

English

1500 व्याख्यातम् प्रश्न

Direction (Q. Nos. 1-5) : Some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a), (b), (c). If a sentence is free from errors, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

1. Death of (a)/ his only son (b)/ made Mohan desolate. (c)/ No error (d)
- व्याख्या (a) यहाँ 'Death of' के स्थान पर 'The death of' होगा; क्योंकि 'his only son' के कारण यहाँ 'Death Particularise' हो रहा है।
2. He fell heavily (a)/ and this caused (b)/ his great pain. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) Fell heavily का प्रयोग प्रायः 'भीषण वर्षा' के लिए होता है। आदमी के गिरने के लिए Dangerous या Severly का प्रयोग होता है।

3. When I met him (a)/ the couple of days back (b)/ he was writing a new book. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ 'the couple of' के स्थान पर 'a couple of' होगा। कुछ दिनों पहले के लिए A couple of days का प्रयोग होता है।

4. In his old age (a)/ a person is likely to get (b)/ more weak day by day. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) 'In his old age' के स्थान पर 'In old age' या 'In an old age' होगा। जब व्यक्ति को Indefinite Article से निरूपित किया जा रहा है, ऐसे में उससे पहले his का प्रयोग उचित नहीं है।

5. Due to the heavy rains (a)/ the ship drowned (b)/ in the middle of the ocean. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) यहाँ 'heavy rains' के स्थान पर 'heavy rain' होगा। The rains का प्रयोग 'the season of heavy continuous rain in the tropical countries' के लिए होता है, जो परिस्थिति यहाँ आवश्यक नहीं कि हो ही।

Direction (Q. Nos. 6-10) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an

appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

6. Let me give you
 (a) an advise (b) any advice
 (c) some advice (d) some advises

उत्तर (c)

7. The cart was driven bullocks.
 (a) with (b) off
 (c) to (d) by

उत्तर (d)

8. Simon very polite at the moment, because he wants to make a good impression.
 (a) was being (b) has been
 (c) is behaving (d) is being

उत्तर (d)

9. If I don't advantage of this platform, then how dare I be a film maker?
 (a) make (b) take
 (c) bring (d) find

उत्तर (b)

10. Our teacher several points before the exams.
 (a) cleared off (b) cleared away
 (c) cleared up (d) cleared out

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 11-15) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

11. ABUNDANT
 (a) Sufficient (b) Plentiful
 (c) Significant (d) Vibrant

व्याख्या (b) Abundant शब्द का अर्थ है—Existing in large quantities, more than enough (प्रचुर, भरपूर, अतिशय)। Plentiful शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

12. ANTICIPATE
 (a) Antagonise (b) Expect
 (c) Accept (d) Hope

व्याख्या (b) Anticipate शब्द का अर्थ है—(पहले से जान लेना, महसूस करना, पूर्वानुमान करना, प्रत्याशा करना)। Expect शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

13. RESTRICT

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) Curtail | (b) Prohibit |
| (c) Retain | (d) Retail |

व्याख्या (b) Restrict शब्द का अर्थ है—(सीमित करना, प्रतिबंध या रोक लगाना, प्रतिबद्ध करना)। Prohibit शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

14. TREMENDOUS

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) Awesome | (b) Remarkable |
| (c) Considerable | (d) Excessive |

व्याख्या (b) Tremendous शब्द का अर्थ है—Very great, extremely good (आश्चर्यजनक, जबरदस्त, विस्मयकारी)। Remarkable शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

15. METICULOUS

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Correct | (b) Clean |
| (c) Methodical | (d) Painstaking |

व्याख्या (c) Meticulous शब्द का अर्थ है—Paying careful attention to every detail (अति सावधान, सतर्क)। Methodical शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 16-20) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

16. PRAISE

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) Heckle | (b) Accuse |
| (c) Hate | (d) Scold |

व्याख्या (d) Praise शब्द का अर्थ है—(प्रशंसा, तारीफ करना); जिसका सही विलोम है—Scold (डंटना, झिड़कना, गाती देना)।

17. TERMINATE

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) Hasten | (b) Depart |
| (c) Begin | (d) Change |

