

## **Table of Contents**

<i>Verbal Ability Handout</i> .....	3
<i>English – Revision Handout</i> .....	11
<i>Verbal Ability Aptitude</i> .....	15
<i>Parajumbles</i> .....	15
<i>Sentence Improvement</i> .....	18
<i>Reading Comprehensions</i> .....	20
<i>Vocabulary</i> .....	27
<i>Synonyms</i> .....	27
<i>Antonyms</i> .....	28
<i>Analogies</i> .....	29
<i>Fill in the Blanks (Vocabulary)</i> .....	30
<i>Idioms/Phrases</i> .....	32
<i>List of Words</i> .....	35
<i>Word Families</i> .....	38
<i>Prefixes &amp; Suffixes</i> .....	40
<i>Grammar</i> .....	43
<i>Nouns</i> .....	45
<i>Articles</i> .....	46
<i>Pronouns</i> .....	47
<i>Tenses</i> .....	48
<i>Subject-Verb Agreement</i> .....	50
<i>Adjectives</i> .....	51
<i>Adverbs</i> .....	52
<i>Conjunctions</i> .....	53
<i>Prepositions</i> .....	53
<i>Phrasal Verbs</i> .....	58
<i>Active And Passive Voice</i> .....	62
<i>Direct and Indirect Speech</i> .....	63
<i>Verbal Ability Answers</i> .....	67
<i>Vocabulary Answers</i> .....	67
<i>Sentence Improvement Answers</i> .....	68
<i>Reading Comprehensions Answers</i> .....	69
<i>Synonyms</i> .....	73
<i>Antonyms</i> .....	73
<i>Analogies</i> .....	76
<i>Fill in the Blanks (Vocabulary Answers)</i> .....	76

<i>Grammar Answers.....</i>	<i>78</i>
<i>Noun.....</i>	<i>78</i>
<i>Articles.....</i>	<i>78</i>
<i>Pronouns.....</i>	<i>78</i>
<i>Tenses .....</i>	<i>78</i>
<i>Subject-Verb Agreement.....</i>	<i>79</i>
<i>Adjectives.....</i>	<i>79</i>
<i>Adverbs .....</i>	<i>79</i>
<i>Conjunctions.....</i>	<i>79</i>
<i>Prepositions.....</i>	<i>79</i>
<i>Active and Passive Voice.....</i>	<i>79</i>
<i>Direct and Indirect Speech.....</i>	<i>80</i>

## Verbal Ability Handout

### Articles

Each question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Select the option that indicates the grammatically correct and appropriate sentence(s).

Q.I. A. The balance of power will shift to the East, as China and India emerge as the major players in the region.

B. Rarely has the economic growth of two still relatively poor nations been watched with such an alarm.

C. Post-war era witnessed economic miracles in Japan and South Korea, but the growth in neither country could impact the economy in the region in a significant manner.

D. China and India, by contrast, possess what it takes to transform the 21st century global economy.

- 1) A, B and C                      2) A and D  
3) C only                          4) C and D

Q.II. A. A successful project's completion is always because of the concerted efforts of the individual team members.

B. As project progresses, the individual team members begin to develop traits that may not contribute positively to the project's objectives.

C. Sooner or later, the members learn to shed their assertive individualism and work together.

D. In short, they morph into a powerful team with a shared identity.

- 1) A and C                          2) A and D  
3) B and D                          4) A, C and D

Q.III. A. The actor has not yet paid the tax for car he imported.

B. We went to watch a movie, but movie was not showing in the theatre.

C. Mariana Trench in Pacific Ocean is the deepest oceanic point in the world.

D. The home ministry ordered a red alert because of the tense situation prevailing in the state.

- 1) A & B                              2) C only  
3) A & D                              4) D only

Q. IV. A. Meditation is one of the methods to acquire peace and relaxation.

B. First part of the novel introduces all the main characters.

C. Many speakers suggested that ban on the book should be lifted immediately.

D. Shakespeare is the greatest dramatist of all the time.

- 1) A only                              2) A & C  
3) A & D                              4) C only

Q.V. A. Tabor is a two-headed drum.

B. We, adults, learn more from the kids while trying to teach them than they do from us.

C. Diamonds have been used in the jewellery for centuries.

D. The secret of cracking CAT lies in intelligent study, constant practice and self-confidence on the day of the examination.

- 1) C only                              2) C & D  
3) D only                              4) A only

### Subject Verb Agreement

In each question, there are four sentences. Identify the sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage.

Q.I. A. A number of Gita's friends is living in town.

B. The employer and the manager plays the most important role in employee motivation.

C. Raphael, along with his friend Ranjan, are going to Bangalore.

D. Neither Rukmini nor Priya is ready to help anyone.

- 1) A & D                              2) C & D  
3) C only                              4) D only

Q.II. A. Neil, as well as Roy, are attending the birthday party.

B. Each of the boys were given a glass of milk.

C. The news that you heard is true.

D. The number of mangoes being shipped into the market were decreasing over the years.

- 1) A & B                              2) D only  
3) C & D                              4) None of these

Q.III. A. Rohan, the promoter of two prestigious Indian companies, are proud of being a first generation entrepreneur.

B. The pair of scissors kept in my bag is stolen.

C. Nilesch, along with his friends, claim responsibility for this incident.

D. Each of the team leaders is answerable to her respective team members.

- 1) D only                              2) B & D  
3) C & D                              4) A & C

Q.IV. A. Measles are infectious and can sometimes cause disfigurement in the affected person.

B. In anticipation of the possible non-availability of the injured star batsman, one of the promising players selected for the team were asked to stand by.

C. The results of the election was awaited with bated breath by all the political parties.

D. The investigation committee, comprising two Supreme Court judges, has sent its report to the central government.

- 1) D only                              2) C & D  
3) A & D                              4) B & C

Q.V. A. Numismatics are the study of coins, banknotes and medals.

B. The run of successes recorded by the team are ascribed to the new coach hired by the sports authority.

C. Salman Rushdie, Arundhati Roy, Kiran Desai and Aravind Adiga form the quartet of Man Booker awardees—a bouquet of creative artistes that are the pride of the nation.

D. Neither food coupons nor books were provided by the company.

- 1) A & D                              2) C & D  
3) D only                              4) B & D

Q.VI. A. The mosaic of languages that embellish the country called India is truly inspiring.

B. The tallest snowy peak of the Himalayas, the highest mountain ranges in the world, are the target of many mountaineers.

C. Some of Paul's writings on science and religion was published posthumously.

D. A part of the art museum, housing paper drawings, acrylic paints and oil canvasses, was damaged in the fire.

- 1) D only                      2) B & D  
3) A & D                      4) C & D

Q.VII. A. The employer, as well as his employees, are on leave.

B. The members of the team is working together.

C. Mathematics, Biology and Science are tough subjects.

D. Ten dozen costs ten thousand rupees.

- 1) D only                      2) C only  
3) A & D                      4) C & D

Q.VIII. A. There is a beggar and a schoolboy at the railway station.

B. Near our college buildings sit my father's shop.

C. That the minister and his family visited France last week are a secret.

D. Neither of my friends are intelligent.

- 1) D only                      2) B only  
3) B & D                      4) A only

Q.IX. A. Each of the airhostesses were taught to deal with emergency.

B. The comedian and the musician of the opera were appreciated.

C. Twenty kilometres are a long drive from here.

D. Our happiness or our sadness are in our own hands.

- 1) D only                      2) B only  
3) B & D                      4) C & D

Q.X. A. An employee exercises his rights under law.

B. Aishwarya and Ranjan were decorated for his services in the office.

C. One has to perform his duties to himself.

D. I am ready to assist every one of my brothers in their work.

- 1) A & D                      2) A only  
3) D only                      4) B & C

### Tenses

**In the question, there are four sentences. Identify the sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage.**

Q.I. A. I was trying to change a light bulb yesterday.

B. What are you doing when the accident occurred?

C. Igorsky has struggling hard for his body building competition.

D. Sheila will be giving a lecture at the university next year.

- 1) A & D                      2) D & B  
3) B & C                      4) C & A

Q.II. A. It is nearly eight years since I last played basketball.

B. They have long believed that it was without effective accountability.

C. The committee had predicted that up to 230 people could be killed across the country by the H1N1 virus.

D. Ravnit has a curious, receptive mind that found much enjoyment in listening to other folk.

- 1) B & D                      2) A & C  
3) A only                      4) C only

Q.III. A. Genetically engineered poplar plants have developed in recent years.

B. Developing countries will have an increasing number of poor people in the future.

C. The sun is rising in the east.

D. Anna Mari has purchased the book 'Hamlet' three years ago.

- 1) B only                      2) A only  
3) A & B                      4) B & D

Q.IV. A. His neighbours wounded him and threw him out.

B. His mother punished him because he wounded his younger brothers.

C. People is living in towns for thousands of years.

D. We already had our breakfast when she arrived home.

- 1) A only                      2) D only  
3) A & D                      4) None of these

Q.V. A. They had been talking for the last hour.

B. It's imperative that he keep his promise.

C. Suneet's children are watching TV when Suneet arrives home at 8 o'clock.

D. We are waiting here for over two hours.

- 1) A only                      2) B & C  
3) A & B                      4) None of these

### Active and Passive

**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 and mark our answer accordingly.**

Q.I. Do not switch off the light.

- a) You are ordered not to switch off the light.  
b) You are requested to not switch off the light.  
c) You are advised not to switch off the light.  
d) None of these

Q.II. Should I take this medicine with water?

- a) Should this medicine be taken with water by me?  
b) Shall this medicine be taken with water by me?  
c) Can this medicine be taken with water by me?  
d) Should this medicine be took with water by me?

Q.III. How many chapters does the book contain?

- a) How many chapters is the book contained?  
b) How many chapters are contained in the book?  
c) How many chapters is contained in the book?  
d) How many chapters have contained in the book?

Q.IV. I can sing a song.

- a) A song could be sung by me.  
b) A song can be sung by me.  
c) A song may be sung by me.  
d) A song might be sung by me.

Q.V. I will lend you my camera for two days.

- a) You shall lent my camera for two days by me.  
b) You will lent my camera for two days by me.  
c) You will be lent my camera for two days by me.  
d) You were lent my camera for two days by me.

Q.VI. I knocked at the door for five minutes.

- The door is knocked at by me for five minutes.
- The door has knocked at by me for five minutes.
- The door had knocked at by me for five minutes.
- The door was knocked at by me for five minutes.

Q.VII. He teaches Grammar.

- Grammar is taught by him.
- We are being taught Grammar by him.
- Grammar is being taught by him.
- We are taught Grammar by him.

Q.VIII. One should keep one's promise.

- One's promise should be kept by us.
- One's promise has to be kept.
- A promise should be keeping.
- A promise should be kept.

Q.IX. People claim to have seen the suspect in several cities.

- The suspect is being seen in several cities.
- The suspect has been the people in several cities.
- The suspect is claimed to have been seen in several cities.
- The suspect was seen by people in several cities.

Q.X. The teacher punished the boys who had not done their homework.

- The boys who had not done their homework had been punished by their teacher.
- The boys were punished by their teacher who had not done their homework.
- The boys who had not done their homework were punished by the teacher.
- The boys who had not done their homework were being punished by the teacher.

### **Direct-Indirect Speech**

Q.I. He said to you, 'They have set up a barber's shop.'

- He told you that they had set up a barber's shop.
- He told you that they have set up a barber's shop.
- He told you that we had set up a barber's shop.
- He told you that they have set up a barber's shop.

Q.II. Hari said to Ram, 'You gave me a book.'

- Hari told Ram that I have given him a book.
- Hari told Ram that he (Ram) had given him (Hari) a book.
- Hari told Ram that he had given me a book.
- Hari told Ram that you had given him a book.

Q.III. The boy told his father that his examination was over.

- The boy told his father, 'His examination was over.'
- The boy told his father, 'My examination are over.'
- The boy said to his father, 'My examination is over.'
- The boy said to his father, 'My examination was over.'

Q.IV. He said to us, 'Are you going away today?'

- He asked us if I was going away that day.
- He asked us if we were going away that day.
- He asked us if we have been going away today.
- He asked us if you were going away that day.

Q.V. He said to his servant, 'Go away at once.'

- He ordered his servant to go away at once.
- He asked his servant if go away at once.
- He asked his servant to go away at once.
- He requested his servant to go away at once.

Q.VI. The accused said to the magistrate, 'Pardon me this time, sir.'

- The accused advised the magistrate to pardon him that time.
- The accused asked the magistrate to pardon me that time.
- The accused ordered the magistrate to pardon him that time.
- The accused begged the magistrate to pardon him that time.

Q.VII. The captain said, 'Hurrah! We have won the match.'

- The captain exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
- The captain exclaimed that they have won the match.
- The captain exclaimed with joy that we had won the match.
- The captain exclaimed that we had won the match.

Q.VIII. The traveller said, 'Can you tell me the way to the railway station?' 'Yes,' replied the little boy.

- The traveller asked the little boy whether he would tell him the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he can.
- The traveller enquired of the little boy whether he could tell him the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he could.
- The traveller enquired of the little boy whether I could tell him the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he might.
- The traveller enquired of the little boy whether he could tell me the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he could.

Q.IX. He said, 'Rogue! You have deceived me.'

- He told him a rogue and said him of having deceived him.
- He called him a rogue and accused him of having deceived me.
- He called him a rogue and accused him of having deceived him.
- He told him a rogue and declared him of having deceived me.

Q.X. 'Good morning, friends.'

- He told his friends good morning.
- He bade his friends good morning.
- He forbade his friends good morning.
- He asked his friends good morning.

### **Pronouns**

I) It's up to \_\_\_\_\_ (us/we) geologists to warn the people of impending volcanic activity.

II) The principal made Rekha and \_\_\_\_\_ (I/me) repair the damage to the auditorium wall.

III) The writers of the bylaws, Dilip and \_\_\_\_\_ (he/him) presented a report to the senate.

IV) Ranjani, Jose, and \_\_\_\_\_ (he/him) rode their bikes all the way to Goa.

V) The boss was worried that \_\_\_\_\_ (we/us) secretaries wouldn't do the work without additional compensation.

VI) Sure, Rohan's tall, but he is not as tall as \_\_\_\_\_ (her/she).

VII) The Sharmas and \_\_\_\_\_ (they/them) can't seem to agree on their property lines.



VIII) He didn't think that the coach was as smart as \_\_\_\_\_ (I/me).

IX) Except for you and \_\_\_\_\_ (I/me), no one knows about the plot.

X) I can't handle the stress as well as \_\_\_\_\_ (her/she).

XI) Choose \_\_\_\_\_ (whoever/whomever) you want.

XII) He is the one \_\_\_\_\_ (who/whom) we think of first.

XIII) The men, four of \_\_\_\_\_ (who/whom) were ill, were indicted for fraud.

XIV) Mary is the woman \_\_\_\_\_ (who/whom) I met at the party.

XV) Give the award to \_\_\_\_\_ (whoever/whomever) will benefit the most.

**Directions for questions 1 to 5: In each of the following sentences, four words or phrases are underlined. You should choose the one word or phrase which would be not appropriate in standard written English. Mark e) if you think that the sentence has no error.**

1. The hardest part of the job is the bending once a minute and then lifting the weight.

- a) hardest      b) job      c) is the bending  
d) lifting the      e) none of the above

2. Since I had forgotten all my mathematical concepts I had to start from the scratch.

- a) I had      b) all my      c) I had  
d) the scratch      e) none of the above

3. Modi has recently been selected as the representative to the Sri Lanka.

- a) been      b) selected      c) the  
d) the Sri Lanka      e) none of the above

4. His report, including thorough notes on the background investigation, were well received.

- a) including      b) thorough notes c) the background  
d) were      e) none of the above

5. This is one of the four primary libraries that are supported by our organization.

- a) this is      b) one of the      c) libraries  
d) that are      e) none of the above

### Sentence Completion

1. The doctor advised him to include mango in his diet, \_\_\_\_\_ of Vitamins A, C and D.

- A. that is adequate      B. that provided him  
C. which is richly supplied      D. which is a rich source

2. Spielberg is going to be nominated to receive the Academy Award for the best director, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. won't he      B. didn't he  
C. doesn't he      D. isn't he

3. In many ways, riding a bicycle is similar to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the driving of a car      B. when you drive a car  
C. driving a car      D. when driving a car

4. Several of these washers and dryers are not in order and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. need to be repairing      B. repairing is required to them  
C. require that they be repaired      D. need to be repaired

5. To answer accurately is more important than \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a quick finish      B. finishing quickly  
C. to finish quickly      D. you finish quickly

6. When a person is given certain duties to perform, he must be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. given necessary authority also  
B. enforced with law as well  
C. assigned necessary duties  
D. able to realize law

### Sentence Improvement

**In each of the statements below, a part of the sentence is underlined. Out of the four options that follow, choose the one which best replaces the highlighted phrase.**

1. One cannot be indifferent to one's health, can't one?

- A) can't be      B) can one  
C) isn't it      D) no change

2. I've met two women, whom, I believe, were hospital nurses.

- A) whom, I believe      B) who, I believe  
C) each, I believe      D) whom, I am sure

3. The use of radar as well as two-way radio paging make it possible for state police to intercept most speeders.

- A) make it possible      B) makes it possible  
C) allows the possibility      D) makes possible

4. No sooner had he entered the room when the lights went out.

- A) when the lights went out      B) than the lights went out  
C) and the lights went out      D) then the lights went out

5. If neither of them are to be trusted, it is not advisable to invest.

- A) were to be trusted      B) has to be trusted  
C) is to be trusted      D) no improvement

6. The train was late for thirty minutes.

- A) from      B) by      C) around      D) no change

7. My father is suffering from diabetes for the past three years.

- A) is suffer      B) has been suffering  
C) has suffered      D) no improvement

8. She was more beautiful than either of her three sisters.

- A) either of her three sister B) any of her three sisters  
C) all of her three sisters      D) no improvement

**Each of the following sentences are divided into parts, which are marked A, B, C, and D. One of these parts may contain an error or may not be acceptable in standard written communication. Mark that part as your answer.**

1. The scenery (A)/of Kodaikanal (B)/ are not (C)/doubt very beautiful (D)/No error (E).

2. Most of (A)/the five-years (B)/plans of India (C)/ have been (D)/successful. No error (E).
3. One of (A)/my student (B)/told me (C)/that she has failed (D)/in English. No error (E).
4. She is (A)/more cleverer (B)/than any (C)/other girl of (D)/her age. No error (E).
5. Harder (A)/you work (B)/, the better (C)/division you (D)/get. No error (E).

## **Reading Comprehension:**

### **Passage I.**

Although I was in class at Columbia, struggling with the esoterica du jour, my father was on a bricklayer's scaffold not far up the street, working on a campus building. Once we met up on the subway going home he was with his tools, I with my books. My father wasn't interested in Thucydides, and I wasn't up on arches. My dad has built lots of places in New York City he can't get into: colleges, condos, office towers. He made his living on the outside. Once the walls were up, a place took on a different feel for him, as though he wasn't welcome anymore. Related by blood, we're separated by class, my father and I. Being the white-collar child of a blue-collar parent means being the hinge on the door between two ways of life. With one foot in the working-class, the other in the middle class, people like me are Straddlers, at home in neither world, living a limbo life.

What drove me to leave what I knew? Born blue-collar, I still never felt completely at home among the tough guys and anti-intellectual crowd of my neighbourhood in deepest Brooklyn. I never did completely fit in among the preppies and suburban royalty of Columbia, either. It's like that for Straddlers. It was not so smooth jumping from Italian old-world style to US professional in a single generation. Others who were the first in their families to go to college, will tell you the same thing: the academy can render you unrecognisable to the very people who launched you into the world. The ideas and values absorbed in college challenge the mom-and-pop orthodoxy that passed for truth for 18 years. Limbo folk may eschew polyester blends for sea-isle cotton, prefer Brie to Kraft slices. They marry outside the neighbourhood and raise their kids differently. They might not be in church on Sunday.

When they pick careers (not jobs), it's often a kind of work their parents never heard of or can't understand. But for the white-collar kids of blue-collar parents, the office is not necessarily a sanctuary. In Corporate America, where the rules are based on notions foreign to working-class people, a Straddler can get lost. Social class counts at the office, even though nobody likes to admit it. Ultimately, corporate norms are based on middle-class values, business types say. From an early age, middle-class people learn how to get along, using diplomacy, nuance and politics to grab what they need. It is as though they are following a set of rules laid out in a manual that blue-collar families never have the chance to read.

People born into the middle class to parents with college degrees have lived lives filled with what French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu calls 'cultural capital.' Growing up in an educated environment, they learn about Picasso and Mozart, stock portfolios and crème brulee. In a home with cultural capital, there are networks: someone always has an aunt or golfing buddy with the inside track for an internship or some entry-level job. Dinner-

table talk could involve what happened that day to mom and dad at the law firm, the doctor's office or the executive suite. Middle-class kids can grow up with a sense of entitlement that will carry them through their lives. This 'belongingness' is not just related to having material means; it also has to do with learning and possessing confidence in your place in the world. Such early access and direct exposure to culture in the home is the more organic, 'legitimate' means of appropriating cultural capital, Bourdieu tells us. Those of us possessing 'ill-gotten Culture' can learn it, but never as well. Something is always a little off about us, like an engine with imprecise timing. There's a greater match between middle-class lives and the institutions in which the middle class works and operates—universities or corporations. Children of the middle and upper classes have been speaking the language of the bosses and supervisors forever.

Blue-collar kids are taught by their parents and communities to work hard to achieve, and that merit is rewarded. But no blue-collar parent knows whether such things are true in the middle-class world. Many professionals born to the working-class report feeling out of place and outmanoeuvred in the office. Soon enough, Straddlers learn that straight talk won't always cut. Resolving conflicts head-on and speaking your mind doesn't always work, no matter how educated the Straddler is.

In the working-class, people perform jobs in which they are closely supervised and are required to follow orders and instructions. That, in turn, affects how they socialise their children. Children of the working-class are brought up in a home in which conformity, obedience and intolerance for back talk are the norm the same characteristics that make a good factory worker.

Q.1. According to the passage, which of the following statements about 'cultural capital' is NOT true?

1. It socialises children early into the norms of middle class institutions.
2. It helps them learn the language of universities and corporations.
3. It creates a sense of enlightenment in middle-class children.
4. It develops bright kids into Straddlers.
5. None of these

Q.2. According to the passage, the patterns of socialisation of working-class children make them most suited for jobs that require

1. Diplomacy
2. Compliance with orders
3. Enterprise and initiative
4. High risk taking
5. None of these

Q.3. When Straddlers enter white collar jobs, they get lost because:

1. They are thrown into an alien value system.
2. Their families have not read the rules in corporate manuals.
3. They have no one to guide them through the corporate maze.
4. They miss the 'mom and pop orthodoxy.'
5. None of these

Q.4. What does the author's statement, "My father wasn't interested in Thucydides, and I wasn't up on arches," illustrate?

1. Organic cultural capital.
2. Professional arrogance and social distance.
3. Evolving social transformation.

4. Breakdown of family relationships.
5. None of these

Q.5. Which of the following statements about Straddlers does the passage NOT support explicitly?

1. Their food preferences may not match those of their parents.
2. They may not keep up some central religious practices of their parents.
3. They are at home neither in the middle class nor in the working-class.
4. Their political ideologies may differ from those of their parents.

### **Passage II.**

Henry Varnum Poor, editor of American Railroad Journal, drew the important elements of the image of the railroad together in 1851, —Look at the results of this material progress...the vigour, life, and executive energy that followed in its train, rapidly succeeded by wealth, the refinement and intellectual culture of a high civilization. All this is typified, in a degree, by a locomotive. The combination in its construction of nice art and scientific application of power, its speed surpassing that of our proudest courser, and its immense strength, are all characteristic of our age and tendencies. To us, like the telegraph, it is essential, it constitutes a part of our nature, is a condition of our being what we are.

In the third decade of the nineteenth century, Americans began to define their character in light of the new railroads. They liked the idea that it took special people to foresee and capitalize on the promise of science. Railroad promoters, using the steam engine as a metaphor for what they thought Americans were and what they thought Americans were becoming, frequently discussed parallels between the locomotive and national character, pointing out that both possessed youth, power, speed, single-mindedness, and bright prospects.

Poor was, of course, promoting acceptance of railroads and enticing his readers to open their pocketbooks. But his metaphors had their dark side. A locomotive was quite unlike anything Americans had ever seen. It was large, mysterious and dangerous; many thought that it was a monster waiting to devour the unwary.

There was a suspicion that a country founded upon Jeffersonian agrarian principles had bought a ticket and boarded a train pulled by some iron monster into the dark recesses of an unknown future. To ease such public apprehensions, promoters, poets, editors, and writers alike adopted the notion that locomotives were really only —iron horses, an early metaphor that lingered because it made steam technology ordinary and understandable. Iron horse metaphors assuaged fears about inherent defects in the national character, prompting images of a more secure future, and made an alien technology less frightening, and even comforting and congenial.

Essayist Ralph Waldo Emerson saw the locomotive as an agent of domestic harmony. He observed that —the locomotive and the steamboat, like enormous shuttles, shoot every day across the thousand various threads of national descent and employment and bind them fast in one web, adding —an hourly assimilation goes forward, and there is no danger that local peculiarities and hostilities should be preserved. To us Americans, it seems to have

fallen as a political aid. We could not else have held the vast North America together, which we now engage to do.

1. Which of the following claims would the author of the passage most agree with?

- A. The railroad undermined America's progressive tendencies.
- B. Railroad promoters like Poor denounced Jeffersonian agrarian principles.
- C. The Americans in general were against the railroad
- D. Ralph Waldo Emerson thought that the railroad would harm America.
- E. Americans generally supported the development of the railroad.

2. The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following?

- A. criticize one interpretation of the early American railroads
- B. discuss the early years of the railroad and its connection to the American character of the time.
- C. suggest that railroads were the most important development in the history of America
- D. describe the apprehension with which most of the Americans greeted the early railroads
- E. assert that Americans were tricked into believing that the railroads were beneficial for them

3. According to the passage, which of the following is most likely to be true about Ralph Waldo Emerson's beliefs?

- A. He felt that Americans should adhere strictly to Jeffersonian agrarian principles.
- B. He thought that the railroad was as important as the telegraph.
- C. He felt that technological progress would help to unify Americans.
- D. He thought that railroad promoters were acting against America's best interests.
- E. His metaphors had a dark side to them

4. Suppose that an early nineteenth-century American inventor had developed a device that made it easier to construct multi-story building. How would early nineteenth-century Americans be expected to react to this invention?

- A. They would not support society's use of such a device.
- B. They would generally support society's use of such a device.
- C. They would have no opinion about society's use of such a device.
- D. They themselves would not use such a device.
- E. They would initially view such a device with scepticism

### **Passage III.**

A few days after receiving the letter, as I was walking to work in the morning, I saw an Indian woman on the other side of Massachusetts Avenue, wearing a sari with its free end nearly dragging on the footpath, and pushing a child in a stroller. An American woman with a small black dog on a leash was walking to one side of her. Suddenly the dog began barking. From the other side of the street I watched as the Indian woman, startled, stopped in her path, at which point the dog leapt up and seized the end of the sari between its teeth. The American woman scolded the dog, appeared to apologize, and walked quickly away, leaving the Indian woman to fix her sari in the middle of





B. The great majority have defined democracy in institutional and procedural terms, as parliamentary government with free competitive elections and a wide franchise.

C. Few writers in these countries have adopted populist definitions or pluralist definitions.

D. However, the normative theories by which they have justified democracy have varied considerably.

1) BDCA                      2) BADC

3) ACBD                      4) ABDC

Q.4. A. But there are major differences between the crisis of today and the Depression of the 1930s and the several intervening crises affecting individual countries.

B. The global economic crisis, the deepest of our generation, is often compared with the Great Depression of the 1930s.

C. In contrast, the current crisis has hit at the heart of global finance with no buffer to fall back on.

D. Both were global in scope. Both were centred in the U.S. and, more important, were preceded by mounting global imbalances, loose monetary policies and high leverage.

E. The last mentioned were essentially traditional retail banking crises. Richer countries bailed out the crisis-hit countries and regions.

1) ACEBD                      2) DECAB

3) BDAEC                      4) BEDAC

Q.5. A. "These figures are extremely worrying," said Dublin GP Stephen Murphy.

B. County Kerry reported the lowest figure, with 41% of people being classed overweight and in Dublin the figure is 46%, some 800,000 people.

C. Around 60% of Irish men and 40% of women are overweight, according to new research.

D. Tipperary is the county with the highest number of overweight people, with 58% of respondents registering a body mass index (BMI) of more than 25, followed by Limerick with 55% and Wexford with 54%.

1) CDBA                      2) DABC

3) ABDC                      4) CADB

Q.6. A. He felt justified in bypassing the Congress altogether on a variety of moves.

B. At times, he was fighting the entire Congress.

C. Bush felt he had a mission to restore power to the presidency.

D. Bush was not fighting just the Democrats.

E. Representative democracy is a messy business, and a CEO of the White House does not like a legislature of second guessers and time wasters.

1) CAEBD                      2) DBAEC

3) CEADB                      4) ECDBA

Q.7. A. Experts such as Larry Burns, head of research at GM, reckon that only such a full-hearted leap will allow the world to cope with the mass motorization that will one day come to China or India.

B. But once hydrogen is being produced from business or extracted from underground coal or made from water, using nuclear or renewable electricity, the way will be open for a huge reduction in carbon emissions from the whole system.

C. In theory, once all the bugs have been sorted out, fuel cells should deliver better total fuel economy than any existing engines.

D. That is twice as good as the internal combustion engine, but only 5% better than a diesel hybrid.

E. Allowing for the resources needed to extract hydrogen from hydrogen oil, coal or gas, the fuel cell has efficiency of 30%.

1) CEDBA                      2) CEBDA

3) AEDBC                      4) ACEBD

Q.8. A. One of the more popular of these is the climatologist and geographer C.W. Thornthwaite's system. The moisture classification in Thornthwaite's system are based on this index and the lower the index is, the drier an area is.

B. This method monitors the soil water budget for an area based on evapotranspiration and considers that along with total precipitation used to support an area's vegetation over time.

C. It also uses a humidity and aridity index to study an area's moisture based on temperature, rainfall and vegetation type. Classification range from hyper-humid to arid.

D. Although Köppen's System is the most widely used climate classification system, there are several others that have been used as well.

1) BCAD                      2) BCDA

3) DABC                      4) ABDC

## Analogies

**Each question consists of two words that have a certain relationship with each other followed by four pairs of related words. Select the pair that has the same relationship.**

1. Diva::Opera

A) Producer::Theatre

B) Director::Drama

C) Conductor::Bus

D) Thespian::Play

2. Indigent::Wealthy

A) Angry::Rich

B) Native::Affluent

C) Gauche::Graceful

D) Scholarly::Erudite

3. Ten::Decimal

A) Seven::Septet

B) Four::Quartet

C) Two::Binary

D) Five::Quince

4. Alleviate::Aggravate

A) Joke::Worry

B) Elevate::Agree

C) Elastic::Rigid

D) Level::Grade

5. Opaque::Transparent

A) Turbid::Swollen

B) Concentrated::Diluted

C) Tepid::Translucent

D) Intimate::Famous

## FIB

**Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word/set of words from among the given options.**

1. His voice was \_\_\_\_\_, which immensely pleased the audience.

A) mephitic

B) cacophonic

C) dissonant

D) mellifluous

2. Your \_\_\_\_\_ in releasing the prices has cost us the deal.

A) procrastination

B) precision

C) accuracy

D) requiem

3. There is a clear \_\_\_\_\_ between theoretical and practical implementation and the difference is prominent.

- A) connection                      B) schism  
C) meaning                          D) rabble

4. The conditions here are \_\_\_\_\_ for making a vineyard as the temperature is optimum.

- A) propitious                      B) ominous  
C) inauspicious                  D) adverse

5. The defender was \_\_\_\_\_ for being lazy.

- A) censured                        B) censored  
C) cynosure                        D) cantered

### Synonyms

1. FRACAS

- A) curb                                B) abate  
C) brawl                              D) abstinence

2. BUCOLIC

- A) bifurcation                      B) copious  
C) fervour                          D) pastoral

3. DIATRIBE

- A) geniality                        B) tirade  
C) concocted                      D) hallowed

4. GLIB

- A) slick                                B) errant  
C) flux                                D) nastiness

5. HALCYON

- A) flux                                B) exigency  
C) tranquil                        D) wreck

### Antonyms

1. GRANDIOSE

- A) pretentious                      B) brilliant  
C) egoistic                        D) modest

2. EXECRABLE

- A) repulsive                        B) unhappy  
C) blamed                        D) laudable

3. GAINSAY

- A) oppose                        B) disapprove  
C) forbid                        D) agree

4. FERAL

- A) grim                                B) natural  
C) unyielding                      D) tame

5. PUNCTILIOUS

- A) former                        B) careless  
C) observant                      D) moderate

## English – Revision Handout

### Reading Comprehension:

### Passage I

The pioneers of the teaching of science imagined that its introduction into education would remove the conventionality, artificiality, and backward-lookingness which were characteristic; of classical studies, but they were gravely disappointed. So, too, in their time had the humanists thought that the study of the classical authors in the original would banish at once the dull pedantry and superstition of medieval scholasticism. The professional schoolmaster was a match for both of them, and has almost managed to make the understanding of chemical reactions as dull and as dogmatic an affair as the reading of Virgil's Aeneid.

The chief claim for the use of science in education is that it teaches a child something about the actual universe in which he is living, in making him acquainted with the results of scientific discovery, and at the same time teaches him how to think logically and inductively by studying scientific method. A certain limited success has been reached in the first of these aims, but practically none at all in the second. Those privileged members of the community who have been through a secondary or public school education may be expected to know something about the elementary physics and chemistry of a hundred years ago, but they probably know hardly more than any bright boy can pick up from an interest in wireless or scientific hobbies out of school hours.

As to the learning of scientific method, the whole thing is palpably a farce. Actually, for the convenience of teachers and the requirements of the examination system, it is necessary that the pupils not only do not learn scientific method but learn precisely the reverse, that is, to believe exactly what they are told and to reproduce it when asked, whether it seems nonsense to them or not. The way in which educated people respond to such quackeries as spiritualism or astrology, not to say more dangerous ones such as racial theories or currency myths, shows that fifty years of education in the method of science in Britain or Germany has produced no visible effect whatever.

The only way of learning the method of science is the long and bitter way of personal experience, and, until the educational or social systems are altered to make this possible, the best we can expect is the production of a minority of people who are able to acquire some of the techniques of science and a still smaller minority who are able to use and develop them.

1) The author implies that the 'professional schoolmaster' has

- A) No interest in teaching science  
B) Thwarted attempts to enliven education  
C) Aided true learning  
D) Been a pioneer in both science and humanities.

2) The author's attitude to secondary and public school education in the sciences is

- A) Ambivalent                      B) Neutral  
C) Contemptuous                  D) Satirical

3) The word 'palpably' most nearly means

- A) Empirically                      B) Obviously  
C) Tentatively                      D) Markedly

4) The author blames all of the following for the failure to impart scientific method through the education system except

- A) Poor teaching.
- B) Examination methods.
- C) Lack of direct experience.
- D) Lack of interest on the part of students.

5) If the author were to study current education in science to see how things have changed since he wrote the piece, he would probably be most interested in the answer to which of the following questions?

- A) Do students know more about the world than them?
- B) Do students spend more time in laboratories?
- C) Can students apply their knowledge logically?
- D) Do they respect their teachers?

6) Astrology (3<sup>rd</sup> para, 4<sup>th</sup> last sentence) is mentioned as an example of

- A) A science that needs to be better understood.
- B) A belief which no educated people hold.
- C) Something unsupportable to those who have absorbed the methods of science.
- D) An acknowledged failure of science.

### **Passage II**

On landing in the 'New World', Columbus found a peaceful, gentle people. In his journal he noted 'They are the best people in the world and the gentlest', and in a letter to a patron he wrote 'They exhibit great love to all others in preference to themselves'. Thus Columbus entered in his journal that they were ideal slave material. Cortez continued in the same vein in Mexico, slaughtering the Aztec nation. The plunder of the New World started a new era in European exploitation. Until then the European countries had plundered each other which continued) with the occasional cooperative foray into the Middle East.

