately.

The headmen of the various villages were alarmed at the impossible task and came rushing to the capital to apologise for their inability to move their wells. One man, Khaji, however, came to discuss the details of the wedding. Khaji wanted to know whether the marriage ceremony would be conducted in the traditional manner. Akbar assured him that all the formalities would be observed. Khaji was happy and assured Akbar that he would bring the bride to the gates of the city. Khaji added that according to the tradition, the bridegroom was to meet the bride at the village gates and take her into the city. He also asked Akbar when was the commitment date from the bridegroom so that they could set out with the bridal party.

Akbar was happy to hear all this. He realized that such an intelligent idea could be thought out only by the

fertile brain of Birbal and told Khaji that he did not want the well but the man who gave him the idea.

1148. Why did Khaji come to meet Akbar ?

- (1) He wanted to know whether the marriage would be performed in a traditional manner.
- (2) He wanted to know whether the bridegroom could come to his village gate to receive the bride.
- (3) He wanted to know why Akbar had thought of the marriage between wells.
- (4) He wanted to know when the marriage ceremony was to be held.

1149. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage ?

- (1) Akbar never quarreled with others on small matters.
- (2) Akbar ordered all the village headmen to find out about Birbal.
- (3) Every village headman did not react to Akbar's marriage in the same way.
- (4) Khaji was to bring the bridegroom to the village gates.

1150. Why did Akbar decide to perform the marriage ?

- (1) He wanted to know how marriages are performed.
- (2) He wanted to increase the water in his well.
- (3) He wanted to test the intelligence of the village Headmen.
- (4) He wanted to find out the where abouts of Birbal.

1151. Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage ?

- (1) According to Akbar, Birbal was the most intelligent man in his kingdom.
- (2) Khaji thought of the idea that the marriage of wells should be conducted in a traditional manner.
- (3) Akbar enjoyed Birbal's company.
- (4) The King's well was to be the bridegroom.

1152. Why did Akbar say that he did not want the well which Khaji was offering ?

- (1) Akbar did not like the demands which Khaji was making.
- (2) Akbar's intention behind his plan to perform the marriage was fulfilled.
- (3) There was not much water in the well.
- (4) None of these

Passage-III

Because goldfish can be kept easily in small ponds and aquariums, they make good pets, but like many other pets, they must have proper care and the right kind of place to live. A two-inch fish requires a minimum of two gallons of water containing sufficient oxygen to support life. Some oxygen will make its way into the water of an aquarium from the air that touches the surface. Plants in an aquarium also help to furnish oxygen. Snails help to keep an aquarium clean. Thus, with plenty of plants and snail, the water in an aquarium does not have to be changed frequently. A large lake may prove to be a quite unsuitable abode for goldfish. It is important that goldfish should not be overfed. They can be fed such things as dried insects in addition to

commercially-prepared goldfish food, but they should never be fed more than once a day. Even then, they should not be given more food than can be consumed in about five minutes. This ensures prolonged life.

1153. Which of the following helps supply goldfish with oxygen ?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (1) Snails | (2) Plants |
| (3) Dried insects | (4) Aquarium |

1154. What is important to remember when feeding goldfish ?

- (1) They should be fed more than once a day.
- (2) They should be fed at five-minute intervals.
- (3) They should be fed with plants and snails.
- (4) They should be fed only once a day.

1155. Water in an aquarium needs to be changed if

- (1) There are plenty of snails and plants in it.
- (2) There is no sufficient oxygen in it.
- (3) It is very clean and contains sufficient oxygen.
- (4) It does not contain goldfish food and dried insects.

1156. Which of the following statement is TRUE ?

- (1) Gold fish should be given food only once a day.
- (2) Snails eat up the goldfish in an aquarium.
- (3) Plants provide food to the snails.
- (4) Gold fish comes above the surface of water to get oxygen from air.

1157. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE ?

- (1) Snails make the aquarium clean by eating up goldfish.
- (2) Two gallons of water with sufficient oxygen is enough for two-inch fish.
- (3) Goldfish can be made good pets.
- (4) Plants in an aquarium provide oxygen to goldfish.

Passage-IV

Some years ago, I had the privilege of meeting the world's oldest man. At least, he said he was. And he was so dogmatic about it that the promoters of a cartoon strip that specialised in unbelievable oddities, brought the old man to New York from his native Columbia to have him examined by a team of Doctors at the Cornell Medical Centre. He was an Indian, four feet four inches tall; he had an alligator-hide complexion and a tendency to swing to his right whenever he was passed from one medico to another. He said he was 167, born the same year as the American Constitution. When the name of George Washington was suggested to him to help him fix his generation, he said he remembered the man well. But he resented coming all the way to New York. He wanted to be left alone to go about his business, which at that time was the business of looking for a sixth wife to comfort him in his approaching old age!

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) dogmatic (Adj.) : being certain that your beliefs are right and that other should accept them, without paying attention to evidence/other opinions
- (2) oddities (N.) : something unusual-perhaps worthy of collecting
- (3) hide (N.) : body covering of a living animal
- (4) resented (V.) : to feel bitter/angry about something, because you feel it is unfair