व्याख्या (c) Terminate शब्द का अर्थ है—समाप्त करना या हो जाना, अंत करना या हो जाना; जिसका सही विलोम है—Begin (प्रारंभ करना)।

18. RAPIDLY

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) Lazily | (b) Secretly |
| (c) Slowly | (d) Firmly |

व्याख्या (c) Rapidly शब्द का अर्थ है—(तेजी से, शीघ्रता से); जिसका सही विलोम है—Slowly (धीरे से)।

19. SUCCESSOR

- (a) Failure (b) Loser
 (c) Predecessor (d) Predator

व्याख्या (c) Successor शब्द का अर्थ है—(उत्तराधिकारी, उत्तरवर्ती, दायाधिकारी); जिसका सही विलोम है—Predecessor (पूर्वज, पूर्वाधिकारी, पूर्ववर्ती)।

20. MAKE

- (a) Liberate (b) Break
 (c) Emancipate (d) Bind

व्याख्या (b) Make शब्द का अर्थ है—(बनावट, गठन, स्वभाव, प्रकार, निर्माण करना); जिसका सही विलोम है—Break (तोड़ना)।

Direction (Q. Nos. 21-25) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

21. The actress **took cue** from her brother and became successful.
 (a) some help (b) a hint
 (c) some money (d) learnt acting
उत्तर (d)
22. The officer **called for** an explanation from the cashier for the shortage of cash.
 (a) asked (b) begged
 (c) served a notice (d) demanded
उत्तर (d)
23. Let us have a **heart to heart talk** to solve this problem.
 (a) good talk (b) emotional talk
 (c) frank talk (d) loving talk
उत्तर (c)
24. His speech **fell short** on the audience.
 (a) had no effect
 (b) moved the audience
 (c) impressed the audience
 (d) was quite short
उत्तर (a)
25. We wanted the gift to be a surprise for my mother, but my sister **gave the game away**.
 (a) lost the game
 (b) gave out the secret
 (c) gave away the gift
 (d) withdrew from the plan
उत्तर (b)

Direction (Q. Nos. 26-30) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at a, b and c which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is 'd'.

26. **Them** shoes are mine.
 (a) Those (b) That
 (c) Their (d) No improvement
उत्तर (c)

27. Unity in diversity is the most **noticeable** quality of India.
 (a) popular (b) remarkable
 (c) famous (d) No improvement
उत्तर (b)

28. He is addicted to alcohol and exerts a bad influence **for** his family.
 (a) on (b) in
 (c) about (d) No improvement
उत्तर (a)

29. Kalidasa is **the Shakespeare** of India.
 (a) Shakespeare
 (b) a Shakespeare
 (c) like Shakespeare
 (d) No improvement
उत्तर (d)

30. He said that he **saw** him last year, to discuss the documents.
 (a) met (b) had seen
 (c) seen (d) No improvement
उत्तर (b)

Direction (Q. Nos. 31-35) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

31. Member of a tribe that wanders from place to place with no fixed home.
 (a) Vagabond (b) Nomad
 (c) Wanderer (d) Truant
उत्तर (b)
32. Fit to be chosen.
 (a) Eligible (b) Capable
 (c) Suitable (d) Valuable
उत्तर (a)

33. An animal or plant living in or upon another.
 (a) master (b) dependant
 (c) insect (d) parasite
उत्तर (d)

34. Sum of money to be paid for freeing a person from captivity
 (a) Ransom (b) Compensation
 (c) Tribute (d) Penalty
उत्तर (a)

35. Book giving information about every branch of knowledge.
 (a) Directory (b) Dictionary
 (c) Encyclopaedia (d) Dissertation
उत्तर (c)

- Direction (Q. No. 36-40)** : Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.
36. (a) Mischeivous (b) Mischevous
 (c) Mischievous (d) Mischivous
उत्तर (c)

37. (a) Defenitly (b) Definately
 (c) Definitely (d) Defenitely
उत्तर (c)

38. (a) Exhilirate (b) Exhilarate
 (c) Exhiliret (d) Exhilerate
उत्तर (b)

39. (a) Maintenance (b) Maintanance
 (c) Maintenence (d) Maintanence
उत्तर (a)