The plunder of the Third World did not end with the end of colonialism. Britain, as it pulled out, ensured with the aid of the US and suitably fat Swiss bank accounts that the incoming administrations would allow the plunder to continue. For the West, independence was a great boon, they were able to extract greater wealth without the costs of a colonial administration and it was the local despots who got the blame for the exploitation.

The second wave of exploitation was the Green Revolution. Third World countries were persuaded to buy and plant high yielding varieties. Soon these would take over large areas of the countryside, displacing traditional varieties and the rural poor. The high yielding varieties had a snag; they only produced their high yields when doused in agrochemicals, purchased from Western global corporations. Other disadvantages were that the seeds were often sterile F1-hybrids, requiring the purchase of fresh seeds each season. The crops were cash crops for the West, for which it gave a guaranteed low price. Farmers and countries alike found themselves drawn ever deeper into debt.

We are now embarking on a third wave of exploitation, that of biopiracy, aided and consolidated by intellectual property rights. Global corporations are scouring the world, extracting genetic material, the patenting these finds as 'their discoveries'. While the West is not immune from this practice a man undergoing surgery had the genetic contents of his removed spleen patented without his knowledge or permission) the Third world is targeted as it has the richest genetic diversity.

Historically patents have served to protect the lone inventor from being ripped-off by big business, though whether he can afford to establish his right in a law is another matter. Patents, intellectual property rights, exist to award intellectual endeavor 'any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or of any new and useful improvement thereof'. They were never meant to award mere discovery. On the basis of the current granting of patents Newton could have patented the Laws of Gravity, Einstein the Theory of Relativity, the elements could have been patented, new planets could be patented -- a royalty charged for anyone who chose to look at them.

Endangered indigenous people are having their genes sampled and stored in gene banks against the day when their race becomes extinct. If they are lucky they receive a token payment. UNESCO's international bioethics committee has endorsed the criticisms raised by indigenous peoples.

No intellectual endeavor is involved in the automated cataloguing of genes. In Cambridge a bank of automated DNA sequencers are busy sequencing human DNA as part of the Human Genome Project. But even if intellectual effort were involved, it is not intellectual invention; it is basic research, the results of which have always been shared to the benefit of all. The discovery of genetic links to diseases is being patented. This means that anyone offering a diagnosis or cure based upon the patent will be obliged to pay royalties.

Gardeners and farmers traditionally buy seed, save from previous crops or swap and share with their neighbors. The saving and sharing of seed has helped to promote genetic diversity. In the past if farmers or growers bought seed they were free to do as they wished with their harvested seed. Now, with patented seeds, they will be obliged to pay a royalty, or forbidden to save seeds. Monsanto, as part of a package, forces farmers to buy seed and agrochemicals, they cannot source agrochemicals elsewhere, cannot save seed. If they do either, they are in breach of contract and Monsanto demands a penalty payment 100 times the value of the seeds). To enforce the contract, farmers have to agree to inspections by Monsanto agents at any time.

The Terminator Technology is the ultimate weapon to ensure that farmers do not reuse seed, as they will no longer be able to. The Terminator Technology, to which Monsanto owns the patent rights, is the ultimate biological weapon. It introduces a 'suicide gene' into plants, turning off their ability to produce viable genes. For Monsanto this is a Trojan horse into the Third World, which bypasses weak patent laws. The farmer will have no choice other than to purchase fresh seed each season. Farmers and communities will pay a heavy price, in loss of biodiversity, but the ultimate price will be when the 'terminator gene' escapes, causing failure of the world's food crops. Monsanto are proposing to wage nothing less than biological warfare. Terminator Technology should be banned under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxic Weapons, and on Their Destruction 1972). At a time when the US and UK are prepared to wage war against Iraq over weapons factories that several years of inspections have yet to uncover, why are we allowing Monsanto to wage biological warfare from the US's own backyard?

7. According to the passage, the second wave of exploitation did not include

- A) Low export prices for cash crops produced in the third world.
- B) Introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds.



- C) Creating a dependence on western irrigation equipment.  
D) Sale of sterile seeds by the west.

8. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage

- A) The author disapproves of the concept of patents as they are exploitative in nature.  
B) The author regards the Europeans as basically exploitative.  
C) The author believes that companies like Monsanto ought to be checked.  
D) The author suggests that the genome project is not an intellectual endeavor.

9. Which of the following acts of Monsanto amounts to biopiracy?

- A) The inclusion of agrochemicals in the purchase of seeds.  
B) The insistence on inspections by the company.  
C) The prohibition to save seeds.  
D) None of the above.

10. The Terminator technology has been linked to a Trojan horse because:

- A) It is being introduced surreptitiously?  
B) Weak patent laws provide no defense against it  
C) As a weapon, it is unquestionably effective.  
D) It operates on the basis of self-destruction.

11. Patenting to laws of gravity is, according to the author

- A) An outrageous possibility.  
B) A likelihood under present circumstances.  
C) A better option than patenting genetic material.  
D) An example of the extremes to which scientists will go.

12. The suggestion to ban the Terminator Technology, is apparently,

- A) A legal and practicable solution.  
B) The only way to stunt the flood of biological wars.  
C) Based on the theory that failure of the world's food crops is not impossibility.  
D) None of the above.

**Directions for questions 13 to 17: Choose the most logical order of sentences to construct a paragraph.**

13. P. More startling was the revelation that while tax was being deducted at source from the salaries of the ministers, the government, in its generosity, reimbursed the deducted amount to the ministers concerned in gross violation of every principle underlying the provision of 'tax at source'.

Q. The CBI investigation into the animal husbandry scandal in Bihar has had interesting fallout in that it has brought into open many irregularities committed by the law -makers themselves.

R. The income tax department, for example, disclosed the other day that most of the legislators, including ministers and the chief ministers himself, have not filed their income tax returns for years.

S. The government, in its largesse, squandered away the money that could have been used for more productive purposes.

- A) QRPS                      B) SRQP  
C) PQRS                      D) QPRS

14. P. As numerous enquiry panels have shown, an unwillingness to concentrate on critical issues and delays in investigation often lead to the punishment for graft being merely some bad publicity.

Q. India's miserable performance in athletics reflects the national tendency to lose steam after a good start.

R. This situation obtains in corruption investigations as well.

S. After the initial burst of enthusiasm and energy, we tend to peter out and the final result is usually dismal.

- A) QRSP                      B) QSRP  
C) SRPQ                      D) PQRS

15. A. Because life is full of uncertainties, many of the decisions you make will involve calculated risks: investing in a mutual fund, accepting a blind date, deciding to have a child, asking for a raise or promotion, starting a business, launching a new product.

B. Then you need to think them through systematically, understanding the various outcomes that might unfold, their likelihoods and their impacts.

C. But you can raise the odds of making a good decision in uncertain situations.

D. The first step is to acknowledge the existence of the uncertainties.

E. You can't snap your fingers and make the uncertainties go away.

- A) BCDE                      B) EBDC  
C) ECDB                      D) BEDC

16. A. In the Greek myth the age of gold declined to the age of iron, and in Genesis Adam and Eve were expelled into the harsh world of pain and sweat.

B. Most histories of utopia begin with the ancient account of the golden age given in Hesiod's Works and Days, in the eighth century BC, or with the story of Adam and Eve in the garden in the Book of Genesis.

C. A common feature for both these ancient stories is not just a better place that existed before time began, but a better place that was lost because of fate or human transgression.

D. Some have translated it into psychological terms and see human life as a search for peace, harmony and security that we enjoyed within our mothers' wombs.

E. In this context, the search for utopia is the search to regain the lost paradise.

- A) AEDCB                      B) ABECD  
C) BDAEC                      D) BCAED

17. A. Aristocrats, bourgeois and peasants feared that no one's property would be safe if the revolution succeeded.

B. To the rest of the nation, they were barbarians attacking civilized society.

C. It was a revolt against poverty, a cry for the redistribution of property and a yearning to create a better society that would serve the common good; as such, it foreshadowed the great social revolutions of the twentieth century.

D. From hundreds of miles away, Frenchmen flocked to Paris to crush what they considered to be the madness in their midst.

E. The June Revolution in Paris was unlike previous uprisings in France.

F. The approximately ten thousand to fifteen thousand insurgents, most from the working class, stood alone.

- A) BFDACE                      B) ECFABD  
C) ECFBAD                      D) FCAEDB

**Each question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate.**



**Select the option that indicates the grammatically correct and appropriate sentence(s).**

18.

- A. Sun has been a source of energy for more than 5 billion years.
- B. I lost the pen given to me as the birthday gift.
- C. As the good luck would have it, she came out of all her troubles unscathed.
- D. The girl I saw yesterday in the super market reminded me of my boyhood classmate.

- A) D only                      B) A & D
- C) A only                      D) C only

19.

- A. Nilesch has no liking for basketball.
- B. Priya talked in a loudly voice.
- C. She returned to home late in the evening.
- D. Both Priya or Sandhya are going to college.

- A) A & B                      B) C only
- C) A & D                      D) A only                      E) None of these

20.

- A. Every man must endure their own sufferings.
- B. Rukmini told her relatives that she did not like they.
- C. She is fond of children and he gives them sweets.
- D. People should exercise their right to vote.

- A) A & D                      B) C & D
- C) D only                      D) B only                      E) None of these

21.

- A. To succeed in life, one must like what he does.
- B. He is the man with whom I travelled yesterday.
- C. There are some whom are intelligent enough to solve the problem.
- D. Everyone in the family should invite their friends to the ceremony.

- A) A & B                      B) B & C
- C) C only                      D) B only                      E) None of these

22.

- A. Rita's suitcase was so heavy that she decided to hire a taxi.
- B. Each of the students gave their own idea.
- C. Ramesh and Shay are good friends and he never fight with each other.
- D. Resita had a wonderful dog and their name was Blackie.

- A) A & D                      B) C & D
- C) D only                      D) B only                      E) None of these

**Directions for questions 37 to 39: In each of the sentences below, some part or the whole is underlined. Each sentence is followed by five alternative versions of the underlined portion. Select the alternative you consider both most correct and most effective according to the requirements of standard written English.**

23. Except for you and I, everyone brought a present to the party.

- A) Except for you and I, everyone brought
- B) With exception of you and I, everyone brought
- C) Except for you and I, everyone had brought
- D) Except for you and me, everyone brought

24. When one reads the poetry of the seventeenth century, one finds a striking contrast between the philosophy of the Cavalier

poets, such as Suckling, and the attitude of the Metaphysical poets such as Donne.

- A) When one reads the poetry of the seventeenth century, you find
- B) When you read the poetry of the seventeenth century, one finds
- C) When one reads the poetry of the seventeenth century, he finds
- D) If one reads the poetry of the 17th century, you find
- E) None of these

**Choose the word which best expresses a meaning opposite to that of the given word**

25. Sangfroid

- a) Equanimity                      b) Aplomb                      e) None
- c) Anxiety                      d) Stasis

26. Toady

- a) Flatter                      b) Foray
- c) Castigate                      d) Fawn                      e) None

**Q. 27-28) Directions for the question given below: In the question, there are four sentences. Each sentence has a pair of words. Select the appropriate word (A or B) to form correct sentence. The sentences are followed by options that indicate the words, which may be selected to correctly complete the sentences. From the options given, choose the most appropriate one.**

27. i) Devaraj, a leading physician, must be complimented [A]/complimented [B] on his valuable service in the field of medicine.

ii) Beside [A]/Besides [B] the film Modern Times, Charlie Chaplin's other films like The Floorwalker, The Fireman, The Vagabond and The Circus are thoroughly entertaining.

iii) Psychologists have conducted research on how television affects [A]/effects [B] students adversely.

iv) Scientists are trying to find out the reason behind the recent climatic [A]/climactic [B] changes.

- a) BABA                      b) BBAA                      c) AAAB
- d) BAAB                      e) ABAA

28. i) After engaging in strenuous work for months, the team went for an excursion [A]/incursion [B].

ii) He is an emigrant [A]/immigrant [B] to India from Bangladesh.

iii) She flaunts [A]/flouts [B] her long hair by wearing it loose.

iv) The accused would faint [A]/feign [B] illness whenever he was called for interrogation.

- a) BABA                      b) ABBB                      c) ABAB
- d) AABB                      e) BAAA

**Choose the word that best expresses the meaning of the given sentence/word:**

29. The social class between the lower and upper classes:

- a) Proletariat                      b) Bourgeoisie
- c) Plutarchy                      d) Communist

30. A game in which players using mallets drive wooden balls through a series of wickets set out on a lawn:

- a) Rugby                      b) Croquet
- c) Cricket                      e) Bowling

Fill in the blanks, numbered [A], [B] ... up to [E], in the passage below with the most appropriate word from the options given for each blank.

31. The world war left many countries poor and helpless. The war was .....[A]..... and it's .....[B]..... lasted for several years. The mankind, in it's .....[C]..... for power and .....[D]..... was blind to the .....[E]..... that govern human lives. The war lasted for many years and so were the memories of it.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. i) Provoking | ii) Devastating |
| iii) Wasting    | iv) Exhausting  |
| B. i) touches   | ii) effects     |
| iii) issues     | iv) burden      |
| C. i) destiny   | ii) ambition    |
| iii) catch      | iv) loathe      |
| D. i) want      | ii) right       |
| iii) supremacy  | iv) desire      |
| E. i) ethics    | ii) ideas       |
| iii) thoughts   | iv) simplicity  |

## Verbal Ability Aptitude

### Parajumbles

Sentence Rearrangement as the name itself advocates, consist of sentences not arranged in a logical sequence. A choice of arrangement of the sentences is given from which the candidate has to choose the most logical sequence which would be the most appropriate for conveying the message of the passage.

#### Practise Questions

**Directions:** Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, forms a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the five given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

- A. His family had mortgaged their meagre possessions to pay a tout for a job in the Gulf.  
 B. His small dream of being a pravasi ended, he hanged himself.  
 C. A while ago, during my mother's routine call from Kerala, she told me about the suicide of a young man in my hometown  
 D. The tout decamped with the money, leaving the family destitute.

- |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| a) CABD | b) CADB | c) CBDA |
| d) CBAD | e) ADBC |         |

- A. We shouldn't be harming other forms of life.  
 B. I don't call myself an animal rights activist.  
 C. It's regrettable that we were arrogant enough to think we could use animals for whatsoever we wanted.  
 D. I've been involved in a dialogue with scientists

- |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| a) CDBA | b) CABD | c) BDCA |
| d) BCAD | e) CBDA |         |

- A. That's the problem of potential defaults by state governments.  
 B. Many of these bodies, in turn, are in a perilous financial condition.  
 C. Most of the states are in a deep financial mess, but that hasn't stopped them from cheerfully extending guarantees, entitlements and special purpose vehicles.

D. While financial institutions are finally moving, to considerable popular acclaim, to crack down on bank defaults by private borrowers, an equally serious problem is being largely ignored.

- |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| a) DABC | b) DCAB | c) DCBA |
| d) DBCA | e) DACB |         |

- A. Politics itself – politics in the sense of running for elective office – remains far from popular.

B. And elsewhere in the world, some countries seem just as sceptical about democracy itself as they are about American style capitalism

C. A razor-close presidential election, which cast an unforgiving spotlight on democracy at its messiest and the rule of law at its

most fragile, did nothing to re-awaken young Americans to the joys of public service.

D. More and more of the people who might once have gravitated to government are looking for fulfilment in the private sector.

- a) ACBD      b) DCAB      c) ACDB  
d) DBAC      e) CBAC

5. A. In ancient Rome, the movers and shakers of the day carried their valuables – knives, coins, jewellery – in a cloth pouch attached at the hip to a girdle : not very stylish !

B. Fast forward 500-or-so years: pockets are still with us – but now carrying all sorts of new stuff.

C. It was only during the Renaissance that the modern “patch” pocket finally appeared

D. Instead of cigarette cases, opera tickets or a pair of stain gloves, they are receptacles for all those blinking and chirping gadgets we’ve come to depend on.

- a) ABCD      b) ACDB      c) CABD  
d) ACBD      e) ADCB

6. A. Thus, the patient’s condition may nosedive.

B. Hence, many malaria patients are treated for chest infection or diarrhoea

C. Often the symptoms are cough and cold or diarrhoea and vomiting.

D. As a result of this delay in treatment, the load of the malarial parasite in the blood increases.

E. However, official records show that the number of deaths due to malaria have fallen this year to two from fifty-three last year.

- a) BCADE      b) CBAED      c) CBDAE      d) BDCAE

7. A. The problem is to find what you are actually looking for while surfing the Internet.

B. There are programmes called ‘search engines’ that help you do just that.

C. However, most of these have their shortcomings

D. Information is something that the Internet simply overflows with

E. Here is some news that all surfaces will welcome

- a) DAEBE      b) AEBCE      c) DCEAB      d) EDABC

8. A. The theft of Shannon Roy’s diving gold is the latest

B. But she still managed a bronze

C. Modahl’s shoes went missing from the athlete’s village

D. A thief stole a gold medal from under the noses of the Australians

E. Another theft also almost ruined England 800 metres runner Dianne Modahl’s hopes of making a medal-winning return.

- a) DEACB      b) DECBA      c) DEABC      d) CDEBA

9. A. How did they die?

B. Adopted as an orphaned three year old, her attempts to delve into her forgotten childhood throw up a number of intriguing questions.

C. How did her adoptive mother find her, and why did they then emigrate to America?

D. Kajori Roy, a vivacious young Indian-American returns to the land of her birth to discover her roots.

E. Who were her birth parents?

- a) DBECA      b) DBEAC      c) DBCAE      d) DBACE

10. A. For half a century. Harry R. Truman had loved the mountain, communing with it in spirit.

B. Despite many chances to evacuate, Harry chose to remain at His St. Helens Lodge on Spirit Lake.

C. There was a man who said he’d rather die than see his beautiful mountain blasted into an ugly shell of itself – and he got his wish.

D. He is there yet, together with his multitude of cats and at last report, 38 bottles of bourbon, all buried under hundreds of feet of landslide debris and elevated lake water.

- a) ABDC      b) BDAC      c) CBDA      d) CABD

11. A. Now, it is merely a curiosity found in flea markets and collections of Mao memorabilia.

B. The book Quotations of Mao Zedong was often said to be second most popular book – after the Bible – with about one billion captive readers.

C. It was said that Mao’s thoughts were all anyone needed for almost any endeavour from building dams to having a baby.

D. During the Cultural Revolution in China, it was considered obligatory to own a ‘little red book’ and wave it, at political rallies, like a talisman.

- a) BDCA      b) ACDB      c) CADB      d) CABD

12. A. Two studies look at this difference in learning, in elementary school and the role social pressures play in math achievement for adolescents.

B. Another study, conducted by a researcher, showed that girls’ interest in math is much lower than their performance

C. One study shows that, as early as first grade, differences exist in the strategies boys and girls use to solve math problems.

D. For decades, researchers and educators have discussed gender differences in mathematical abilities among children.

- a) ABCD      b) ACBD      c) DCAB      d) DACB

13. A. Spring in Mumbai is as ephemeral as winter, but while it lasts, one should enjoy the show put on by the city’s flora in full Eastman colour.

B. In this steel magnolia of a city choked with grotty high rises and claustrophobic slums, the tree population struggles to draw breath

C. Grey is the hue of the urban jungle, Mumbai being India’s densest one

D. But come spring, the green army rouses itself, brushes the dirt off its leaves and plunges headlong into the revelries of the season.

- a) ABDC      b) CDBA      c) CBDA      d) CADB

14. A. For thirty-eight days during Operation Desert Storm, the US military and its allies controlled the air.

B. That’s how most people remember the Gulf War of 1991

C. Cruise missiles hugged the terrain over hundreds of miles of hit heavily fortified targets, and radar-evading stealth fighters dropped smart bombs on communications centres and bridges.

D. A victory for technology

- a) DCAB      b) ACBD      c) ABDC      d) DACB

15. A. T rex was well suited for hunting but could also have bullied other hunters to abandon their prey.

B. What was Sue’s world like?

C. This indicates that some 67 million years ago the environment was warmer and wetter than today, offering plenty of forage for the plant-eating dinosaurs that in turn became T rex meals.

D. Fossils of broad-leaved plants, conifers and ferns were recovered from the same arid and rocky South Dakota site where Sue was found.

- a) DBAC      b) BADC      c) BDCA      d) BCDA

16. A. The men must have been great fishermen.

B. "The Indian struck this fish with a reed harpoon and then dragged it to shore"

C. The Guale's dominion ended with the arrival of those seeking land, wealth and souls – Spanish friars, French from the Mississippi valley and Gen. James Oglethorpe's British troops.

D. William Bartram, who with his father, John, travelled throughout the Georgia tidewater in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, reported seeing a native catch a 15 pound "Salmon trout" for supper.

- a) ACBD      b) ABDC      c) ADCB      d) ADBC

17. A. The primary use of critique occurs when the human factor is the critical ingredient; equipment and physical factors reflect human decisions rather than problems independent of them.

B. Sometimes critique is relied upon to discover what occurred to prevent it from occurring again, but the facts and data that have to be marshalled for the study have no human content.

C. This is critique to strengthen the resources of a team.

D. They are facts based upon the breakdown of machinery or equipment or a power failure or any number of mechanical things; but people are not a significant component in the performance.

- a) ADBC      b) CDBA      c) BDAC      d) DACB

18. A. In fact, no one had excavated at this chaotic site for 20 years when the team arrived in 1986.

B. Harappa's kilns turned out millions of bricks, a feat that led, in modern times, to a woeful scrambling of archaeological evidence.

C. Afterwards archaeologists who dug at Harappa concluded that the earth was too disturbed to yield a coherent account of the city.

D. Needing ballast for a new track, British railroad builders in the 1850s sent labourers into the ruins to root out the bricks and cart them away.

- a) DBCA      b) BDCA      c) BCDA      d) CABD

19. A. "We're just on the edge of being able to do it here"

B. Born in London of Guyanese origins, Philips is one of Britain's best known broadcasters and the chairman of the London Arts Board.

C. "It is the holy grail of all societies to have the energy that hybridity brings without the distressing divisions"

D. Trebor Philips told me this as we sat in the living room of his house in Stanmore, a leafy suburb on the northern fringes of the city.

- a) DCAB      b) CBDA      c) CDBA      d) BDCA

20. A. Is the multipart harmony of different languages

B. That today's Europeans are determined to preserve

C. Heard around the continent, a cultural heritage

D. A key element of this diversity.

- a) DABC      b) CADB      c) BDAC      d) DACB

21. A. And the great rains, came, forming oceans

B. As the Earth cooled, gases once caught in the molten mass migrated

C. On the then barren crust

D. To the surface and merged together forming water vapour.

- a) ACBD      b) CBDA      c) BDAC      d) BCAD

22. A. A study has said

B. Such as smoking, drinking or taking drugs

C. Might make an individual susceptible to take up habits

D. A slight difference in genetic make-up

- a) ADCB      b) DCBA      c) DACB      d) ABCD

23. A. Since sitting and waiting was the only thing to do just then

B. She was sitting there waiting for something or somebody, and

C. With all her might and main

D. She sat and waited

- a) BADC      b) ABCD      c) BCAD      d) DCAB

24. A. Our species, at more than six billion strong

B. More destructive than storms and droughts

C. Has become a geographical force

D. And heading towards nine billion by mid-century

- a) ACBD      b) BADC      c) DACB      d) ADCB

25. A. A wilderness continent that offers scientists unique views of the working of the Earth – of active volcanoes

B. There are no places left like Antarctica:

C. That slide inexorably to the coast

D. Of fast flowing glaciers, of unstable ice sheets

- a) ADCB      b) BCAD      c) BADC      d) ACDB

26. A. New Orleans the day before

B. He was already acquainted with the market reports, and

C. And bits of news which he had not had time to read before quitting

D. He glanced restlessly over the editorials

- a) DCAB      b) BDAC      c) DBCA      d) BDCA

27. A. I had expected something

B. But what I saw was delicate

C. Soft, and lush

D. Wind whipped and barely clinging to life.

- a) DACB      b) ADBC      c) CDAB      d) ACBD

28. A. As the sun began to drop behind the neem trees there was a rustle of activity and the BSF soldiers let us move forward to a reviewing stand

B. Close to three hundred spectators had gathered on the Indian side of the border and the sentries kept us back about a hundred metres from the gate

C. The ceremony began with one of the soldiers presenting arms and marching with vigorous strides to the gate and back

D. Those who found no room on the benches were made to sit in the middle of the road and watch

- a) BCAD      b) ACDB      c) BADC      d) BACD

29. A. But all meaningful knowledge is contextual knowledge, and much of it is tacit and experimental.

B. Similarly, language is seen as a conduit through which 'objective' information is communicated.

C. In the computer model of cognition, knowledge is seen as context-and- value-free, based on abstract data.

D. In reality, as C.A. Bowers has argued eloquently, language is metaphorical, conveying tacit understanding within a culture.

- a) CBDA      b) CADB      c) CDBA      d) CABD



30. A. He complains that few people buy kites these days (I find this hard to believe), and tells me that I should have visited Agra twenty five years ago, when kite-flying was the sport of kings and even grown men found time to spend an hour, or two every day with these gay, dancing strips of paper.

B. The old man is soon talking to me, for he likes to talk and is not very busy

C. 'Once I made a wonderful kite', says Husain Ali nostalgically.

D. Now, he says, everyone hurries, hurries in a heat of hope, and delicate things like kites and day-dreams are trampled underfoot.

a) BDCA      b) BDAC      c) BADC      d) BACD

31. A. An important precedent has been set in this regard by a Debt Recovery Tribunal authorizing the attachment of two offices in Mantralaya, the Maharashtra government headquarters

B. All state governments have offices on prime real estate, apart from the various official residences of ministers and bureaucrats

C. Of course, the state government has appealed against the order, and it's unlikely that the attached offices will actually be put on the block

D. One way out would be for lenders to seize these buildings and auction them to the highest bidder.

a) BCAD      b) BDAC      c) BADC      d) BCDA

32. A. While the balancing forces in the whirlpool are mechanical, the dominant force being gravity, those in the cell are chemical

B. However, the forces and processes at work in a cell are quite different – and vastly more complex – than those in a vortex.

C. More precisely, they are the catalytic loops in the cell's automatic network that act as self-balancing feedback loops

D. Metaphorically, we can also visualize a cell as a whirlpool, i.e. as a stable structure with materials and energy continually flowing through it.

a) DBCA      b) DCAB      c) CDAB      d) DBAC

33. A. From the beginning, these new flowering plants co-evolved with animals, who enjoyed eating their nutritious fruits and in exchange disseminated the undigested plant seeds.

B. A hundred million years later, plants whose flowers and seeds were enclosed in fruits began to appear

C. They were replaced by everyone conifers, similar to our present day fir and spruce, whose greater resistance to cold allowed them to survive the winters and to expand into higher alpine regions

D. About 200 million years ago, glaciers appeared on several continents and the seed ferns could not survive the long, cold winters

a) DCAB      b) DBCA      c) DBAC      d) DCBA

34. A. The ability to stand upright, even for short moments, represented a strong selective advantage, as it allowed the primates to use their hands for gathering food, wielding sticks, or throwing rocks to defend themselves.

B. Most primates are insect-eaters or vegetarians feeding on nuts, fruits and grasses.

C. Looking anxiously for enemies over tall grasses they would assume an upright posture for brief moments before returning to a crouched position as baboons still do today.

D. At times, when there were not enough nuts and fruits available in the trees, the early primates would have left the protective branches and come down to the ground

a) BDAC      b) BDCA      c) BCAD      d) BCDA

35. A. In the Cartesian paradigm, scientific descriptions are believed to be objective i.e., independent of the human observer and the process of knowing

B. The new paradigm implies that epistemology – understanding of the process of knowing – has to be included explicitly in the description of natural phenomena.

C. An important implication of the view of reality as an inseparable network of relationships concerns the traditional concept of scientific objectivity

D. This recognition entered into science with Werner Heisenberg and is closely related to the view of physical reality as a branch of relationships

a) CABD      b) CBDA      c) ADCB      d) ADBC

## Sentence Improvement

Sentence Correction is an important component of the English section. It involves combining knowledge of the basic rules of grammar and aligning it with the elements.

Example :

Three out of every ten taxi owners in Mumbai also own an auto

a) Three out of every ten taxi owners in Mumbai also own an auto

b) Autos are owned three out of every ten owners of taxis in Mumbai

c) Out of every ten, three taxi owners in Mumbai also owns an auto

d) In Mumbai, three out of every ten taxi owners owns autos.

ANSWER

The best choice is [a], as it maintains clarity and also subject verb agreement – three owners 'own an auto. The verb 'owns' in [c] & [d] is in disagreement with the subject 'three taxi owners', and the passive construction 'autos are owned' in [b] is unnecessary. Hence [a].

## Practice Questions

**Directions:** In each of the following sentences, a part of the sentence is highlighted. Beneath each sentence, four different ways of phrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative from among the four.

1. Pinned beneath 450000 kilos of tangled steel, it did not look as though Bob Fitch would make it out alive.

a) it did not look as though Bob Fitch would make it out alive

b) the chances of Bob Fitch making it out alive did not look probable

c) Bob Fitch didn't look as though he'd make it out alive

d) Bob Fitch did not look as if making it out alive was possible

2. Aware of the board's antagonism, Alex had suggested that his presentation be deferred until next month's meeting

a) that his presentation be deferred until next month's meeting

b) the deferment of his presentation for next month's meeting

c) that the deferment of his presentation should be made until next month's meeting

d) that until next month's meeting, his presentation must be deferred



3. Neither Nepal requires the Indian citizens obtain passports to enter the country, or Bhutan does.

- a) or Bhutan does                      b) Bhutan doesn't either
- c) neither Bhutan does              d) not does Bhutan

4. Big corporate employers often require that candidates applying in their company for jobs have not only a degree in management but two years experience

- a) but two years experience
- b) also two years experience
- c) but also two years experience
- d) and also two years experience

5. The prices at chain stores are as responsible, if not more reasonable, as those at discount stores

- a) as reasonable, if not more reasonable, as those at discount stores.
- b) as reasonable, if not more as those, at discount stores.
- c) as reasonable, if not more reasonable, than those at discount stores.
- d) as reasonable, if not more reasonable, than discount stores.

6. More and more health professionals these days advocate walking as a superior form of exercise because it burns as many calories as jogging, works muscle groups that jogging does not, and the chances of stress related injuries are reduced

- a) and the chance of stress related injuries are reduced
- b) reducing the chance of stress related injuries
- c) and the chance of stress related injury get reduced
- d) and reduces the chance of stress related injury

7. Even though Tennessee William's plays have proved less popular than Shakespeare's and less influential than Shaw's they are no less important.

- a) Shakespeare's and less influential than Shaw's they are
- b) Shakespeare's and less influential than Shaw's he is
- c) Shakespeare's are and less influential than Shaw's are, they are
- d) Shakespeare and less influential than Shaw, he is

8. The exceptions were Ireland, where English colonization had begun in the previous century, and Scotland, where literary English was already influencing the speakers of a tongue descended from the old Northumbrian dialect

- a) where English colonization had begun in the previous century, and Scotland
- b) where English colonization had begun in the previous century, and Scotland
- c) where English colonization was begun in the previous century, and Scotland
- d) where English colonization was begun in the previous century, and Scotland

9. Family affection for his offspring, on the one hand, of course, he was, and, on the other, was deep filial piety, and that cherishing fondness which springs from piety.

- a) on the one hand, of course, he was, and, on the other
- b) on the one hand, was of course, there and, on the other
- c) in the one way, was of course, there and, in the other
- d) in the one way, of course, he has, and, in the other

10. Unlike a typical suspense thriller which requires slick editing, the editing of a social tear jerker can afford to be more lax

- a) the editing of a social tear jerker can afford to be more lax

b) the editing of a social tear jerker requires more laxity

- c) with the editing of a social tear jerker one can be more lax
- d) a social tear jerker can afford to be more lax in its editing

11. Even though Indian voters agree there is waste and corruption in the government and that the government on the whole is ineffectual, it is difficult to find broad support for clean and efficient government.

- a) Even though Indian voters agree
- b) Despite the agreement among Indian voters to the fact
- c) There is a consensus among Indian voters that
- d) Much Indian voters may agree that

12. Seeing the results of the six-month inquiry, the first thought that comes to me is what struck me when he was appointed to enquire the crime

- a) enquire the crime
- b) investigate the crime
- c) communicate the obscurantism
- d) nab the culprits

13. Spanning more than thirty years, Amitabh began his career with a nondescript film, and today he is the hero of a widely acclaimed movie such as Black.

- a) Amitabh began his career with a nondescript film,
- b) Amitabh's career began with a nondescript film,
- c) Amitabh began his career with a non-descriptive film,
- d) Amitabh's career was beginning with a nondescript film

14. Analysts predict that the rate of increase in direct taxes will drop, while the decrease in indirect taxes will rise.

- a) the decrease in indirect taxes
- b) those in indirect taxes
- c) that in indirect taxes
- d) that of decrease in indirect taxes

15. The U.T.I. holds Rs. 200 crores in loans that are in such trouble that they do not expect payments when due

- a) they do not expect payments when due
- b) payments are not expected by them to be paid when due
- c) it does not expect payments when it is due
- d) it does not expect payments to be made when they are due

16. Diabetes is much more common among Dravidian males than males of other races.

- a) than    b) compared to
- c) than among                                  d) in comparison with

17. According to a recent study, the number of women in business schools has grown in every academic year since 1995.

- a) the number of women in business schools has grown
- b) the number of women who are in business schools have grown
- c) women have been growing in number in business schools
- d) a growing number of women have been in business schools

18. For the advises in Indian jungles in the eighteenth century, wooden shields were essential items of military equipment, as a protection of warriors against enemy attacks.

- a) as a protection of                              b) protecting
- c) as a method protecting                      d) to protect



received is infinite political interference with little genuine political support. This interference with the educational system by political parties for their own ulterior motives is no political education at all and with the all-round growth of elitism, it is hardly a matter for surprise that real political education within the school system (which really means the creation of a commitment to social transformation) has been even weaker than in the pre-independence period.

During that time only, the struggle for freedom came to an end and the major non- formal agency of political education disappeared. The press played a major role by providing some political education. But it did not utilize the opportunity to the full and the strangle hold of vested interests continued to dominate it. The same can be said of political parties as well as of other institutions and agencies outside the school system which can be expected to provide political education. After analysing all these things, it appears that we have made no progress in genuine political education in the post-education period and have even slid back in some respects. For instance, the education system has become even more elite-oriented. Patriotism has become the first casualty. The father of the nation gave us the courage to oppose government when it was wrong, in a disciplined fashion and on basic principles. Today, we have even lost the courage to fight on basic issues in a disciplined manner because agitational and anarchic politics for individual, group or party aggrandizement has become common. In the recent times the education system continues to support domination of the privileged groups and domestication of the under- privileged ones. The situation will not change unless we take vigorous steps to provide genuine political education on an adequate scale. This is one of the major educational reforms we need, and if it is not carried out, mere linear expansion of the existing system of formal education will only support the status quo and hamper radical social transformation.

Q1. Which word is nearly opposite in meaning as “defile” as used in the passage?

- A) Disparage
- B) forgery
- C) degenerate
- D) sanctify

Q2. According to the passage, what should be the main purpose of political education?

- A) To champion the cause of elitism
- B) To bring qualitative change in the entire education system
- C) To create an egalitarian society
- D) To prepare the young generation with high intellectual acumen.

Q3. How was politics been related to educational institutions after independence?

- A) Although they got political support but there was no interference of politics.
- B) It is clear that they got almost no political support as well as political interference.
- C) They got political support at the cost of political interference.
- D) There was substantial interference without political support.

Q4. Based on the passage, which is the major drawback of the present education system?

- A) The education system mainly represents the oppressed sections of the society.
- B) The present education system promotes the domination of the privileged few.

- C) It is based on the British model of education.
- D) It is highly hierarchical and egalitarian in nature.

Q5. Which is the most opposite in meaning to the word ‘hamper’ as used in the passage?

- A) Accelerate
- B) envision
- C) foster
- D) initiate

### Passage 2

A fact that draws our attention is that, according to his position in life, an extravagant man is either admired or loathed. A successful business man does nothing to increase his popularity by being prudent with his money. A person who is wealthy is expected to lead a luxurious 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 he had not been careful with his money in the first place; he would never have achieved his present wealth. Among the low income group, a different set of values exists. The young clerk, who makes his wife a present of a new dress when he has not 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 – so much for rent, for food, for the children’s shoes, she is able to face the milkman with equanimity every, month satisfied with her economizing ways , and never knows the guilt of buying something she can’t really afford .