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1158. The old man did not like being brought to New York because | 1166 The word 'aim' in this passage means |
| (1) at that time he was busy looking for a sixth wife. | (1) to look at something |
| (2) he didn't like travelling much. | (2) to have an ambition |
| (3) he didn't like New York. | (3) to point a gun at something or someone |
| (4) he preferred to be left alone in his native village. | (4) to try to reach somewhere |
| 1159. The cartoon-strip creators got interested in him because | 1167. The dove was in danger because |
| (1) he was a comical creature . | (1) there was a bush nearby |
| (2) they wanted to feature him in a cartoon strip. | (2) a hunter was about to shoot it |
| (3) a person surviving at that age was odd and unbelievable. | (3) it had fallen off the branch |
| (4) he had the tendency of swinging to his right. | (4) a hunter wanted to care for it |
| 1160. The old man claimed that the Americans gave themselves a Constitution | Passage-VI |
| (1) before he was born. | Over four hundred years after Michelangelo's death, |
| (2) in the year of George Washington's birth. | scholars are still unravelling the mysteries of his art. One |
| (3) two centuries ago. | mystery revealed recently was that his famous painting of |
| (4) one hundred and sixty seven years ago. | a pensive Cleopatra included a hidden drawing of a different |
| 1161. George Washington's name was mentioned to the old man | Cleopatra on the reverse side. This hidden Cleopatra, a |
| (1) to teach him a bit of history. | tormented woman, whose eyes stare out at the viewer and |
| (2) to know whether he had any personal contacts with Washington. | whose mouth is open, screaming in horror. The two images, |
| (3) to make fun of his advanced age. | drawn on two sides of the same paper, can be viewed |
| (4) to determine his age. | simultaneously. The second mystery is with regard to |
| 1162. The old man was 'dogmatic' about the fact that | Michelangelo's architectural plan for the dome of St. Peter's |
| (1) he was four feet four inches tall. | Basilica in Rome. Did he intend the dome to look like the |
| (2) he was the world's oldest living man. | model he built between 1558 and 1561 ? Or did he change |
| (3) he belonged to Columbia. | his mind after building the model and decide to elevate the |
| (4) he had an alligator-hide complexion. | dome in the way it is today ? Scholars do not agree on the |
| Passage-V | answer. The third mystery about this great artist was why |
| Once, an ant who had come to drink at a stream fell into the water and was carried away by the swift current. He was in great danger of drowning. A dove, perched on a nearby tree, saw the ant's danger and dropped a leaf into the water. The ant climbed onto this and was carried to safety. Sometime after this, a hunter, creeping through the bushes, saw the dove asleep and took a careful aim with his gun. He was about to fire when the ant, who was nearby, crawled forward and bit him sharply on the ankle. The hunter missed his aim and the loud noise of the gun awakened the dove from her sleep. She saw the danger and flew swiftly away to safety. Thus, the ant repaid the dove for having saved its life in the foaming current of the stream. | he destroyed hundreds or thousands of his drawings before he died. Did he feel they were unimportant or did he want posterity to see only his finished products ? |
| 1163. The ant came to the stream to | MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES |
| (1) fall into it | (1) unravelling (V.) : to clarify the facts of something mysterious |
| (2) to drink from it | (2) pensive (Adj.) : deeply/seriously thoughtful |
| (3) look at the swift current | (3) tormented (Adj.) : experiencing intense pain (mental) |
| (4) carry back some water. | (4) posterity (N.) : all future generations of people |
| 1164. The ant repaid the dove by | 1168. Why did Michelangelo destroy so many drawings before he died ? |
| (1) biting the dove | (1) Nobody knows. |
| (2) bring the hunter | (2) They were unimportant. |
| (3) biting the hunter | (3) They were only drafts. |
| (4) None of these | (4) He had changed the drawings. |
| 1165. The dove dropped a leaf into the water to | 1169. It can be inferred from the passage that the most unusual aspect of the Cleopatra drawing is that |
| (1) drown the ant | (1) the figure is tormented. |
| (2) save the ant | (2) the figure is screaming. |
| (3) help itself | (3) one drawing is hidden. |
| (4) perch on it | (4) one drawing is backward. |
| 1166 The word 'pensive' in the passage can be best substituted with the word | 1170. According to the passage, Michelangelo is |
| (1) angry | (1) a private person. |
| (2) happy | (2) one of the great artists in the world. |
| (3) anxious | (3) the most famous architect in Rome. |
| (4) thoughtful | (4) a depressed man. |

Passage-VI

Over four hundred years after Michelangelo's death, scholars are still unravelling the mysteries of his art. One mystery revealed recently was that his famous painting of a pensive Cleopatra included a hidden drawing of a different Cleopatra on the reverse side. This hidden Cleopatra, a tormented woman, whose eyes stare out at the viewer and whose mouth is open, screaming in horror. The two images, drawn on two sides of the same paper, can be viewed simultaneously. The second mystery is with regard to Michelangelo's architectural plan for the dome of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. Did he intend the dome to look like the model he built between 1558 and 1561? Or did he change his mind after building the model and decide to elevate the dome in the way it is today? Scholars do not agree on the answer. The third mystery about this great artist was why he destroyed hundreds or thousands of his drawings before he died. Did he feel they were unimportant or did he want posterity to see only his finished products?

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) unravelling (V.) : to clarify the facts of something mysterious
 - (2) pensive (Adj.) : deeply/seriously thoughtful
 - (3) tormented (Adj.) : experiencing intense pain (mental)
 - (4) posterity (N.) : all future generations of people

1172. The dome of St. Peter's Basilica

- (1) bears no relation to the one in the model.
- (2) was destroyed after the model was built.
- (3) is raised more than the one in the model.
- (4) follows the plan of the model.

Directions (1173-1177) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 28.08.2016 (1st sitting)

He waited a moment in surprise, wondering why she did not come nearer, and then, maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish. With a loud scream he fell outwards and downwards into space. His mother had soared upwards. As he passed beneath her, he heard the swish of her wings. Then a monstrous terror seized him and his heart stood still. He could hear nothing. But it only lasted a moment. The next moment, he felt his wings spread outwards. The wind rushed against his breast feathers, then under his stomach and against his wings. He could feel the tips of his wings cutting through the air. He was not falling headlong now. He was soaring gradually downwards and outwards.

He was no longer afraid. He just felt a bit dizzy. Then, he flapped his wings once and he soared upwards. He uttered a joyous scream and flapped them again. He soared higher. He raised his breast and banked against the wind. His mother swooped past him, her wings making a loud noise. He answered her with another scream.

1173. The young seagull dived at the fish

- (1) maddened by anger
- (2) maddened by want
- (3) out of spite
- (4) out of loneliness

1174. His heart stood still because he was seized by _____

- (1) a monstrous fury
- (2) courage
- (3) a monstrous terror
- (4) joy

1175. He was not falling headlong but

- (1) he was afraid
- (2) he was soaring downwards and outwards
- (3) his stomach was full
- (4) he was joining his father

1176. The seagull just felt dizzy

- (1) and was filled with fear
- (2) and was no longer afraid
- (3) and did not flap his wings anymore
- (4) and dived lower

1177. What did the young seagull do when his mother swooped past him ?

- (1) Let out a joyous scream
- (2) Screamed at her in anger
- (3) Made a loud noise
- (4) Flapped anxiously

Directions (1178-1182) : In the following questions, a passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (1st sitting)

"Tryst with Destiny" was a speech delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, to the Indian Constituent Assembly in Parliament, on 14th August, 1947. It is considered to be one of the greatest

speeches of all times and to be a landmark oration that captures the essence of the triumphant culmination of the largely non-violent Indian independence struggle against the British Empire in India.

"Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. Freedom and power bring responsibility. The responsibility rests upon the assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of India. The service of India means the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity. We cannot encourage communalism or narrowmindedness, for no nation can be great whose people are narrow in thought or in action.

To the people of India, whose representatives we are, this is no time for petty and destructive criticism, no time for ill will or blaming others. We have to build the noble mansion of free India where all her children may dwell".

1178. To whom did Nehru deliver this famous speech?

- (1) Nehru delivered this speech to a massive Indian crowd in attendance.
- (2) Nehru delivered this speech to the members of the Constituent Assembly.
- (3) Nehru delivered this speech to the members of the Lok Sabha
- (4) Nehru delivered this speech to the members of the Rajya Sabha.

1179. Choose the answer which captures Nehru's belief.

- (1) Nehru believed that India could achieve perfection immediately.
- (2) Nehru said the India's struggle for freedom was new and sudden.
- (3) Nehru believed that India could take huge steps towards realising its dreams.
- (4) Nehru believed that India's dreams were too unrealistic.

1180. The most dominant voice in the speech is :

- (1) the voice of optimism
- (2) the voice of surrender
- (3) the voice of negligence
- (4) the voice of weakness

1181. Select the answer which best reflects Nehru's point of view.

- (1) Nehru believed that Communalism would not be a problem.
- (2) Nehru believed that Communalism would be a positive force.
- (3) Nehru believed that Communalism would be dangerous for India.
- (4) Nehru believed that Communalism would make any nation great.