40. (a) Skaleton (b) Sekeleton
 (c) Skelaton (d) Skeleton
उत्तर (d)

Direction (Q. No. 41-50) : Some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage

Twenty million years ago, our immediate ancestors probably still lived in the trees. After we came ... (41)... from the trees, we evolved an upright ... (42)... our hands were more useful, being ... (43)... We possessed agility and an excellent binocular ... (44)... We had, in course of time, ... (45)... many of the preconditions required for ... (46)... tools. Moreover, there was now a real ... (47)... in possessing a large brain and ... (48)... communicating complex thoughts. Anyway, other things ... (49)... equal, it is better to be smart ... (50)... to be stupid.

41. (a) across (b) under
 (c) into (d) down
उत्तर (d)

42. (a) posture (b) position
 (c) pose (d) posterior
उत्तर (a)

43. (a) free (b) tight
 (c) loose (d) lazy
उत्तर (a)

44. (a) vision (b) skill
 (c) tools (d) ability
उत्तर (a)

45. (a) lost (b) acquired
 (c) demanded (d) forgotten
उत्तर (b)

46. (a) making (b) doing
 (c) sharpening (d) breaking
उत्तर (a)

47. (a) use (b) pride
 (c) advantage (d) right
उत्तर (c)

48. (a) in (b) about
 (c) upon (d) on
उत्तर (a)

49. (a) was (b) being
 (c) been (d) are
उत्तर (b)

50. (a) not (b) rather
 (c) that (d) unless
उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 51-55) : In questions, some part of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If there is no error, corresponding to (d).

51. Despite of a good monsoon (a)/ this year, the production of foodgrains (b)/ in the country did not get up. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) Despite के बाद of का प्रयोग नहीं होता है क्योंकि Despite = In spite of

52. Hardly as I stepped (a)/ out of my house when (b)/ I saw some policemen coming towards my house. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) as की जगह पर had होगा क्योंकि hardly से जब वाक्य की शुरुआत हो, तो टीक उसके बाद Aux. verb आयेगा।

Hardly + had + subject + V₃, when + Subject + V₂ का structure होता है।

53. Harish is (a)/ very much willing (b)/ to come with you. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ much का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।

54. If I would have spoken (a)/ to my father as you speak to me (b)/ he would have beaten me. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) would have के बदले had होगा क्योंकि यहाँ past का conditional sentence है।

55. He was advised (a)/ to be more cautious (b)/ lest he is robbed again. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) is के बदले should का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि lest के बाद should का प्रयोग होता है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 56-60) : In questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

56. The volcanic was the cause of great devastation.
(a) outburst (b) eruption
(c) erosion (d) movement

व्याख्या (b) Eruption—out break of a volcano ज्वालामुखी का फटना

57. It was impossible to recover the victims' bodies as the place of the accident was
(a) inaccessible
(b) marshy
(c) distant
(d) rocky

व्याख्या (a) Inaccessible—पहुँच से परे

58. In order to maintain good health one should eat a diet.
(a) rich (b) spicy
(c) balanced (d) salty

उत्तर (a)

59. As a result of many unsuitable candidates were selected for the posts.
(a) tolerance (b) favouritism
(c) humility (d) weakness

व्याख्या (b) Favouritism—पक्षपात, तरफदारी

60. The salt spray has gradually the bridge.
(a) spoilt (b) ravaged
(c) demolished (d) eroded

व्याख्या (d) Erode—to destroy something slowly किसी वस्तु को धीरे-धीरे क्षीण करना, अपश्रित करना

Direction (Q. Nos. 61-65) : In questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

61. Flutter
(a) soar (b) agitated
(c) change (d) float

व्याख्या (b) Flutter (N)—The state of being confused, nervous, or excited घबराहट, उलझन या उत्तेजना की अवस्था

Soar (V)—to fly high in the air हवा में ऊँचे उड़ना Agitated (Adj.)—worried or excited परेशान या उत्तेजित