As for myself, I fall neither of these categories. If I have money to spare I can be extravagant, but when, as is usually the case, I am hard up and then I am the meanest man imaginable.

Q6. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage:

- A) Being extravagant is always condemnable.
- B) The cause of poverty is extravagance.
- C) Extravagance is a part of the rich as well as of the poor.
- D) Stingy habits of the poor.

Q7. According to the passage the person, who is a successful businessman and wealthy?

- A) Is expected to have lavish lifestyle.
- B) Should not bother about popularity.
- C) Is more popular if he appears to be wasting away his time.
- D) Must be extravagant before achieving success.

Q8. The phrase ‘lavish with his hospitality’ in the third sentence of the first paragraph means

- A) Thoughtful in spending only on guests and strangers.
- B) Unconcerned in treating his friends and relatives.
- C) Stinginess in dealing with his relatives.
- D) Extravagance in entertaining guest.

Q9. The word ‘paradox’ in the last sentence of the first paragraph means

- A) Statement based on the popular opinion
- B) a statement that seems self-contradictory but in reality expresses a possible truth.
- C) Statement based on facts
- D) A word that brings out the hidden meaning

Q10. What is the meaning of the word “equanimity”?

- A) Calmness                      B) Discomposure  
C) Equivocal                    D) Dubious

### **Passage 3**

If a person suddenly encounters any terrible danger, the change of nature one undergoes is equally great. Sometimes fear numbs our senses. Like animals, one stands still, powerless to move a step in fright or to lift a hand in defence of our lives, and sometimes one is seized with panic, and again, act more like the inferior animals than rational beings. On the other hand, frequently in cases of sudden extreme peril, which cannot be escaped by flight, and must be instantly faced, even the most timid men at once as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage, sharp quick apprehension and swift decision. This is a miracle very common in nature. Man and the inferior animals alike, when confronted with almost certain death 'gather resolution from despair' but there can really be no trace of so debilitating a feeling in the person fighting, or prepared to fight for dear life. At such times the mind is clearer than it has ever been; the nerves are steel, there is nothing felt but a wonderful strength and daring. Looking back at certain perilous moments in my own life, I remember them with a kind of joy, not that there was any joyful excitement then, but because they broadened my horizon, lifted me for a time above myself.

Q11. The title that best suits the passage would be:-

- A) The Will to Fight  
B) The Miracle of Confronting Danger  
C) The Change of Nature  
D) Courage and Panic

Q12. A man may react to sudden danger in three different ways. What are they?

- A) He may flee in panic, or fight back or stand still.  
B) He may be paralyzed with fear, seized with panic or act like an inferior animal.  
C) He may be paralyzed with fear, or seized with panic, or as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage, and face the danger.  
D) He may be paralyzed with fear, run away or fight.

Q13. What is the meaning of the word debilitating?

- A) enfeeble                      B) strengthen  
C) debase                        D) thriving

Q14. Explain the phrase 'gather resolution from danger'.

- A) Find peace in times of difficulty.  
B) A state of utter hopelessness makes one determined to face the difficulty.  
C) To remain calm and not to lose hope.  
D) To be enthusiastic and brave the odds.

Q15. The author feels happy in the recollection of dangers faced and overcome because

- A) They brought him a new experience.  
B) They added a new perspective and lifted him above himself for a time.  
C) These experiences boosted his confidence.  
D) He felt elated as he was alive.

### **Passage 4**

On August 22, 1939, Adolf Hitler summoned his top military generals to Obersalzberg, where he delivered a speech explaining

his plans for war, first with Poland, then with the rest of Europe. Despite resistance from those both inside and outside Germany, Hitler felt exceedingly confident that he could defy the will of the international community and conquer vast amounts of land. In his speech at Obersalzberg, he laid out numerous factors he believed would contribute to the success of his war plans.

Chief among Hitler's sources of confidence in Germany's brazen war plans was German military quickness. Hitler said, "Our strength lies in our quickness." On the advice of Colonel-General von Brauchitsch, Hitler believed Poland could be captured in a few weeks, an astonishingly short amount of time given the recent history of trench warfare and the long history of protracted European military engagements that resulted in minimal land gains and high casualty counts.

Hitler's confidence in the ability of the German military to inflict considerable brutality further strengthened his determination to pursue an exceedingly ambitious plan of territorial aggrandizement. He said, "I shall shoot everyone who utters one word of criticism" and noted that "the goal to be obtained in the war is not that of reaching certain lines but of physically demolishing the opponent." In this vein, Hitler ordered his military to "be hard, be without mercy, [and] act more quickly and brutally than others...for it scares the others off." Hitler believed that enemies, not used to this type of brutality, would surrender quickly.

In addition to speed and brutality, Hitler believed that, in the end, history would overlook his inhumane conduct. To support this view, which turned out to be anything but prescient, Hitler invoked a Pollyannaish view of Asian leader Genghis Kahn. In Hitler's eyes, Kahn "sent millions of women and children into death knowingly and with a light heart," yet "history sees in him only the great founder of States."

Although Hitler brimmed with confidence and experienced initial yet widely-expected success in Poland and then in Denmark, he overlooked important considerations. In many ways, Hitler made the same mistake Napoleon Bonaparte made years earlier. Hitler believed he could advance further and conquer Britain, yet, like Napoleon, Hitler did not adequately foresee the insurmountable barrier posed by Britain's island status. Despite the damage inflicted at the hands of the German Luftwaffe during the Battle of Britain (1940), British forces eventually won this important battle. Nevertheless, Hitler pressed on and, in an even more fateful decision that carried echoes of a Napoleonic tactical misstep, invaded the USSR where his forces suffered the decisive defeat of World War II at Stalingrad in 1943. In the end, Hitler's reputation in history proved to be as brutal and decisive as the battle plans and philosophy he announced at Obersalzberg.

Q16. According to the passage, Hitler's confidence in his military strategy stemmed from its:

- A. Surprise invasions  
B. Emphasis on unconventional warfare  
C. Reliance on air supremacy  
D. Swift brutality  
E. Napoleonic overtones

Q17. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with explaining:

- A. The logistics of Hitler's war strategy and the mechanics of its failure  
B. The philosophy of Hitler's war strategy and the world's reaction



- C. Why Hitler believed his war plans would succeed and why they eventually failed
- D. Hitler's plans and their failure with an eye to pre-1900 history
- E. Explaining the source of Hitler's brutality and the reasons for its failure

Q18. Which of the following best characterizes the author's view of the relationship between Hitler and Napoleon?

- A. Governed with similar styles
- B. Fought military conflicts with similar ideologies
- C. In general, shared a legacy as overly ambitious leaders
- D. At a high-level, some similarities in military missteps existed
- E. Both suffered final defeats by impetuously charging east

Q19. According to the passage, what best describes the author's understanding of why Hitler's military campaign eventually failed?

- A. Failed to demoralize opponents
- B. Overlooked important tactical and geographic considerations
- C. Underestimated international resolve
- D. Fell behind technological advancements of European enemies
- E. Failed to consolidate initial military and land gains

Q20. According to the passage, Hitler's confidence in the war plans announced at Obersalzberg stemmed from all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. The speed of the German military
- B. The brutality of the German military
- C. The plan to stifle dissent
- D. The belief that instilling fear weakened enemies
- E. The history of overlooking European military brutality

### **Passage 5**

Shortly after September 11, 2001, the United States began requesting additional financial information about persons of interest by subpoenaing records located at the SWIFT banking consortium. SWIFT, which routes trillions of dollars a day, faced an ethical dilemma: fight the subpoenas in order to protect member privacy and the group's reputation for the highest level of confidentiality, or, comply and provide information about thousands of financial communications in the hope that lives will be saved. SWIFT decided to comply in secret, but in late June 2006, four major U.S. newspapers disclosed SWIFT's compliance. This sparked a heated public debate over the ethics of SWIFT's decision to reveal ostensibly confidential financial communications.

Analyzing the situation in hindsight, three ethical justifications existed for not complying with the Treasury Department's requests. First, SWIFT needed to uphold its long-standing values of confidentiality, non-disclosure, and institutional trust. The second ethical reason against SWIFT's involvement came with inadequate government oversight as the Treasury Department failed to construct necessary safeguards to ensure the privacy of the data. Third, international law must be upheld and one could argue quite strongly that the government's use of data breached some parts of international law.

Although SWIFT executives undoubtedly considered the aforementioned reasons for rejecting the government's subpoena, three ethical justifications for complying existed. First, it could be argued that the program was legal because the United States government possesses the authority to subpoena records stored

within its territory and SWIFT maintained many of its records in Virginia. Second, it is entirely possible that complying with the government's subpoena thwarted another catastrophic terrorist attack that would have cost lives and dollars. Third, cooperating with the government did not explicitly violate any SWIFT policies due to the presence of a valid subpoena. However, the extent of cooperation certainly surprised many financial institutions and sparked some outrage and debate within the financial community.

While SWIFT had compelling arguments both for agreeing and refusing to cooperate with the U.S. government program, even in hindsight, it is impossible to judge with certitude the wisdom and ethics of SWIFT's decision to cooperate as we still lack answers to important questions such as: what information did the government want? What promises did the government make about data confidentiality? What, if any, potentially impending threats did the government present to justify its need for data?

Q21. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. No clear cut answer as to the legality of SWIFT's cooperation existed
- B. SWIFT failed to adequately consult its legal staff before deciding to cooperate
- C. The volume of money routed through SWIFT declined after its cooperation became public
- D. U.S. authorities threatened criminal charges if SWIFT refused their subpoenas
- E. Treasury Department officials objected to the publication of information about its classified program

Q22. Inferring from the passage, which of the following constituted an ethical justification for SWIFT complying with the government?

- A. The U.S. government can subpoena information that pertains to its citizens
- B. SWIFT executives believed another catastrophic attack was imminent
- C. Providing data to the government based upon a valid subpoena did not explicitly violate SWIFT policy
- D. Despite ostensibly poor oversight, senior Treasury Department officials assured SWIFT that data would be kept confidential
- E. U.S. officials told SWIFT officials exactly why Treasury needed the information

Q23. The author suggests which of the following is the most appropriate conclusion of an analysis of the ethics of SWIFT's decision?

- A. SWIFT acted inappropriately as it compromised its long-standing values of integrity, privacy, and confidentiality
- B. SWIFT's actions cannot be judged with perspicuity as answers to important questions are still unknown
- C. SWIFT acted properly as it complied with the requests of a sovereign government in an attempt to save lives
- D. SWIFT's actions endangered the flow of commerce by sparking public outrage at an important institution
- E. SWIFT's actions were appropriate initially, yet should have been discontinued prior to June 2006

Q24. According to the passage, each of the following describes SWIFT EXCEPT:

- A. Had data stored in Virginia



- B. Valued confidentiality and non-disclosure
- C. Routes trillions of dollars a day
- D. Composed of a consortium of banks
- E. After over a month of deliberation, complied with the government's subpoena

Q25. The author implies that which of the following most likely occurred as a result of the news stories that ran in June 2006:

- A. U.S. government officials decried the leaking of classified information
- B. SWIFT executives conducted a thorough internal review to assess the legality of SWIFT's actions
- C. Some foreign members of the SWIFT consortium demanded answers from SWIFT's executives
- D. Many members of the public and financial community debated SWIFT's decision
- E. Financial data and transactions slowed as a result of the publication of SWIFT's cooperation

### Passage 6

It is affection received, not affection given, that causes the sense of security, though it arises most of all from affection which is reciprocal. Strictly speaking, it is not only affection but also admiration that has this effect. Persons whose trade is to secure public admiration, such as actors, preachers, speakers, and politicians, come to depend more and more upon applause. When they receive their due need of public approbation, their life is full of zest ; when they do not, they become discontented and self-centred. The diffused goodwill of a multitude does for them what is done for others by the more concentrated affection of the few. The child whose parents are fond of him accepts their affection as a law of nature.

He does not think very much about it as of great importance to his happiness. He thinks about the world, about the adventures that come his way and the more marvellous adventures that will come his way when he is grown up. But behind all these external interests, there is the feeling that he will be protected from disaster by parental affection. The child from whom, for any reason, parental affection is withdrawn, is likely to become timid and unadventurous, filled with fears and self-pity, and no longer able to meet the world in a mood of gay exploration. Such a child may set to work at a surprisingly early age to meditate on life and death and human fate. He becomes an introvert, melancholic at first, but seeking ultimately the unreal consolations of some system of philosophy or theology. The world is a higgledy-piggledy place, containing things pleasant and things unpleasant in haphazard sequence. And the desire to make an intelligible system or pattern out of it is at the bottom, an outcome of fear, in fact, a kind of agoraphobia or dread of open spaces. Within four walls of his library the timid student feels secure. If he can persuade himself that the universe is equally tidy, he can feel almost safe when he has to venture forth into the streets. Such a man, if he had received more affection, would have feared the real world less, and would not have had to invent an ideal world to take its place in his faith.

Q26. We get maximum sense of security from affection that:

- a) we give others                      b) others give us
- c) is reciprocal                      d) none of these

Q27. The phrase 'concentrated affection of the few' in the given context means:

- a) shower of affection from a small number of people
- b) general approbation
- c) having a large following
- d) intense admiration by the crowd

Q28. The child who receives adequate parental affection does not think very much about it, because he:

- A) is busy thinking about the world and its adventures
- b) becomes an extrovert with many external interests
- c) accepts it as the law of nature
- d) knows that his parents will protect him from disasters.

Q29. By describing the world as a 'higgledy-piggledy place', the author implies that life is:

- a) full of fear and dread                      b) full of pleasant things
- c) full of unpleasant things                      d) unsystematic

Q30. Which of the following words cannot replace 'reciprocal'?

- a) complementary                      b) mutual
- c) exchangeable                      d) divided

### Passage 7

Global warming is the increase in the average temperature of the Earth's near- surface air and oceans and its projected continuation. Global average air temperature near the Earth's surface rose, during the past century. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concludes, "Most of the observed increase in globally averaged temperatures since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations, which leads to warming of the surface and lower atmosphere by increasing the greenhouse effect." Natural phenomena such as solar radiation combined with volcanoes have probably had a small warming effect from pre-industrial times to 1960, but a small cooling effect since 1960. These basic conclusions have been endorsed by at least 30 scientific societies and academies of science, including all of the national academies of science of the major industrialized countries. The American Association of Petroleum Geologists is the only scientific society that rejects these conclusions. A few individual scientists disagree with some of these conclusions as well.

An increase in global temperatures can, in turn, cause other changes, including sea level rise, and changes in the amount and pattern of precipitation, resulting in floods and drought. There may also be changes in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, though it is difficult to connect specific events to global warming. Other effects may include changes in agricultural yields, glacier retreat, reduced summer stream flows, species extinctions and increase in the range of disease vectors. Remaining scientific uncertainties include the exact degree of climate change expected in the future, and how changes will vary from region to region around the globe. There is ongoing political and public debate regarding what, if any, action should be taken to reduce or reverse future warming or to adapt to its expected consequences. Most national governments have signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol aimed at combating greenhouse gas emissions.

Q31. Which of the following disagrees with the conclusions presented in the passage, with respect to global warming?

- a) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

- b] The American Association of Petroleum Geologists
- c] The American Association of Petroleum Geologists and a few individual scientists
- d] The national government

Q32. The increase in global temperatures in the 20<sup>th</sup> century is probably due to:

- a] decrease in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations
- b] increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations
- c] warming of the lower atmosphere leading to decrease in anthropogenic gases.
- d] anthropogenic ingredients

Q33. An increase in global temperatures can cause changes such as:

- a] rise in air level
- b] rise in sea level
- c] formation of new life species
- d] growth of wildlife

Q34. What is the ongoing political and public debate about?

- a] what action to be taken to reduce future warming
- b] What action to be taken to increase warming
- c] What action to be taken against farmers
- d] none of the above

Q35. Which of the following does not find mention in the passage?

- A] Sea temperatures increase more slowly than those on land
- b] The team 'global warming' is a specific example of the broader term 'Climate change'
- c] Greenhouse gases have a warming effect
- d] Existence of the greenhouse effect as such is not disputed

### **Passage 8**

These are enemies of a different kind, these do not fire but still are very deadly. The danger from enemy soldiers and human infiltrators is always there and in addition these, animals also pose a danger. The BSF (Border Security Force), guarding the western tip of the country's border, have to fight King Cobras, Bondi snake and scorpions, besides surviving extremely hostile geographical conditions. The jawans guard the border with the help of camels and jeeps. The "attacks" by the natural foes are frequent as they "infiltrate" the makeshift resting places of jawans. Deaths have occurred in the past as a result of snake bites, the jawans say.

We ask jawans to properly check their clothes and shoes before they wear them. While on the job, they are supposed to keep every part of their body except face covered. What more can we do?" says Trilok Singh. Second in Command at the outpost, country's last tip at Western land border.

Keeping a watch on the creeks of Kori, Pir sanai, Papewari, Padala and the disputed Sir Creek, the BSF soldiers only have a single nursing assistant to their aid at a border outpost manned by a platoon, comprising 25 to 30 Jawans. The problem is further complicated by the absence of adequate medical treatment in case the snake bite turns serious. The nearest hospital is a minimum 100 km away at battalion headquarters in Bhuj from the border outposts close to the creeks. It takes at least two hours to reach there.

"Already, we battle the problems of hostile weather conditions, like saline effect on body, corrosion of paraphernalia. The snakes and scorpions further make it very difficult to concentrate," complains a jawan. "More facilities are required", Singh says, admitting "effective patrolling is not possible if jawans are plagued by threats other than from external forces". There should be more medical manpower so that the individual medical attention to each jawan is more," Singh.

36. Which part of the country's border are the jawans mentioned in the passage guarding?

- a] Northern
- b] Western
- c] Southern
- d] Eastern

37. Which of the following creeks in mentioned as a disputed one in the passage?

- a] Kori Creek
- b] Pir Sanai Creek
- c] Papewari Creek
- d] Sir Creek

38. Which of the following factors further complicates the problem in case snake bite turns serious?

- a] Presence of enemy soldiers
- b] Keeping a watch on the creeks
- c] Absence of adequate medical treatment
- d] None of the above

39. Which of the following would be a suitable title for the passage?

- a] Enemies of a different kind
- b] Life of a soldier
- c] Western border – a disputed land
- d] Medical facilities for soldiers

40. Which of the following is not mentioned as a natural foe in the passage?

- a] King Cobras
- b] Bondi snakes
- c] Scorpions
- d] Camels

### **Passage 9**

Ayurvedic is a natural system of medicine, using diet, herbs, cleansing and purification practices, yoga, astrology and gemstones to bring about healing. A complete Ayurveda is from India and is at least 5,000 years old, and still as effective as when it was created by ancient sages known as Rishis. The Rishis, masters of meditation and observation, developed a remarkable system of healing based on the five basic elements of the universe, ether, air, fire, water and earth and their combinations, Vata, Pitta and Kapha, known as the doshas. Your dosha is your constitutional type.

Contrary to most Western approaches to nutrition, Ayurveda does not prescribe one diet as best for everyone, such as raw foods, macrobiotics or the basic four food groups, but seeks to individualize and optimize nutrition for the need individual based on their constitutional type and the particular imbalances in the person which need to be corrected.

The main intention of diet in the Ayurvedic system is to nourish the body's tissues, ie. lymph, blood, flesh, muscle, fat, marrow, bone and sexual fluid. Each of these tissues, when it is fed, nourishes and forms the next in succession. In order to nourish the tissues, food must first be digested, which is the job of the digestive fire, which is seated in the stomach and small intestines. Food that is not properly digested, due to overeating, poor food

combinations, imbalance of the elements, or toxins in the food, creates a sticky, toxic substance which coats the digestive tract and the tongue and which may also be deposited in the tissues, forming a breeding ground for chronic disease.

Ignoring the laws of correct living and allowing the accumulation of toxins in the body results in disease. Ayurveda prescribes an individualized approach to the dietary and lifestyle practices which keep people healthy and promote longevity. Ayurvedic dietary and cleansing practices are among the simplest, but most profoundly effective in the world. By knowing your dosha and applying the principles of living prescribed by both the ancient Rishis and modern Ayurvedic practitioners, you can restore your health and live a long and happy life.

41. Which of the following is not a part of Ayurveda?

- a) Prescription of one diet for everyone
- b) Use of gemstones
- c) Cleansing and purification practices
- d) Use of herbs

42. Which of the following is not mentioned as a basic element of the universe in the passage?

- a) Ether
- b) Blood
- c) Fire
- d) Earth

43. Which of the following factors is NOT a cause of indigestion of food?

- a) Overeating
- b) Poor food combinations
- c) Imbalance of the elements
- d) None of these

44. Which of the following, if accumulated in the body, results in disease?

- a) doshas
- b) tissues
- c) toxins
- d) hormones

45. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- a) Ayurveda prescribes different diets for different persons
- b) Ayurveda is not as effective as it was during the ancient times
- c) Main intention of diet in Ayurveda is to nourish the tissues
- d) Digestive fire is situated in the stomach and small intestines.

### **Passage 10**

Brand management starts with understanding what 'brand' really means. This starts with the leaders of the company who define the brand and control its management. It also reaches all the way down the company and especially to the people who interface with customers or who create the products which customers use. Brand management performed to its full extent means starting and ending the management of the whole company through the brand. It is simply far too important to leave to the marketing department. The CEO should be (and in fact, always is) the brand leader of the company.

Creating the promise means defining the brand. A good brand promise is memorable and desirable. A good brand promise arouse feelings, because feelings drive actions. Volvo offers feelings of safety. Mustang offers feelings of excitement. Cadbury offers feelings of temptation while Tata offers a feeling of trust. The promise must be unique and identified with you alone. Within an industry, promises can be very close, but if you want any hope of success, you must stake out the very specific territory of your promise and know clearly how it is different from the promises of other firms.

The right promise is not just something you make up on a Friday afternoon. It comes through a deep understanding of your marketplace and your customers. It also comes from a deep understanding of the capabilities and motivations of the people in your company. Creating a promise you cannot consistently keep, year after year, is plain suicide.

Once you have created the promise, the next (and not so trivial) step is to somehow inject it into the minds of your customers, your staff and everyone who receives anything from you or has any impact on what you deliver.

Creating and making the right promise is one thing, but then you have to keep it. If you do not, your brand will still exist, but now the promise will be of slipshod products and inconsistent delivery. Keeping promises means managing capability. It means consistent processes that are capable of delivering what is required. It means technology and systems which are reliable and usable. It means motivated people who are willing and able to deliver the goods.

Q46. With which of the following people does brand management start ?

- a) Customers of the company
- b) Leaders of the company
- c) Employees who interface with the customers
- d) People in the Marketing department

Q47. Match the brands with the feelings they evoke.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| i) Tata                   | a) safety                 |
| ii) Mustang               | b) temptation             |
| iii) Cadbury              | c) trust                  |
| iv) Volvo                 | d) excitement             |
| a) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b | b) i-a, ii-d, iii-c, iv-b |
| c) i-b, ii-a, iii-c, iv-d | d) i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-a |

Q48. Which of the following is NOT an attribute of a good brand promise?

- a) It should be memorable
- b) It should be desirable
- c) It should be common
- d) It should evoke feelings

Q49. Which of the following incidents has been described as 'plain suicide'?

- a) Learning brand management to Marketing department alone
- b) Creating a promise you cannot consistently keep in the market
- c) Staking out the very specific territory of one's brand promise
- d) Injecting the brand promise in the minds of the customers

Q50. In which of the following cases will the promise be of slipshod products and inconsistent delivery?

- a) Not keeping the promise you made
- b) Not creating a unique brand promise
- c) Not doing enough marketing of the brand
- d) Creating a brand promise in a hasty manner

## Vocabulary

### Synonyms

What are Synonyms?

Synonyms are words that substitute in a context for another words. Synonym is nothing but the similar meaning of a particular word or its semantic relation. So,

**SYNONYM IS A WORD OR A PHRASE THAT MEANS THE SAME AS ANOTHER WORD OR A PHRASE IN THE SAME LANGUAGE.**

Synonyms add interest and life to reading and writing. Synonyms can be any part of speech, as long as both members of the pair are the same part of speech. Generally, you wouldn't use more than two synonyms in the same sentence. Instead, to give variety to a paragraph, you'd use a synonym as a similar word to avoid repeating the same words from sentence to sentence or paragraph to paragraph. An example of synonyms is the words car and automobile.

More examples of English synonyms are:

Noun

"student" and "pupil"

"petty crime" and "misdemeanour"

Verb

"buy" and "purchase"

Adjective

"sick" and "ill"

Adverb

"quickly" and "speedily"

Preposition

"on" and "upon"

Note that synonyms are defined with respect to certain senses of words; for instance, pupil as the "aperture in the iris of the eye" is not synonymous with student. Similarly, he expired means the same as he died, yet my passport has expired cannot be replaced by my passport has died.

In English, many synonyms evolved from the parallel use, in the early medieval period, of Norman French (from Latin) and Old English (Anglo-Saxon) words, often with some words being used principally by the Saxon peasantry ("folk", "freedom", "bowman") and their synonyms by the Norman nobility ("people", "liberty", "archer").

Example:

Synonyms of Long

elongated, lengthy, outstretched, extended

Synonyms of Create

Cause, make, construct

Synonyms of Small

Little, Mini, short, tiny, fine, petite

Synonyms of Jump

Leap, Bounce, Hop, Vault, Spring

**Directions: Choose the word which best expresses a meaning similar to that of the given word.**

1) Innocuous

A. not eager

B. harmless

C. not frank

D. not capable

2) Foment

A. interrogate

B. spoil

C. spray

D. incite

3) Remiss

A. ambitious

B. careless

C. maintain

D. instigate

4) Augment

A. harvest

B. reach

C. increase

D. slack

5) Minion

A. dependent

B. monster

C. host

D. majority

6) Egregious

A. belittle

B. persuade

C. friendly

D. bad

7) Remonstrate

A. display

B. protest

C. resign

D. reiterate

8) Waylay

A. rest

B. journey

C. song

D. ambush

9) Zealot

A. beginner

B. murderer

C. pattern

D. fanatic

10) Solemn

A. amusing

B. harmful

C. serious

D. speech

11) Insinuate

A. lecture

B. suggest

C. rectify

D. report

12) Refractory

A. unmanageable

B. sinkable

C. useless

D. vaunted

13) Tarry

A. disturb

B. polish

C. surpass

D. linger

14) Waif

A. soldier

B. surrender

C. urchin

D. breeze

15) Efface

A. encourage

B. rub out

C. recognise

D. countenance

16) Apportion

A. divide

B. delay

C. approach

D. cut

17) Louche

A. loud

B. fine



C. indecent	D. brilliant	C) Negligent	D) Dilatory	E) None
18) Wary		6) Candour		
A. sacred	B. cautious	A) Cache	B) Cajole	
C. normal	D. confused	C) Naïveté	D) Artifice	E) None
19) Appal		7) Placate		
A. confuse	B. dismay	A) Ameliorate	B) Assuage	C) Aghast
C. fathom	D. delirious	D) Agitate	E) None	
20) Educe		8) Contumacious		
A. induce	B. spray	A) Tractable	B) Refractory	C) Trellis
C. forget	D. elicit	D) Supine	E) None	
21) Nabob		9) Clamour		
A. converse	B. solace	A) Ferment	B) Silence	
C. soothe	D. bigwig	C) Rehashed	D) Rout	E) None
22) Inscrutable		10) Penchant		
A. illusion	B. shy	A) Disfavour	B) Diffidence	
C. wary	D. mysterious	C) Appetite	D) Descent	E) None
23) Stentorian		11) Feasible		
A. violent	B. loud	A) Viable	B) Impossible	
C. slow	D. quiet	C) Realistic	D) Practical	E) None
24) Regulate		12) Graphic		
A. even	B. position	A) Implicit	B) Explicit	C) Vivid
C. flow	D. police	D) Picturesque	E) None	
25) Vociferous		13) Multifarious		
A. numerous	B. bountiful	A) Heterogeneous	B) Invidious	C) Varied
C. strident	D. garrulous	D) Unitary	E) None	

### **Antonyms**

Antonyms are words having opposite meanings. Although these questions aim at testing the student's vocabulary, there are cases where options can be eliminated based on alternative reasoning.

#### **Directions to Solve**

Choose the word which best expresses a meaning opposite to that of the given word.

1) Diatribe				
A) Vicissitude	B) Vituperation			
C) Recommendation	D) Onslaught	E) None		
2) Fetid				
A) Putrid	B) Aromatic			
C) Pilfer	D) Venial	E) None		
3) Tractable				
A) Docile	B) Titan	C) Pithy		
D) Fractious	E) None			
4) Vamoose				
A) Skedaddle	B) Tarry			
C) Vagrant	D) Veracious	E) None		
5) Assiduous				
A) Scrupulous	B) Rattle			
		14) Loquacious		
		A) Chatty	B) Talkative	
		C) Garrulous	D) Quiet	E) None
		15) Cantankerous		
		A) Cranky	B) Nasty	
		C) Gregarious	D) Pleasant	E) None
		16) Sanguine		
		A) Optimistic	B) Pessimistic	
		C) Blooming	D) Panglossian	E) None
		17) Blithe		
		A) Heavy-hearted	B) Light-hearted	
		C) Carefree	D) Debonair	E) None
		18) Perennial		
		A) Annual	B) Decade	C) Span
		D) Sporadic	E) None	
		19) Servitude		
		A) Subjugation	B) Liberty	
		C) Incarnation	D) Vassalage	E) None
		20) Sangfroid		
		A) Equanimity	B) Aplomb	
		C) Anxiety	D) Stasis	E) None



- 21) Tacky  
 A) Adhesive                      B) Classy  
 C) Threadbare                  C) Kitsch                          E) None
- 22) Toady  
 A) Flatter                        B) Foray  
 C) Castigate                    D) Fawn                          E) None
- 23) Obdurate  
 A) Amenable                    B) Amicable  
 C) Adamant                     D) Palsy                         E) None
- 24) Obstreperous  
 A) Obedient                      B) Refractory  
 C) Priggish                       D) Apoplectic                  E) None
- 25) Eschew  
 A) Exodus                        B) Ex-officio                    C) Avoid  
 D) Embrace                      E) None

## **Analogies**

### **Introduction**

Analogy questions test your ability to recognize relationships between words or ideas and to know when these relationships are parallel. The analogy subtest is an area where, with practice, you can achieve a very good score. First, you must find the relationship between the original pair of words. To help you, listed below are some common types of analogies. The list contains some overlapping and similarities, and the precise names of the categories need not be memorized. It is important, however, that you learn types of relationships to look for.

#### **Some Common Types of Analogies**

1. PART and WHOLE: sole :shoe
2. WHOLE and PART: hand : fingers
3. CLASS and MEMBER: fish : salmon
4. TYPE OF: debate : argument
5. DEGREE: cool : frigid
6. OPPOSITES: tall : short
7. WORKER and TOOL: photographer : camera
8. WORKER and WORKPLACE: teacher : classroom
9. CAUSE and EFFECT (RESULT): poison : death
10. EFFECT and CAUSE: death : poison
11. ACTION and THAT WHICH PERFORMS IT: fly : plane
12. PURPOSE (or OBJECT:ACTION): scissors : cut
13. INDICATION OF: boo : disapproval
14. SYNONYMS: canine : dog
15. STUDY OF: linguistics : language
16. CHARACTERISTIC OF: dexterity : pianist
17. DEFINITION: hero : courage (by definition, a hero has courage)
18. LACK OF DEFINITION: coward : courage (by definition, a coward lacks courage)

### **Directions to Solve**

Every one of the following questions consists of a related pair of words, followed by five pairs of words. Choose the pair that best

represents a similar relationship to the one expressed in the original pair of words.

#### 1) WAITRESS : RESTAURANT

- A. doctor : diagnosis              B. actor : role              C. driver : truck  
 D. teacher : school                E. author : book

#### 2) VERVE : ENTHUSIASM

- A. loyalty : duplicity              B. devotion : reverence  
 C. intensity : color                D. eminence : anonymity  
 E. generosity : elation

#### 3) DOMINANCE : HEGEMONY

- A. romance : sympathy              B. furtherance : melancholy  
 C. independence : autonomy        D. tolerance : philanthropy  
 E. recompense : hilarity

#### 4) INTEREST : OBSESSION

- A. mood : feeling                    B. weeping : sadness  
 C. dream : fantasy                  D. plan : negation  
 E. highlight : indication

#### 5) DELTOID : MUSCLE

- A. radius : bone                    B. brain : nerve  
 C. tissue : organ                  D. blood : vein  
 E. scalpel : incision

#### 6) RAIN : DRIZZLE

- A. swim :dive                      B. hop : shuffle  
 C. juggle : bounce                D. walk : run  
 E. run : jog

#### 7) PASTORAL : RURAL

- A. metropolitan : urban              B. harvest : autumn  
 C. agrarian : benevolent            D. sleepy : nocturnal  
 E. wild : agricultural

#### 8) BINDING : BOOK

- A. criminal : gang                    B. display : museum  
 C. artist : carpenter                D. nail : hammer  
 E. frame : picture

#### 9) COTTON : BALE

- A. butter : churn                    B. wine : ferment  
 C. grain : shock                    D. curd : cheese  
 E. beef : steak

#### 10) PULSATE : THROB

- A. walk : run                        B. tired : sleep  
 C. examine : scrutinize            D. ballet : dancer  
 E. find : lose

#### 11) SLAPSTICK : LAUGHTER

- A. fallacy : dismay                  B. genre : mystery  
 C. satire : anger                    D. mimicry : tears  
 E. horror : fear

#### 12) PHOBIC : FEARFUL

- A. finicky : thoughtful              B. cautious : emotional  
 C. envious : desiring                D. shy : familiar  
 E. asinine : silly

#### 13) FROND : PALM

- A. quill : porcupine      B. blade : evergreen  
C. scale : wallaby      D. tusk : alligator  
E. blade : fern

14) SKEIN : YARN

- A) squeeze : lemon      B) ream : paper  
C) plow : acre      D) fire : coal  
E) tree : lumber

15) SIAMESE : CAT

- A. type : breed      B. dog : puppy  
C. mark : spot      D. romaine : lettuce  
E. collar : leash

16) PSYCHOLOGIST : NEUROSIS

- A. ophthalmologist : cataract      B. dermatologist : fracture  
C. infant : pediatrician      D. rash : orthopedist  
E. oncologist : measles

17) BRISTLE : BRUSH

- A. arm : leg      B. stage : curtain  
C. recline : chair      D. key : piano  
E. art : sculpture

18) SPY : CLANDESTINE

- A. accountant : meticulous      B. furrier : rambunctious  
C. lawyer : ironic      D. shepherd : garrulous  
E. astronaut : opulent

19) SOUND : CACOPHONY

- A. taste : style      B. touch : massage  
C. smell : stench      D. sight : panorama  
E. speech : oration

20) DEPENDABLE : CAPRICIOUS

- A. fallible : cantankerous      B. erasable : obtuse  
C. malleable : limpid      D. capable : inept  
E. incorrigible : guilty

21) FINCH : BIRD

- A. frog : toad      B. elephant : reptile  
C. Dalmatian : dog      D. collie : marsupial  
E. ant : ladybug

22) TAILOR : SUIT

- A. scheme : agent      B. edit : manuscript  
C. revise : writer      D. mention : opinion  
E. implode : building

23) DEPRESSED : SAD

- A. neat : considerate      B. towering : cringing  
C. rapid : plodding      D. progressive : regressive  
E. exhausted : tired

24) MONK : DEVOTION

- A. maniac : pacifism      B. explorer : contentment  
C. visionary : complacency      D. rover : wanderlust  
E. philistine : culture

25) METAPHOR : SYMBOL

- A. pentameter : poem      B. rhythm : melody  
C. nuance : song      D. slang : usage

- E. analogy : comparison

## **Fill in the Blanks (Vocabulary)**

Sentence completion questions are designed to test not only the reading skills of the student but comprehension abilities, vocabulary and logical reasoning. Such questions consists of one, two or more blanks to be filled in by words or phrases which are the best choice among those given. Sentence completion questions should be approached in a systematic manner to get the right answer.

Test of reading skills: First read the question from beginning to the end. Try to understand the tone of the sentence, whether positive or negative, descriptive, active or passive.

Test of comprehension abilities: Once you have read the sentence you can comprehend the meaning and thus guess at the missing words. Here again special effort has to be taken to ensure that the tense is taken into account. The Degree (positive, comparative & superlative) has to be correct. The gender has to be right too!!