1182. What mansion did Nehru want to see built?

- (1) Nehru believed that the expensive mansion of India should be built.
- (2) Nehru believed that the honourable mansion of India should be built.
- (3) Nehru believed that the simple mansion of India should be built.
- (4) Nehru believed that the huge mansion of India should be built.

Directions (1183-1187) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till. The power which resides in him is new in nature, and none but he knows what that is which he can do, nor does he know until he has tried. Not for nothing one face, one character, one fact, makes much impression on him, and another none. This sculpture in the memory is not without preestablished harmony. The eye was placed where one ray should fall, that it might testify of that particular ray. We but half express ourselves, and are ashamed of that divine idea which each of us represents. It may be safely trusted as proportionate and of good issues, so it be faithfully imparted, but God will not have his work made manifest by cowards. A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and has done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise, shall give him no peace. It is a deliverance which does not deliver. In the attempt his genius deserts him; no muse befriends; no invention, no hope.

1183. Which of the following does the author appear to highlight in this essay?

- (1) Being contented with the status quo
- (2) Knowing oneself better
- (3) Working hard and sincerely
- (4) Waiting for better opportunities

1184. When is a man relieved and gay?

- (1) When he has untapped potential
- (2) When he has put his heart into his work and has done his best
- (3) When destiny smiles at him
- (4) When he achieves his goal

1185. According to the author, God is not looking for _____ to manifest his works.

- (1) Cowards
- (2) Stubborn people
- (3) Weaklings
- (4) All of these

1186. What is that which only the person himself knows and must act in order to discover it?

- (1) His untapped potential
- (2) His destiny that lies in the future
- (3) The power which resides in him
- (4) The joy of achieving success

1187. What does the word 'Manifest' mean?

- (1) Display
- (2) Hide
- (3) Shout
- (4) Try

Directions (1188-1192) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose, one of the greatest of modern scientists, graduated from St. Xavier's College,

Kolkata. He then obtained Tripos of Cambridge University and joined the Presidency College, Kolkata, as Professor of Physics. He was a pioneer in the discovery of the wireless and radio and the Microwave. He made remarkable contribution to the science of Botany by proving with the help of an instrument of his own invention that not only do trees and plants have life, but feel pleasure and pain as we do. He was perhaps the first scientist to suggest the possibility of gathering and utilising energy from solar rays. Last but not least was the Bose Institute which he founded in 1917. It has now become a world famous Research Laboratory doing yeoman's service to various branches of science.

1188. Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose, one of the greatest of modern scientists, graduated from which college?

- (1) St. Xavier's College, Kolkata
- (2) Cambridge University
- (3) Presidency College, Kolkata
- (4) Bose Institute

1189. What is meant by yeoman service?

- (1) Minimal
- (2) Invaluable
- (3) Discreet
- (4) Sporadic

1190. Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose was a pioneer in the discovery of the wireless, radio and the _____.

- (1) Toaster
- (2) Oven
- (3) Microwave
- (4) Radio

1191. Jagadish Chandra Bose made remarkable contribution to the science of Botany by proving with the help of an instrument of his own invention that trees and plants have not only life, but _____.
(1) feel joyous and excited as we do.

- (2) feel happy and sad as we do.
- (3) feel excitement and pain as we do.
- (4) feel pleasure and pain as we do.

1192. What is meant by a Tripos from Cambridge University?

- (1) A scholarship
- (2) A trophy
- (3) A degree
- (4) A medallion

Directions (1193-1197) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

Some languages are used by a few people. Others, such as Mandarin Chinese and English, are spoken by millions. Many people speak two or more languages. They may use one language at home with family and friends, and another at work or school. Regional variations of language are known as dialects. The Anglo Saxons, who conquered Britain at the end of the Roman Empire, spoke a Germanic language, which later became English. Other Germanic languages include Danish, Dutch, German and Swedish. English also contains French-derived words after it was ruled by French-speaking kings following the Norman Conquest.

1193. Mandarin Chinese is spoken by _____ people.

- (1) little
- (2) few
- (3) many
- (4) big

1194. A person who is good at foreign languages is known as
(1) Virtuoso (2) Linguist
(3) Ventriloquist (4) Scholar

1195. _____ are regional variations of a language.
(1) English (2) Mandarin Chinese
(3) Home language (4) Dialects

1196. English also included French words _____ the Norman Conquest
(1) after (2) prior
(3) before (4) during

1197. _____ is part of a Germanic language.
(1) Britain (2) Anglo Saxons
(3) English (4) Roman Empire

Directions (1198-1202) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 02.09.2016 (II Ird sitting)

There is a growing parallel between India and Europe in terms of language policy and challenges of maintaining a balance between regional languages, minority languages and the rising demand for English.

The EU's language policy promotes multinationalism and the idea that every EU citizen should learn and speak at least two foreign languages in addition to their mother tongue. In practice, the foreign language curriculum in European countries is dominated now by the need to learn English. So the defacto policy is that children should, in addition to the language of their member state, learn English and one other European language. English has become not only the language of business across Europe, but also the corporate language of many French, German, Dutch and Spanish enterprises.

The trend across Europe is for schools to begin teaching English in Class I, treating it as a basic skill rather than a foreign language. This trend began in earnest only after 2000. However, the methods to teach English are diverse-an increasingly popular trend is towards bilingual schools, which teach through more than one language medium.

1198. There is a parallel between India and Europe as regards
(1) language policy (2) trade policy
(3) foreign policy (4) cultural policy

1199. According to the passage, the foreign language policy in the EU aims to foster.
(1) English (2) Multilingualism
(3) Bilingualism (4) Only native language

1200. The passage says that the rising demand for English in the EU is because of
(1) immigrants (2) emigrants
(3) Government policy (4) trade and commerce

1201. EU schools regard English as
(1) a foreign language (2) a difficult language
(3) a basic skill (4) an adult skill

1202. In Europe the usual pattern is that
(1) children should study English late in life

- (2) children should start learning English from class I
 - (3) children may not study English when they are at school
 - (4) children ought to study English just as a lingua franca

Directions (1203-1207) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 03.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

Of the many changes that have taken place thanks to liberalisation, a major one is that today's youngsters are earning more than ever before. In some cases, they draw even fatter salaries than their parents. But are they blowing it up or sensibly saving it? Though some tend to splurge there are many who have started saving. Some of them go in for mutual funds and tax saving bonds. Some even go in for investments which give them tax breaks—insurance, home loans, mutual fund savings schemes. In fact the average age of a person taking a housing loan has come down from 41 to 28 in the last five years. Now, where do they get their investment advice from? Some feel its a combination of friends, family, broker-advisors, the media and the net.

1203 Liberalisation has enabled our youngasters to :

- (1) Be paid more (2) Work hard
(3) Blow up money (4) Look after their money

1204. 'Blowing it up' means :

- (1) Spending extravagantly
 - (2) Exaggerating
 - (3) Spending on smoking
 - (4) Donating liberally

1205. The average age of a person taking housing loan has come down because he :

- (1) Gets fat salaries even at a young age.
 - (2) Has wealthy parents.
 - (3) Goes in for mutual funds.
 - (4) Buys lottery tickets.

1206. Which of the following is 'False'?

The investments that give people tax breaks are :

- (1) Mutual funds (2) Home loans
(3) Savings scheme (4) Purchasing jewellery

1207. Which of the following is true?

- (1) The youngsters today spend all the money they get
 - (2) All the youngsters save all the money they get
 - (3) Many youngsters save all the money they get
 - (4) A few youngsters spend more while some save

Directions (1208-1212) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

Worry is a very common thing. Even children worry as much as grown up people. In his childhood, the writer used to fear that his parents would die suddenly at night. His fear and anxiety was just imaginary.

When he was on the war front in Mesopotamia, the writer came to a certain conclusion on worrying. He was a subaltern officer. It was not his duty to plan future actions

of war. He was there only to carry out what the superiors would decide. So it was useless to worry. When he took that stand he slept soundly without worry. Here, the writer had some real reason to worry. But he could get rid of it when he found it was useless to worry.

He followed the same principle when he was a prisoner of war and he was in Asiatic Turkey. There, too, he banished his worries because nothing of his future depended on himself. The future of the prisoners of war would depend on the various governments. Thus he was able to live there without much worry though he was a prisoner.

But his deliberate suppression of worry during the war and as a prisoner did not wholly eradicate his worries. The fear had gone to his subconscious mind and remained there buried. After the war the writer was at home. But whenever a member of his family was absent he feared all sorts of mishap happening to him or her. Moreover, he had a recurring nightmare that he had become a prisoner of war and the war was not going to end. The worries without any real cause here were the manifestations of the fears that he had banished deliberately earlier.

1208. Why was the writer able to live in jail without much worry?

- (1) Because nothing of his future depended on himself
- (2) He was comfortable in jail
- (3) Because he was a prisoner of war
- (4) Because worry is a common thing

1209. What was the fear of the writer in his childhood?

- (1) That his parents might drive him out of home
- (2) That his parents would die suddenly at night
- (3) That he might fail in the examinations
- (4) That he might be made a prisoner

1210. Where was the writer when he concluded that worry was useless?

- (1) The writer was in Asiatic Turkey
- (2) The writer was at home
- (3) The writer was on the war front in Mesopotamia
- (4) The writer was in prison

1211. What was the recurring nightmare of the writer after the war was over?

- (1) He dreamt that he was a prisoner in a war that was not going to be over
- (2) He dreamt that his wife was in hospital
- (3) He dreamt that a member of his family had a mishap
- (4) He dreamt he was a prisoner of war in Asiatic Turkey

1212. How does a cause of worry trouble us if we suppress our worry deliberately?

- (1) Causes of worry trouble us in various circumstances
- (2) Causes of worry remain in the subconscious mind and trouble us through bad dreams
- (3) Causes of worry cause imaginary anxiety
- (4) We cannot take actions cautiously and carefully

Directions (1213–1217) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

Until he was ten, young Alexander Fleming attended the nearby Loudoun Moor School. He was then transferred to Darvel School which he attended with his brothers.

Alexander learned a good deal about nature during that four mile downhill hike to school and the four mile uphill return trip. He was a quick student and at twelve, the age limit prescribed for Darvel school, he was sent to Kilmarnock Academy. Two years later he joined his brothers John and Robert at the home of his elder brother Thomas, who was to become a successful occultist in London. However, the economic success of the family was yet to be and Alexander was forced to leave school for economic reasons. When he was sixteen, he obtained a job in a shipping company. Good fortune, however, was on his side and on the side of humanity. In 1901, he received a share in a legacy which made it possible for him to return to school. He decided to study medicine.

1213. Alexander trekked _____ miles every day to attend Darvel school.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) Four | (2) Eight |
| (3) Twelve | (4) Sixteen |

1214. He was a 'quick student' means that Alexander

- (1) Reached school before his brothers
- (2) Was a lively student
- (3) Ran the races
- (4) Was a fast learner

1215. "...and at twelve, the age limit prescribed for Darvel school..." in this context means that children were

- (1) Admitted to school at the age of twelve
- (2) Allowed to remain in the school only up to the age of twelve
- (3) Admitted to the school any time after the age of twelve
- (4) Not admitted to the school before they were twelve

1216. Alexander became well off

- (1) By working in a shipping company
- (2) When his brother became a successful occultist
- (3) Because he studied medicine
- (4) By receiving a share in a legacy

1217. Alexander left school

- (1) To study economics
- (2) To work with his brother
- (3) To study medicine
- (4) Due to financial problems

Directions (1218–1222) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

A guest speaker was addressing the faculty and the students in the college auditorium. I had joined the faculty the year before, and was already drawing attention. I was 27, full of assumptions about myself, quick with a comment on everything, and expected people to pay attention to all that I had said.

I listened to the talk for the first five minutes. By the seventh, I was looking around to check if others were listening. By the tenth, I had glanced at my watch three times, and yawned once. After twenty minutes I was thoroughly bored, and telling myself that it was difficult to sit through such an insipid talk. I wanted to share some of my expert comments with my neighbour. But he was completely sold out to the speaker, and looked like it was the greatest day of his life. I was disgusted. I tried to catch a word or phrase from the talk, only to convince myself that this should be his last talk ever.

The one-hour talk took ages to end, and before the thanks were said, I jumped to my feet with a sigh of relief. My neighbour smiled at me and said, "The talk was wonderful, wasn't it?" I retorted, "It almost killed me with kindness".

1218. What do you understand about the narrator from the description in the first paragraph?

- (1) He was a genius
- (2) He was knowledgeable
- (3) He was self-conceited
- (4) He was charismatic

1219. How did the narrator respond to the speech?

- (1) He was glued
- (2) He was bored
- (3) He did not mind it
- (4) He was engrossed in it

1220. The narrator was disgusted because

- (1) His neighbour was engrossed in an insipid talk
- (2) The talk was boring
- (3) He could not understand it
- (4) He was impatient

1221. When the speech ended the narrator was

- (1) Happy
- (2) Relieved
- (3) Exhausted
- (4) Disgusted

1222. How long did the narrator listen to the speech without judgement?

- (1) Seven minutes
- (2) Ten minutes
- (3) Five minutes
- (4) Twenty minutes

Directions (1223-1227) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

Most successful companies, institutions and organizations have mission statements. Most individuals don't. As the Chief Executive Officer of your own life in the knowledge era, you need a laser-like focus in your vision. You need a mission and a mission statement describing how you want to live, not just what you want to own; defining the person you want to become, not just the title you want to see on your door; outlining the knowledge you will receive, not just the degree you'll earn or your next promotion.

I began the process this way : "To be aware of the uniqueness of my associates, clients, friends and family, and to treat that uniqueness with loving concern. I was created to lead myself and others to understand win-win relationships and how to use them to improve the lives of all persons with whom I come into contact."

You, too, can frame your mission statement starting with your core values, working outward to your material desires and financial needs.

1223. What should a person's mission statement begin with?

- (1) Your core values
- (2) What you want to acquire
- (3) Your monetary ambitions
- (4) Your next promotion

1224. What is the narrator's mission?

- (1) To discourage his friends and associates in every endeavour.
- (2) To improve the lives of all his associates.
- (3) To be aware of the strengths and weaknesses of his friends.
- (4) To ill-treat all.