Test of vocabulary: Once you get the hint of the word which could fit in, you can begin to read the choices. Here the most important thing is the tone of the sentence.

Below are some commonly used signal words.

Some Keywords and phrases to look for and what they indicate  
Contrast or Opposition (These words signal a shift.)

1. as
2. although
3. but
4. despite
5. however
6. in spite of
7. in contrast
8. nevertheless
9. notwithstanding
10. on the other hand
11. on the contrary
12. rather than
13. though
14. unlike
15. yet

Support

16. also
17. besides
18. furthermore
19. in addition
20. in fact
21. moreover

Indicating a Result

22. accordingly
23. as a result
24. because
25. consequently
26. hence
27. it can be inferred that
28. so
29. this means
30. therefore
31. thus

**Directions: Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word/set of words from the given options.**

1. He tried to \_\_\_\_\_ his anger as the situation demanded a well thought out approach.

- 1) bridle      2) bridal      3) brooch  
4) broach      5) apprise

2. This mistake is \_\_\_\_\_ as it has cost the company dear.

- 1) pardonable      2) inexpiable      3) ingenuous      4) garrulous

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ design was perfect in every way.

- 1) fake      2) atrocious      3) virtuosic  
4) bungling      5) blemished

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ this law as it is against the common man and is non-profitable.

- 1) depreciate      2) hoard      3) comprise  
4) discomfit      5) deprecate

5. This must go out today as it is very \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1) exigent      2) exident      3) expedient  
4) facetious      5) extricate

6. I would like to \_\_\_\_\_ my bad behaviour and ensure that it never happens again.

- 1) pare      2) extricate      3) expiate  
4) portend      5) feign

7. The mysteries of the world remain locked away, only to be \_\_\_\_\_ by some inspired men every once in a while.

- 1) denied      2) unravelled      3) mistaken  
4) unintentionally

8. The diplomat was suave and charming and nobody could resist his \_\_\_\_\_ methods.

- 1) pervasive      2) evasive      3) persuasive  
4) permeating      5) pernicious

9. The sages of ancient India believed in an \_\_\_\_\_ soul, one which could transcend different births till it attained salvation in the very form it began from.

- 1) immutable      2) immovable      3) implicit      4) income

10. The common bond that musicians from different countries share on account of their music helps \_\_\_\_\_ barriers of race, colour and religion.

- 1) transfer      2) trance      3) transcend  
4) transform      5) translate

11. The \_\_\_\_\_ philanthropist donated a major part of his fortune to the deserving orphanage.

- 1) ran      2) run-down      3) magnanimous  
4) ominous      5) safe

12. The talks ended in a \_\_\_\_\_, with neither side ready to concede their stand.

- 1) checkmate      2) inveterate      3) stalemate  
4) success      5) culmination

13. On January 14th 2008 it was announced that a \_\_\_\_\_ consisting of India's Sony Television network

and the Singapore-based World Sport Group had \_\_\_\_\_ the rights to the Indian Premier League.

- 1) contingent, authorized      2) team, broadcasted  
3) consortium, secured      4) division, abdicated

14. The purpose of advertising is to \_\_\_\_\_ potential customers about products and services, generate increased consumption and \_\_\_\_\_ brand image.

- 1) inform, reinforce      2) entice, increase  
3) capture, tarnish      4) swindle, re-enforce  
5) educate, design

15. Craig Venter, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the human genome project, claims to be 18 months away from perfecting and giving the world a \_\_\_\_\_ engineered life form that will produce fuel by feeding on carbon dioxide, a contributing factor towards global warming.

- 1) recipient, reverse      2) epitome, mutating  
3) pioneer, genetically      4) recipient, structurally

16. A central \_\_\_\_\_ of metaphysics is ontology, the \_\_\_\_\_ into what types of things there are in the world and what relations these things bear to one another.

- 1) branch, investigation      2) theme, memorizing  
3) element, determination      4) core, scrutiny  
5) value, searching

17. The Monica Lewinsky controversy took Bill Clinton's political career to its \_\_\_\_\_ and he faced immense \_\_\_\_\_ for his actions while in the White House.

- 1) end, appreciation      2) nadir, criticism  
3) best, criticism      4) lowest, praise

18. For condensing senior players of 'Team India' for an admittedly \_\_\_\_\_ but also unfortunate exit, the time has come to remember their \_\_\_\_\_ contributions.

- 1] Ominous, Ordinary      2] Precarious, extraordinary  
3] Ignominious, Outstanding.      4] Dubious, Stupendous

19. Even though Bangalore is the IT \_\_\_\_\_ of the country and the back office of some of the world's largest corporations, it \_\_\_\_\_ on civic development fronts.

- 1] Centre, Falters      2] Hub, Falters  
3] Face, Betrays      4] Force, Emancipates

20. Overall, organized retail is creating a \_\_\_\_\_ effect on the of how consumers buy and how retailers procure and sell.

- 1] Tremendous, situation      2] Intermittent, visibility  
3] Ripple, dynamics      4] for reaching, process

21. A series of political missteps sees the president's carefully image of a melt-meaning reformer take a severe \_\_\_\_\_ and raises questions about his continuance in power.

- 1] cultivated, battering      2] crafted, dent  
3] robust, jolt      4] projected, fall

22. The widening gap between the demand and supply of talent, by the shortage of specific skills and vast employment opportunities highlight the \_\_\_\_\_ need of training.

- 1] backed, specific      2] marked, basic  
3] accentuated, growing      4] imposed, imperative

23. Any organisation has several key \_\_\_\_\_ sales, marketing, etc., but HR remains the \_\_\_\_\_ that supports all these pillars in creating powerful organization.

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1] pillars, foundation | 2] segments, fulcrum |
| 3] bottom lines, drive | 4] bases, force      |

24. The company believes in \_\_\_\_\_ its employees through education and \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities.

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1] training, business   | 2] nurturing, training   |
| 3] motivating, learning | 4] attracting, placement |

25. As the \_\_\_\_\_ blended learning expands and matures, it becomes \_\_\_\_\_ to pin down any one definition.

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1] principle, easy     | 2] notion, complicated |
| 3] concept, impossible | 4] merit, obvious      |

## Idioms/Phrases

Given below is a list of some common idioms and phrases along with their meanings.

Idiom/Phrase	Meaning
1. The Alpha and Omega	Beginning and end
2. To mind one's P's and Q's	To be accurate and precise
3. To rise from the ranks	To rise to a high position
4. A feather in one's cap	An achievement to be proud of
5. To cut one's coat according to one's cloth	To live within one's means
6. To grease a person's palm	To bribe
7. To keep the ball rolling	To continue the work
8. To fight tooth and nail	To make all efforts to win
9. To make an ass of oneself	To act foolishly
10. To make neither head nor tail of anything	To be completely baffled
11. Once in a blue moon	Rarely
12. To take to one's heels	To run away
13. To pay lip service to	To pretend to be loyal
14. To pay through the nose	To pay very dearly
15. To take the law into one's hand	To have a disregard for law and order
16. Between the devil and the deep sea	To be in a dilemma
17. To meet one's Waterloo	To meet one's final defeat
18. To be on the horns of a dilemma	To be in a fix
19. To look for a needle in a hay stack	To seek what is impossible to find
20. To let the cat out of the bag	To reveal a secret
21. To wash one's dirty linen in public	To discuss dirty and scandalous matters of personal nature in the presence of outsiders
22. To be ill at ease	To be on bad terms with somebody
23. To be in hornet's nest	To be in an unpleasant situation
24. Apple of discord	Cause of dispute
25. Bell the cat	Do the most dangerous job
26. Beat about the bush	Evade the issue
27. Bag and baggage	Completely
28. Come out of a bandbox	Be excessively well-dressed
29. Know how many beans make five	To be well informed, to be intelligent
30. Hit below the belt	Fight unfairly
31. To kill two birds with one stone	Achieve two aims with a single effort
32. Birthday suit	Naked
33. In cold blood	Deliberately, without heat
34. Sweep in the board	Take everything
35. In the same boat	Similarly situated; like in a predicament
36. Bolt from the blue	Unexpected calamity
37. Bone of contention	Matter of dispute
38. Make no bones	Make no objections
39. It does not suit my book	It doesn't fit my arrangements
40. In good or bad books	In or out of favour



41. Draw the long bow	Exaggerate	89. To give the cold shoulder	Snub or behave differently towards a person
42. Two strings to bow attaining one's object	Possessing a second way of	90. Drive into a corner	Cut off all means of escape
43. In the wrong box	Out of one's proper place	91. Crocodile tears	Hypocritical tears
44. Break new ground	Venture into an untried field	92. The sword of Damocles	Impending evil
45. Make a clean breast	Confess, own up	93. To have had one's day	To be past one's prime
46. Wear the breeches by the wife	Domination of the husband	94. Dead men's shows	Await someone's death with the expectancy of benefiting from it
47. Bring down the house	Receive rapturous applause	95. Make a dead set at	Attack with determination
48. Bear the brunt	Endure the greater part of a stress or burden	96. Between the devil and the deep (blue) sea	Between two equal evils
49. Take the bull by the horns	Attack danger boldly	97. Gone to the dogs	Done for, ruined
50. Burning the candle at both ends and exhausting things at the same time	Trying to do two opposite	98. Down in the mouth	Low spirited
51. Take the cake	Carry off the honours	99. Sow dragon's teeth	Make a bad situation worse
52. Not worth the candle involved	Not worth the expense	100. Allow the dust to settle well and truly over	Wait until the disturbance is
53. To feather one's nest	To care for self interest	101. As sure as eggs is eggs	As sure as anything can be
54. To go against the grain	To work against one's liking	102. Make both ends meet	Live within one's budgeted income
55. A thorn in flesh	A cause of continual trouble	103. Fall to the ground	Argument that is unfounded
56. A bird's eye view	A general view	104. Play fast and loose	Be inconsistent and unreliable in fulfilling obligations.
57. To cut no ice	To have no effect	105. The fat is in the fire	The mischief is out
58. To come off with flying colours	To achieve distinction	106. Put a good face on the matter	Make the best of a bad job
59. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush	One certainty is worth more than two prospective advantages	107. For good and all	Permanently
60. To enjoy the lion's share	To enjoy the major part	108. Cut the Gordian knot	Solve a difficulty in summary fashion
61. Sweat of one's brow	Hard labour	109. Goes without saying	Be self-evident
62. To put one's shoulder to the wheel	To help oneself	110. Sour grapes	Disparaging what is beyond one's reach
63. To have a jaundiced eye	To be prejudiced	111. All is grist that comes in his mill	He turns everything to his profit
64. To go with the tide	To do as others do	112. Without turning a hair	Without any sign of discomfort
65. To read between lines	To understand the hidden meaning of the writer	113. With a high hand	Arrogantly; imperiously
66. To wake up a sleeping dog	To disturb some person or condition capable of causing trouble	114. To be in hand-and-glove (or hand-in-glove)	Inseparable; on intimate terms
67. To see eye to eye	To agree	115. Wash hands off the matter	Have nothing to do with it
68. To carry coal to Newcastle	To do something that is unnecessary	116. Out of harness	Retired; at leisure
69. To fish in troubled waters	To make most of a bad bargain	117. Make a hash of (something)	Make a mess of it; do it badly
70. Blood is thicker than water	Kinship is stronger than friendship	118. After my own heart	According to my views and tastes
71. To put down in black and white	To write down on paper	119. With heart in (one's) boots	Terrified, apprehensive; alarmed
72. To put in the corner	To punish	120. Wear heart on (one's) sleeve	Make public your private feelings
73. To split hairs	To make pretty and fine distinctions	121. By hook or by crook	By one way or the other
74. Win by a hair	To win by a narrow margin	122. Bring a hornet's nest (one's) ears	Run into trouble by being meddlesome
75. To turn a hair	To reveal discomfort	123. Reckon without (one's) host	To look at a matter from one's own point of view
76. To get in someone's hair	To upset or annoy someone	124. To eat humble pie	Show oneself full of humility
77. To step into another's shoes	To take another's place	125. To break the ice	To take the first step in breaking down cold reserve or prepare the way.
78. A snake in the grass	Unrecognised danger	126. Long innings.	Long spell of success
79. On the cards	Likely to happen	127. Ins and outs	The minute particulars
80. Put the horse before the cart	Reverse the natural order	128. Dwell in an ivory tower	Be detached from the everyday preoccupations of mankind
81. To make castles in the air	Daydream	129. Lay their heads together	Plan an enterprise jointly
82. Cat and dog life	Life of constant discord	130. At the eleventh hour	Just in time
83. Know chalk from the cheese	Be able to discriminate		
84. Take two bites at a cherry	Make two attempts where one should suffice		
85. Chip off the old block	Exemplifying the family characteristics, like his father		
86. Show a clean pair of heels	Escape		
87. Clear the decks	Prepare for action		
88. Cock and bull story	Ridiculous story		

131. Jack of all trades anything but excels in nothing	One who turns his hand to	173. Turn the tables between two persons	Reverse the situation
132. Keep body and soul together	Stay alive	174. On the tip of (one's) tongue	Almost remembering but not quite
133. Pretty kettle of fish	Bad business	175. Blow (one's) own trumpet	Sing one's own praise
134. Lay by the heels	Render harmless	176. Valley of the shadow of death	Nearness to death; place of fear for those poor in faith
135. Turn over a new leaf	Make a fresh start	177. Go to the wall	Give way; be vanquished
136. There is no love lost between them	They dislike one another	178. Throw cold water on	Discourage
137. Left in the lurch	Abandoned; at a grave disadvantage	179. Wheels within wheels	Situation of extreme complexity
138. Land of milk and honey	Land abounding in good things	180. White elephant	Something useless and expensive
139. To make mountains out of molehills	Make trifling difficulties seem insuperable		
140. Nail in (one's) coffin	Anything that tends to shorten life; drink, worry etc.		
141. Hit the nail on the head	Judge aright; say something exactly right		
142. Pay through the nose	Pay on excessive or exorbitant price		
143. Led by the nose	Mislead, deceived		
144. It makes no odds	It makes no difference		
145. Pour oil on troubled waters	Soothe, strife, use tact and discretion		
146. Olive branch	Emblem of peace		
147. Part and parcel	Essential portion		
148. Pay the piper	Defray the cost or bear the loss in an undertaking		
149. Cast pearls before a swine	Offer good things to people incapable of appreciating them		
150. Pig in a poke	Unexamined purchase		
151. From pillar to post	Hither and thither indiscriminately		
152. To be out of pocket	To lose money or to pay more than one's share		
153. Born in the purple	Child of royal parents		
154. Put down the shutters	To go out of business		
155. Rain cats and dogs	Rain heavily		
156. Rank and file	Common soldiers, hence followers		
157. Smell a rat	Detect something suspicious		
158. Red – letter day	Day of special consequence		
159. With neither rhyme nor reason	Without any sense; useless		
160. Rule the roost	To be in control		
161. Robbing Peter to pay Paul	Transferring a burden from one to another, benefitting one at the expense of another		
162. By rule of the thumb	By experience, practical though rough		
163. Not worth (one's) salt	Inefficient, not worth one's keep		
164. Take with a grain of salt	With considerable reservation (or pinch of salt)		
165. Another pair of shoes	Different matter		
166. Step into another man's shoes	Take over another's position		
167. Straight from the shoulder	With full force		
168. Born with a silver spoon in mouth	Born in a wealthy family		
169. At sixes and sevens	In a state of confusion		
170. Throw up the sponge	Admit defeat		
171. Square pegs in round holes	People in the wrong jobs		
172. Man of straw	Without substance		

## List of Words

### A

Abattoir : slaughterhouse  
 Abjure : disown, renounce on oath (an opinion, hearsay, cause, claim etc.)  
 Aberrations : deviation, straying  
 Abscond : Run away and hide especially in order to escape law  
 Absolve : To free from a debt, obligation, promise or ruling  
 Access : Admission, approach  
 Accomplice : A partner in crime  
 Acquit : To declare innocent  
 Adapt : To change and make suitable for a new use or to fit new condition  
 Add-on : Make an addition  
 Adept : Highly skilled; proficient  
 Affluence : Abundant wealth  
 Agenda : List of things to be dealt with at a meeting  
 Alternative : One of two or more things to be chosen  
 Amateur : A person lacking skill in a particular activity  
 Amenities : pleasant features/ways  
 Amphibious : capable of living both on land and water  
 Ambivalence : vacillation  
 Amnesia : Partial or total loss of memory  
 Anecdote : A short narrative of an interesting or entertaining incident  
 Anthropology : The social science that studies the origins and social relationships of human beings  
 Appalling : Causing dismay, horror, or terror  
 Arbitrary : Based merely on one's own opinion, judgement, prejudice, etc.  
 Avenge : To inflict punishment in retaliation for an injury or offence

### B

Backlash : A quick sharp recoil  
 Benchmark : Something whose quality, quantity or capability is known and which can therefore be used as a standard, with which others can be compared  
 Bizarre : Very different from what is usual or normal  
 Bleak : Cold; dismal; barren  
 Bliss : Perfect happiness  
 Blue chip : share considered safe and profitable through having a long record of reliability  
 Blueprint : Any photographic reproduction in white on blue background, or architectural or engineering plans  
 Body language : Gestures, unconscious bodily movements, facial expressions, etc.  
 Boisterous : Noisy and wild  
 Boom : A fast increase or development in something, especially one that results in a lot of money being made  
 Boycott : To join together to refuse to deal with, or trade with, in order to punish or coerce  
 Brainchild : A person's invention or plan  
 Brainstorming : Unrestrained offering of ideas or suggestions by all members of a conference  
 Brainwash : To indoctrinate so intensely and so thoroughly as to effect a radical transformation of belief and mental attitudes  
 Brainwave : A sudden inspiration; a bright idea  
 Breakthrough : A major advance in knowledge or negotiations  
 Brew : A beverage that has been made  
 Byte : A sequence of 8 bits

### C

Censor : To examine, review, suppress, delete or change objectionable or forbidden material in literature, motion pictures etc.  
 Chaste : Morally pure  
 Cite : Make reference to  
 Clone : A group of genetically identical cells or organisms derived from a single cell or individual by some kind of asexual reproduction  
 Coerce : force, pressure  
 Compliance : Acting according to certain accepted standards  
 Conceive : Have the idea for  
 Concise : Expressing much in few words.  
 CPU : The part of a computer (a microprocessor chip) that does most of the data processing  
 Credit : Approval  
 Crevice : A long narrow opening  
 Cursor : Indicator consisting of a movable spot of light (an icon) on a visual Display

### D

Dainty : Pretty, neat, delicate  
 Deluge : An overwhelming number or amounts; a heavy rain  
 Deplete : Use up, as of resources or materials  
 Dermatology : The branch of medicine dealing with the skin and its diseases  
 Desert : An arid region with little or no vegetation  
 Dessert : A dish served as the last course of a meal  
 Devaluation : The reduction of the official rate at which the currency of one country is exchanged for that of another country.  
 Device : An instrument invented for a particular purpose  
 Devise : Come up with  
 Devout : Earnestly religious  
 Denouement : final, unraveling of a plot  
 Depredator : despoiler, pillager, plunderer  
 Dereliction : abandoning, desertion, neglect of duty  
 Descant : comment or talk at length  
 Docile : Willing to be taught or led or supervised or directed  
 Dupe : To trick or to deceive deliberately

### E

Ecology : The environment as it relates to living organisms  
 Ego : An inflated feeling of pride in your superiority to others  
 Elude : Escape, either physically or mentally  
 Eminent : Standing above others in quality or position  
 Exotic : Being from or characteristic of another place or part of the world

### F

Fast forward : To speed up  
 Feedback : Response to an inquiry or experiment  
 Finite : Bounded or limited  
 Fiscal year : Any accounting period of 12 months  
 Flair : A natural talent  
 Forfeit : Something that is lost or surrendered as a penalty  
 Fragile : Easily broken or damaged or destroyed

### G

Generation gap : The difference in culture and attitude between successive generations  
 Genial : Diffusing warmth and friendliness

Gold standard : A monetary standard under which the basic unit of currency is defined by a stated quantity of gold  
Groggy : unsteady, tottering; (of horse) weak in forelegs  
Grout : sediment, dregs  
Guerdon : reward or recompense  
Guzzle : drink or eat greedily  
Gullible : Naïve and easily deceived or tricked

## H

Hacker : A person who gains unauthorized access to a computer system  
Hardware : Actual machinery or physical parts of a computer  
Highlight : The most interesting or memorable part  
Hierarchy : gradation of offices  
Highbrow : proud intellectual  
Hirsute : hairy, shaggy, untrimmed  
Hobbledehoy : awkward adolescent  
Hogwash : kitchen swill for pigs  
Hoity-toity : supercilious and haughty  
Holograph : document wholly in the writing of the person in whose name it : appears, a complete picture of something  
Homiletics : art of preaching, composition and delivery of sermons or homilies  
Homoeothermic : warm-blooded  
Homogeneity : similarity due to common descent  
Horrendous : frightful, horrifying, fearful  
Hijack : Seizure of a vehicle in transit  
Hilarious : Marked by or causing noisy merriment  
Human capital : The skills, capacities and abilities possessed by an individual which permit him to earn income  
Hymn : A song or praise

## I

Idol : An image or object that is worshiped as a god  
Illustrious : Widely known and esteemed  
Imperative : Essential  
Implicit : Implied though not directly expressed  
Injudicious : unwise, ill-judged, ill advised  
Inordinate : excessive, superfluous  
Inscrutable : mysterious, profound  
Insidious : doing harm secretly, crafty, designing  
Insouciance : state of being unconcerned, recklessness, carefree  
Insular : pertaining to an island, narrow-minded  
Interim : The time between one event, process or period and another

## J

Jostle : To bump or push in a crowd  
Jubilant : Rejoicing  
Jinx : person or thing that brings bad luck  
Jointure : property settled on a wife as provision for her widowhood  
Junket : merry feast, picnic sweets prepared with milk and sugar  
Jurisprudence : science and philosophy of human law

## K

Kindle : Set on fire, stimulate  
Knead : To mix and work dough, clay; Make uniform  
Knee-jerk : To react or respond (to) instinctively  
Knurl : small projecting knob, ridge, etc.  
Kulak : peasant working for his own profit (in USSR)  
Kudos : Credit or praise for an achievement

## L

Latent : Potentially existing but not presently evident or realized  
Lexicon : dictionary, vocabulary or word book.  
Libidinous : lustful, lascivious, lewd  
Liege : entitled to feudal allegiance, faithful, loyal  
Lien : legal claim on property  
Limbo : condition of being forgotten and unwanted  
Linchpin : element of person vital to an organization, etc.  
Litigant : party to a lawsuit  
Livid : discoloured, bruised (colloq) very angry, ashen, pale  
Lodgement : establishing oneself on enemy's ground, stable position gained, foothold  
Logomachy : strife about mere words, controversy turning on merely verbal points  
Loon : idler, dull, stupid person  
Lifestyle : A manner of living that reflects the person's values and attitudes  
Lien : A legal right to take another's property if an obligation is not discharged  
Lieu : Instead of  
Loathe : to feel great hatred or disgust for  
Lunar : Pertaining to or determined by the moon  
Luxurious : Rich and superior in quality

## M

Martyr : Person who suffers greatly or dies for his beliefs  
Mass media : Transmissions that are disseminated widely to the public  
Meagre : Deficient in amount or quality or extent  
Mellow : Soften  
Modem : Electronic equipment consisting of a device used to connect computers by a telephone line  
Momentous : Of very great significance  
Morale : Moral or mental condition with respect to courage, discipline  
Motivate : To provide with a motive or incentive

## N

Naïve : Having an unaffected or simple nature  
Negate : To destroy, nullify or make ineffective  
Network : Any system of lines that cross  
Nictitate : wink  
Niggard : parsimonious person, miser  
Nihilism : negative doctrines, total rejection of current beliefs  
Niminy : (pinunny) affected, mincing, spiritless  
Noctambulist : sleep walker  
Noetic : of the intellect  
Novice : A beginner in any occupation

## O

Obscene : Offending modesty or decency  
Obsolete : Outdated or no longer used  
Offshoot : Anything that branches off  
Off-the-cuff : Not prepared in advance  
Opaque : Impervious to light, not transparent  
Optical : Of or connected with the sense of sight  
Outgrow : To grow too large for something  
Outrage : To offend greatly

## P

Pale : Light in colour; with a lot of white  
Panic : An overwhelming feeling of fear and anxiety



Parasite : An animal or plant that lives in or on a host  
 Peripheral : Electronic equipment connected by cable to the CPU of a computer  
 Perpetuate : Cause to continue or prevail  
 Persona : A personal façade one presents to the world  
 Plight : Condition or situation  
 Portfolio : Investor's entire set of securities  
 Profile : To act discreetly  
 Profit : The excess of revenues over outlays in a given period of time  
 Public issue : Launching or financing of a business venture by means of a share issue

## Q

Queer : Not usual or normal, strange  
 Quip : A clever or witty saying  
 Quagmire : quaking bog, fen, marsh  
 Queasy : over-scrupulous, tender, delicate  
 Quidnunc : inquisitive busy body  
 Quiescent : still, motionless, at rest  
 Quietude : response, tranquillity  
 Quietus : ending, death  
 Quirk : twist  
 Quittance : discharge from a debt or obligation

## R

Rage : A furious uncontrolled anger  
 Rapport : Relation, connection  
 Recall : To bring back to mind  
 Redeem : To buy back  
 Rejoinder : An answer to a reply; response  
 Resume : Get or take again  
 Rococo : highly ornamental, florid  
 Roister : revel noisily, be uproarious  
 Rubicund : (of persons face or complexion) ruddy  
 Runagate : vagabond  
 Runt : dwarf, undersized animal or person (esp. pigs)

## S

Salient : Standing out prominently  
 Scam : A swindle or fraud  
 Scenario : An outline or synopsis of a play  
 Script : A written version of a play or other dramatic composition  
 Secular : Wordly, material; not religious or spiritual  
 Sham : Fraud, pretence  
 Sloppy : Very untidy  
 Software : Written programs or procedures or rules and associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a computer system and that are stored in read/write memory  
 Stringent : rigorous, strict  
 Stupendous : amazing, prodigious  
 Status quo : The existing state of affairs  
 Superfluous : excessive  
 Surrogate : substitute

## T

Taboo : something which religion or custom regards as forbidden

Tactile : connected with the sense of touch  
 Tantamount : to equal in effect to  
 Tautology : unnecessary repetition, redundancy  
 Tawdry : showy, garish, flamboyant, gaudy  
 Technocracy : management of society by a body of technical experts  
 Temerity : rashness, audacity, boldness  
 Temperance : habitual, moderation, self-control  
 Tranquil : Calm, quiet ; peaceful  
 Trauma : A bodily injury, wound or shock  
 Trial and error : Experimenting until a solution is found  
 Turnaround : A reversal

## U

Urge : A strong desire or feeling which is not easily controlled  
 Ululate : howl, wail  
 Umbrage : offence, resentment, harshfeeling  
 Umbrageous : forming a shade or screen  
 Unconscionable: having no conscience, inordinate, unjustly excessive  
 Unctuous : insincerely earnest, faltering  
 Unequivocal : clear, plain, having only one possible meaning  
 Utility : The quality of being of practical use

## V

Vacillation : irresolution, wavering, hesitation  
 Vacuity : emptiness  
 Valetudinarian : invalid, unduly troubled about one's own health  
 Vapid : insipid, flat  
 Vaticination : prophesy, foretelling  
 Vaudeville : variety entertainment  
 Vehement : imperious, ardent, passionate  
 Vivid : Strikingly bright  
 Vis-à-vis : Referring or directing attention to  
 Vouch : Give personal assurance; guarantee

## W

Wit : An ability to speak/write in a clever and humorous way  
 Wallop : thrash, beat  
 Warren : crowded place of habitation  
 Waylay : accost unexpectedly  
 Wiseacre : one who pretends to or affects an air of wisdom  
 Wreck : Something or someone who has suffered ruin or dilapidation

## X

Xanthippe : (fig) shrewish woman or wife (xant(h)ippe - the wife of Socrates)  
 Xiphoid : sword shaped

## Y

Yardstick : A measure or standard used for comparison  
 Yield : Production of a certain amount

## Z

Zealous : Marked by active interest and enthusiasm  
 Zenith : The highest point

## Word Families

CRITICIZE/CRITICISM or BLAME	Aspersions, Calumny, Defamation, Diatribe, Gainsay, Inveigh, Obloquy, Remonstrate, Reprove, Vituperate, Belittle, Castigate, Censure, Denounce, Disparage, Harangue, Lambaste, Opprobrium, Rebuke, Revile, Berate, Decry, Deride/Derisive, Excoriate, Impugn, Objurgate, Pillory, Reprehend, Tirade, Rant, Denigrate, Slur, Libel, Invective, Chastise, Reprimand, Reproof, Sully, Vilify, Tarnish, Chide, Defile, Scathing,
FALSEHOOD	Apocryphal, Dissemble, Erroneous, Feigned, Perfidy, Spurious, Canard, Duplicity, Ersatz, Guile, Prevaricate, Chicanery, Equivocate, Fallacious, Mendacious/Mendacity, Specious, Factitious
YOUNG/BEGINNER/AMATEUR	Burgeoning, Inchoate, Callow, Incipient, Engender, Nascent, Dilettante, Novitiate, Fledgling, Proselyte, Neophyte, Tyro
BOLD	Audacious, Courageous, Dauntless, Intrepid, Plucky, Gutsy, Indomitable, Gallant
Changing / Not permanent	Capricious, Mercurial, Volatile, Fickle, Ephemeral, Evanescent, Whimsical, Erratic, Quirky, Transitory, Transient
HESITATE	Dither, Vacillate, Oscillate, Waver, Teeter
ACT QUICKLY	Apace, Impetuous, Abrupt, Precipitate, Headlong
INNOCENT/INEXPERIENCED	Credulous, Ingenuous, Gullible, Naive,
DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND	Abstruse, Bemusing, Esoteric, Opaque, Recondite, Cryptic, Inscrutable, Turbid, Arcane, Enigmatic, Obscure, Perplexing, Arcane
EASY TO UNDERSTAND	Articulate, Evident, Pellucid, Cogent, Limpid, Eloquent, Lucid
SMART/LEARNED	Astute, Perspicacious, Canny, Erudite, Sagacious, Incisive, Judicious
CAROUSAL, drunkenly festive; sin, evil act	Bacchanalian, Iniquity, Licentious, Salacious, Depraved, Libertine, Reprobate, Sordid, Dissipated, Libidinous, Ribald, Turpitude, Insidious, Lewd, Bawdy, Decadent, Degenerate
TRUTH	Candour/Candid, Indisputable, Probity, Verity, Fealty, Indubitable, Sincere, Frankness, Legitimate, Veracious
BITING, (As in wit or temperament), sarcastic, harsh, rough	Acerbic, Asperity, Mordant, Acidulous, Caustic, Trenchant, Acrimonious, Mordacious, Curmudgeon
PRAISE	Acclaim, Encomium, Fawn, Accolade, Eulogize, Laud/Laudatory, Aggrandize, Extol, Venerate/Veneration
HARMFUL	Baleful, Inimical, Minatory, Baneful, Injurious, Perfidious, Deleterious, Insidious, Pernicious, Malicious,
TIMID/TIMIDITY	Craven, Recreant, Diffident, Timorous, Pusillanimous, Trepidation, Apostate(deserter)
BORING	Banal, Insipid, Platitude, Trite, Fatuous, Mundane, Prosaic, Hackneyed, Pedestrian, Quotidian
WEAKEN	Adulterate, Inhibit, Undermine, Enervate, Obviate, Vitate, Exacerbate, Stultify
ASSIST	Abet, Bolster, Espouse, Proponent, Advocate, Corroborate, Mainstay, Ancillary, Countenance, Munificent, Sustenance
HOSTILE	Antithetic, Irascible, Truculent, Churlish, Malevolent, Vindictive, Misanthropic

STUBBORN	Implacable, Intransigent, Recalcitrant, Untoward, Inexorable, Obdurate, Refractory, Vexing, Intractable, Obstinate, Renitent
GENEROUS/KIND	Altruistic, Largess, Philanthropic, Beneficent, Magnanimous, Unstinting, Clement, Munificent
GREEDY	Avaricious, Miserly, Venal, Covetous, Penurious, Mercenary, Rapacious
TERSE, concise, brief	Compendious, Pithy, Curt, Succinct, Laconic, Taciturn
OVERBLOWN/WORDY	Bombastic, Grandiloquent, Prolix, Verbose, Circumlocution, Loquacious, Rhetoric, Garrulous, Periphrastic, Turgid
DICTATORIAL	Authoritarian, Hegemonic (hegemony), Tyrannical, Dogmatic, Imperious, Despotism, Peremptory
HATRED	Abhorrence, Antipathy, Loathing, Rancour, Antagonism, Detestation, Malice, Anathema, Enmity, Odium
LAZY/SLUGGISH	Indolent, Languid, Phlegmatic, Torpid, Inert, Lassitude, Quiescent, Lackadaisical, Lethargic, Slothful
PACIFY/SATISFY	Ameliorate, Defer, Placate, Slake, Appease, Mitigate, Propitiate, Soothe, Assuage, Mollify, Satisfy
FORGIVE	Absolve, Exonerate, Redress, Acquit, Expiate, Vindicate, Exculpate, Palliate
POOR	Destitute, Impecunious, Esurient, Indigent
FAVORING/NOT IMPARTIAL	Ardour/Ardent, Partisan, Doctrinaire, Tendentious, Fervid, Zealot
DENYING OF SELF	Abnegate, Spartan, Abstain, Stoic, Ascetic, Temperate
WALKING ABOUT	Ambulatory, Itinerant, Peripatetic
INSINCERE	Disingenuous (Ingenuous=innocent/ inexperienced), Ostensible, Dissemble, Unctuous, Fulsome, Factitious (artificial), Bogus,
PREVENT/OBSTRUCT	Discomfit, Forfeend, Inhibit, Encumber, Hinder, Occlude, Fetter, Impede
ECCENTRIC/DISSIMILAR	Aberrant, Discrete, Iconoclast, Anachronism, Eclectic, Anomalous, Esoteric
FUNNY	Chortle, Flippant, Levity, Riposte, Droll, Gibe, Ludicrous, Simper, Facetious, Jocular, Raillery
SORROW	Disconsolate, Elegiac, Lugubrious, Plaintive, Doleful, Forlorn, Melancholy, Threnody (death/mourning), Dolour, Lament (death/mourning), Morose
WITHDRAWAL/RETREAT	Abeyance, Abortive, Demur, Remission, Retrograde, Abjure, Abrogate, Recant, Renege, Abnegation, Decamp, Recidivism, Rescind
DEATH/MOURNING	Bereave, Demise, Knell, Moribund, Wraith, Cadaver, Dolorous, Lament (sorrow), Obsequies, Threnody (sorrow), Defunct, Elegy, Macabre, Sepulchral
COPY	Counterpart, Quintessence, Emulate, Paradigm (archetype/prototype), Simulated, Facsimile, Precursor,
EQUAL	Equitable, Equity, Tantamount
UNUSUAL	Aberration (eccentric/dissimilar), Idiosyncrasy, Anomaly (eccentric/dissimilar), Iconoclast (eccentric/dissimilar)
WANDERING	Discursive, Itinerant (walking about), Sojourn, Expatiate, Peregrination, Forage, Peripatetic (walking about)
GAPS/OPENINGS	Abatement, Hiatus, Lull, Respite, Aperture, Interregnum, Orifice, Rift, Fissure, Interstice, Rent