1225. What does a 'win-win' relationship mean?

- (1) Every one must win always
- (2) There are no challenges
- (3) The relationship is beneficial to both parties
- (4) The competition is friendly

1226. What are the suggested components of a 'mission statement'?

- (1) Win-win attitude, financial needs, knowledge
- (2) Core-values, material desires, financial needs
- (3) Academic qualifications, love, material desires
- (4) Core-values, joy, self-confidence

1227. Who is responsible for designing a personal mission?

- (1) A Chief Executive Officer
- (2) The family and friends
- (3) The Individual
- (4) The company

Directions (1228-1232) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

Stockholm is spread out on an archipelago of 14 islands, where Lake Malaren meets the Baltic Sea. More airy than Venice, with wide-open spaces, it is one-third water. Its other two-thirds combine arched bridges, jet fountains, and palatial buildings trimmed with gold. For Stockholmers, fans of great outdoors, this is an amiable and graceful home and a healthy environment in which to live. Minutes from the city centre are parks and woodland for recreation, and clear water for swimming and fishing. In winter, everyone takes to ice-skating, on artificial rinks in the shadows of grand palaces, or on the frozen waters of the channel.

Stockholm is also a city at the leading edge of fashion, design and advanced technology. Fashion houses and IT companies use the city as a test market for their innovations, especially as Stockholmers are followers of technology. Stockholm is the capital as well as the largest city of Sweden. It is the site of the government and Parliament of the country.

1228. An archipelago is a collection of _____.

- (1) cities
- (2) islands
- (3) lakes
- (4) coral-reefs

1242. The passage implies that when the boy starts his 'education' he will ____ .

- (1) have a more aesthetic outlook
- (2) be able to identify a jay and a sparrow
- (3) see and hear the bird's song with delight
- (4) have a more intellectual outlook

Directions (1243-1247) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

The antigen-antibody immunological reaction is used to be regarded as typical of immunological responses. Antibodies are proteins synthesized by specialized cells called plasma cells, which are formed by lymphocytes (cells from the lymph system) when an antigen, a substance foreign to an organism's body, comes in contact with lymphocytes. Two important manifestations of antigen-antibody immunity are lysis, the rapid physical rupture of antigenic cells and the liberation of their contents into the surrounding medium, and phagocytosis, a process in which antigenic particles are engulfed by and very often digested by macrophages and polymorphs. The process of lysis is executed by a complex and unstable blood constituent known as complement, which will not work unless it is activated by a specific antibody; the process of phagocytosis is greatly facilitated when the particles to be engulfed are coated by a specific antibody directed against them.

1243. One of the two important manifestations of antigen-antibody immunity is lysis while the other is :

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (1) lymphocytes | (2) plasma |
| (3) antigenic cells | (4) phagocytosis |

1244. What are antibodies?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| (1) Minerals in the cells | (2) Proteins |
| (3) Synthesized proteins | (4) Dead cells |

1245. What happens when an antigen comes in contact with lymphocytes?

- | |
|------------------------------|
| (1) Antibodies are destroyed |
| (2) Plasma cells are formed |
| (3) Proteins are synthesized |
| (4) Old cells are restored |

1246. Which of the following statement is true in the context of the essay?

- | |
|---|
| (1) Antigen-antibody is a psychological process |
| (2) Lysis is a process of forming plasma cells |
| (3) Complement is a blood constituent |
| (4) Antigen is part of the organism's body |

1247. Phagocytosis is a process in which antigenic particles are ____ by and very often digested by macrophages and polymorphs.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) attacked | (2) attracted |
| (3) enveloped | (4) engulfed |

Directions (1248-1252) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

In the world today we make health an end in itself. We have forgotten that health really means to enable a person

to do his work and do it well. A lot of modern medicine, and this includes many patients as well as many physicians, pay very little attention to health but very much attention to those who imagine they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspapers, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of television programmes and all those books on medicine. We talk about health all the time. Yet for the most part the only result is more people with imaginary illness. A healthy man should not be wasting time talking about health : he should be using health for work.

1248. Modern medicine is primarily concerned with

- (1) promotion of good health
- (2) people suffering from imaginary illness
- (3) people suffering from real illness
- (4) increased efficiency in work

1249. The passage suggests that

- (1) health is an end in itself
- (2) health is a blessing
- (3) health is only a means to an end
- (4) we should not talk about health

1250. Talking about health all the time makes people

- (1) always suffer from imaginary illness
- (2) sometimes suffer from imaginary illness
- (3) rarely suffer from imaginary illness
- (4) often suffer from imaginary illness

1251. The passage tells us

- (1) how medicine should be manufactured
- (2) what a healthy man should or should not do
- (3) what television programmes should be about
- (4) how best to imagine illness

1252. A healthy man should be concerned with

- (1) his work which good health makes possible
- (2) looking after his health
- (3) his health which makes work possible
- (4) talking about health

Directions (1253-1257) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

We set out for the gallows. Two warders marched on either side of the prisoner, with their rifles at the slope. two others marched close against him, gripping him by his arm and shoulder, as though, at once pushing and supporting him. The rest of us, magistrates and the like, followed behind. Suddenly, when we had gone ten yards, the procession stopped short without any order or warning. A dreadful thing had happened a dog, come goodness knows whence, had appeared in the yard.

It came bounding among us with a loud volley of barks, and leapt round us wagging its whole body, wild with glee at finding so many human beings together. It was a large woolly dog, half Airedale, half Pariah. For a moment, it pranced round us, and then, before anyone could stop it, it had made a dash for the prisoner, and jumping up tried to lick his face. Everyone stood aghast, too taken aback even to grab at the dog.

1253. What was the tone of the essay at the beginning?

- (1) Celebrative
- (2) Emotionally charged
- (3) Gloomy
- (4) Lighthearted

1254. How did the arrival of the dog change the atmosphere of the event?

- (1) It caused the people to scatter
- (2) It allowed the prisoner to escape
- (3) It saddened the prisoner even more
- (4) It stunned everyone present there

1255. What was the emotion displayed by the dog?

- (1) Fear
- (2) Joy
- (3) Anger
- (4) Alarm

1256. What was surprising about the actions of the dog?

- (1) It ran up and down the path
- (2) It bit the guards
- (3) It barked at the magistrates
- (4) It licked the prisoner's face

1257. How did the author respond to the appearance of the dog?

- (1) He jumped at the dog and collared it
- (2) He ignored the dog and pretended it was not there
- (3) He was taken aback as the others
- (4) He yelled at the dog to silence its barking

Directions (1258–1262) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

Man's attitude to various animals changed many times in the course of centuries. From indifference or practicality, he went on to adoration and deification, and then to hatred. Ancient Egyptians, for example, highly appreciated the cat's ability to destroy rodents. The cat was much superior in this respect to the grass-snakes and weasels they had kept in their houses before. These proved unable to cope with hordes of rats which invaded Egypt from Asia. So the cat, a very useful animal, was ranked as a sacred animal and one of the most important animals, too. The goddess of the Moon, fertility and childbirth, Bast herself was portrayed by the Egyptians as a woman with a cat's head.

Sumptuous temples were built to this goddess, where cats were kept in luxury and fed the choicest of foods. They had their own priests and votaries, more numerous as a matter of fact than any other sacred animal could boast. According to the Greek historian Herodotus, the festival in the city of Bubastis, which had a temple dedicated to cats, was attended by as many as 700 thousand, who brought their offerings to the goddess in the shape of figurines of her made of gold, silver and bronze and adorned with precious stones.

1258. Egyptians appreciated the cat's ability to destroy

- (1) snakes
- (2) weasels
- (3) houses
- (4) rodents

1259. Hordes of rats invaded Egypt. They came from ____ .

- (1) Europe
- (2) Asia
- (3) Asia Minor
- (4) Africa

1260. The cat was considered to be a ____ .

- (1) sacred animal
- (2) goddess
- (3) symbol of peace
- (4) symbol of fertility

1261. What is the opposite of the word 'votaries' ?

- (1) Enthusiast
- (2) Critic
- (3) Adherent
- (4) Fanatic

1262. The word 'deification' in the passage means ____ .

- (1) highly valuable
- (2) take pride
- (3) act of treating as God
- (4) devotees

Directions (1263–1267) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

Namita is from the state of Kerala. She has come to Dubai to serve as a governess for the only child of the Nairs. The Nairs are nice and gentle and Namita has no cause to complain. One day she overhears something that makes her jittery. Mr. Nair is not employed in an American company as she has been told. The nature of his business is illegal. She is shocked and wants to go back to her home town to her own people.

Gopal is from a very poor family. His family owns a very small piece of land that can hardly meet their food requirement. One day, Gopal gets a nice offer to work in the Emirates with a construction contractor. In order to meet the expenses on travelling, the family decides to sell their own land and send Gopal to the foreign country, to make money. On arrival, the contractor confiscates Gopal's passport and gives him a small place to live in with ten others like him. Gopal has little idea what he must do.

1263. Which word from the ones given below, best describes Namita's relationship with her employers in the beginning?

- (1) Cordial
- (2) Friendly
- (3) Sympathetic
- (4) Complaining

1264. What does the phrase, 'makes her jittery' imply?

- (1) Sadness
- (2) Anger
- (3) Trauma
- (4) Anxiety

1265. Namita and Gopal are in a similar situation, because they

- (1) love their families
- (2) are happy with their situations
- (3) are from impoverished families
- (4) are stranded in a foreign country

1266. Namita's situation is better than that of Gopal, because she

- (1) has a well behaved employer
- (2) knows what she wants to do
- (3) loves the new place and the child
- (4) now knows about her employer

1267. The conclusion that can be drawn from both situations is that people should

- (1) stay in their own countries and villages
- (2) feel contented and satisfied with their lot
- (3) verify details before accepting any job
- (4) not travel to these regions of the world

Directions (1268–1272) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

Modern civilisation is completely dependent on energy, which has therefore to be abundant and also economical. About 85% of the world's energy is supplied by oil, coal and natural gas while nuclear, hydro, wind and solar power and biomass supply the rest. Coal, nuclear and hydro are used primarily to generate electricity while natural gas is widely used for heating and cooking. Biomass is used both for heating and cooking. The wind and solar power is the future's hope as they are sustainable energy sources. Oil powers almost all machines that move and that makes oil uniquely versatile. Oil powered airplanes carry 500 people across the widest oceans at nearly the speed of sound. Oil powered machines produce and transport food. Oil powered machines are ubiquitous. Clearly, we live in the age of oil but it is drawing to a close. According to data available if oil production remains constant until it's gone, there is enough to last 42 years. Oil wells will produce less as they become depleted, which will make it impossible to keep production constant. Similarly natural gas and coal will last another 61 years and 133 years respectively. Naturally, as they become scarce, they become expensive, leading to a worldwide energy crisis. If we are to survive on this planet, we have to make a transition to sustainable energy sources. The transition may be willy-nilly or planned the choice is ours.

The dawning era of limited and expensive energy will be very difficult for everyone on earth but will be even more difficult if it is not anticipated. It is of utmost importance that the public and policymakers understand the global energy crisis and act in tandem to ensure that the species 'homo sapiens' does not become extinct.

1268. The theme of the passage is

- (1) Changing Lives
- (2) Looming Energy Crisis
- (3) Energy Resources
- (4) Power in Today's world

1269. Biomass is an energy source used in

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (1) agriculture | (2) industry |
| (3) homes | (4) offices |

1270. The synonym for Ubiquitous is

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Omnipotent | (2) Omnifarous |
| (3) Omniscent | (4) Omnipresent |

1271. The energy sources of the future are

- (1) nuclear and hydro power
- (2) coal and natural gas
- (3) wind and solar power
- (4) oil and biomass

1272. The survival of mankind will depend on

- (1) maximum use of available energy resources
- (2) transition to sustainable energy resources

- (3) regulation placed on energy consumers
- (4) keeping the level of energy production constant

Directions (1273–1277) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

Reporters and city officials gathered at a Chicago railroad station one afternoon in 1953. The person they were meeting was the 1952 Nobel Peace Prize winner. A few minutes after the train came to a stop, a giant of a man six feet four inches with bushy hair and a large moustache stepped out from the train. Cameras flashed. City officials approached him with hands outstretched. Various people began telling him how honoured they were to meet him.

The man politely thanked them and then, looking over their heads, asked if he could be excused for a moment. He quickly walked through the crowd until he reached the side of an elderly black woman who was struggling with two large suitcases. He picked up the bags with a smile, escorted the woman to a bus. After helping her aboard, he wished her a safe journey. As he returned to the greeting party he apologized, "Sorry to have kept you waiting." Not many whites would have done what he did.

The man was Dr. Albert Schweitzer, the famous missionary doctor who had spent his life helping the poor in Africa. In response to Dr. Schweitzer's action, one member of the reception committee said with great admiration to the reporter standing next to him, "That's the first time I ever saw a sermon walking."

1273. Dr. Albert Schweitzer was the winner of the ____ .

- (1) Nobel Prize in 1952 for Medicine
- (2) Nobel Prize in 1952 for Peace
- (3) Nobel Prize in 1952 for Chemistry
- (4) Nobel Prize in 1953 for Peace

1274. Dr. Albert delighted ____ .

- (1) in being helped by others
- (2) in not being honoured
- (3) in being honoured
- (4) in helping others

1275. Dr. Albert Schweitzer ____ .

- (1) was not prejudiced against Whites
- (2) was not prejudiced against Blacks
- (3) was prejudiced against Whites
- (4) was prejudiced against Blacks

1276. Dr. Albert was ____ person.

- (1) a generous and friendly
- (2) a proud
- (3) a timid
- (4) a kind and helpful

1277. Dr. Albert preferred to let his actions ____ .

- (1) speak louder than his words
- (2) be admired
- (3) be advertised
- (4) be written about

Directions (1278-1282) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

To know language is to be able to speak it. even a child who does not yet attend school can speak his or her language. In order to speak a language it is important to listen to it and to read a few pages in it everyday. A child picks up language and learns to talk just as (s) he learns to walk. Walking and talking comes naturally to a child as it grows. In our country, a child may grow up speaking more than one language, if these languages are spoken in the home and in the neighbourhood. We call this multilingualism. A child speaks a language or languages much before (s)he starts going to school. To know a language then is first of all to be able to speak it as easily and naturally as a three year old child does. Later on the child will learn to read and write in that language. In order to read and write in a language, one has to speak it. But it is possible to speak a language but not able to read or write in it. A baby does not speak until it is nine months old but it understands a few words at six months of age. It has been listening ever since it was born, and even a little before that. So the first strategy in speaking a language is to listen.