HEALTHY	Beneficial, Salubrious, Salutory , Wholesome
ABBREVIATED COMMUNICATION	Abridge, Curtail, Terse , Compendium, Syllabus, cursory, Synopsis
WISE SAYING	Adage, Axiom, Epigram, Truism, Aphorism, Bromide, Platitude, Apothegm, Dictum, Sententious
FAMILY	Conjugal, Endogamous, Progenitor, Consanguine, Filial, Scion, Distaff, Fratricide
CURVE/ TWIST/NOT STRAIGHT	Askance, Carom, Gyrate, Oblique, Sinuous, Awry, Circuitous, Labyrinth, Serrated, Undulating, Careen, Circumvent, Meander, Sidle, Vortex
INVESTIGATE	Appraise, Descry, Ascertain, Peruse, Assay
TIME/ORDER/DURATION	Anachronism, Anterior, Eon, Fortnight, Synchronous, Antecede, Archaic, Ephemeral, Millennium, Temporal, Antedate, Diurnal, Epoch, Penultimate
BAD MOOD	Bilious, Petulant, Querulous, Dudgeon, Pettish, Umbrage, Irascible, Pique, Waspish
EMBARRASS	Abash, Vex, Mortify, Chagrin, Gaucherie
NAG/ COMPLAIN	Badger, Enjoin, Hector, Reproof, Cavil, Exhort, Martinet, Belabour, Harangue (criticize), Remonstrate (criticize) , Bicker, Curmudgeon, Killjoy
PREDICT	Augur, Harbinger, Prescient, Auspice, Portentous, Prognosticate, Fey, Presage, Clairvoyant, Diviner, Soothsayer, Oracle, Bode, Foretell, Prophetic,
LUCK	Adventitious, Fortuitous, Propitious, Amulet (charm), Kismet, Portentous, Providential, Auspicious, Propitiate, Talisman (charm)
FOUL/ FILTHY/ DISGUSTING	Fetid (disgusting/offensive), Noisome (disgusting/offensive), Noxious , Rank, Squalid, Putrid, Rebarbative, Fetid, Odious, Invidious, Putrid
HARSH-SOUNDING/ NOISE	Assonance, Dissonant, Cacophony, Raucous, Din, Strident , Pandemonium, Bedlam
PLEASANT-SOUNDING	Euphonious, Sonorous, Harmonious, Melodious , Dulcet
FLATTERY	Sycophant, Toady, Fawn, Servile, Cajole, Fulsome,

### **Prefixes & Suffixes**

#### **PREFIXES**

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
A-	not, without	amoral, apathy, anomaly
AB-, ABS-	away from, off, apart	abrupt, abscond, abstract
AD-, AC-, AN-, AS-	toward, against	advent, accurate, annotate, assent
AMBI-, AMB-	Around, about, on both sides	ambiguous, ambivalent
ANTE-	before, in front of, early	antecede, antedate, antebellum
ARCH-	main, chief	archangel, archbishop, archenemy
BI-	two	bifurcate, biannually, bigamy
BENE-	well	benefactor, benefit, beneficial
CIRCUM-, CIRC-	around, about	circumflex, circumference, circa
CIS-	on this side of	cislunar, cisalpine
CON-	with, together	concur, concede, conscript
COM-, COR-, COL-	together, with, very	comprise, correlate, collateral
CONTRA-	against	contradict, controversy, contravene
COUNTER-	against	counterfeit, counter clockwise



DE-	down, down from, off, utterly deformed, defoliate	descend, depress
DEMI-	half, partly belongs to	demisemiquaver, demigod
DIS-, DI-, DIF-	apart, in different directions	digress, divorce, dispute, discern
DU-, DUO-	two	duet, duplicate
EM-, EN-	in, into	Embrace, enclose
EX-, E-, EF-, EC-	out, out of, from, away	Emit, expel, evade, eccentric, efficient
EXTRA-, EXTRO-	outside of, beyond	extraordinary, extrovert, extrapolate
FORE-	before	forestall, forego, forebear
IN-, I-, IR-	in, into, on, toward, put into	incision, impel, impulse, irrigate
IL-, IM-	not, lacking, without	illegal, illogical, imbrute
INDU-, INDI-	a strengthened form of IN-	indigent
INFRA-	below, beneath, inferior to, after	infrared, infrasonic
INTER-, INTEL-	among, between, at intervals	intercede, intercept, intellect
INTRA-	in, within, inside of	Intramural, intravenous
JUXTA-	near, beside	Juxtapose, juxtaposition
MAL-, MALE-	evil, badly, ill	malformed, malicious, malaise, malediction
MEDI-, MEDIO-	middle	Median, mediocre
MILLI-, MILLE-	thousand	Millennium, millimetre
MONO-	one	monarch, monotone
MULTI-, MULTUS-	much, many	multifaceted, multiply, multilevel
NE-	not	neuter, neutral
NON-	not (less emphatic than IN or UN)	Non-resident, non-conformity
NUL-, NULL-	none, not any	nullify, nullification
OB-, OF-, OC-	toward, to, on, over	oblong, obdurate, offer, occasion, occur
OP-, O-	to form, inversely, reversely	oppose, opposite, offer
OMNI-	all, everywhere	omniscient, omnivorous, omnipresent
PED-, PEDI-	foot	pedestrian, pedicure
PER-, PEL-	through, by, thoroughly,	Away
POST-	behind, after (in time or place)	Post-pone, post-natal, post-orbital
PRE-	before, early, toward	Precedent, precept, preposition
PRO-, PUR-	before, for, forth	proceed, purport, pursue, prolong
QUADRI-, QUADR-	four times, four fold	quadriceps, quadrisect, quadrangle
RE-, RED-	back, again, against, behind	repel, relegate, redeem, redemption
RETRO-	backward, behind	retrogressive, retrofit, retrograde
SE-, SED-	aside, apart, away from	Secure, seduce, seclude, sedition, select
SEMI-	half	Semicircle, semiprivate
SINE-	without	Sinecure
SUB-, SUC-, SUF-	under, beneath, inferior	secondary
SUG-, SUM-, SUP-	less than, in place of, secretly Suggest, subtract, suffuse,	suppose
SUR-, SUS-	over, above, before	surcharge, surtax, surplus, susceptible
SUBTER-	beneath, secretly	subterfuge
SUPER-, SUPRA-	over, above, excessively	superficial, supercilious
TRANS-, TRA-	across, over, beyond, through transoceanic, transgression, transit, transition	TRANS-, TRA-
TRI-	three	triangle, triceps
ULTRA-	beyond, on other side	ultrasound, ultraconservative
UN- (Old English)	no, not, without	unabashed, unashamed

## SUFFIXES

You will also find a few old English suffixes here, as they are used freely with Latin and Greek root words

SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
-ABLE, -ABLY	able to, capable of being	unalienable, insuperable
-ACY	state or quality of being	intricacy, democracy
-AGE	belonging to, measure, aggregate	marriage, acreage, postage
-AL	pertaining to, act of	Infinitesimal, ephemeral, denial

-ANA	sayings, writings, facts of	Americana
-AN, -ANT, -ENT	denoting places or persons	characterized by Roman, blatant, strident
-ANCE	act of, state of being, thing that	Abeysance
-ARY	belonging to, a relation to	Hereditary, subsidiary
-ATE	denotes offices or functions	Alienate, magistrate, insensate
-ATION, -ITION	the act of, result of	Alteration, compilation, nutrition
-AR	relating to, like; the nature of	Singular, polar, vicar, scholar
-BULUM, -BLE	means, instrument, place	Fable, stable
-CIDE, -CIDAL	killer; having power to kill	Insecticide, suicidal
-CRAT, -CRACY	to govern	Bureaucracy, plutocracy, democrat
-CULLUM, -CLE	means, instrument, place	Curriculum, fulcrum
-EN	to become, or cause to be	Darken, weaken
-ENCE	act, fact, quality, state	Conference, excellence, despondence
-ENCY	state of being	Clemency, dependency
-ER, -OR	one who	Interlocutor, volunteer
-ENT	has, shows, or does	Circumvent, inadvertent
-ERY, -RY	a place to/for; occupation of	Tannery, vinery, dentistry, jewellery
-ESCE, -ESCENT	becoming	obsolescent, coalesce
-fy	to make, cause to be, or become	Clarify, horrify
-HOOD	state, quality; group of	Childhood, priesthood
-IAN	belonging to, a relation to	Vulgarian, plebeian
-IER	A person concerned with	Soldier
-IBLE	able to be	Susceptible, flexible
-IC	pertaining to	Ascetic, prosaic, endemic
-ICE	state or quality of being	Avarice
-IL, -ILE	having to do with	Docile, missile, civil, fossil
-ION	the act of result of, one who	Legion, opinion
-IUM, -Y, -CE, -GE	The act of	Colloquium, colloquy, refuge
-CIUM, -TIUM, -GIUM	Something connected with the act	Consortium, compendium
-ISH	Of, or belonging to; like	Devilish, boyish, foolish, bookish
-IST	A person who does, makes, practices	Altruist, artist
-ITIOUS	Having the nature of	Nutritious, seditious
-ITUDE, (-TUDE)	State of being	Verisimilitude, aptitude
-ITY	State, character, condition	Animosity, stability
-IVE	One who, that which is	Pensive, elusive, deductive
-LESS	Without, lacking	Relentless, tireless
-LIKE	Characteristic of; Suitable for	Manlike, childlike, godlike
-LY	Specified manner, extent, direction	Harshly, hourly
-MEN	Result, or means	Acumen, specimen
-MENTUM, -MENT	Result, or means of an act	Armament, impediment, momentum
-NESS	State, quality of being	Greatness, sadness
-OON	One who	Buffoon
-OR	Act, or condition of	Error, terror, precursor
-ORY	Relating to, thing which, place where	Ambulatory, laboratory
-OSE, -OUS	Having, full of, characterized by	Impervious, unctuous, verbose
-SHIP	Quality, condition, state of	Fellowship, friendship
-SOME	Like, tending to be	Tiresome, lonesome
-TION	Express action or state	Convocation, commotion
-TUDE	State of being	Verisimilitude, aptitude
-ULUS, -ULOUS	Tending to	Credulous, pendulous
-URE	State of act of	Censure, tenure
-UUS, -UOUS	Tending to	Innocuous
-VOROUS, -VORE	Eating, feeding on	Omnivorous, herbivore
-WISE	Direction, manner, in regard to	Clockwise
-Y	State of being	Nullity, apathy

## Grammar

### Usage Skills—Grammar

One of the most well-known writers in the history of English literature, William Shakespeare, is credited with inventing over 1700 words that appear in his plays. He changed nouns into verbs and then turned them into adjectives. Was he inventing words or misusing the language? If Shakespeare was so liberal with the language, how important is it to follow the rules of the grammar? Is grammar important?

It most certainly is. Grammar is the structure that holds a language together, without which chaos exists with random words tumbling out unchecked. Grammar also gives your education authenticity for practical purposes like obtaining a job or impressing a potential employer with a grammatically correct essay. Grammar is essential for clarity and effectiveness in communication.

Grammar is the syntax that is applicable to sentences—the basic unit of communication. Hence, any study of grammar ought to begin with a study of the structure of sentences.

Let's go!

### The Sentence and its Parts

A sentence is a group of words that starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.), a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!). A sentence contains a predicate and a subject, and they must agree with each other in person and number.

Sentences contain subjects and predicates.

### The Subject

The subject in a sentence is the person or thing carrying out an action (verb) or the doer of the action.

Ex: The boy climbed a tree.

If you want to say more about the subject (the boy) or the object (the tree), you may add an adjective.

Ex: The young boy climbed a tall tree.

If you want to say more about how he climbed the tree you can use an adverb.

Ex: The young boy quickly climbed a tall tree.

The more information a sentence provides, the more interesting it becomes.

### The Predicate

Once the subject has been identified, the remainder of the sentence tells us what the subject did. This part of the sentence is called the predicate of the sentence.

The predicate always includes the verb and the words that come after the verb.

Ex: Michael Schumacher drove the race car.

"Michael Schumacher" is the subject; "drove the race car" is the predicate.

### The Object

The object is the person or thing receiving the action (verb) of the doer (subject) directly or indirectly. The object comes after the verb and is part of the predicate. Not all verbs have objects.

Objects are of two types, direct and indirect. The direct object refers to a person or thing directly receiving the action (verb) of the doer (subject).

Ex: He opened the door.

Here "door" is the direct object as the action of "open" happens on the door.

The indirect object refers to the person or thing being affected by the action.

Ex: I gave him the book.

There are two objects in this sentence. The action of "give" happens on the "book," i.e., the book is being given. It receives the action so it is the direct object, but that "giving" also affects "him," so the action affects "him" and he is an indirect object of the action 'give'.

### Parts Of Speech

Words are the building blocks of a language. They are like the material we use to build a house. We use concrete for the foundation, brick for the wall, window and door frames and cement to join them all together. Each part of the house has its own job. Similarly, we use different types of words to construct a sentence. Each type has its own function.

The English language comprises over one million words. Different words perform different functions. Some words express action. Others mean a "thing." Still others join one word to another. All words fall into 8 basic categories or parts. These categories are called "parts of speech."

No	Part of Speech	Function	Examples	
<u>1</u>	Noun	The naming word for a thing or a person or anything	pen, dog, work, music, town, London, love, John	This is my <u>dog</u> . He lives in my <u>house</u> . We live in <u>London</u> .
<u>2</u>	Pronoun	Substitutes for a noun	I, you, he, she, some	Tara is an Indian. <u>She</u> is beautiful.
<u>3</u>	Verb	An action or a state	(to) be, have, do, like, work, sing, can, must	Wikipedia <u>is</u> a website. I <u>like</u> Wikipedia.
<u>4</u>	Adjective	describes a noun, in any manner—quantitative or qualitative	a/an, the, 25, some, good, big, red, friendly, bold	My dog is <u>big</u> . I like <u>furry</u> dogs. My dog had <u>four</u> puppies.
<u>5</u>	Adverb	describes a verb, adjective or another adverb	quickly, silently, well, badly, very, really	My dog eats <u>quickly</u> . When he is <u>very</u> hungry, he eats <u>really quickly</u> .
<u>6</u>	Conjunction	joins clauses or sentences or words	and, but, when	I like dogs <u>and</u> I like cats. I like cats <u>and</u> dogs. I like dogs <u>but</u> I don't like cats.
<u>7</u>	Preposition	links a noun to another word	to, at, after, on, but	We went <u>to</u> school <u>on</u> Monday.
<u>8</u>	Interjection	short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence	oh, ouch, hi, well, yahoo.	<u>Ouch</u> ! That hurts! <u>Hi</u> ! How are you? <u>Well</u> , I don't know.



## Nouns

A Noun is a word used as a name of a person, place, thing, state, quality, activity, action, etc.

Examples:

Mr. John is our English teacher.

Harvard University is the oldest building.

Lions live in the forest.

He is my best friend.

### NOUN TYPES

Nouns can be classified into four types: Proper, Common, Collective and Abstract.

#### Proper Noun

A proper noun is the name given to a person or thing or any specific object.

Ex: Mr. Peter, Hemingway, Kennedy, London, Mother's Recipe and California.

Italy is a developed country.

Mr. Clinton is a good administrator.

Ford is a car-manufacturing company.

#### Common

#### Noun

A common noun is a name given to persons and things belonging to the same group.

Ex: Italy is a developed country.

A developed nation has more responsibilities. In this sentence, the word "country" is a common noun that could be used for other countries like India, England, Germany, Brazil, etc.

#### Collective

#### Noun

A collective noun is the name given to a collection or group of similar persons or things taken as a single group or entity.

Ex: A herd of cows is crossing the road.

A fleet of ships is sailing along the western coast.

The army has been called to rescue the boy trapped in the well.

In these sentences, the words herd, fleet and army are collective nouns.

Herd means a group of cattle. Fleet means a group of ships. Other collective nouns are police, gang, galaxy, family, team, etc.

#### Abstract

#### Noun

An abstract noun is the name given to a quality or action or state that cannot be touched or seen but only felt.

Ex: Kindness is expected of everyone.

Laughter is the best medicine.

Sleep regenerates our system.

Music is a product of harmony.

Nouns have many properties. The main ones are listed ahead.

Number: The count of the nouns is a property. There are two types:

#### Countable nouns

Countable nouns are those that can be counted.

Ex: boys, girls, tables, doors, windows, stars, etc.

#### Uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns are those that cannot be counted. Examples are:

Food and drink: bacon, beef, beer, bread, broccoli, butter, cabbage, candy, cauliflower, celery, cereal, cheese, chicken, chocolate, coffee, corn, cream, fish, flour, fruit, ice cream, lettuce, meat, milk, oil, pasta, rice, salt, spinach, sugar, tea, water, wine, yogurt.

Non-food substances: air, cement, coal, dirt, gasoline, gold, ice, leather, petroleum, plastic, rain, rubber, silver, snow, soap, steel, wood, wool.

Abstract nouns: advice, anger, beauty, confidence, courage, employment, fun, health, honesty, information, intelligence, knowledge, love, poverty, satisfaction, truth, wealth.

Others: biology (and other areas of study), clothing, equipment, furniture, homework, jewellery, luggage, lumber, machinery, mail, money, news, poetry, pollution, research, scenery, traffic, transportation, violence, weather, work.

### NOUN GENDERS

Another property of nouns is their gender. There are four genders in grammar: Masculine, Feminine, Common and Neuter.

#### Masculine Gender

A noun is said to be of masculine gender if it refers to a male character or member of species.

Ex: man, lion, hero, boy, king, horse, actor.

A boy is playing in the play-ground.

The hero of the movie is not a native of this country.

#### Feminine Gender

A noun is said to be of feminine gender if it refers to a female member of species.

Ex: Woman, lioness, heroine, girl, mare, niece, empress, cow and actress.

A girl is playing in the playground.

The heroine of the movie is not a native of this country.

#### Neuter

#### Gender

A noun is said to be of neuter gender if it refers to a member of species that is neither male nor female. Normally nouns referring to lifeless objects are neuter nouns.

Ex: Chair, table, tree, star, mountain, street, book, car, school.

Computers have brought about drastic changes in our lives.

A tree cleanses the air.

Stars are not visible in the daytime.

Books are our best friends.

#### Common Gender

A noun is said to be of common gender if it refers to a member(s) of species that can be either male or female.

Ex: Child, friend, applicant, candidate, servant, member, parliamentarian, leader.

A child is playing in the play-ground.

A parliamentarian should have command over his language.

Collective nouns, even if they refer to living beings, are used as neuter nouns.

Ex: The army is doing its task.

The people have taken Narendra Modi as their Messiah.

The police have been called to manage the situation.

Police and people are exceptions in that are always used in the plural. Others are cattle, poultry, vermin, etc.

Collective nouns that refer to a group and when acting as one unit are taken as a single entity and take singular verbs but when acting individually in the group take plural verbs.

Ex: The company has decided to change the brand logo.

The company have decided to axe the jobs of the in-line supervisors.

### **Practise Questions**

**Correct the errors in the following sentences, if any.**

- 1) My friend gives me many advices regarding my future career.
- 2) My hairs have turned gray recently.
- 3) The beggar is begging for alm.
- 4) The company wants to dispose of the equipment.
- 5) The sceneries in Kashmir are very beautiful.
- 6) The son-in-laws of the world always have a problem against the mother-in-laws.
- 7) He feels the scissor he has bought is not sharp enough for his tailoring work.
- 8) Measles are one of those ailments that weaken the person's immunity.
- 9) Twenty million degrees at the core of the sun are enough to melt anything.
- 10) Four thieves broke into my sister's house recently.
- 11) Pakistan's new democratic government faces a Damocles's sword as is evident from Pakistan's Prime Minister's stance.
- 12) For goodness sake, please avoid playing music so loudly at night.
- 13) John goes to the church every Sunday and the church he goes to is near the British Council Library.
- 14) The magistrate has passed order for his release from prison.
- 15) Many offices, this spring, are redecorating and, therefore, purchase new furnitures.
- 16) Martin Luther King, who led Gandhian revolution against racial discrimination, achieved notable success.

## **Articles**

### Articles and Nouns

Articles are the most common words in the English language. They are: a, an, the. They are always used before nouns and are a quality of nouns; hence, some grammarians believe that they should be classified under adjectives.

### Types: Definite and Indefinite Articles

Articles are used to show whether the nouns they are used with are specific or general, definite or indefinite. "A" and "an" are called indefinite articles. "The" is called the definite article.

**Definiteness:** A noun is definite if it refers to something specific that is known to both the writer/speaker and the reader/listener or if it has been introduced earlier in the discussion. If only one of them or none knows then the noun is not specific and the indefinite article must be used.

For example, if Jane needs to drive somewhere, she might ask her father,

"May I use the car?"

She uses the definite article "the" because both she and her father know which car Jane is referring to (the family car). But later she might say to her friend Bill,

"I saw a funny-looking dog today."

She uses the indefinite article "a" because she knows which dog she saw, but Bill doesn't.

### Articles with Common Nouns

Articles are used with common nouns depending on whether nouns are singular, plural, countable or uncountable.

Common nouns that are general and plural never use articles.

Ex: Koalas eat eucalyptus leaves.

Common nouns that are singular, countable and general use indefinite articles.

Ex: A bear ransacked our camp.

An apple can have red, yellow or green skin.

When a common noun denotes a specific entity, the definite article is used.

Ex: The dog ate my homework.

### Articles with Proper Nouns

Usually proper nouns don't take articles.

Ex: Atlanta has many theatres. You never say (The Atlanta has many theatres.)

Mohan stole my lunch money. You never say (The Mohan stole my lunch money.)

However, some proper nouns do take articles. Bodies of water, physical structures, time periods and historical events all require the definite article, "the".

[Tip: To remember which proper nouns take "the" use the acronym WITH:

W—Water Bodies, the Ganges

I—Infrastructure and monuments, The Gateway of India

T—Time periods, The Ice Age, The Jurassic Period

H—Historical events, The Revolt of 1857]

Ex: The Atlantic Ocean is home to cod.

The Golden Gate Bridge spans 1.7 miles.

The French revolution shook all of Europe.

Some other common usages of "the":

1. Before the names of newspapers
2. Before well-known epics and sacred books
3. Before the names of certain countries (which is a union of smaller units: e.g., you say The United Kingdom or The West Indies when referring to a political union)
4. Before the names of mountain ranges
5. Before the names of deserts
6. Before a group of islands
7. Before the dates of months
8. Before musical instruments

He is learning the guitar

### Special Functions of "The"

- Conversion of the part of speech
- ✓ Proper Noun → Common Noun

✓ Adjective → Common noun

A proper noun can be used as a common noun by placing the definite article before it

e.g., He's the Shakespeare of our College

He's the Tendulkar of our team

Adjective → Common noun

Rita is the beauty of the class.

Do not say

× The Mysore University or The Bangalore University

✓ You can say Mysore University or The University of Mysore

Exception: You can say 'The JNU University or The Mother Teresa University (because the universities are named after people)

Some other usages

1. The is not used with non-countable nouns referring to something in a general sense:

[no article] Coffee is a popular drink.

[no article] Japanese was his native language.

[no article] Intelligence is difficult to quantify.

2. The is used with non-countable nouns that are made more specific by a limiting modifying phrase or clause:

The coffee in my cup is too hot to drink.

The Japanese he speaks is often heard in the countryside.

The intelligence of animals is variable but undeniable.

### Practise Questions

**Directions: Insert a, an or the if necessary:**

1. There was ..... knock on ..... door. I opened it and found ..... small dark man in ..... black jeans and ..... woolen sweater.

2. He said he was .... employee of ..... electricity company and had come to read .... meter.

3. But I had ..... suspicion he wasn't speaking ..... truth because ..... meter readers usually wear ..... company's uniform.

4. However, I took him to ..... meter which is in ..... dark corner under ..... stairs. (.....meters are usually in ..... Dark corners under..... stairs).

5. I asked if he had ..... torch; he said he disliked torches and always read..... meters by ..... light of ..... match.

6. He said, "As ..... matter of ..... fact, there was ..... short circuit in ..... last house I visited; and Mr. Gupta, ..... owner of ..... house, was burnt in ..... face."

7. Mr. Gupta was holding ... lighted match at ..... time of ..... short circuit

8. To prevent ..... possible repetition of the accident, I lent him ..... Torch.

9. He switched on ..... Torch, read ..... meter and wrote..... Reading down on ..... back of ..... envelope.

10. I said in ..... Surprise that ..... meter readers usually put ..... readings down in .....book

## Pronouns

A pronoun is a word used to represent a noun. It means "for-a-noun".

Examples:

Ramu is not a member of this organization. So he could not attend the meeting.

Give this toy to him, will you?

Rekha does not know why her brother discontinued his studies.

Ours is only one of many billions of planets in the universe.

Persons in Grammar

Pronouns are related to people or things. When we speak of "person" in grammar, we refer to one of three types:

1. The person speaking—1<sup>st</sup> person

2. The person spoken to—2<sup>nd</sup> person

3. The person spoken of—3<sup>rd</sup> person

These "persons" may be animate or inanimate in gender, and singular or plural in number, as can be seen from the following table.

	Gender	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person		I	WE
2 <sup>nd</sup> person		YOU	YOU
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	Masculine	HE	THEY
	Feminine	SHE	
	Neuter	IT	

### Pronoun Cases

Subjective (or Nominative) I own this building.

Objective (or Accusative) This building belongs to me.

Possessive Adjectives This building is my building.

Possessive This building is mine.

Study the following table: Pronoun Cases

	Person	Subjective/Nominative	Objective/Accusative	Possessive adjectives
Singular	First	I	Me	My/Mine
	Second	You	You	Your/Yours
	Third Masculine	He	Him	His/His
	Third Feminine	She	Her	Her/Hers
	Third Neuter	It	It	Its/Its
Plural	First	We	Us	Our/Ours
	Second	You	You	Your/Yours
	Third	They	Them	Their/Theirs
	Questions	Who + verb?	Verb + whom?	Subject + verb/whose + object? Verb + whose?

Rohit and Preety are tall, but he is taller than \_\_\_\_\_. (she/her)

In addition to the rule on "to be" verbs, conjunctions like "as" or "than" take the subjective case. The pronoun after "than" in this sentence is in the subjective case and, therefore, calls for a subjective pronoun, i.e., she.

Rohit and Preeti are tall, but he is taller than she (is).

- X Who is at the door? It is me.  
 ✓ Who is at the door? It is I (who am at the door).  
 X Is this Miss Pooja? Yes, this is her.  
 ✓ Is this Miss Pooja? Yes, this is she.  
 X It was them who were responsible and not him.  
 ✓ It was they who were responsible and not he.

### Its vs. It's

Its—The possessive case of “it”: The dog wagged its tail.

It's—Contracted form of “it is”: It's nice to have a cup of coffee on a rainy day.

### Whose vs. Who's

Whose—Interrogative pronoun: Whose book is this?

Who's—Contracted form of “who is”: Who's at the door?

### Practise Questions

**Directions:** From those given in the bracket choose the appropriate word to complete the sentence.

- Let Gopal and (I, myself, me) paint your home.
- Give the flowers to (whoever, whomever) comes to the door and mention (who, whom) sent them.
- We are ordered to fire over the head of (whoever, whomever) tries to cross the river. Mohan and (I, myself, me) will try to get at the position from the rear.
- (She, her) and (I, me) often went to the Market together.
- Don't you realize that Mr. Sharma is richer than you and (I, me)?
- The speaker said that the future of civilization depended on (we, us) young people.
- Between you and (I, me) Shikha, this new teacher doesn't know what she is talking about.
- For (them, they) who have to work for a living (she, her) and her husband have the deepest compassion.
- “It isn't the question of (me, my) going to America,” said the new manager, “only of (who, whom) I should go with”.
- At (who, whom) did the child smile, Ram, Sita or (I, me)?
- Just between you and (I, me) what's the chance of the Indian cricket (team, team's) winning next week?
- I hurt (myself, me) as much as I hurt (him, himself).
- Of (who, whom) are you speaking. Rahul or (I, me)?
- I wandered through the forest with my dog beside (I, myself, me).
- The new professor is a woman (who, whom) we're quite sure will be able to control the girls.
- (We, Us) -Iqbal, Rohit and (I, me) have been elected to the Student's council.
- For (who, whom) are you looking?
- We thought it was (they, them) who believed that politics knew no better candidate than (she, her).
- Sunita blamed (her, herself) more than (myself, me).
- It is time for (I, me) to realize that she is smarter than (I, me).

## Tenses

Simple Present Tense	Present Continuous Tense	Present Perfect Tense	Present Perfect Continuous
Action of habit	What are you doing?	Action as it exists today no bearing on the past	Action started in the past but is continuing in the present (duration is needed)
I go to college.	I am eating my breakfast.	He has done his job.	He has been studying for an hour.

Simple Past Tense	Past Continuous Tense	Past Perfect Tense	Past Perfect Continuous
Action of habit in past	There need two actions one after the other. One action is complete and the other is continuing.	Two actions again but one action happens before the other	Two actions with the duration.
He had his tea.	I was having a nightmare, when you called.	I had gone somewhere when you came looking for me.	She had been waiting at the airport for 3 hrs. when my flight landed.

Simple Future Tense	Future Continuous Tense	Future Perfect Tense	Future Perfect Continuous
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A single action in the future	Two actions with one complete and the other continuing	Two actions but both complete	Two actions with the duration.
I will go to Goa	I will be attending a meeting when you come for the interview.	I will have gone to the stadium when you arrive.	I will have been gardening for an hour when you arrive for landscaping.

### Practise Questions

#### **Fill in the blanks with the correct option**

- 1) Alex didn't come to see the film last night because he \_\_\_\_\_ it before.  
a) Saw                      b) Had seen                      c) Has seen                      d) Was seen
- 2) I \_\_\_\_\_ as ill as I do now for a long time.  
a) Wasn't feeling                      b) Haven't been feeling                      c) Didn't feel                      d) Haven't felt
- 3) The last time \_\_\_\_\_ to the library was last week.  
a) I have been                      b) I have gone                      c) I was                      d) I went
- 4) John \_\_\_\_\_ this film 2 months ago.  
a) have seen                      b) has seen                      c) was seeing                      d) saw
- 5) If you \_\_\_\_\_ so long to do the shopping, dinner would have been ready by now.  
a) wouldn't have taken                      b) wouldn't take                      c) hadn't taken                      d) haven't taken
- 6) You \_\_\_\_\_ so tired now if you had slept more last night.  
a) wouldn't have been                      b) wouldn't be                      c) won't be                      d) mustn't have been
- 7) If you \_\_\_\_\_ reading the book, return it to the library, please.  
a) finish                      b) will finish                      c) have finished                      d) will have finished
- 8) He \_\_\_\_\_ coffee if he could, but he really can't.  
a) would make                      b) makes                      c) made                      d) would have made
- 9) If he \_\_\_\_\_ to help us, we could not have finished the work on time.  
a) were refusing                      b) had refused                      c) wouldn't have refused                      d) has refused
- 10) If it \_\_\_\_\_ necessary, we would have done it.  
a) would have been                      b) had been                      c) is                      d) has been
- 11) If I had been engaged to somebody else, I \_\_\_\_\_ the gift from him.  
a) won't accept                      b) mustn't accept                      c) wouldn't have accepted                      d) cannot accept
- 12) If he hadn't been drunk, he \_\_\_\_\_ control of the car.  
a) wouldn't have lost                      b) hadn't lost                      c) wouldn't lose                      d) hasn't lost
- 13) It \_\_\_\_\_ a good meeting if Rosa hadn't been there.  
a) would be                      b) wouldn't be                      c) hadn't been                      d) wouldn't have been
- 14) If I \_\_\_\_\_ rich, I would buy a fine house.  
a) would be                      b) should be                      c) am                      d) were
- 15) If you \_\_\_\_\_ to town tomorrow, will you do some shopping for me?  
a) went                      b) will be going                      c) will go                      d) go
- 16) "Do you think Peter will get good marks next year?" "If he \_\_\_\_\_ hard, he will."  
a) study                      b) will study                      c) studies                      d) studied
- 17) I think those flowers would grow better if you \_\_\_\_\_ them some water.  
a) gave                      b) given                      c) have given                      d) had given
- 18) If I lived in the country, I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of animals.  
a) had                      b) will have                      c) would have                      d) had had
- 19) If Jane \_\_\_\_\_ earlier, she \_\_\_\_\_ me in bed.  
a) would come - had found                      b) came - had found                      c) had come - would have found                      d) had come - would found
- 20) If they \_\_\_\_\_ the examination, they'll all be very happy.  
a) will pass                      b) would pass                      c) pass                      d) passed



- 5) The team is carrying the flag onto the field.  
a) No change                      b) team are carrying
- 6) The group of store managers have begun to arrive, one by one.  
a) No change                      b) managers has begun
- 7) Mathematics is an area most store managers have experience with.  
a) No change                      b) Mathematics are
- 8) An advertising campaign or a direct mail effort is designed to reach large numbers of people.  
a) No change                      b) effort are designed
- 9) A special event, along with direct mail, have a great impact.  
a) No change                      b) mail, has
- 10) Special events certainly represents a significant investment of work.  
a) No change                      b) certainly represent
- 11) Another excellent use of advertising specialty items are as a reward.  
a) No change                      b) items is
- 12) Here are a few ideas for how to distribute a flier.  
a) No change                      b) Here is
- 13) Both—either a second or a subsequent call—are considered to be a follow-up call.  
a) No change                      b) call -- is considered
- 14) There are potential sources of sounds that may be offensive to your customers.  
a) No change                      b) There is
- 15) Focus groups is especially useful for businesses.  
a) No change                      b) groups are
- 16) A cluster of brightly coloured flowers makes a positive impression.  
a) No change                      b) flowers make
- 17) There are trademark laws for anyone that have established a business name.  
a) No change                      b) anyone that has

## Adjectives

An adjective is a part of speech that qualifies (or modifies) a noun or pronoun.

Examples:

A good man has a just mind.

All things bright and beautiful, all creatures great and small.

### 1. KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

The main kinds of adjectives are:

- a) Demonstrative - this, that, these, those
- b) Distributive - each, every, either, neither
- c) Quantitative - some, any, no, little/few, many, much
- d) Interrogative - which, what, whose
- e) Possessive - my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their
- f) Of quality - clever, dry, fat, golden

Participles used as adjectives:

Both present participles (ing) past participles (ed) can be used as adjectives. Care must be taken not to confuse them. Present participle adjectives amusing, boring, tiring, etc. are active and mean “having this effect”. Past participle adjectives amused, bored, tired, are passive and mean “affected in this way”.  
an infuriating woman (She made us furious)  
an infuriated woman (Something had made her furious)

### 2. POSITION OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives of quality can come before their nouns:

A rich man, a happy girl, coloured jackets, gay hats.

In certain phrases, the adjective always comes after the noun.

For example:

Time Immemorial, God Almighty, Heir Apparent

Or

a) After a verb such as – be, become, seem

Jagdish became rich. His mother seems happy.

b) After verbs such as – appear, feel, get, grow, keep, look, make, smell, sound, taste, turn

Mohan felt cold.

We made her happy.

He grew impatient.

The idea sounds

interesting.

Adjectives in this position are called Predicative Adjectives.

Verbs used in this way are called

Link Verbs.

A problem with verbs in [b] above is that they can be modified by adverbs. This confuses the student, who tries to use adverbs instead of adjectives after link verbs. Following examples with adjectives and adverbs help to show the different uses:

He looked calm. (adj.) = (He had a calm expression)

He looked calmly (adv.) at the angry crowd. (looked here is a deliberate action)

He tasted the drink suspiciously. (adv) = (tested here is a deliberate action)

### 3. DEGREES OF COMPARISON

a) There are three degrees of comparison:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Dark	darker	darkest
Useful	more useful	most useful
Pretty	prettier	prettiest

b) One syllable adjectives form their comparative and superlative degrees by adding er and est to the positive form:

bright                      brighter                      brightest

Adjectives ending in e add r and st:

Brave                      braver                      bravest

c) Adjectives of three or more syllables form their comparative and superlative degrees by putting more and most before the positive:

interested	more interested	most interested
frightening	more frightening	most frightening
closely	more closely	most closely

d) Adjectives of two syllables follow one or other of the above rules. Those ending in ful or re usually take more and most:

doubtful	more doubtful	most doubtful
obscure	more obscure	most obscure

Those ending in er, y or ly usually add er, est :

Clever	cleverer	cleverest
Pretty	prettier	prettiest
Silly	sillier	silliest

### Practise Questions

**Identify the degree of comparison:**

- The Times is the most powerful newspaper in England.
- In India, no other exercise is so healthy as swimming
- Australia is the largest island in the world.

4. Some people have more money than brains.
5. Some Pathans were at least as faithful as the Sikhs  
Correct the sentence if required.
6. It was like he was immune to the chaos within
7. It would have been better if the reaction had come more faster
8. Between the two, he is the more discerning
9. The company with the freest attitude won the competition.
10. The hall was huge; I had never seen a more bigger place.  
If the italicized word in the following sentences is unsuitable, write a better form
11. There were just two sandwiches left on the plate, and so I took the biggest one.
12. The vanilla ice-cream made our happiness complete.
13. Sarla looks nicely in her new saree.
14. We agreed that it was a most unique sunset.
15. To everyone's surprise the film turned out to be successful.
16. Shyam writes dubious short stories.
17. The house wasn't bigger enough for six people to live in
18. Between the two sisters, the younger is more intelligent.
19. He is the most ruthless and less honest person I have ever meet.
20. Marry late; the latter the better.
21. I consider poetry rather more important than rock music.