Directions (1283-1287) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))
Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

Most of the African countries live in sub-human conditions because of extreme poverty, upheaval, hunger, disease, unemployment, lack of education and both inexperienced and corrupt administrations. The devastating consequences of the AIDS epidemic in those countries could improve if the infected population were to receive free drugs to control the disease, have access to health professionals

and get information on how to prevent its spread. But this can only be achieved through international help programs in which leaders of the world's richest countries donate medicine and also send doctors and nurses to treat and educate those in need. Moreover, most of the poor countries rely on selling agricultural products and raw materials to rich nations and buying industrialized products from them, resulting in a huge financial deficit. Consequently, they borrow a significant amount of money from the World Bank to try and improve their broken economies, but sometimes the money disappears with no significant changes and they cannot even pay the interest to the bank. Regarding this issue, last year the G8, which is comprised of leaders of the eight richest nations, decided to forgive billions of dollars worth of debt owed by the world's poorest nations. In addition, they developed adequate loan programs to financially assist those countries.

1283. According to the author, one of the ways of helping the infected people in Africa to fight AIDS is by :

 - (1) providing free clothes
 - (2) providing free food
 - (3) providing free drugs
 - (4) providing free contraceptives

1284. As the author describes the condition in Africa, her tone is :

 - (1) sad
 - (2) angry
 - (3) bitter
 - (4) hopeful

1285. In the context of this essay, the phrase 'sub-human' means:

 - (1) people of a smaller race
 - (2) people living below accepted standard of living
 - (3) people living below the rule of a headman
 - (4) people segregated into groups according to their possession

1286. What was the most significant step taken by the G8 towards assisting the poor countries in dealing with their need ?

 - (1) Sending doctors and nurses
 - (2) Setting up an international programme
 - (3) Forgiving debts owed by them
 - (4) Building relief camps

1287. What has led to the poor countries accumulating more debts?

 - (1) Their buying of industrialized products
 - (2) Their lack of education
 - (3) The devastating consequences of the AIDS epidemic
 - (4) Their lack of knowledge in the use of money

Directions (1288-1292) : A passage is given with five questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer from each of the four alternatives.

Directions (1288-1292) : A passage is given with five questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE))

Exam. 27.10.2016 (IIInd sitting)

Newspapers sell because of news and editorial coverage but it gets more revenue from advertisements. News costs money, while advertisements fetch money. The economics of modern newspapers is such that it cannot run by just selling news. It has to depend on advertisements. The economics of newspaper publishing requires both subscribers who can afford to buy newspapers and

businessmen who can afford to advertise in it. The growth of the Press depends on both. Therefore, in newspaper management neither aspect can be neglected.

Co-ordination among the various departments-editorial, circulation, advertising and production is very essential for effective and better management. The heads of various departments must be part of the management of a newspaper. They must be aware of the goals set, policies and future plans of the management. They cannot afford to remain cut off from the mainstream of management function. In addition, each department should keep the other department managers informed of those of its activities that will be useful to them. This is a vital aspect of newspaper management.

1288. The growth of a newspaper depends on :

- (1) the editorial and news coverage
 - (2) large scale subscribers
 - (3) advertisers
 - (4) subscribers and advertisers

1289. The main idea conveyed in the first paragraph of the passage is :

- (1) the growth of press
 - (2) news and editorial coverage
 - (3) the economics of newspaper publishing
 - (4) the importance of advertisements

1290. The main idea conveyed in the second paragraph of the passage is:

- the passage is :

 - (1) the role of the heads of departments of a newspaper
 - (2) the future of newspapers
 - (3) how to sell newspapers
 - (4) effective sales

1291. The word 'goal' in the passage means :

1282. Which of the following statements is false?

- Which of the following statements is false

 - (1) Selling news is not important
 - (2) Editorial coverage matters for sales
 - (3) Advertisements are needed for a paper to survive
 - (4) All departments have to be in touch with other departments

Directions (1293-1322) : Read the following passages carefully and choose the most appropriate answer to the questions out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
Exam. 12.01.2017)

Passage-I

Passage I
(Q. Nos. 1293-1297)

When I think of my family's history on the land, I experience a pang of regret. Unlike much of the arid West, where the land has gone virtually unchanged for centuries, my place of origin, western Kansas, has been torn up by agriculture. The flat plains, excellent soil, and sparse but just adequate rainfall permitted farming; therefore farming prevailed, and a good 90% of the original sod prairie is gone. The consequence, in human terms, is that our relationship to our place has always felt primarily mercantile. We used the land and denied, or held at bay, its effect on

us. Yet from my earliest childhood, when the most of the Kansas prairie was still intact, I've known that the land also had a romantic quality. I've felt moved by the expanse of it , enthralled by size. I take pride in my identity as a plains daughter.

1293. Which of the following is the most accurate statement of the author's position?

- (1) The presence of the people has enriched the plain's habitat.
 - (2) Farming has improved the soil of the plains.
 - (3) Farming has chemically polluted the plains.
 - (4) Farming has eroded the natural beauty of the plains.

1294. The argument in the paragraph is based primarily on:

- (1) facts of history and statistical studies.
 - (2) facts derived from the author's personal observations.
 - (3) feelings the author has picked up from personal experience.
 - (4) feelings passed down to the author by ancestors.

1295. From the passage, it may be determined that the word "ancestral" has something to do with

1296. What does the author feel proud about?

- (1) being an American
 - (2) being a native of Kansas.
 - (3) being able to see the romantic qualities
 - (4) the ability to unite well.

1297. What factor changed the entire landscape of Kansas?

Passage-II

(Q. Nos. 1298-1302)

Most economists in the United States seem captivated by the spell of the free market. Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that does not accord with the requirements of the free market. A price that is determined by the seller or, for that matter (for that matter: so far as that is concerned), established by anyone other than the aggregate of consumers seems pernicious. Accordingly, it requires a major act of will to think of price-fixing (the determination of prices by the seller) as both "normal" and having a valuable economic function. In fact, price-fixing is normal in all industrialised societies because the industrial system itself provides, as an effortless consequence of its own development, the price-fixing that it requires. Modern industrial planning requires and rewards great size. Hence, a comparatively small number of large firms will be competing for the same group of consumers. That each large firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products for more than its competitors charge is commonly recognised by advocates of free-market economic theories. But each large firm will also act with full consideration of the needs that it has in common with the other large firms competing for the same customers.

1298. What does not seem as not good or normal in the context of this essay?

 - (1) the new interest in free market
 - (2) being captivated by spell of the free market
 - (3) that which does not accord with the requirement of the free market
 - (4) the economists who are captivated by the free market

1299. Who, according to the economists, are the right group of people to set the price of a commodity?

 - (1) the aggregate of consumers
 - (2) the buyers
 - (3) the sellers
 - (4) the economists

1300. Price-fixing is a phenomenon that is normal in

 - (1) agricultural societies
 - (2) industrialised societies
 - (3) pre-industrial societies
 - (4) globalised societies

1301. A major act of will will bring about price-fixing that will be seen as

 - (1) effective and productive
 - (2) constructive and practical
 - (3) normal and having valuable economic function
 - (4) systematic and relevant

1302. Selling a commodity at a price that is not more than that charged by competitors is

 - (1) rejected by the free market system
 - (2) opposed by the advocates of the free market theories
 - (3) considered suspicious by the free market theorists
 - (4) recognised by the advocates of the free market theories

Passage-III

(Q. Nos. 1303-1307)

But the war did not cease; though friend and foe alike were almost drowned in blood. It seemed as powerful as eternity, and in time Tony Vassall too went to battle and was killed. The country gave Patience a widow's pension, as well a touching inducement to marry again; she died of grief. Many people died in those days, it was not strange at all. Nathan and his wife got so rich that after the war they died of overeating, and their daughter Olive came into a vast fortune and a Trustee.

Passage-IV

(Q. Nos. 1308-1312)

All art is, in an important sense, an escape. There is a sense in which the capacity to escape from his present experience, to use his accumulated consciousness of the past to project a vision of the future, is man's greatest and distinguishing ability. We must not forget the force of Aristotle's argument that poetry is valuable precisely because it shows men not simply as they are, but as they ought to be or (in terms more sympathetic to us today) as they are capable of becoming.

1308. According to the author, all art is
(1) a reflection of life. (2) art
(3) an escape (4) an important sense.

1309. The author believes that man's greatest and distinguishing ability is
(1) his ability to project the future
(2) his capacity to escape from his present experience
(3) his consciousness of the past
(4) None of the above.

1310. Aristotle argues that poetry is

1312. Aristotle's argument supports the view that poetry shows

 - (1) men not simply as they are
 - (2) what men ought to be
 - (3) what men are capable of becoming
 - (4) All of the above.

Passage-V

(Q. Nos. 1313-1317)

To avoid the various foolish opinions to which mankind are prone, no superhuman brain is required. A few simple rules will keep you free, not from all errors, but from silly errors. If the matter is one that can be settled by observation, make the observation yourself. Aristotle could have avoided the mistake of thinking that women have fewer teeth than men, by the simple device of asking Mrs. Aristotle to keep her mouth open while he counted. Thinking that you know when in fact you do not is a bad mistake, to which we are all prone. I believe myself that hedgehogs eat black beetles, because I have been told that they do; but if I were writing a book on the habits of hedgehogs, I should

not commit myself until I had seen one enjoying this diet. Aristotle, however, was less cautious. Ancient and medieval writers knew all about unicorns and salamanders; not one of them thought it necessary to avoid dogmatic statements about them because he had never seen one of them.

1313. The author portrays mankind as

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|-----------------|---------------------------|
| (1) superhuman | (2) by and large ignorant |
| (3) intelligent | (4) ancient |

1314. According to the author, unicorns and salamanders

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| (1) have existed in the past |
| (2) are invisible |
| (3) caused writers to write strange stories. |
| (4) never really existed |

1315. The author implies that

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| (1) he has never seen hedgehogs eating beetles |
| (2) hedgehogs eat only black beetles |
| (3) they do not eat black beetles |
| (4) he is writing a book on hedgehogs. |

1316. The author is in favour of drawing conclusions on the basis of

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|-----------------|------------------|
| (1) discussion | (2) consultation |
| (3) observation | (4) reasoning |

1317. The attitude of the author is

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| (1) cultural | (2) scientific |
| (3) cynical | (4) philosophical |

Passage-VI

(Q. Nos. 1318-1322)

In short, to write a good letter you must approach the job in the lightest and most casual way. You must be personal, not abstract. You must not say, 'This is too small a thing to put down'. You must say, 'This is just the sort of small thing we talk about at home. If I tell them this they will see me, as it were they'll hear my voice, they'll know what I'm talking about'. That is the purpose of a letter. Carlyle had the trick to perfection. He is writing from Scotsbrig to his brother Alec in Canada and he begins talking about his mother. Good old Mother, he says, 'she is even now sitting at my back, trying at another table to write you a small word with her own hand; the first time she has tried such a thing for a year past. It is Saturday night, after dark; we are in the east room in a hard, dry evening with a bright fire to our two selves; Jenny and her Barns are 'scouring up things' in the other end of the house; and below stairs the winter operations of the farm go on, in a subdued tone; you can conceive the scene! How simple it is and yet how perfect. Can not you see Alec reading it in his far-off home and his eyes moistening at the picture of his old mother sitting and writing her last message to him on earth?

1318. 'Abstract' in the passage means

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| (1) a summary |
| (2) not paying attention |
| (3) concrete |
| (4) not having a physical reality |

1319. The recipient of your letter should _____.

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|-------------------------------------|
| (1) use a lot of imagination. |
| (2) know what you are talking about |

(3) get distracted when reading your letter

(4) find it difficult to understand your letter

1320. Carlyle's mother was _____.

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|---|
| (1) a regular letter writer |
| (2) not confident at letter writing |
| (3) always eager to write letters to Alec |
| (4) old and enjoyed writing letters |

1321. 'Scouring up things' means _____.

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|---|
| (1) cleaning pans with a small ball of wire or plastic |
| (2) to search a place thoroughly in order to find something |
| (3) to put something in liquid for a time so that it becomes completely wet |
| (4) writing something quickly and carelessly |

1322. Subdued tone means _____.

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| (1) not very loud |
| (2) unusually quiet and possibly unhappy |
| (3) not very busy |
| (4) not very bright |

Directions (1323-1327) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 30.04.2017 (1st Sitting)

Radium is a white powder that looks like table-salt. A pound of it is worth a thousand pounds of gold. Radium is very costly because it is so scarce. A mere pinch of it is worth a small fortune. There are only a few spoonfuls in all the world. But radium is so powerful that too much of it would be dangerous. If a pound or two could be gathered at one spot it would kill people who came near. Through radium, scientists hope to learn how to change one element into another. It would be interesting and profitable to change other metals into gold. But it would be worth more to man to learn how to get all the power from the atoms to do man's work.

1323. Radium is considered dangerous because

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| (1) it would help us to turn other metals into gold. |
| (2) it would kill millions due to its radioactivity. |
| (3) it is so scarce. |
| (4) it would tell us how to get power from radium. |

1324. The antonym of 'scarce' is

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| (1) insufficient | (2) abundant |
| (3) wealth | (4) rare |

1325. What is the main subject of discussion in the passage ?

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| (1) Silver | (2) Radium |
| (3) Salt | (4) Gold |

1326. The word 'fortune' here means

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|------------|-----------------|
| (1) wealth | (2) freedom |
| (3) power | (4) inheritance |

1327. Why is radium very costly ?

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|--------------------------------------|
| (1) It is powerful and dangerous. |
| (2) It is found in small quantities. |
| (3) It helps man do his work. |
| (4) It is very useful. |