## Adverbs

Adverbs modify verbs. They tell you how something is done.

Examples: How does she sing? She sings beautifully.

They also modify other adjectives or adverbs.

Examples: She is extremely beautiful. He drives really quickly.

Adverbs are usually formed by adding -ly to the adjective.

Ex: beautiful-beautifully

Ex: careful-carefully

However, many adjectives don't change in the adverb forms.

Ex: fast-fast, hard-hard.

The most peculiar case is of the adjective "good" which is "well" in adverb form.

Therefore, if someone asks you: "How are you today?" the answer is not "I am good" but "I am well."

Do not use "very" with adjectives that express an increased quality of a basic adjective.

She is a very beautiful woman. (Not good)

She is a very ravishing girl. (Not good)

### Types of Adverbs

Adverbs of Manner—these answer the question how?

This adverb usually comes after the direct object, or if there is no direct object, after the verb:

She speaks Italian beautifully.

He works well.

You must drive your car carefully.

Eat quietly.

Adverbs of Place—these answer the question where?

This adverb usually comes after the object, or after the verb:

We saw you there.

We were sitting here.

We looked everywhere.

Note: somewhere, anywhere, follow the same rules as some and any:

Have you seen my glasses anywhere?

I'm sure I left them somewhere.

I can't find them anywhere.

Adverbs of Time—these answer the question when?

This adverb usually comes either at the beginning of the sentence or at the end.

Afterwards we decided to go by car.

I've done that journey before.

Note: yet and still: yet should be placed at the end of the sentence.

Still should be placed before the verb, except with the verb 'to be' when it comes after.

We haven't started yet.

He still wears old-fashioned clothes.

She is still a student.

Compare these two sentences:

The train still hasn't arrived.

The train hasn't arrived yet.

Adverbs of Frequency—these answer the question how many times?

This adverb comes after the verb 'to be':

She is always honest.

Comes before simple tenses of all other verbs:

They sometimes spend the whole of Saturday fishing.

Comes after the helping verb in a tense consisting of more than one verb:

I have often wondered how they did that.

I can sometimes go without food for days.

Note: with 'used to' and 'have' the frequency adverb is usually placed in front:

We always used to look forward to the school holidays.

He never has any trouble with his old car.

Adverbs of Degree—these answer the question to what extent?

This adverb can modify an adverb or an adjective and comes before the word it modifies:

The bottle is almost full, nearly empty.

They should be able to pass their exams quite easily.

The following adverbs of degree can also modify verbs:

almost, nearly, quite, hardly, scarcely, barely, just

They follow the same pattern as frequency adverbs in terms of where they are placed:

I quite understand.

We had almost reached the hut when the rain started.

I am just beginning a new course.

### Order of Adverbs

There is a loose order in which adverbs are arranged:

- 1) Manner
- 2) Place
- 3) Time
- 4) Frequency
- 5) Degree

Ex: Harrison runs dutifully (manner) around the track (place) every morning (frequency) before breakfast (time) to prepare for the marathon (purpose).

Important Exceptions to Adverb Placement

- i. Some adverbs are placed at the beginning of a sentence to provide more emphasis.



Ex: Now you tell me you can't come!

- ii. Adverbs of frequency are placed after the verb 'to be' when used as the main verb of the sentence.

Ex: Jack is often late for work.

- iii. Some adverbs of frequency (sometimes, usually, normally) are also placed at the beginning of the sentence for emphasis.

Ex: Sometimes I visit my friends in London.

### **Practise Questions**

**Correct the following sentences**

- 1) She was so quiet that hardly he noticed her.
- 2) My friend only wants to borrow rupees ten thousand.
- 3) He worked hardly for the examination and got first division.
- 4) The judge hardly entered the courtroom than the advocates stood up and greeted him.
- 5) No sooner did I go to the railway station when the train left.
- 6) Do not try to completely finish your homework before lunch.
- 7) He always is at home on Sundays.
- 8) The teacher wanted to know positively whether the students could come to the picnic.
- 9) You nearly have twenty minutes to answer these questions.
- 10) Her lectures generally are interesting.
- 11) The question paper was too much simple for most of the students in the class.
- 12) This shop hardly has any good books on literature.
- 13) Robert played the guitar yesterday brilliantly at the concert.
- 14) Never before I had seen John in such a ferocious mood.
- 15) The dog was looking cutely.

## **Conjunctions**

Conjunctions join two words, phrases, clauses or sentences together. There are two types of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions.

### **Coordinating Conjunctions**

These are the conjunctions that join two similar constructions (phrases, clauses or sentences) together.

Examples: and, but, yet, for, nor, so, or, etc.

"I know not with what weapons World War III will be fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones."

"My wife Mary and I have been married for 47 years and not once have we had an argument serious enough to consider divorce; murder, yes, but divorce, never."

### **Subordinating Conjunctions**

These are the conjunctions that introduce a dependent clause, as in the one that is not a main clause and is present to explain the reasons of the main clause or to qualify it further.

#### **Common Subordinating Conjunctions**

Cause: as, because, in order that, since, so that

Concession and Comparison: although, as, as though, even though, just as, though, whereas, while

Condition: even if, if, in case, provided that, unless

Place: where, wherever

Time: after, as soon as, as long as, before, once, still, till, until, when, whenever, while

Examples:

"If everyone demanded peace instead of another television set, then there would be peace."

"I can believe anything, provided that it is quite incredible."

"Every man, wherever he goes, is encompassed by a cloud of comforting convictions, which move with him like flies on a summer day."

### **Co-relative Conjunctions**

Conjunctions that are used in pairs are called co-relative conjunctions.

Examples: not only . . . but also, neither . . . nor, either . . . or, though . . . yet, whether . . . or, both . . . and.

Note: When using co-relative conjunctions, each of the co-related words should be placed immediately before the words to be connected. Examples:

- He not only visited Bombay but also Calcutta. (Incorrect)

He visited not only Bombay but also Calcutta. (Correct)

- He is neither good at Maths nor at Science. (Incorrect)

He is good at neither Maths nor Science. (Correct)

### **Practise Questions**

**Correct the errors in the following sentences, if any.**

- 1) It had been raining as he left the house.
- 2) Your action was either just or fair.
- 3) As I was ill, so I did not go to college.
- 4) Both of you as well as your brother are at fault.
- 5) I shall not come unless I am not invited.
- 6) Unless you have no objection, I shall see you tomorrow.
- 7) Walk carefully lest you shall not fall down.
- 8) He works hard because he may get first division.
- 9) I am glad when you have come to discuss the problem frankly.
- 10) God made the world so man made the town.
- 11) He not only visited Bombay but also Pune.
- 12) He behaved in such a manner so that all disliked him.
- 13) He is neither good at Mathematics nor at Science.
- 14) Scarcely had he entered the hall than the mob attacked from behind.
- 15) Despite of recovering from his illness, he is still so weak and so he has been advised a few more days of rest by his doctor.

## **Prepositions**

A preposition shows the relationship between its object and another word in the sentence.

It is a word that is placed before a noun or a pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else. In short, it shows a relation between two things. It's a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show the relationship of that noun or pronoun to another

‘something’ that can be a noun adjective or even a verb. A preposition never stands alone.

The different types of prepositions:

1. Prepositions of place (space, distance)

Example

Peter ran across the road

She leant across the wall

He sat beside me

The puppy fell into a ditch

The soldiers marched through the town

He is inside/within the house (within a specific area) ‘within’ is now archaic

She is outside/without the gate (‘without’ is archaic)

2. Prepositions of time

They went through his works after his death

Tom arrived before me (to show the relationship between Tom’s arrival and mine)

Please see to it that you send it out at an early date

She went out in the afternoon

She’ll be in class from the 1<sup>st</sup> of April

Pending his return she’ll be in charge of the arrangement

I’ve been trying to get in touch with him since yesterday

We have papayas throughout the year

Until his arrival you can do it

I’ll finish it within a month

3. Prepositions of Agent or Instrument

Please cut it with a knife

Do sent the parcel by post

I heard this through a friend

The house was destroyed by fire

4. Prepositions of Agent or Instrument

He died by inches.

He fought with courage

We won with ease

He spoke with sense

5. Prepositions of Cause or Reason

He worked for the good of humanity

She died of fever

They did it for our good

They concealed it through shame

She lost her purse through carelessness

I took medicine for cold

6. Prepositions of Possession

There was no money on him (he’s not carrying it with him)

He does not have any money with him/He has no money with him (he’s a poor person)

He’s a man of means (he’s wealthy)

The boy with red hair is putting on an act

7. Prepositions of Measures, Standard, Rate, value

The profit increased by 19%

Stories like these must be taken at what they are worth

Cloth is sold by the yard (Relation between cloth and its sale using the preposition ‘by’)

8. Prepositions of Contrast, concession

In spite of every effort one may fail (Relation between ‘effort’ and ‘fail’)

For all his wealth he is not content (Relation between ‘he’ and ‘wealth’)

With all his faults I admire him (‘In spite of’ is used to signify concession)

9. Prepositions of Inference, motive, source or origin

Light emanates from the sun

From what I know of him, I hesitate to trust him (Inference)

He did it from gratitude (out of)

This is a quotation from Milton (Relation between ‘this and ‘quotation’)

His skills come from practice

Usage of some commonly confused prepositions

In and Within

- In refers to the end of a period usually in the future, e.g., He will return in a month. (at the end of one month)
- Within means before the end of a period. (at any time before the specified period)

E.g., He will return within a month. (Before the month is out)

In and Into

- “In” indicates rest or motion inside anything. She is in the garden. (Rest inside)
- “Into” means motion towards the inside of anything. She walked into the garden.

On and Upon

- On is used

In speaking of things at rest.

He sat on a big stone.

Before the names of dates and days.

He is coming on Friday. On 26<sup>th</sup> August, etc.

To denote support and concern.

He lives on his uncle’s wealth.

I wrote books on politics.

- Upon is used

In speaking of things in motion.

The tiger sprang upon the goat.

Beside and Besides

- Beside means “by the side of.”

My house is beside the library.

- Besides means “in addition to.”

Besides English we teach communication skills.

Between and Among

- Between is used for two persons or things.

Distribute the money between the two children.

There is a good understanding between him and her.

- Among is used for more than two persons or things.

The boys were fighting among themselves.

By

Used for

- According to, from the evidence of

By my watch, it is 1:30 a.m.

- To denote the doer of the action is passive voice  
The thief was beaten by the policeman.

### Preposition Usage

Given below are the most usual meanings of English prepositions. Each meaning is illustrated by an example.

#### About

1. On the subject of: This is a story about elephants.
2. Approximately: He is about ten years old.

#### Above

1. Higher than; over: The plane flew above the clouds.
2. Earlier on a page: There is a heading above each diagram.

#### Across

1. From one side to the other: We walked across the field.
2. On the other side of: There is a store across the street.

#### After

1. Later in time: after ten o'clock; after lunch
2. Later in a series: Q comes after P in the alphabet.
3. In pursuit of: The dog ran after the cat.

#### Along

1. Following the length of: We walked along the road.

#### Among

1. Within a group: The money was shared among three people.
- Note: In formal English, among is usually used only when referring to more than two persons or things. In contrast, between is used when referring to two persons or things.

#### Around

1. Circling something: We walked around the block.
2. Surrounding: There is a fence around the garden.
3. In different parts of: I looked around the house for the keys.
4. In the other direction: We turned around and went back home.
5. Approximately: He is around six feet tall.

#### At

1. A specific location: at 23 Chestnut Street; at the park
  2. A point in time: at 5 o'clock; at Christmas
  3. A condition: at peace; at war; at rest
  4. An activity: at work; at school; at play
  5. Towards: Look at someone; wave at someone
- Note: When referring to a specific location or to a point in time, at is usually used. When referring to a certain street or a certain day, on is usually used. When referring to a location as an area, or when referring to a unit of time longer than a day, in is usually used.
- E.g. at Christmas; on Christmas day; in the Christmas holidays

#### Before

1. Earlier in time: before two o'clock; before Christmas
2. Earlier in a series: S comes before T in the alphabet.

#### Behind

1. At the back of: The little girl hid behind her mother.
2. Late: I am behind in my work.
3. Cause; origin: Who was behind that idea?

#### Below

1. Lower than; under: below freezing; below sea level
2. Later on a page: Footnotes are provided below the text.

#### Beneath

1. Lower than; below: beneath the earth

#### Beside

1. Next to; at the side of: I sit beside her in class.

#### Besides

1. Also; as well as: We study other languages besides English.
- Note: The differing meanings of beside and besides. Beside is usually used with reference to a physical location.

#### Between

1. An intermediate location: Toronto lies between Montreal and Vancouver.
2. An intermediate time: between Christmas and New Year's Day
3. Intermediate in a series: B comes between A and C in the alphabet.
4. An intermediate amount: between five and ten people
5. Within a group of two: The money was shared between two people.

#### Beyond

1. Farther than: The mountains lie beyond the horizon.
2. Further than; exceeding: That was beyond my expectations.

#### But

1. Except: I have read all but the last chapter.
- Note: But is used more often as a conjunction than as a preposition.

#### By

1. Near: a house by the sea
  2. Past: He waved as he drove by the house.
  3. Not later than: Try to finish the work by next week.
  4. In units of: cheaper by the dozen; sold by weight
  5. Through the means of: travel by plane; written by him
- Note: By is often used in combination with verbs in the Passive Voice.

#### Down

1. To a lower position: The ball rolled down the hill.
2. Further along: He lives down the street.

#### During

1. Throughout a period: She works during the day.
2. Sometime within a period: An accident occurred during the night.

#### For

1. Duration of time: We walked for two hours.
2. Distance: I walked for five kilometres.
3. Purpose: I bought this jacket for you.
4. In the direction of: She left for New York.
5. In favour of: We are for the proposal.
6. Considering: The boy is clever for his age.

#### From

1. Place of origin: We left from Boston; he comes from Mexico
2. Start of a period: from now on; from yesterday until today
3. Start of a range: pages from 20 to 30 are missing from this book.
4. Cause: He suffers from nervousness.
5. Source: I first heard the story from you.

#### In

1. Place thought of as an area: in London; in Europe
2. Within a location: in the room; in the building
3. Large units of time: That happened in March, in 1992.
4. Within a certain time: I will return in an hour.
5. By means of: write in pencil; speak in English
6. Condition: in doubt; in a hurry; in secret
7. A member of: He is in the orchestra; in the navy
8. Wearing: the boy in the blue shirt
9. With reference to: lacking in ideas; rich in oil

#### Inside

1. Within: They are inside the house.

#### Into

1. To the inside of: We stepped into the room.
2. Change of condition: The boy changed into a man

#### Of

1. Location: east of here; the middle of the road
2. Possession: a friend of mine; the sound of music
3. Part of a group: one of us; a member of the team
4. Measurement: a cup of milk; two meters of snow

#### Off

1. Not on; away from: Please keep off the grass.
2. At some distance from: There are islands off the coast.

#### On

1. Touching the surface of: on the table; on the wall
2. A certain day: That happened on Sunday, on the 6th of June.
3. A certain street: on South Street
4. About: a book on engineering
5. A state or condition: on strike; on fire; on holiday
6. By means of: live on a pension; shown on television

#### Onto

1. To a position on: The child climbed onto the table

#### Out of

1. To the outside of: She went out of the room.
2. From among: We won two games out of three.
3. Motive: We spoke to them out of politeness.
4. Material: The bridge is made out of steel.
5. Beyond: out of control; out of danger

#### Outside

1. On the outer side of: outside the house
2. Beyond the limits of: outside my experience

#### Over

1. Above; higher than: There are cupboards over the sink.
2. Covering: We spread an extra blanket over the bed.
3. Across: I jumped over a puddle.

4. More than: It cost over ten dollars; it took over an hour
5. During: I saw him several times over the past week.
6. By means of: We made plans over the telephone.

#### Past

1. Up to and beyond: I walked past the house.
2. After (in time): It was past 2 o'clock; half past two
3. Beyond: past belief

#### Since

1. From a specific time in the past: I had been waiting since two o'clock.
2. From a past time until now: I have been waiting here since noon.

Note: Because of its meaning, the preposition since is usually used in combination with a perfect tense. It should be noted that the preposition for can also be used with a perfect tense. However, when used with reference to time, for is usually followed by a phrase referring to a period; whereas since is usually followed by a phrase referring to a specific time.

E.g., I have known him for six months.

I have known him since January.

In the first example, for is followed by six months, which refers to a period. In the second example, since is followed by January, which refers to a specific time.

#### Through

1. Across; from end to end of: the main road through town
2. For the whole of a period: I slept through the night.
3. By means of: Skill improves through practice.

#### Throughout

1. In every part of: throughout the world
2. For the whole of a period: throughout the winter

#### Till

Note: Till can be used instead of until. However, at the beginning of a sentence, until is usually used.

#### To

1. In the direction of: Turn to the right.
2. Destination: I am going to Rome.
3. Until: from Monday to Friday; five minutes to ten
4. Compared with: They prefer hockey to soccer.
5. With indirect object: Please give it to me.
6. As part of infinitive: I like to ski; he wants to help.
7. In order to: We went to the store to buy soap.

#### Toward (or Towards)

1. In the direction of: We walked toward the centre of the town.
2. Near; just before (time): It rained towards the evening.

#### Under

1. Beneath: under the desk; under the trees
2. Less than: Under 100 people were present.
3. In circumstances of: under repair; under way; under discussion

#### Underneath

1. Below, under: underneath the carpet



Until

- Up to a certain time: She will stay until Friday; until 5 p.m.

Upon

Note: On and upon have similar meanings. Upon may be used in certain expressions, as in once upon a time, and following certain verbs, as in to rely upon someone.

Up

- To a higher place: We went up the stairs.
- In a higher place: She lives up the hill.

Up to

- As far as: up to now; I have read up to page 100.
- Depending on: The decision is up to you.
- As good as; ready for: His work is up to standard.

Versus

- Against (sports, legal): The next game is England versus Australia.

Via

- By way of: He went to Los Angeles via San Francisco.

With

- Accompanying: He came with her; I have my keys with me.
- Having; containing: Here is a book with a map of the island.
- By means of; using: I repaired the shoes with glue.
- Manner: with pleasure; with ease; with difficulty
- Because of: We were paralysed with fear.

Within

- Inside of: within twenty minutes; within one kilometre.

### **Practice Questions**

**Direction (Q. 1-50):** In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in the prepositions. Four alternative sets are suggested, for each question. Choose the correct preposition or set of prepositions are demanded by the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ the corner of the street stood a policeman \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella, shivering in the rain.  
(a) On, with (b) Near, under  
(c) By, in (d) At, under
- Put the milk \_\_\_\_\_ the table, and cover it \_\_\_\_\_ plate.  
(a) on, with (b) near, by  
(c) on, by (d) in, with
- I must hold a discussion \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the matter shortly.  
(a) about, for (b) with, for  
(c) about, in (d) with, about
- \_\_\_\_\_ cover of darkness, the enemy crept \_\_\_\_\_ the hill.  
(a) In, over (b) In, along  
(c) Under, up (d) Through, upon
- There was no agreement \_\_\_\_\_ the great powers \_\_\_\_\_ a treaty to ban nuclear weapons.  
(a) with, about (b) among, on

- (c) between, about (d) in, for

- \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks, he did not venture \_\_\_\_\_ the safety of his house, even once.  
(a) Within, for (b) For, beyond  
(c) For, over (d) Over, for
- \_\_\_\_\_ the house tops the kite flew until it got lost \_\_\_\_\_ the clouds.  
(a) By, in (b) From, in  
(c) On, among (d) Over, among
- You must bear \_\_\_\_\_ his rudeness.  
(a) to (b) with (c) out (d) of
- You must dispense \_\_\_\_\_ his services.  
(a) of (b) in (c) at (d) with
- You must attend \_\_\_\_\_ the lecture  
(a) on (b) with (c) in (d) to
- He deals \_\_\_\_\_ fruits these days.  
(a) out (b) to (c) for (d) in
- The blind man was feeling \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.  
(a) in (b) for (c) by (d) out
- Mr. Rahul, their cashier, is working \_\_\_\_\_ a small salary.  
(a) for (b) at (c) on (d) in
- He does not work with his hands, he works \_\_\_\_\_ the machine.  
(a) with (b) by (c) at (d) on
- At the time of difficulty turn \_\_\_\_\_ your friend for help.  
(a) into (b) upon (c) up (d) down
- Do not intrude, they are talking \_\_\_\_\_ a confidential matter.  
(a) on (b) for (c) over (d) in
- We see \_\_\_\_\_ a box at the opera  
(a) into (b) on (c) in (d) under
- I slept after dinner \_\_\_\_\_ armed chair.  
(a) on (b) into (c) in (d) over
- They planned to link the various towns one \_\_\_\_\_ another  
(a) over (b) with (c) under (d) into
- They were talking \_\_\_\_\_ the U.N.  
(a) on (b) about (c) with (d) in
- Rapid progress \_\_\_\_\_ medical science has amazed everyone  
(a) in (b) of (c) about (d) with
- He is unreliable, do not count \_\_\_\_\_ his help.  
(a) for (b) on (c) in (d) to

23. She was waiting for you \_\_\_\_\_ the table this morning.  
(a) on (b) at (c) for (d) with
24. Before going anywhere else, we must go \_\_\_\_\_ Bangalore.  
(a) at (b) to (c) in (d) for
25. You must dispense \_\_\_\_\_ the services of your maid.  
(a) in (b) of (c) at (d) with
26. Ram is well acquainted \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
(a) to (b) by (c) with (d) of
27. I have dispensed \_\_\_\_\_ his services.  
(a) by (b) of (c) with (d) to
28. She was confined \_\_\_\_\_ bed due to typhoid.  
(a) on (b) to (c) in (d) into
29. Her face is quite familiar \_\_\_\_\_ us  
(a) for (b) to (c) on (d) with
30. I could not refrain \_\_\_\_\_ shedding tears.  
(a) by (b) to (c) from (d) with
31. He is an amateur \_\_\_\_\_ stenography.  
(a) for (b) in (c) to (d) of
32. Children are the delight \_\_\_\_\_ the house.  
(a) for (b) of (c) to (d) with
33. No one has control \_\_\_\_\_ his tongue  
(a) for (b) to (c) on (d) with
34. She was conscious \_\_\_\_\_ her weakness  
(a) in (b) for (c) of (d) by
35. I bade farewell \_\_\_\_\_ my colleague.  
(a) for (b) to (c) with (d) of
36. We went \_\_\_\_\_ the room and sat down \_\_\_\_\_ soft cushions.  
(a) to, in (b) from, upon (c) into, on (d) in, in
37. Will you play \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ a while ?  
(a) with, for (b) for, in (c) for, within  
(d) against, over
38. \_\_\_\_\_ the last fortnight, I have noticed that you have been keeping away \_\_\_\_\_ the maths class.  
(a) During, from (b) Within, in (c) In, during  
(d) Amid, in
39. \_\_\_\_\_ the corner of the street stood a dog \_\_\_\_\_ a shed, shivering in the rain.  
(a) On, with (b) Near, under (c) By, in  
(d) At, under
40. She is accustomed \_\_\_\_\_ doing work under any type of circumstances.  
(a) in (b) with (c) of (d) to

41. \_\_\_\_\_ my word, I am telling you nothing \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.  
(a) By, from (b) Upon, but (c) On, outside  
(d) By, but
42. \_\_\_\_\_ the room it was very hot; but \_\_\_\_\_ the terrace it was cool.  
(a) Within, near (b) In, outside  
(c) Inside, on (d) Outside, inside
43. You may leave \_\_\_\_\_ Monday or before, but must return \_\_\_\_\_ two days.  
(a) from, after (b) after, by (c) on, within  
(d) since, before
44. Send the letter \_\_\_\_\_ post \_\_\_\_\_ my Bhopal address.  
(a) in, at (b) by, to (c) through, on (d) in, for
45. \_\_\_\_\_ you and me, 9 O'clock this morning. I have had two good offers for my TV set  
(a) Between, since (b) Within, before  
(c) Amongst, after (d) Among, within
46. The prisoner is accused \_\_\_\_\_ murder.  
(a) for (b) of (c) with (d) by
47. This is not in accordance \_\_\_\_\_ the standing orders applicable to this Factory.  
(a) to (b) with (c) by (d) in
48. We must adapt ourselves \_\_\_\_\_ our circumstances.  
(a) with (b) in (c) to (d) by
49. Nothing can absolve you \_\_\_\_\_ the promise you have made.  
(a) from (b) in (c) for (d) with
50. He is accustomed \_\_\_\_\_ doing work under any type of circumstances.  
(a) in (b) with (c) of (d) to

### Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs consist of a verb and another word or phrase, usually a preposition. The resulting combination creates what amounts to a new verb, whose meaning can sometimes be puzzling to non-native speakers. Phrasal verbs often arise from casual uses of the language and eventually work themselves into the mainstream of language use. Phrasal verbs can be both intransitive (The children were sitting around, doing nothing. The witness finally broke down on the stand.) and transitive in meaning (Our boss called off the meeting. She looked up her old boyfriend.)

The problem with phrasal verbs is that their meaning is often, at first, obscure, and they often mean several different things. To make out, for instance, can mean to perceive or to see something; it can also mean to engage in light sexual play. If someone chooses to turn up the street that is a combination of a

verb and a preposition, but it is not a phrasal verb. On the other hand, if your neighbours unexpectedly turn up (appear) at a party or your brother turns up his radio, those are phrasal verbs. To come out has eighteen different meanings.

Verbs can be combined with different prepositions and other words, sometimes with dizzying effect: stand out, stand up, stand in, stand off, stand by, stand fast, stand pat, stand down, stand against, stand for. Further, the verb and the word or phrase it connects to are not always contiguous: "Fill this out," we would say, but then we would say, "Fill out this form."

Following is a list of verbs is accompanied with brief definitions and examples; however, the list is a mere sampling of the hundreds of phrasal verb combinations.

#### Separable Phrasal Verbs

The object may come after the following phrasal verbs or it may separate the two parts:

- You have to do this paint job over.
- You have to do over this paint job.

When the object of the following phrasal verbs is a pronoun, the two parts of the phrasal verb must be separated:

- You have to do it over.

#### Separable Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verbs	Meaning	Example
blow up	explode	The terrorists tried to <u>blow up</u> the railroad station.
bring up	mention a topic	My mother <u>brought up</u> that little matter of my prison record again.
bring up	raise children	It isn't easy to <u>bring up</u> children nowadays.
call off	cancel	They <u>called off</u> this afternoon's meeting
do over	repeat a job	<u>Do</u> this homework <u>over</u> .
fill out	complete a form	<u>Fill out</u> this application form and mail it in.
fill up	fill to capacity	She <u>filled up</u> the grocery cart with free food.
find out	discover	My sister <u>found out</u> that her husband had been planning a surprise party for her.
give away	give something to someone else for free	The filling station was <u>giving away</u> free gas.
give back	return an object	My brother borrowed my car. I have a feeling he's not about to <u>give it back</u> .
hand in	submit something (assignment)	The students <u>handed in</u> their papers and left the room.
hang up	put something on hook or receiver	She <u>hung up</u> the phone before she hung up her clothes.
hold up	delay	I hate to <u>hold up</u> the meeting, but I have to go to the bathroom.
hold up (2)	rob	Three masked gunmen <u>held up</u> the Security Bank this afternoon.
leave out	omit	You <u>left out</u> the part about the police chase down Asylum Avenue.
look over	examine, check	The lawyers <u>looked over</u> the papers carefully before questioning the witness. (They <u>looked</u> them <u>over</u> carefully.)
look up	search in a list	You've misspelled this word again. You'd better <u>look</u> it <u>up</u> .
make up	invent a story or lie	She knew she was in trouble, so she <u>made up</u> a story about going to the movies with her friends.
make out	hear, understand	He was so far away; we really couldn't <u>make out</u> what he was saying.
pick out	choose	There were three men in the line-up. She <u>picked out</u> the guy she thought had stolen her purse.
pick up	lift something off something else	The crane <u>picked up</u> the entire house. (Watch them <u>pick</u> it <u>up</u> .)
point out	call attention to	As we drove through Paris, Francoise <u>pointed out</u> the major historical sites.
put away	save or store	We <u>put away</u> money for our retirement. She <u>put away</u> the cereal boxes.
put off	postpone	We asked the boss to <u>put off</u> the meeting until tomorrow. (Please <u>put</u> it <u>off</u> for another day.)
put on	put clothing on the body	I <u>put on</u> a sweater and a jacket. (I <u>put</u> them <u>on</u> quickly.)
put out	extinguish	The fire fighters <u>put out</u> the house fire before it could spread. (They <u>put</u> it <u>out</u> quickly.)
read over	peruse	I <u>read over</u> the homework, but couldn't make any sense of it.
Set-up	to arrange, begin	My wife <u>set-up</u> the living room exactly the way she wanted it. She <u>set</u> it <u>up</u> .

take down	make a written note	These are your instructions. <u>Write</u> them <u>down</u> before you forget.
take off	remove clothing	It was so hot that I had to <u>take off</u> my shirt.
talk over	discuss	We have serious problems here. Let's <u>talk</u> them <u>over</u> like adults.
throw away	discard	That's a lot of money! Don't just <u>throw</u> it <u>away</u> .
try on	put clothing on to see if it fits	She <u>tried on</u> fifteen dresses before she found one she liked.
try out	test	I <u>tried out</u> four cars before I could find one that pleased me.
turn down	lower volume	Your radio is driving me crazy! Please <u>turn</u> it <u>down</u> .
turn down (2)	reject	He applied for a promotion twice this year, but he was <u>turned down</u> both times.
turn up	raise the volume	Grandpa couldn't hear, so he <u>turned up</u> his hearing aid.
turn off	switch off electricity	We <u>turned off</u> the lights before anyone could see us.
turn off (2)	repulse	It was a disgusting movie. It really <u>turned</u> me <u>off</u> .
turn on	switch on the electricity	<u>Turn on</u> the CD player so we can dance.
use up	exhaust, use completely	The gang members <u>used up</u> all the money and went out to rob some more banks.

### Inseparable Phrasal Verbs (Transitive)

With the following phrasal verbs, the lexical part of the verb (the part of the phrasal verb that carries the "verb-meaning") cannot be separated from the prepositions (or other parts) that accompany it: "Who will look after my estate when I'm gone?"

### Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
call on	ask to recite in class	The teacher <u>called on</u> students in the back row.
call on (2)	visit	The old minister continued to <u>call on</u> his sick parishioners.
get over	recover from sickness or disappointment	I <u>got over</u> the flu, but I don't know if I'll ever <u>get over</u> my broken heart.
go over	review	The students <u>went over</u> the material before the exam. They should have gone over it twice.
go through	use up; consume	They country <u>went through</u> most of its coal reserves in one year. Did he <u>go through</u> all his money already?
look after	take care of	My mother promised to <u>look after</u> my dog while I was gone.
look into	investigate	The police will <u>look into</u> the possibilities of embezzlement.
run across	find by chance	I <u>ran across</u> my old roommate at the college reunion.
run into	meet	Carlos <u>ran into</u> his English professor in the hallway.
take after	resemble	My second son seems to <u>take after</u> his mother.
wait on	serve	It seemed strange to see my old boss <u>wait on</u> tables.

### Three word Phrasal Verbs (Transitive)

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
break in on	interrupt (a conversation)	I was talking to Mom on the phone when the operator <u>broke in on</u> our call.
catch up with	keep abreast	After our month-long trip, it was time to <u>catch up with</u> the neighbours and the news around town.
check up on	examine, investigate	The boys promised to <u>check up on</u> the condition of the summer house from time to time.
come up with	to contribute (suggestion, money)	After years of giving nothing, the old parishioner was able to <u>come up with</u> a thousand-dollar donation.
cut down on	curtail (expenses)	We tried to <u>cut down on</u> the money we were spending on entertainment.
drop out of	leave school	I hope none of my students <u>drop out of</u> school this semester.
get along with	have a good relationship with	I found it very hard to <u>get along with</u> my brother when we were young.
get away with	escape blame	Janik cheated on the exam and then tried to <u>get away with</u> it.
get rid of	eliminate	The citizens tried to <u>get rid of</u> their corrupt mayor in the recent election.
get through with	finish	When will you ever <u>get through with</u> that program?
keep up with	maintain pace with	It's hard to <u>keep up with</u> the Joneses when you lose your job!
look forward to	anticipate with pleasure	I always <u>look forward to</u> the beginning of a new semester.



look down on	despise	It's typical of a jingoistic country that the citizens <u>look down on</u> their geographical neighbours.
look in on	visit (somebody)	We were going <u>to look in</u> on my brother-in-law, but he wasn't home.
look out for	be careful, anticipate	Good instructors will <u>look out for</u> early signs of failure in their students
look up to	respect	First-graders really <u>look up to</u> their teachers.
make sure of	verify	<u>Make sure of</u> the student's identity before you let him into the classroom.
put up with	tolerate	The teacher had to <u>put up with</u> a great deal of nonsense from the new students.
run out of	exhaust supply	The runners <u>ran out of</u> energy before the end of the race.
take care of	be responsible for	My oldest sister <u>took care of</u> us younger children after Mom died.
talk back to	answer impolitely	The star player <u>talked back to</u> the coach and was thrown off the team.
think back on	recall	I often <u>think back on</u> my childhood with great pleasure.
walk out on	abandon	Her husband <u>walked out on</u> her and their three children.

#### Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
break down	stop functioning	That old Jeep had a tendency to <u>break down</u> just when I needed it the most.
catch on	become popular	Popular songs seem to <u>catch on</u> in California first and then spread eastward.
come back	return to a place	Father promised that we would never <u>come back</u> to this horrible place.
come in	enter	They tried to <u>come in</u> through the back door, but it was locked.
come to	regain consciousness	He was hit on the head very hard, but after several minutes, he started to <u>come to</u> again.
come over	to visit	The children promised to <u>come over</u> , but they never do.
drop by	visit without appointment	We used to just <u>drop by</u> , but they were never home, so we stopped doing that.
eat out	dine in a restaurant	When we visited Paris, we loved <u>eating out</u> in the sidewalk cafes.
get by	survive	Uncle Heine didn't have much money, but he always seemed to <u>get by</u> without borrowing money from relatives.
get up	arise	Grandmother tried to <u>get up</u> , but the couch was too low, and she couldn't make it on her own.
go back	return to a place	It's hard to imagine that we will ever <u>go back</u> to Lithuania.
go on	continue	He would finish one Dickens novel and then just <u>go on</u> to the next.
go on (2)	happen	The cops heard all the noise and stopped to see what was <u>going on</u> .
grow up	get older	Charles <u>grew up</u> to be a lot like his father.
keep away	remain at a distance	The judge warned the stalker to <u>keep away</u> from his victim's home.
keep on (with gerund)	continue with the same	He tried to <u>keep on</u> singing long after his voice was ruined.
pass out	lose consciousness, faint	He had drunk too much; he <u>passed out</u> on the sidewalk outside the bar.
show off	demonstrate haughtily	Whenever he sat down at the piano, we knew he was going to <u>show off</u> .
show up	arrive	Day after day, Efrain <u>showed up</u> for class twenty minutes late.
wake up	arouse from sleep	I <u>woke up</u> when the rooster crowed.



Q4. He feeds pigeons.

- A) The pigeon is fed by him.  
D) Pigeons are being fed by him.

- B) The pigeons are fed by him.  
E) None of these.

C) Pigeons are fed by him.

Q5. Radha teaches us history.

- A) Teacher Radha teaches us history.  
C) The history is taught by Radha.

- B) The history is taught by teacher Radha.  
D) History is taught by Radha.

E) None of these.

Q6. A snake bit Prakash.

- A) Prakash was bitten by a snake.  
C) Prakash was bitten by a snake.

- B) The snake has bitten Prakash.  
D) A snake bitted Prakash.

E) None of these.

Q7. I wrote a poem.

- A) The poem was wrote by me.  
C) The poem was written by me.

- B) A poem was written by me.  
D) A poem was written by I.

E) None of these

Q8. Sasha will like this dress.

- A) The dress was liked by Sasha  
C) The dress will be liked by Sasha

- B) A Dress was liked by Sasha  
D) This dress will be liked by Sasha

E) None of these

Q9. I shall cook the dinner.

- A) Dinner will be cooked by me  
C) The Dinner will be cooked by I

- B) Dinner will be cooked by I  
D) The Dinner will be cooked by me

E) None of these

Q10. They were watching a movie.

- A). A movie is watched by them  
C) A movie was being watched by them

- B) A movie was watched by them  
D) A movie was being watched by they

E) None of these

Q11. A mad dog was Chasing Thomas.

- A) Thomas is chased by a mad dog  
C) Thomas was being chased by a mad dog

- B) Thomas is being chased by a mad dog  
D) A mad dog was being chased by Thomas

E) None of these

Q12. He has eaten a cake.

- A) The cake is being eaten by him  
C) The cake has being eaten by him

- B) A cake is being eaten by him  
D) A cake has been eaten by him

E) None of these

Q13. The hunter had killed a lion.

- A) Lion was killed by a hunter.  
C) A lion was killed by the hunter.

- B) The lion was killed by the hunter.  
D) A lion had been killed by the hunter.

E) None of these.

Q14. The teacher will have forgiven us.

- A) We will be forgiven by the teacher.  
C) We will have been forgiven by the teacher.

- B) We would have been forgiven by the teacher.  
D) We will had been forgiven by the teacher.

E) None of these.

Q15. I gave Seema a pen.

- A) A pen will be given to Seema by me.  
C) Seema was given a pen by me.

- B) A pen will be given to Seema by I.  
D) Seema received a pen from me.

E) None of these.

## **Direct and Indirect Speech**

### **TENSE CHANGES**

DIRECT	INDIRECT
Present Simple He said, "I write letters."	Past Simple He said that he wrote letters.
Present Continuous He said, "I am writing letters."	Past Continuous He said that he was writing letters.
Present Perfect Simple He said, "I have written letters."	Past Perfect Simple He said that he had written letters.
Present Perfect Continuous He said, "I have been writing letters."	Past Perfect Continuous He said that he had been writing letters.

<b>Past Simple</b> He said, "I wrote letters." <b>Past Continuous</b> He said, "I was writing letters." <b>Future Simple</b> He said, "I will write letters." <b>Future Continuous</b> He said, "I will be writing letters." <b>Imperative</b> I said, "Write letters!"  <b>Modals</b> He said, "I can write letters." He asked, "Shall I write letters?" He said, "I may write letters." He said, "I have to / must write letters."	<b>Past Perfect Simple</b> He said that he had written letters. <b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> He said that he had been writing letters. <b>Conditional Simple</b> He said that he would write letters. <b>Conditional Continuous</b> He said that he would be writing letters. to + root of verb I told him to write letters.  He said that he could write letters. He asked if he should write letters. He said that he might write letters. He said that he had to write letters.
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Note:

1. The Past perfect Simple and Past Perfect Continuous do not change in indirect speech.
2. The modals should, could, would, might and ought to do not change.
3. When we report questions, we also change the word order to that of a regular sentence.  
"Why are you late?" = She asked why I was late.

Other changes in indirect speech include: time expressions, demonstratives and pronouns.

DIRECT	INDIRECT
<b>Time expressions</b> now today yesterday tomorrow next week / month last week / month a week ago	then that day the day before, the previous day the next / following day, the day after the next / following week / month the previous week / month, the week / month before the week before
<b>Demonstratives</b> this these here	that those there
<b>Pronouns</b> The change in pronouns will depend on the person being referred to in the indirect speech. "I gave you my notebook," Sally said to Peter.	Sally told Peter that she had given him her notebook.

Indirect Speech Introductory Verbs

Purpose	Verb	Construction
accusation	accuse	someone of doing something
admission	admit	something that you have done something (to) having done something
advice	advise	someone / something someone on / about something doing something
agreement	agree	someone to do something to an idea, suggestion etc. (say "All right") with someone / something (have the same opinion) to do something that something is a good idea etc. (plural) on a plan etc.
apology	apologise	(to someone) for (having done) something
begging	beg	someone to do something
complaint	complain	(to someone) about something



denial	deny	that something has (not) been done something that you have done something having done something
exclamation	exclaim	that something has happened
explanation	explain	something to someone that something has happened how, why, what ...
information	inform	someone of / about something someone that something has happened
invitation	invite	someone to something someone to do something
offer	offer	something to someone someone something to do something (for someone)
order	order	someone to do something
preference	would rather prefer	do one thing rather than other (doing) one thing to another to do one thing rather than to do another
promise	promise	to do something (someone) that you will do something
refusal	refuse	to do something something
reminder	remind	someone of someone / something someone to do something someone that something must be done
request	request	someone to do something something
suggestion	suggest	(doing) something (to someone) that someone should do something
threat	threaten	to do something (to someone) someone with something that you will do something (to someone)
warning	warn	someone of / against / about something someone (not) to do something someone that something may happen
wonder	wonder	if / what / why ...

### **Practise Questions**

**Directions for the question: 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.**

Q1. The stranger said to villagers "where is the temple?"

- A) The stranger said where is the temple  
B) The stranger enquired regarding the temple  
C) The stranger told where was the temple  
D) The stranger asked villagers where was the temple

Q2. He said, "I'll pay you the money tomorrow."

- A) He told to me to pay the money tomorrow.  
B) He asked me to pay the money tomorrow.  
C) He promised to pay me the money the next day.  
D) He exclaimed to pay me the money next day.

Q3. The teacher said, "Sit down, boys"

- A) The teacher told the boys sit down please  
B) The teacher requested boys to sit down  
C) The teacher commanded boys sit down  
D) The teacher told the boys to sit down

Q4. The monk said, "Where do you live?"

- A) The monk asked where did he live  
B) The monk enquired where I lived  
C) The monk says to me where I live  
D) The monk asked where you lived

Q5. The child asked, "Can I have a car?"

- A) The child wanted a car  
B) The child asked for a car  
C) The child told to have a car  
D) The child told parents to get a new car

Q6. He said to me "Write carefully!"

- A) He told me to write carefully
- B) He ordered me to write carefully
- C) He told to me to write carefully
- D) He exclaimed me to write carefully

Q7. He said "I have finished my homework"

- A) He told to me that he had finished his homework
- B) He said he has finished his homework
- C) He said that he had finished his homework
- D) He said he has finished homework

Q8. The driver said "I'm going to turn right at traffic lights."

- A) The driver ordered to turn right at traffic lights
- B) The driver enquired to turn to right at traffic lights
- C) The driver told to me that he was turning right
- D) The driver said he was going to turn right at the traffic lights

Q9. The shop assistant said "Are you looking for something special?"

- A) The shop assistant told that I was looking for something special
- B) The shop assistant asked if i was looking for something special
- C) The shop assistant said are you looking for something special
- D) The shop assistant told me to look for something special

Q10. Raj said "There is an excellent band playing later on."

- A) Raj said there was an excellent band playing later on
- B) Raj told me that there is an excellent band playing later on
- C) Raj said to me that there was an excellent band playing later on
- D) Raj questioned if there was an excellent band playing later on

Q11. Kumar said "I am very busy now"

- A) Kumar said to me that I was very busy now
- B) Kumar told I am very busy now
- C) Kumar said that he was very busy then
- D) Kumar told to me that he was very busy

Q12. He said, "I have passed the examination"

- A) He told me to that he had to pass the examination
- B) He said that he had passed the examination
- C) He said that he has to pass the examination
- D) He asked if he has passed the examination

Q13. He said "French is easy to learn"

- A) He ordered that French was easy
- B) He exclaimed that French was easy to learn
- C) He said that French was easy to learn
- D) He told that French was the easiest to learn

Q14. I said to you, "I do not believe you."

- A) I told to you that I do not believe you
- B) I said to you that I do not believe you
- C) I asked you that I do not believe you
- D) I said to you to that you do not believe I

Q15. Rajesh said "How clever I am?"

- A) Rajesh said how clever he has been
- B) Rajesh told to me that he was
- C) Rajesh said to me that I am clever
- D) Rajesh exclaimed that he was clever

## Verbal Ability Answers

### Vocabulary Answers

1. AB is the most important clue here. This link is present in options [b], [d] and [e]. A follows C as it refers to how the family paid a tout. D follows as it mentions what the tout did. The result of the tout escaping is present in B. Thus, CADB. Hence [b]
2. B starts the paragraph by introducing the writer's opinion. D follows B as D clarifies B. The outcome of the dialogue is in C and A. Thus, BDCA. Hence [c]
3. Starting with D, the next sentence is clearly A as it refers to the 'problem' mentioned in D. C follows A as C elaborates the problem of the states. 'In turn' in B is the clue word here that makes it follow C. Thus, DACB. Hence [e]
4. AC is the most obvious link. A talks about the unpopularity of politics and C refers to it in the American context and its results. D comes next as it mentions that people are turning to the private sector instead of public service. B concludes by giving a similar example by comparing the existing situation with rest of the world. Thus, ACDB. Hence [c]
5. Ancient Rome is compared to Rome of 500 years later. A starts the sequence. C describes the design of 'pockets'. B comes next with the current status of pockets. Thus, the CB link. 'New Stuff' is carried forward in D. Thus, ACBD. Hence [d]
6. Only C can open the paragraph B has to follow C-B states that because of the 'symptoms' mentioned in C, they are treated for 'chest infection'. D states the effect of doing so. A, again, states the effect of D. Thus, we have CBDAE. Hence [c]
7. D introduces the subject and should, therefore, begin the sequence. The DC link in [c] does not make sense, as the pronoun 'these' in C has no precedent in D. option [a] is perfect since the DA link points out the problem, while E states that there is a solution, which is confirmed by B. Thus, we have DAEB. Hence [a]
8. The EC connection mentions what almost ruined the hopes of Modahl. The clue words in the sentences that give us the link are 'a thief', 'another theft', 'runner', and 'shoes'. B follows from C, as it elaborates on Modahl's story. A concludes the paragraph by giving details about the 'latest' theft in the line. Thus, we have DECBA. Hence [b]
9. 'They' in A refers to 'birth parents' in E. Clearly the sequence should start with D, and followed by B. 'Her' in B refers to 'Kajori Roy' in D. Thus, DBEAC. Hence [b]
10. C is the introductory sentence as it is a general statement. 'A' gives the name of the man mentioned in C. Thus, we get the CA link which is present only in [d]. B states how Harry did not change his decision and D states his present condition. Hence [d]

11. B introduces the subject – the book Quotation of Mao Zedong and hence should be the opening sentence. There is only one option starting with B. D states how important the book was in China. C also elaborates on the importance of the book and 'A' states how the book is treated in present day. Hence [a]
12. D is the opening sentence as it states a general issue that has been debated. A follows by talking about the two studies. The next CB link is obvious. Hence [d]
13. Statement C introduces grey Mumbai. B takes the topic further by describing Mumbai. D should follow B because of the connective 'but' as it states a situation contradictory to one mentioned in B. This link is found in option [c] alone. Hence [c]
14. BD is the most obvious link in the whole sequence: D elaborates on B and states exactly how people remember the Gulf War of 1991. In case of option [c] the ideas move back and forth which is incorrect. [b] is a better arrangement where A and C state what exactly happened during the Gulf War and B and D present the opinion of people about the war. Hence [b]
15. B starts the sequence. D answers B and therefore we get the link BD. Hence [c]
16. The 'Indian' in B refers to the 'native' mentioned in D. therefore, B should follow D. only option [d] has the DB link. Hence [d]
17. D follows B as "They are facts..." in D picks up from where B left off. Hence [c]
18. D follows B as D explains how the numerous bricks mentioned in B caused a problem. C follows D as it explains the result. Hence [b]
19. B follows D as B elaborates on Philips. D can follow either A or C, because 'this' in D refers to Philips' statement. However the AD combination is unavailable in the options. Hence [c], which provides the CD link. Hence [c]
20. D is the likeliest start for the sentence. The DA link is discernible in that 'diversity' in D refers to 'multipart' in A. B could follow A, but then C seems more likely – 'heard' fits better with 'languages' and 'preserves' fits better with 'heritage'. Hence the link is DACB. Hence [d]
21. The only statement likely to begin the sentence is B. A starts with a conjunction and C and D with a preposition. The BD link is obvious – one migrates to some place. 'Water vapour' in D is an obvious link to 'rain' in A. Further, oceans filling up what was earlier 'barren crust' makes sense. Hence, the correct sequence is BDAC. Hence [c]
22. Between A and D, D is the right segment to start the sentence. If the AD link held true, then 'that' would have been used before D. But that is not the case. Hence D, is the appropriate beginning, C follows D, stating the result of the study. The 'habits' in C are stated in B. And A informs us that

this result is not just conjecture, but the outcome of a study. Hence, the sequence is DCBA. Hence [b]

23. The tense of the segments is crucial over here. The one thing that we can gauge is that a girl had been sitting and waiting. If we were to start with D- the past tense of the segment wouldn't link with the present continuous of the other segments. If we were to start with 'A', segment B wouldn't follow it (as in the option [b]). B is an appropriate start. The past tense of B carries us smoothly to A and D. C is an adverbial phrase that describes how the girl was sitting. Hence, the sentence reads.

"She was sitting there waiting for something or somebody, and since sitting and waiting was the only thing to do just then, she sat and waited with all her might and main". Hence [a]

24. The only suitable opening segment is A. The statistic quoted in D is an obvious reference to that quoted in A. C states something about the subject 'our species....' B expands upon what is stated in C. Hence, the proper sequence is ADCB. Hence [d]

25. This one is rather obvious. B is most likely to be the opening segment. 'Antarctica' in B refers to 'a wilderness continent' in A. the thought flow in A continues on to D. 'Unstable ice sheets that slide...' makes sense. Hence the proper sequence of the statements is BADC. Hence [c]

26. The opening segments could either be B or D. if we take up D, C and A follow logically, but then we are left with B which is left on its own without a sentence to follow it. Hence D cannot be the opening segment. So B is an apt opening statement. It can only be followed by D – C can only be followed by A which mentions New Orleans, the place he had quit. A follows logically. Hence, the sequence is BDCA. Hence [d]

27. The BC connection points straight to option 2 as the answer. Hence [b]

28. B starts the paragraph by describing the scene. A follows as it describes the 'move forward' from the original place. D further elaborates on the viewing arrangement. Hence [c]

29. 'A' follows C as A explains why what is stated about 'knowledge' in C is not correct. Similarly, D follows B as it quotes an authority as a way of refuting the statement made about 'language' in B. Hence CABD. Hence [d]

30. The AD link is strong – D follows the stream of thought from A. This link is only available in option [c]. Hence [c]

31. D follows B as 'these buildings' in D refers to the offices and residences in B. Hence [b]

32. DB are linked as the unit provides an approximate description of energies at work in a cell. C follows A as 'they' in C refers to the balancing forces in A. Hence [d]

33. C follows D as 'they' in C refers to the 'seed ferns' in D. B comes next as A refers back to 'these', flowering plants from B. Hence [d]

34. BD are linked by the mention of an alternative location of food. C follows by describing the behaviour of primates in this situation. Hence [b]

35. C starts the paragraph by introducing objectively. A follows by an explanation of the background. D follows B ('this recognition' in D giving the clue). Hence [a]

## **Sentence Improvement Answers**

1. This is the case of a misplaced modifier. The modifying phrase should be followed by the noun or pronoun it modifies. Since Bob Fitch was beneath 450000 kilos of tangled steel, what should follow the modifying phrase 'pinned beneath 450000 kilos of tangled steel' is "Bob Fitch". This narrows down our answer options to [c] and [d]; however only [c] is grammatically correct. Hence [c]

2. There is no error in the given sentence. Option [b] [c] and [d] are unnecessarily verbose and are grammatically incorrect. Hence [a]

3. This is a case of incorrect correlative conjunction. The correct combination is 'Neither...nor'. Hence [d]

4. 'Not only...but also' is a correlative conjunction that is used in pair. It joins words of same part of speech, here nouns 'degree' and 'two years'. Hence [d]

5. When a comparison is made of prices at chain stores to that of discount stores, comparative degree 'more reasonable' is correct. This comparative degree is followed by 'than' and not 'as'. 'More reasonable' is the clue word here. 'As' is incorrect in the underlined part since it is used when there is adjective in the positive degree, as in the first part of the sentence. Hence [c]

6. There is an error of parallelism. The sentence has verbs in the simple present tense, 'advocate', 'burns', 'works', and thus the last phrase should also start with a simple present tense of verb 'reduces' in order to maintain parallelism. 'Chances' is incorrect since it is a noun. Hence [d]

7. There is no error in the underlined part. The plays of Tennessee Williams are compared with the plays of Shakespeare and Shaw. The comparative degree 'less popular' in the first part and then 'less influential' followed by 'than' in the underlined part is correctly used. Hence [a]

8. The only correct form of the verb here is 'had begun' because in the past perfect tense we use the past participle form of the verb. Though 'was begun' in [d] is grammatically correct, it implies a doer, which is not present in this case. Hence [a]

9. The correct expression here is 'on the one hand' which means from one standpoint. 'In the one way' is an incorrect expression. So [c] and [d] can be neglected. [a] is incorrect because it is convoluted and ambiguous. A person can possess the qualities like family affection of filial piety so the correct



expression should be 'he has' or 'there was' but not 'he was'. Only [b] gives us a structurally correct sentence. Hence [b]

10. This sentence needs a parallel construction such as .....unlike X .... Y. The typical suspense thriller is compared to a social thriller. This comes out clearly only in [d]. In other options, the suspense thriller is wrongly compared to the editing. Hence [d].

11. This sentence states a contradiction. Only [a] and [b] indicate such a contradiction. [b] gives rise to a convoluted sentence. Only [a] gives us a grammatically correct sentence. Hence [a]

12. One does not enquire a crime, one investigates it. Hence [b]

13. Both options [a] and [c] have a modifier error as Amitabh's career and not Amitabh himself spanned more than thirty years. Between [b] & [d], the latter unnecessarily has the past perfect tense which is erroneous. Hence [b]

14. Option [d] is the best as the relative pronoun 'that' refers to 'the rate of' and the comparison is parallel as the rate of increase is compared to rate of decrease. Hence [d]

15. [a] & [b] are erroneous as they use a plural pronoun 'they' and 'them' for the U.T.I. This is corrected in [c] & [d] where they is replaced by 'it', but [c] contains an error as the second 'it is due' refers to payments and should be replaced by the plural pronoun 'they' as is correctly done in [d]. Hence [d]

16. The correct parallel construction should be more common among 'X' than among 'Y. Hence, option [c]. This parallelism is not maintained in any other option. Hence [c]

17. [a] is the best choice, 'The number' is a singular subject taking a singular verb 'has grown', and the sentence is unambiguous and concise. The verb 'have grown' in [b] indicates a subject verb agreement error, and [c] distorts the meaning of the sentence, as 'women' are not growing but their number. [d] too changes the meaning of the sentence. Hence [a]

18. [c] is incorrect as the shields are not a method, rather they are equipments to protect. [d] would have been better phrased as 'used to protect'. [a] is incorrect as military equipment by itself is not a protection of warriors. But [b] is the correct choice, beginning the phrase by a participle 'protecting'. Hence [b]

19. The contrast is between Goa and Mumbai, not between Goa and Mumbai's 'beaches'. Hence [a], [b] and [c] are incorrect, as they erroneously compete Mumbai's 'beaches' to Goa. The correct comparison between Goa and Mumbai is depicted only in [d]. Hence [d]

20. 'So many questions at once as they had confronted' in [a] is wrong as the past perfect tense in 'as they had' is incorrect, as this is the later action, and should be depicted by the simple past tense – 'they confronted'. The relative pronoun 'that' is unwarranted in [c], and 'at once' immediately after

'confronted' in [b] is unidiomatic. The best, most clear and most concise option is [d]. Hence [d]

21. In [b] the correct usage should have been 'except for' and not 'excepting'. In [c] 'being staged' is inappropriate, and in [d] 'staging' is incorrect as it gives an ongoing feel. The correct option is [a]. Hence [a].

22. 'One of whom' is the best phrase to be used here, as it identifies an individual from a larger group. 'One' does not match 'participants' in [a], the relative pronoun 'which' is inappropriate in [c], and 'one of them' followed by 'who' gives us an awkward and verbose construction in [d]. Hence the best choice is [b]. Hence [b]

23. When the verb 'to be' is followed by a pronoun, the pronoun should always be in the nominative case. Hence 'mom and me' is incorrect eliminating options [a] and [d]. Between [b] and [c], [b] is incorrect as the compound subject mom and I warrants a plural verb 'were invited'. Hence [d]

24. The correct idiomatic usage is 'went out of business'. Hence [b], option [a] is incorrect as the usage is 'close down' business. [c] is contradictory to the essence of the paragraph as 'we could never see another point of view', and [d] is too vague. Hence [b]

25. 'All ready' is a phrase meaning 'completely prepared', 'Already,' however, is an adverb used to describe something that has happened before a certain time. Since the phrase implies that the subject's arrival to the garage was preceded by his tools being readied, [c] and [d] are incorrect. [b] is incorrect because the verb does not agree with the plural 'tools'. Hence [a].

## **Reading Comprehensions Answers**

### **Passage 1**

1) Ans: D. The word "defile" means to make foul, dirty, or unclean. Disparage means to speak of or treat slighting. Forgery means the act of reproducing something for a deceitful or fraudulent purpose. Sanctify means to purify or free from sin.

2) Ans: C. The answer to this question is given in the 1st paragraph. It defines the purpose of political education: it is to guide the citizens to work for the socio economic objectives of the country. And according to this paragraph the socio economic objectives of India are the abolition of poverty and the creation of a modern democratic, secular and socialist society in place of the present traditional, feudal, hierarchical and in egalitarian one in short an egalitarian society.

3) Ans: D. It is mentioned in the second paragraph 9th line: "What we have actually received is infinite political interference with little genuine political support."

4) Ans: B. It is mentioned in the last lines of the last paragraph: "In the recent times the education system continues to support domination of the privileged groups and domestication of the under- privileged ones. The situation will not change unless we take vigorous steps to provide genuine political education on

an adequate scale. This is one of the major educational reforms we need.....".

5) Ans: C. "Foster" means to promote the growth or development of.

### **Passage 2**

6) Ans: C. This is the most appropriate title as the author sheds light on the life of a rich person in the first paragraph and discusses the life of a person who belongs to lower strata of the society in the second paragraph.

7) Ans: A. It is given in the fourth line of the 1st paragraph.: "If he .....consequence."

8) Ans: D. The meaning of the word "hospitality" is the quality or disposition of receiving and treating guests and strangers in a warm, friendly, generous way which justifies that option d is the correct answer choice.

9) Ans: B. The meaning of the word "paradox" is given in option B and it is also explained in the last sentence of the first paragraph.

10) Ans: A. The word "equanimity" means mental or emotional stability or composure, especially under tension or strain as can further be understood as in this example "Raj was a man of great equanimity, even when talking about his own death."

### **Passage 3**

11) Ans: B. This best captures the essence of the passage. In case one is faced with sudden danger, even the man who is shy gets the courage to face the situation as it has further been discussed in the lines "Frequently in cases.....in nature."

12) Ans: C. The paragraph clearly identifies 3 ways: 1. Sometimes fear numbs our senses. Like animals, one stands still, powerless to move a step in fright or to lift a hand in defence of our lives. 2. and sometimes one is seized with panic, and again, act more like the inferior animals than rational beings. 3. On the other hand, frequently in cases of sudden extreme peril, which cannot be escaped by flight, and must be instantly faced, even the most timid men at once as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage, sharp quick apprehension and swift decision.

13) Ans: A. The word "enfeeble" means to make weak or feeble.

14) Ans: B. It means that in times of difficulty one gathers courage to make decisions. The word 'resolution' means the act of resolving or determining upon an action or course of action.

15) Ans: B. It is mentioned in the last few lines.

### **Passage 4**

16) Option D. Solution: Beginning in the second paragraph, the author explains why Hitler felt confident in his military strategy: 2nd Paragraph: "Chief among Hitler's sources of

confidence in Germany's brazen war plans was German military quickness. Hitler said, 'Our strength lies in our quickness.' 3rd Paragraph: The military's ability "to inflict considerable brutality" 4th Paragraph: History would overlook brutality aggregating together the points from above, we can conclude that Hitler's confidence in his military strategy came from: (1) speed (2) brutality. A. The passage contradicts this, mentioning that the invasion of Poland was "widely-expected". Further, there is a difference between quickness (which the article discusses as a source of confidence) and surprise (which the article does not discuss). B. The passage never mentions unconventional warfare. Moreover, with references to Napoleon Bonaparte and Genghis Kahn, it can be inferred that Hitler's plans are not too unconventional. C. The passage never states this as a source of confidence. The only mention to air supremacy is the Battle of Britain, which Hitler lost. D. This summarizes the two main sources of confidence. E. This is the author's comparison, not one mentioned by Hitler as a source of confidence.

17) Option C. Solution: In order to understand the main thrust of the passage, examine the logical flow and main points of the passage. 1st Paragraph: Introduction. 2nd Paragraph: Hitler's Sources of Confidence 3rd Paragraph: Hitler's Sources of Confidence. 4th Paragraph: Hitler's Sources of Confidence. 5th Paragraph: Brief Explanation of Hitler's Failure. A. The author did not address logistics such as troop numbers, weaponry, or intelligence. B. The passage never discussed the world's reaction. C. This encapsulates the author's main points and line of argument. D. Hitler's plans are not discussed. Instead, the article focuses on why Hitler believed he would win. Further, the author never related pre-1900 history with Hitler's plans (the reference to Kahn pertained to Hitler's confidence, not his plans). E. The author describes Hitler's brutality as a source of Hitler's confidence. The article does not discuss the sources of the brutality itself. In other words, the article focuses on much more than Hitler's brutality (e.g., his military speed). The brutality is only one example to make a larger point: why Hitler believed he would win.

18) Option D. Solution: The passage of interest is: "In many ways, Hitler made the same mistake Napoleon Bonaparte made years earlier. Hitler believed he could conquer Britain, yet, like Napoleon, Hitler did not adequately foresee the insurmountable barrier posed by Britain's island status....Hitler pressed on and, in an even more fateful decision that carried echoes of a Napoleonic tactical misstep, invaded the USSR" A. The author makes no mention of governing styles, focusing instead on military matters. B. The author's comparison focuses on military tactics and decisions to attack certain regions--not ideologies or motivations. C. The passage never mentions Napoleon's legacy so it is impossible to ascertain the author's view on this issue. D. This answer matches the author's assertion (shown in the quote above) that both Napoleon and Hitler made mistakes in dealing with Britain. E. The passage never mentions Napoleon suffering a final defeat in the east. Instead, it only mentions that Hitler's decision to head east had "echoes of a Napoleonic misstep". Based upon the passage, we have no way of knowing that Napoleon suffered a defeat in the east.

19) Option B. Solution: The part of the passage that is of special interest is: "he overlooked important considerations.... Hitler believed he could advance further and conquer Britain, yet, like Napoleon, Hitler did not adequately foresee the insurmountable barrier posed by Britain's island status. ... Hitler pressed on and, in an even more fateful decision that carried echoes of a Napoleonic tactical misstep, invaded the USSR where his forces suffered the decisive defeat of World War II" This passage indicates that Hitler made mistakes in overlooking geographical considerations (i.e., "Britain's island status") and tactical considerations (i.e., "echoes of a Napoleonic tactical misstep"). A. The passage never states that Hitler failed to demoralize his opponents. Although Hitler's losses over England and in the USSR likely caused Hitler to fail in demoralizing his opponents, this is a consequence of losing not an explanation for why Hitler's military campaign failed in the first place. B. This answer matches the author's explanation, given in the final paragraph. C. The passage does not mention international resolve. Although Hitler's losses over England and in the USSR likely strengthened international resolve, this is a consequence of losing not an explanation for why Hitler's military campaign failed in the first place. D. Technological advancements on the part of either Hitler's forces or those of his enemies are never mentioned. E. The passage never speaks of whether Hitler consolidated his gains and there is not enough evidence to make any type of inference.

20) Option E. Solution: A. this was a source of confidence: "Chief among Hitler's sources of confidence in Germany's brazen war plans was German military quickness" B. This was a source of confidence: "Hitler's confidence in the ability of the German military to inflict considerable brutality" C. This was a source of confidence: "I shall shoot everyone who utters one word of criticism" D. This was a source of confidence: "be hard, be without mercy, [and] act more quickly and brutally than others...for it scares the others off" E. The passage never mentions that history overlooked the brutality of a European military. Instead, the passage cites Hitler's recollection of history's positive outlook on "Asian leader Genghis Kahn".

### **Passage 5**

21) Option A. Solution: A. The complex and somewhat ambiguous issue of the legality of SWIFT's cooperation can be inferred by the fact that legal reasons exist both for cooperating and for not cooperating. For cooperating: "it could be argued that the program was legal because the United States government possesses the authority to subpoena records stored within its territory and SWIFT maintained many of its records in Virginia" For not cooperating: "international law must be upheld and one could argue quite strongly that the government's use of data breached some parts of international law" B. The passage enables us to infer the contrary by implying that SWIFT considered the legal implications of not cooperating ("SWIFT executives undoubtedly considered the aforementioned reasons [one being legal] for rejecting the government's subpoena"). C. The passage never discusses the volume of money (only the number of transactions). Moreover, there is no comparison of money or transactions before and after SWIFT's decision became public. D. There is no information in the passage that allows anything close to this inference. The passage never mentions threats or government

efforts to force SWIFT to comply. E. Although this did in fact occur, there is no information in the passage that allows anything close to this inference.

22) Option C. Solution: The important quote from the passage is: "cooperating with the government did not explicitly violate any SWIFT policies due to the presence of a valid subpoena" A. An ethical argument for SWIFT complying is that the data are located in Virginia. This does not mean (and it would be wildly improper to conclude) that all the data pertains to U.S. citizens. The article implies that SWIFT deals with the financial information of people in the international community. Further, the article does not explicitly say that the U.S. government wanted information about its citizens. B. The passage states that we cannot answer the following question: "what, if any, potentially impending threats did the government present to justify its need for data?" Given the inability to answer this, there are no grounds to conclude that SWIFT executives believed another attack was imminent. C. This answer closely restates the third reason given for complying. Since the article makes clear that the government presented a valid subpoena, the data the government sought resided in the U.S., and complying with such subpoenas did not violate SWIFT policy, this answer is correct. D. The passage states the opposite, noting that one unanswered question was: "What promises did the government make about data confidentiality?" E. The passage never mentions that SWIFT received information about why data were being subpoenaed. In fact, we can infer that SWIFT likely did not based upon the fact that one remaining unanswered question was: "What, if any, potentially impending threats did the government present to justify its need for data?"

23) Option B. Solution: After stating the ethical pros and cons of SWIFT's decision to cooperate, the author uses the last paragraph to summarize and make an ethical analysis. The conclusion is: "even in hindsight, it is impossible to judge with certitude the wisdom and ethics of SWIFT's decision to cooperate as we still lack answers to important questions." A. The author never concludes that SWIFT acted inappropriately. The author points out that a good case to the contrary could be made. B. This answer closely mirrors the ethical conclusion the author reaches in the last paragraph. C. The author never concludes that SWIFT acted properly. The author points out that a good case to the contrary could be made. D. There is no mention about the effects of SWIFT's decision on the flow of commerce. For all we know, the traffic volume could have increased. E. The author makes no distinction in time concerning the ethical nature of SWIFT's decision

24) Option E. Solution: A. The third paragraph states that "SWIFT maintained many of its records in Virginia" B. The second paragraph states that "SWIFT needed to uphold its long-standing values of confidentiality, non-disclosure, and institutional trust" C. The first paragraph states: "SWIFT, which routes trillions of dollars a day, faced..." D. The first paragraph describes the "SWIFT banking consortium" E. The text provides no information about SWIFT's deliberation process or the amount of time that elapsed before it cooperated. The text does not even mention the date that SWIFT decided to cooperate.

25) Option A. Solution: The important quote from the passage is: "in late June 2006, four major U.S. newspapers disclosed SWIFT's compliance. This sparked a heated public debate over the ethics of SWIFT's decision to reveal ostensibly confidential financial communications." A. The passage makes no mention of the response of government officials nor does it provide any information with which to make an inference. B. The passage makes no mention of the response of SWIFT executives nor does it provide any information with which to make an inference. C. Although the passage indicates that the disclosure of SWIFT's decision sparked "heated debate" and the passage clearly implies that some members of the financial community felt SWIFT crossed the line, there is no indication that questions were posed to SWIFT's executives. D. This answer closely resembles the information provided in the last sentence of the first paragraph. E. The passage makes no mention of changes in financial data transactions nor does it provide any information with which to make an inference.

#### **Passage 6**

26) The first sentence of the passage states that we get maximum sense of security from affection which is reciprocal. Hence [c]

27) Concentrated affection means stronger affection. The few means 'a small number'. Hence [a]

28) The last sentence of paragraph 1 proves that option [c] is the right choice. The other options state how the child behaves when he experiences a sense of security. Hence [c]

29) The adjective 'higgledy-piggledy' means in no particular order or mixed up. Hence [d]

30) 'Reciprocal' means given by each towards the other or mutual. Options [a], [b] and [c] are synonymous to 'reciprocal'. Hence [d]

#### **Passage 7**

31. According to the passage, The American Association of Petroleum Geologists is the only scientific society that rejects the conclusions on global warming. A few individual scientists also disagree with the conclusions. Hence [b]

32. The increase in globally averaged temperatures since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations. which leads to warming of the surface and lower atmosphere by increasing the greenhouse effect Hence [b].

33. An increase in global temperatures can cause changes in the sea level. Other options are not at all mentioned in the passage. Hence [b]

34. The ongoing debate is about, if action should be taken to reduce warming or adapt to the consequences, and what kind of action. Hence [a]

35. [A] is not discussed at all in the passage. [b] Can be verified from the second paragraph. Warming of the earth's surface has a link with greenhouse effect. Thus, [c] can be

verified. The rise in temperature is due to increase in the greenhouse effect. Hence [a]

#### **Passage 8**

Q36 It is mentioned in the first paragraph that the jawans are posted on the western border of the country. Hence [b]

37. It is mentioned in the third paragraph that the jawans have to keep a watch on the creeks of Kori, Pir Sanai, Papewari, Padala and the disputed Sir Creek. Hence [d]

38. It is mentioned in the third paragraph that the problem is further complicated by the absence of adequate medical treatment in case the snake bite turns serious. Hence [c]

39. The passage talks about the animals such as snakes and scorpions posing dangers to the jawans posted on border. The western border itself is not disputed. The other options are very narrow. Hence [a]

40. Camels are not mentioned as foes. On the contrary they help in guarding the border. Hence [d]

#### **Passage 9**

41. It is mentioned in the second paragraph that Ayurveda seeks to individualize and optimize nutrition for the individual, based on their constitutional type and the particular imbalances in the person, which need to be corrected. Thus, it does not prescribe one diet for everyone. Hence [a]

42. It is mentioned in the first paragraph that the five basic elements in the universe are either, air, fire, water and earth. Thus, 'blood' is not a basic element but a body tissue. Hence [b]

43. It is mentioned in the third paragraph that food is not properly digested, due to overeating, poor food combinations and imbalance of the elements. Hence [d]

44. It is mentioned in the last paragraph that ignoring the laws of correct living and allowing the accumulation of toxins in the body results in disease. Hence [c]

45. All other options except [b] are true. It is mentioned in the first paragraph that a complete Ayurveda is from India and is at least 5,000 years old, and still as effective as when it was created by ancient sages known as Rishis. Hence [b]

#### **Passage 10**

46. It is mentioned in the first paragraph that brand management starts with the leaders of the company who define the brand and control its management. Hence [b]

47. The correct answer is i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-a. Hence [d]

48. The correct answer is option [c]. All others are attributes of a good brand promise. The promise must be unique and identified with a particular brand alone. Thus, it should not be common. Hence [c]



49. It is mentioned in the fourth paragraph that creating a promise about your product you cannot consistently keep, year after year, is plain suicide. Hence [b]

50. It is mentioned in the penultimate paragraph that creating and making the right promise is one thing, but then you have to keep it. If you do not, your brand will still exist, but now the promise will be of slipshod products and inconsistent delivery. Hence [a]

### Synonyms

1) Option B. Solution: Innocuous means completely harmless, not dangerous

2) Option D. Solution: Foment means to incite, promote growth of

3) Option B. Solution: Lacking care or attention to duty; negligent, careless.

4) Option C. Solution: Make (something) greater by adding to it; increase: "he augmented his income by painting houses". Also, a vowel prefixed to past tenses of verbs in Greek and other Indo-European languages.

5) Option A. Solution: A follower or underling of a powerful person, esp. a servile or unimportant one, dependent

6) Option D. Solution: Egregious means very bad, awful

7) Option B. Solution: Make a forcefully reproachful protest

8) Option D. Solution: Stop or interrupt (someone) and detain them in conversation or trouble them in some other way or ambush.

9) Option D. Solution: A person who is fanatical and uncompromising in pursuit of their religious, political, or other ideals; also, a member of an ancient Jewish sect aiming at a world Jewish theocracy and resisting the Romans until ad 70.

10) Option C. Solution: Formal and dignified, Not cheerful or smiling; serious.

11) Option B. Solution: Suggest or hint (something negative) in an indirect and unpleasant way; Manoeuvre oneself into (a position of favour or office) by subtle manipulation: "she insinuated herself into management".

12) Option A. Solution: Stubborn or unmanageable; also a substance that is resistant to heat.

13) Option D. Solution: Of, like, or covered with tar: "a length of tarry rope". Stay longer than intended, to linger; delay leaving a place: "I shall not tarry".

14) Option C. Solution: A homeless and helpless person, urchin, esp. a neglected or abandoned child: "various waifs and strays". An abandoned pet animal.

15) Option B. Solution: Efface means to remove or rub out

16) Option A. Solution: Apportion is to divide and share out

17) Option C. Solution: louche means not reputable or indecent

18) Option B. Solution: Wary means to be attentive especially to danger or to be cautious

19) Option B. Solution: appal is to overcome with shock or to dismay

20) Option D. Solution: educe means to develop something potential or latent; to elicit means to draw out something hidden or latent

21) Option D. Solution: nabob is a person of great wealth or importance or a bigwig.

22) Option D. Solution: inscrutable means not easily interpreted or understood or mysterious.

23) Option B. Solution: stentorian means loud and is usually used to imply a voice of great power and range.

24) Option D. Solution: Regulate means to bring under the control of law; to police means to control or keep order.

25) Option C. Solution: Vociferous means loud and insistent, often in presentation of demands or requests; strident also means loud and insistent

### Antonyms

1) Option 3. Justification: Diatribe means a bitter, sharply abusive denunciation. Antonyms: praise, recommendation. 1. This option is incorrect. Vicissitude means a change or variation occurring in the course of something. 2. This option is incorrect. Vituperation means verbal abuse or castigation. It is the synonym of diatribe. 3. This option is correct. Recommendation means representation in favour of a person or thing. It is the antonym of diatribe. 4. This option is incorrect. Onslaught means an assault, or attack, especially a vigorous one.

2) Option 2. Justification: Fetid means having an offensive odour, stinking. Antonyms: Aromatic, fragrant, clean, pure, sweet. 1. This option is incorrect. Putrid means in a state of foul decay or decomposition, as animal or vegetable matter, rotten. It is the synonym of fetid. 2. This option is correct. Aromatic means having an aroma, fragrant or sweet-scented. It is the antonym of fetid. 3. This option is incorrect. Pilfer means to steal, especially in small quantities. 4. This option is incorrect. Venial means able to be forgiven or pardoned.

3) Option 4. Justification: Tractable means easily managed or controlled. Antonyms: intractable, obstinate, stubborn, uncontrollable, unmanageable, and unruly. 1. This option is incorrect. Docile means easily managed or handled. It is the synonym of tractable. 2. This option is incorrect. Titan means any of the offspring of the children of Uranus and Gaea. 3. This option is incorrect. Pithy means brief, forceful, and

meaningful in expression. 4. This option is correct. Fractious means readily angered. It is the antonym of tractable.

4) Option 2. Justification: Vamoose means to leave hurriedly or quickly. Antonyms: Tarry, stay. 1. This option is incorrect. Skedaddle means to run away hurriedly. It is the synonym of vamoose. 2. This option is correct. Tarry means to remain or stay, as in a place. It is the antonym of vamoose. 3. This option is incorrect. Vagrant is a person who wanders about idly and has no permanent home or employment. 4. This option is incorrect. Veracious means habitually speaking the truth.

5) Option 3. Justification: Assiduous means constant in application or effort. Antonyms: Lazy, neglectful, and negligent. 1. This option is incorrect. Scrupulous means having or showing a strict regard for what one considers right, principled. It is the synonym of assiduous. 2. This option is incorrect. Rattle means to give out or cause a rapid succession of short, sharp sounds, as a consequence of agitation and repeated concussions. 3. This option is correct. Negligent means lazily careless. It is the antonym of assiduous. 4. This option is incorrect. Dilatory means intended to cause delay, gain time, or defer decision.

6) Option 4. Justification: Candour means the state or quality of being frank, open, and sincere in speech or expression. Antonyms: Artifice, deception, guile, and lying. 1. This option is incorrect. Cache means a hiding place, especially one in the ground, for ammunition, food, treasures, etc. 2. This option is incorrect. Cajole means to persuade by flattery or promises. 3. This option is incorrect. Naiveté means the quality or state of being natural or simple. It is the synonym of candour. 4. This option is correct. Artifice means a clever trick. It is the antonym of candour.

7) Option 4. Justification: Placate means to appease or pacify. Antonyms: Agitate, upset, and worry. 1. This option is incorrect. Ameliorate means make better. 2. This option is incorrect. Assuage means to make milder or less severe. It is the synonym of placate. 3. This option is incorrect. Aghast means struck with overwhelming shock or amazement. 4. This option is correct. Agitate means make troubled or nervous.

8) Option 1. Justification: Contumacious means stubbornly perverse or rebellious. Antonyms: Obedient, subordinate, tractable, willing. 1. This option is correct. Tractable means to be easily managed or controlled. It is the antonym of contumacious. 2. This option is incorrect. Refractory is hard or impossible to manage, stubbornly disobedient. It is the synonym of contumacious. 3. This option is incorrect. Trellis means a framework used as a support for growing vines or plants. 4. This option is incorrect. Supine means inactive, passive, or inert, especially from indolence or indifference.

9) Option 2. Justification: Clamour means any loud and continued noise. Antonyms: quietness, silence. 1. This option is incorrect. Ferment means agitation or excitement. It is the synonym of clamour. 2. This option is correct. Silence means absence of any sound and noise. It is the antonym of clamour. 3. This option is incorrect. Rehashed means to work up in a new form. 4. This option is incorrect. Rout means an overwhelming defeat.

10) Option 1. Justification: 'Pendant' means selecting of someone or something over another or others, having an inclination or liking for. Antonyms of pendant are disfavour, dislike, rejection. 1. This option is correct. 'Disfavour' refers to unfavourable opinion or regard, disapproval. So disfavour is the antonym of pendant. 2. This option is incorrect. 'Diffidence' refers to the quality or state of being timid or shy. 3. This option is incorrect. 'Appetite' refers to an instinctive physical desire, especially one for food or drink. 4. This option is incorrect. 'Descent' refers to the act of coming down.

11) Option 2. Justification: 'Feasible' means capable of being accomplished or brought about, used or dealt with successfully. Antonyms of feasible are impossible, inconceivable, unfeasible, unlikely, impractical, and unreasonable. 1. This option is incorrect. 'Viable' means capable of living, developing, or germinating under favourable conditions. Viable is the synonym of feasible. 2. This option is correct. 'Impossible' means the condition or quality of being not possible. Impossible is the antonym of feasible. 3. This option is incorrect. 'Realistic' means tending to or expressing an awareness of things as they really are. 4. This option is incorrect. 'Practical' means of, relating to, governed by, or acquired through practice or action, rather than theory, speculation, or ideals.

12) Option 1. Justification: 'Graphic' means, of or relating to representation by means of writing. Antonyms of graphic are implicit, unclear, and vague. 1. This option is correct. 'Implicit' means implied or understood though not directly expressed or described in vivid detail. Antonyms of implicit are explicit, specific, and graphic. 2. This option is incorrect. 'Explicit' means fully and clearly expressed, leaving nothing implied. 3. This option is incorrect. 'Vivid' means presented in clear and striking manner: a vivid account of the incident. 4. This option is incorrect. 'Picturesque' means evoking strong mental images through distinctiveness, strikingly graphic in detail

13) Option 4. Justification: 'Multifarious' means having great variety, diverse. Antonyms of multifarious are unitary and singular. 1. This option is incorrect. 'Heterogeneous' refers to consisting of dissimilar elements or parts, not homogeneous. Heterogeneous is the synonym of multifarious. 2. This option is incorrect. 'Invidious' means, tending to rouse ill will, animosity, or resentment. 3. This option is incorrect. 'Varied' means having or consisting of various kinds or forms, diverse. 4. This option is correct. 'Unitary' means single, uniform. Unitary is the antonym of multifarious.

14) Option 4. Justification: 'Loquacious' means very talkative, garrulous. Antonyms of loquacious are quiet, restrained, reticent, silent, subdued, and taciturn. 1. This option is incorrect. 'Chatty' means inclined to talk full of or in the style of light informal talk. 2. This option is incorrect. 'Talkative' refers to or marked by or having a disposition to talk. Talkative is the synonym of loquacious. 3. This option is incorrect. 'Garrulous' means given to excessive and often trivial or rambling talk, tiresomely talkative. Garrulous is the synonym of loquacious. 4. This option is correct. 'Quiet' means making

little or no noise. Antonyms of quiet are noisy, clamorous, and loquacious.

15) Option 4. Justification: 'Cantankerous' means ill-tempered and quarrelsome, disagreeable. Antonyms of cantankerous are easy, good-natured, happy, nice, and pleasant. 1. This option is incorrect. 'Cranky' means having or showing a bad temper. Cranky is the synonym of cantankerous. 2. This option is incorrect. 'Nasty' means having or showing a bad temper. Nasty is the synonym of cantankerous. 3. This option is incorrect. 'Gregarious' means disposed to be open, sociable, and talkative. 4. This option is correct. 'Pleasant' means friendly, likeable, and cheerful.

16) Option 2. Justification: 'Sanguine' means expecting a favourable outcome or dwelling on hopeful aspects, of a healthy reddish colour. Antonyms of sanguine are depressed, gloomy, pessimistic, sad, and unhappy. 1. This option is incorrect. 'Optimistic' means expecting the best in this best of all possible worlds. 2. This option is correct. 'Pessimistic' means marked by little hopefulness. Pessimistic is the antonym of sanguine. 3. This option is incorrect. 'Blooming' means bright and clear in complexion, not dull or faded. Blooming is the synonym of sanguine. 4. This option is incorrect. 'Panglossian' means blindly or naively optimistic. Panglossian is the synonym of sanguine.

17) Option 1. Justification: 'Blithe' refers to free from care or worry, characterized by joyful exuberance. Antonyms of blithe are heavy-hearted, morose, sad, sorrowful, and unhappy. 1. This option is correct. 'Heavy-hearted' means depressed, not happy. Heavy-hearted is the antonym of blithe. 2. This option is incorrect. 'Light-hearted' means not being burdened by trouble, worry, or care, happy and carefree. Light-hearted is the synonym of blithe. 3. This option is incorrect. 'Carefree' means being free from worries and responsibilities. Carefree is the synonym of blithe. 4. This option is incorrect. 'Debonair' means displaying light-hearted nonchalance, charming, elegant. Debonair is the synonym of blithe.

18) Option 4. Justification: 'Perennial' means 'lasting through a year or several years'. The antonym of 'perennial' is annual. 1. This option is incorrect. 'Annual' means 'occurring once a year, calculated over or covering a year'. 2. This option is incorrect. 'Decade' means 'a period of 10 years'. 3. This option is incorrect. 'Span' means 'to cover or extend over an area or time period'. 4. This option is correct. 'Sporadic' means 'recurring in scattered and irregular or unpredictable instances'. It is the antonym of perennial.

19) Option 2. Justification: 'Servitude' means 'slavery, or a state of subjection to an owner or master, or forced labour'. The antonyms of servitude are liberty, freedom, etc. 1. This option is incorrect. 'Subjugation' means 'forced compliance to the authority of others'. 2. This option is correct. 'Liberty' means 'freedom of choice, action, speech, etc.' It is the antonym of 'servitude'. 3. This option is incorrect. 'Incarceration' means 'imprisoned'. 4. This option is incorrect. 'Vassalage' means 'state of being a slave'.

20) Option 3. Justification: Sangfroid means mental composure. Antonym: Anxiety. 1. This option is incorrect.

Equanimity means mental or emotional stability or composure. So equanimity is not the antonym but the synonym of sangfroid. 2. This option is incorrect. Aplomb means imperturbable self-possession, poise, or assurance. So aplomb is not the antonym but the synonym of sangfroid. 3. This option is correct. Anxiety means distress or uneasiness of mind caused by fear of danger or misfortune. It is the antonym of sangfroid. 4. This option is incorrect. Stasis means the state of equilibrium or inactivity caused by equal but opposing forces.

21) Option 2. Justification: Tacky means not tasteful or fashionable. Antonyms: Expensive, classy, and tasteful. 1. This option is incorrect. Adhesive means sticky. So adhesive is not the antonym but the synonym of tacky. 2. This option is correct. Classy means of high rank. So classy is the antonym of tacky. 3. This option is incorrect. Threadbare means having the nap worn off so as to lay bare the threads of the warp and woof, as in a fabric, garment, and etc. 4. This option is incorrect. Kitsch means something of tawdry design, appearance, or content created to appeal to popular or indiscriminating taste.

22) Option 22. Justification: Toady means to fawn servilely upon. Antonyms: belittle, castigate, condemn. 1. This option is incorrect. Flatter means to try to please by complimentary remarks or attention. So flatter is not the antonym but the synonym of toady. 2. This option is incorrect. Foray means the act of ravaging. 3. This option is correct. Castigate means to criticize or reprimand severely. So castigate is the antonym of toady. 4. This option is incorrect. Fawn means to behave servilely.

23) Option 1. Justification: Crotchety means given to odd notions, whimsical or fanciful. Antonyms: cheerful, happy, and pleasant. 1. This option is correct. Pleasant means friendly and likeable. So it is the antonym of crotchety. 2. This option is incorrect. Grouchy means sullenly discontented. 3. This option is incorrect. Strepitous means boisterous, noisy. 4. This option is incorrect. Skim means to take up or remove (floating matter) from the surface of a liquid, as with a spoon or ladle.

24) Option 1. Justification: Obstreperous means noisily and stubbornly defiant. Antonyms: obedient, calm. 1. This option is correct. Obedient means willing to obey an order. So it is the antonym of obstreperous. 2. This option is incorrect. Refractory means being hard or impossible to manage stubbornly disobedient. Refractory is the synonym of obstreperous. 3. This option is incorrect. A priggish person is one who demonstrates an exaggerated conformity or propriety, especially in an irritatingly arrogant or smug manner. 4. This option is incorrect. Apoplectic means exhibiting symptoms associated with apoplexy, which is a sudden, usually marked by loss of bodily function due to rupture or occlusion of a blood vessel.

25) Option 4. Justification: chew means to abstain or keep away from something or somebody. Antonyms: Embrace, like. 1. This option is incorrect. Exodus means going out, a departure or emigration, usually of a large number of people. 2. This option is incorrect. Ex-officio means by virtue of office or official position. 3. This option is incorrect. Avoid means to prevent from happening. It is the synonym of eschew. 4. This

option is correct. Embrace means to take or receive gladly or eagerly, accept willingly. It is the antonym of eschew.

### Analogies

- 1) Answer: Option D. Explanation: A waitress works in a restaurant; a teacher works in a school.
- 2) Answer: Option B. Explanation: Verve and enthusiasm are synonyms; devotion and reverence are synonyms
- 3) Answer: Option C. Explanation: Hegemony means dominance; autonomy means independence.
- 4) Answer: Option C. Explanation: Obsession is a greater degree of interest; fantasy is a greater degree of dream.
- 5) Answer: Option A. Explanation: The deltoid is a muscle; the radius is a bone.
- 6) Answer: Option E. Explanation: To drizzle is to rain slowly; to jog is to run slowly.
- 7) Answer: Option A. Explanation: Pastoral describes rural areas; metropolitan describes urban areas.
- 8) Answer: Option E. Explanation: A binding surrounds a book; a frame surrounds a picture.
- 9) Answer: Option C. Explanation: Upon harvesting, cotton is gathered into bales; grain is gathered into shocks.
- 10) Answer: Option C. Explanation: Pulsate and throb are synonyms, as are examine and scrutinize.
- 11) Answer: Option E. Explanation: Slapstick results in laughter; horror results in fear.
- 12) Answer: Option E. Explanation: To be phobic is to be extremely fearful; to be asinine is to be extremely silly.
- 13) Answer: Option A. Explanation: A palm (tree) has fronds; a porcupine has quills.
- 14) Answer B). Explanation: A skein is a quantity of yarn; a ream is a quantity of paper.
- 15) Answer: Option D. Explanation: Siamese is a kind of cat; romaine is a kind of lettuce.
- 16) Answer: Option A. Explanation: A psychologist treats a neurosis; an ophthalmologist treats a cataract.
- 17) Answer: Option D. Explanation: A bristle is a part of a brush; a key is a part of a piano.
- 18) Answer: Option A. Explanation: A spy acts in a clandestine manner; an accountant acts in a meticulous manner.
- 19) Answer: Option C. Explanation: A cacophony is an unpleasant sound; a stench is an unpleasant smell.

20) Answer: Option D. Explanation: Dependable and capricious are antonyms; capable and inept are antonyms.

21) Answer: Option C. Explanation: A finch is a type of bird; a Dalmatian is a type of dog.

22) Answer: Option B. Explanation: To tailor a suit is to alter it; to edit a manuscript is to alter it.

23) Answer: Option E. Explanation: Depressed is an intensification of sad; exhausted is an intensification of tired.

24) Answer: Option D. Explanation: Devotion is characteristic of a monk; wanderlust is characteristic of a rover

25) Answer: Option E. Explanation: A metaphor is a symbol; an analogy is a comparison

### Fill in the Blanks (Vocabulary Answers)

1) Solution Option 1: The meanings of the words are as follows: 'Bridle': 'restrain', 'bridal': 'of bride', 'brooch': 'ornament', 'broach': 'to initiate' and 'apprise': 'to inform'. The correct word in this context would be similar to control. Hence, the correct answer is option 1.

2) Solution Option 2: 'Pardonable': 'understandable, justifiable', 'inexpiable': 'inexcusable', 'ingenuous': 'frank, honest', 'garrulous': 'talkative'. Only 'inexpiable' fits the context of the statement as the appropriate word should be similar to inexcusable or unpardonable. Hence, the correct answer is option 2.

3) Solution Option 3: The correct answer is 'virtuosic'. 'atrocious': 'terrible'. 'virtuosic': 'brilliant'. 'bungling': 'wasteful, useless'. 'blemished': 'flawed'. Hence, the correct answer is option 3.

4) Solution Option 5: 'Depreciate': 'to reduce'. 'hoard': 'to accumulate'. 'comprise': 'include'. 'discomfit': 'humiliate'. 'deprecate': 'criticize'. The correct word in this context would be similar to criticize. Hence, the correct answer is option 5.

5) Solution Option 1: The word mentioned in option 2 does not exist. 'Exigent': 'urgent'. 'expedient': 'measure, means'. 'facetious': 'humorous'. 'extricate': 'extract, get out'. Hence, the correct answer is option 1.

6) Solution Option 3: 'Pare': 'to peel off'. 'extricate': 'pull out'. 'expiate': 'make amends for'. 'portend': 'foretell'. 'feign': 'pretend'. Here the correct word would mean to make amends for. Hence, the correct answer is option 3.

7) Solution Option 2: To 'unravel' is 'to unlock'. The other options do not fit in the given context. To 'deny' means 'to prevent', 'mistaken' means 'incorrect or erroneous', and 'unintentionally' means 'to find something by accident'. Hence, the correct answer is option 2.

8) Solution Option 3: 'Pervasive': 'widespread', 'Evasive': 'Avoiding; eluding', 'Persuasive': 'Convincing', 'Permeating':



‘Spreading throughout’, ‘Pernicious’: ‘Ruinous; destructive’, There is a clue in the phrase ‘nobody could resist’. The diplomat is thus ‘persuasive’ or can ‘convince people’ with his ways. Hence, the correct answer is option 3.

9) Solution Option 1: The soul appears to be the same across different births, it is unchanging. ‘Immutable’ means ‘indestructible’. Hence, the correct answer is option 1.

10) Solution Option 3: ‘Transcend’ means to ‘rise above’. The other options do not fit in the context of ‘barriers’. Hence, the correct answer is option 3.

11) Solution Option 3: A philanthropist is a person who has an altruistic concern for human welfare. The correct answer is ‘magnanimous’, which means ‘generous or large-hearted’ which is relevant in this context since the ‘philanthropist’ made a large donation to the deserving orphanage. None of the other words fit the context of this sentence. ‘Run-down’ means ‘exhausted or neglected’ and ‘ominous’ means ‘sinister; foreboding an evil outcome’. Hence, the correct answer is option 3.

12) Solution Option 3: The meanings of the words are as follows: Checkmate: to defeat; to corner the opponent and result in a victorious conclusion. Inveterate: habitual; long established. Stalemate: impasse; deadlock. Success: achievement; favourable conclusion. Culmination: completion. A ‘stalemate’, with no further action possible, is contextually correct since neither side was prepared to ‘concede’. Hence, the correct answer is option 3.

13) Solution Option 3: In the given context, rights can only be ‘secured’. Also, two corporates working together form a ‘consortium’. Hence, the correct answer is option 3.

14) Solution Option 1: Advertisements seek to ‘inform’ people about the product/service being better i.e. ‘reinforce’ the brand image. Option 4 with swindle and option 3 with tarnish are out of context. One doesn’t ‘entice’ customers ‘about’ something. It’s incorrect usage and therefore option 2 can be eliminated. Although the first blank in option 5 with ‘educate’ is appropriate, ‘design’ in the second blank loses out to ‘reinforce’ which is a more suited word. Hence, the correct answer is option 1.

15) Solution Option 3: A person can be a recipient of an award, not a project. Eliminate options 1 and 4. A person can be an epitome of some quality (and not of a project), for eg. He is the epitome of simplicity, kindness etc. Craig Venter is the pioneer. ‘Pioneer’ is the person who initiates. The life form would be ‘genetically’ engineered since the human genome project is genetic and any new kind of life form is only possible through genetic engineering. Hence, the correct answer is option 3.

16) Solution Option 1: ‘Branch’ fits in the first blank. In option 4, ‘central core’ is an error in redundancy (repetition). In Option 5, ‘value’ is out of context. ‘Memorizing’ and ‘determination’ don’t fit into the second blank, eliminating options 2 and 3. ‘Investigation’ is the only suitable word for the second blank, since different types of things and their

relation to one another is always investigated. Hence, the correct answer is option 1.

17) Solution Option 2: The sentence requires both the blanks to have ideas to be both positive and both negative. Options 1, 3 and 4 contain contradictory ideas for the two blanks, which do not fit in the sentence. ‘Nadir’ means ‘the lowest point; point of greatest adversity or despair’. This is in context with a controversy. ‘Criticism’ means ‘adverse remarks’ faced by Bill Clinton due to this controversy. Hence, the correct answer is option 2.

18) Explanation Option 3: In this case option 1 is wrong because the second word of this option does not match the exact explanation of the given context. As we cannot say Team India’s contributions were ordinary in the past. Again, first word of the option 2 precarious is not fit in the given meaning as it means dangerous. Both the words of the option 4 has vagueness to have the correct meaning of the sentence, moreover it has a negative meaning also. But the option 3 has appropriate meaning to fit in the given context. As the word Ignominious means inappropriate and outstanding means celebrated.

19) Explanation Option 2: Here we can say directly the correct answer is option 2 because Bangalore is an IT hub it’s a colloquial term to say and it falters on civic can say rightly to fit the context. As it does not betray or emancipate.

20) Explanation Option 3: After a glance at the options we can have a doubt only on 1 & 3 because it seems to be correct. 2 & 4 are not suitable to the meaning of the given context. The first given context is initiated by an article a so it will take consonant after it but in the option 2 first word is intermittent have a vowel with it. Again in the option 4 first word is for reaching does not have balance of the word pattern. In this case though the options 1 & 3 are smelling similarity but we can pick up the right one through our keen observation. We cannot say tremendous effect as it carry same meaning in two words. Again, we cannot say effect on the situations as an organized retail does not create an effect on the situation but on the dynamics.

21) Explanation Option 1: In this case you should be aware of sentence structures, because words are followed by the grammatical rules. In the given context the particular word is to be selected between an adverb and a noun. [‘carefully’ is an adverb and ‘image’ is a noun] Therefore the word we are going to select it should be a related adjective to the context. In the options 2&3 crafted and robust have no meaningful consideration to the context. Again, in the option 4 the second word fall is not a fit noun after the severe adjective. But in the option 1 images can be cultivated carefully and reformer can take a severe battering are meaningful to the context.

22) Explanation Option 1: The starting sense of the given context has a beautiful elaboration of the topic therefore we have to choose a word from the options that should have the same tuning with the beginning part. Hence, we cannot choose words like backed, marked, imposed etc. as these words have dryness to the meaning of the context. The best choice must be in the option 1

23) Explanation Option 1: As organizations' key indicates pillars only therefore we cannot choose any other options like segments, bottom lines, bases. Similarly in the second blank we cannot choose the HR as the fulcrum, or the drive, or even force too, because the HR is the foundation of a company. This segment is called Semantic organization of words without correct Semantic organization of words sentences cannot focus the meaning properly.

24) Explanation Option 3: Though the options in this questions are focusing similar meaning but we should not be confused to pick up the right option. As it is mentioned in the above question regarding Semantic organization of words, you have to use the same formula in this question too. Though 'training, nurturing, attracting, are important for a company but not the mottoes. But 'motivating' is the motto for any companies. Similarly employees can get the opportunities only on learning. Because only 'learning' can put them in an unlimited career ladder.

25) Explanation Option 2: We know 'learning' is blended with 'notion' not with 'principle, concept, or merit'. 'Learning' is a notional fact. Therefore it becomes complicated to pin down any definitions. So we cannot say 'learning' becomes 'obvious, or easy'.

## Grammar Answers

### Noun

- 1) My friend gives me many advices regarding my future career.  
Much advice, or lots of advice
- 2) My hairs have turned gray recently.  
Hair
- 3) The beggar is begging for alm.  
Alms
- 4) The company wants to dispose of the equipment.  
No error
- 5) The sceneries in Kashmir are very beautiful.  
Scenery (plural is scenery)
- 6) The son-in-laws of the world always have a problem against the mother-in-laws.  
Sons-in law and mothers-in-law
- 7) He feels the scissor he has bought is not sharp enough for his tailoring work.  
Scissors; are
- 8) Measles are one of those ailments that weaken the person's immunity.  
Measles is
- 9) Twenty million degrees at the core of the sun are enough to melt anything.  
Twenty million degrees is
- 10) Four thieves broke into my sister's house recently.  
Thieves
- 11) Pakistan's new democratic government faces a Damocles's sword as is evident from Pakistan's Prime Minister's stance.  
Damocles' sword; the Pakistani Prime Minister's stance
- 12) For goodness sake, please avoid playing music so loudly at night.  
For goodness' sake

13) John goes to the church every Sunday and the church he goes to is near the British Council Library.

To church

14) The magistrate has passed order for his release from prison. Orders ("order" as a noun is an arrangement of things; as a verb it is a command)

15) Many offices, this spring, are redecorating and therefore purchase new furnitures.

Furniture

16) Martin Luther King, who led Gandhian revolution against racial discrimination, achieved notable success.  
the Gandhian revolution

### Articles

- |                           |                                  |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. a, the, a, ---, a      | 2. an, the, the                  |
| 3. a, the, ----, the      | 4. the, a, the, ----, the        |
| 5. a, ---, the, a         | 6. a, ---, a, the, the, The, the |
| 7. a, the, the            | 8. a, a                          |
| 9. the, the, the, the, an | 10. ---, ---, the, a             |

### Pronouns

- |                 |                 |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. me           | 2. whoever, who | 3. whoever, I  |
| 4. she, I       | 5. I            | 6. us          |
| 7. me           | 8. them, she    | 9. my, whom    |
| 10. whom, me    | 11. me, team    | 12. myself, me |
| 13. whom, me    | 14. Me          | 15. who        |
| 16. We, I       | 17. Whom        | 18. they, her  |
| 19. herself, me | 20. me, I (am)  |                |

### Tenses

- 1) Alex didn't come to see the film last night because he had seen it before.
- 2) I haven't felt as ill as I do now for a long time.
- 3) The last time I went to the library was last week.
- 4) John saw this film 2 months ago.
- 5) If you hadn't taken so long to do the shopping, dinner would have been ready by now.
- 6) You wouldn't be so tired now if you had slept more last night.
- 7) If you have finished reading the book, return it to the library, please.
- 8) He would make coffee if he could, but he really can't.
- 9) If he had refused to help us, we could not have finished the work on time.
- 10) If it had been necessary, we would have done it.
- 11) If I had been engaged to somebody else, I wouldn't have accepted the gift from him.
- 12) If he hadn't been drunk, he wouldn't have lost control of the car.
- 13) It wouldn't have been a good meeting if Rosa hadn't been there.
- 14) If I were rich, I would buy a fine house.
- 15) If you go to town tomorrow, will you do some shopping for me?
- 16) "Do you think Peter will get good marks next year?" "If he studies hard, he will."

- 17) I think those flowers would grow better if you gave them some water.  
 18) If I lived in the country, I would have a lot of animals.  
 19) If Jane had come earlier, she would have found me in bed.  
 20) If they pass the examination, they'll all be very happy.

## Subject-Verb Agreement

- 1) Raghu Madhavan, distributes [b]
- 2) Tried on was [b]
- 3) No change [a]
- 4) Neighbours speak [b]
- 5) No change [a]
- 6) No change [a]
- 7) No change [a]
- 8) No change [a]
- 9) Mail, has [b]
- 10) Certainly represent [b]
- 11) Items is [b]
- 12) No change [a]
- 13) No change [a]
- 14) No change [a]
- 15) Groups are [b]
- 16) No change [a]
- 17) Anyone that has [b]

## Adjectives

1. Superlative 2. Positive 3. Superlative 4. Comparative
5. Positive
6. It was as if he was immune to the chaos within.
7. It would have been better if the reaction had come faster.
8. Correct
9. Correct
10. The hall was the biggest place I had even seen/The hall was huge; I had never seen a bigger place.
11. bigger
12. No error
13. nice
14. drop 'most'
15. No error
16. No error
17. big
18. No error
19. the least honest
20. the later
21. drop 'rather'

## Adverbs

1. She was so quiet that he hardly noticed her.
2. My friend wants to borrow only ten thousand rupees.
3. He worked hard for the examination and got first division.
4. The judge had hardly entered the courtroom when the advocates stood up and greeted him.
5. No sooner did I go to the railway station than the train left.
6. Do not try to finish your homework completely before lunch.
7. He is always at home on Sundays.

8. The teacher wanted to know whether the students could come to the picnic positively.
9. You have nearly twenty minutes to answer these questions.
10. Her lectures are generally interesting.
11. The question paper was much too simple for most of the students in the class.
12. This shop has hardly any good books on literature.
13. Robert played the guitar brilliantly yesterday at the concert.
14. Never before had I seen John in such a ferocious mood.
15. The dog was looking cute.

## Conjunctions

1. It had been raining when he left the house.
2. Your action was neither just nor fair.
3. As I was ill, I did not go to college.
4. You as well as your brother are at fault. OR Both you and your brother are at fault.
5. I shall not come unless I am invited.
6. Unless you have an objection, I shall see you tomorrow.
7. Walk carefully lest you should fall down.
8. He works hard so that he may get first division.
9. I am glad that you have come to discuss the problem frankly.
10. God made the world and man made the town.
11. He visited not only Bombay but also Pune.
12. He behaved in such a manner that all disliked him.
13. He is good at neither Mathematics nor at Science.
14. Scarcely had he entered the hall when the mob attacked from behind.
15. Despite recovering from his illness, he is still very weak and so he has been advised a few more days of rest by his doctor.

## Prepositions

- |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1.(a)  | 2.(a)  | 3.(d)  | 4.(c)  | 5.(b)  | 6.(b)  | 7.(b)  |
| 8.(b)  | 9.(d)  | 10.(d) | 11.(d) | 12.(b) | 13.(a) | 14.(d) |
| 15.(d) | 16.(c) | 17.(c) | 18.(c) | 19.(b) | 20.(b) | 21.(a) |
| 22.(b) | 23.(b) | 24.(b) | 25.(d) | 26.(c) | 27.(c) | 28.(b) |
| 29.(b) | 30.(c) | 31.(b) | 32.(b) | 33.(c) | 34.(c) | 35.(b) |
| 36.(c) | 37.(a) | 38.(d) | 39.(a) | 40.(d) | 41.(b) | 42.(c) |
| 43.(c) | 44.(b) | 45.(a) | 46.(b) | 47.(b) | 48.(c) | 49.(a) |
| 50.(d) |        |        |        |        |        |        |

## Active and Passive Voice

- 1) Ans: C. In the active sentence Manish was the doer and Ravi was the receiver. Now in the passive sentence The doer (Manish) will become the receiver.
- 2) Ans: A. A good fight 'will become the subject here.
- 3) Ans: B. We want to emphasize the recipient of the action here.
- 4) Ans: C. The verb 'feeds' will be changed into past form, and will become 'fed'.
- 5) Ans: D. The active voice is in 'Simple Present Tense', so the passive will be formed by using is/am/are'+Past Participle. Teaches' will become taught. There is no need to add the before 'history' as it is not specified.

- 6) Ans: C. The active voice is in 'Simple Past Tense', so the passive will be formed by using was /were +Past Participle.
- 7) Ans: B. The active voice is in 'Simple Past Tense', so the passive will be formed by using was /were +Past Participle.
- 8) Ans:  
D. The active voice is in 'Simple Future Tense', so the passive will be formed by using will /shall be +Past Participle.
- 9) Ans: D. The active voice is in 'Simple Future Tense', so the passive will be formed by using will /shall be +Past Participle...
- 10) Ans: C. The active voice is in 'Past continuous Tense', so the passive will be formed by using was/were being +Past Participle.
- 11) Ans: C. The active voice is in 'Past continuous Tense', so the passive will be formed by using was/were being +Past Participle.
- 12) Ans: D. The active voice is in 'Present perfect Tense', so the passive will be formed by using has/have been +Past Participle.
- 13) Ans: D. The active voice is in 'Past perfect Tense', so the passive will be formed by using had been +Past Participle.
- 14) Ans: C. The active voice is in 'Future perfect Tense', so the passive will be formed by using will/shall have been +Past Participle.
- 15) Ans: C. The active voice is in 'Simple Past Tense', so the passive will be formed by using was /were +Past Participle.

### **Direct and Indirect Speech**

- 1) Ans: D. The correct usage could be enquired or asked; regarding should not be used here because stranger was not asking something regarding temple rather was concerned with the location.
- 2) Ans: C. While changing form of the sentence, tomorrow becomes next day and apparently a commitment or promise is being made; also there is nothing to exclaim.
- 3) Ans: D. As it is teacher who is making the statement with respect to students so the correct choice could be said or told; neither command nor please are required here.
- 4) Ans: B. Enquired or asked both are correct; and live will become lived after change of form.
- 5) Ans: B. Wanted does not convey the meaning clearly; better option is demanded or asked; new or old is not mentioned in the sentence.
- 6) Ans: A. Told is the correct usage; but to me to is incorrect usage in option 3
- 7) Ans: C. When changing form have is changed to had; told as used in option 1 is wrong
- 8) Ans: D. 3rd choice is incomplete and ordered and enquired are not logical herein.
- 9) Ans: B. Due to a close end question, the usage of if is required when changing the form.
- 10) Ans: A. In option 3 said to me is incorrectly used that is why answer would be choice 1.
- 11) Ans: C. I needs to be changed to He; now need to be changed to then; so correct answer is option is 3
- 12) Ans: B. Passed need to be retained as such when changing form; as the person here said and didn't ask, so correct answer is choice 2

- 13) Ans: C. 'Is' has to be changed to 'was' when changing form; neither there is an exclamation mark in direct form nor easiest to learn so answer is option 3
- 14) Ans: B. In option 1 told to you that has been wrongly used; option 4 changes the meaning; as nothing has been asked rather something has been said; so answer is option 2
- 15) Ans: D. As its not mentioned to whom Rajesh said, so me is not required; Usage of 'has been' is wrong here, so correct answer option is 4

Campus Credentials