Flot (V)—to move slowly through air or water बढ़ना

62. Dilate
(a) spin (b) weaken
(c) widen (d) push

व्याख्या (c) Dilate (V)—Become wider, larger बड़ा होना, फैलना

Spin (V)—सूत काटना

Weaken (V)—कमजोर करना, कमजोर होना

Push (V)—धक्का देना

63. Estranged
(a) jealous (b) angry
(c) separated (d) suspicious

व्याख्या (c) Estranged (Adj.)—No longer living with your husband/wife (पति या पत्नी) एक दूसरे से अलग रहते हुए

Jealous (Adj.)—ईर्ष्यातु

Suspicious (Adj.)—शंकापूर्ण

64. Restive
(a) rested (b) restless
(c) limited (d) limitless

व्याख्या (b) Restive (Adj.)—Obstinate, refractory, restless हठी, अड़ियल, अशान्त

65. Priority

- (a) urgency (b) protocol
(c) precedence (d) necessity

व्याख्या (c) Priority (N)—Being prior, precedence in order, rank, privilege etc. प्राथमिकता, पूर्वता Protocol (N)—शिर्षाचार

Direction (Q. Nos. 66-70) : In questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

66. SCANTY

- (a) arrogant (b) plentiful
(c) painful (d) handsome

व्याख्या (b) Scanty (Adj.)—small in size or quantity लघु, न्यून

Arrogant (Adj.)—behaving in a proud manner घमण्डी, अभिमानी

Plentiful (Adj.)—abundant प्रचुर

Painful (Adj.)—दुःखदायी, कष्टदायक

Handsome (Adj.)—good looking, pretty सुन्दर, खूबसूरत

67. PROLIFIC

- (a) controversial
(b) barren
(c) wise
(d) unfocussed

व्याख्या (b) Prolific (Adj.)—fruitful, productive उपजाऊ, प्रजनक

Controversial (Adj.)—disputable विवादाप्सद

Barren (Adj.)—of land not good enough to produce crops ऊसर, बंजर भूमि

68. IMPROMPTU

- (a) rehearsed (b) foolish
(c) appropriate (d) vast

व्याख्या (a) Impromptu (Adj.)—performed without rehearsal or preparation बिना तैयारी का, ताल्कालिक Rehearsed (Adj.)—प्रदर्शन से पूर्व अभ्यास किया हुआ।

Appropriate (Adj.)—उपयुक्त, उचित

Vast (Adj.)—huge, spacious विशाल

69. ENCOMIUM

- (a) meagre (b) unethical
(c) diffidence (d) hypercriticism

व्याख्या (d) Encomium (N)—a formal expression of praise, eulogy गुणगान, प्रशংসন

70. PROPENSITY

- (a) disinclination
- (b) forecast
- (c) stagnation
- (d) restlessness

व्याख्या (a) Propensity (N)—Natural tendency प्रवृत्ति, झुकाव

Disinclination (N)—Unwillingness अरुचि, अनिच्छा

Forecast (V)—Predict पूर्वानुमान करना

Stagnation (N)—स्थिरता

Direction (Q. Nos. 71-75) : In each question, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

71. Shot in the dark

- (a) Go in dark
- (b) Done as a guess
- (c) Shoot when dark
- (d) To take risk

व्याख्या (b) Shot in the dark—a wild guess अन्देरे में तोर चलाना

72. A skeleton in one's cupboard

- (a) A skeleton in a closet
- (b) A secret murder
- (c) Something embarrassing kept as a secret
- (d) A hidden skeleton

व्याख्या (c) A skeleton in one's cupboard—a family scandal that is kept concealed to avoid public disgrace, a shameful secret परिवार का लज्जाजनक रहस्य

73. A storm in a tea cup

- (a) Impending storm
- (b) Excitement over something trivial
- (c) Danger to come
- (d) Something trivial but important

व्याख्या (b) A storm in a tea cup—much about nothing बेकार का हो—हल्ला, जरा—सी बात पर भारी हँगामा

74. Smell a rat

- (a) Loul smell
- (b) To misunderstand
- (c) Suspect something foul
- (d) The hidden meaning

व्याख्या (c) Smell a rat—suspect that something is wrong दाल में कुछ काला होना, आने वाले संकट की आशंका करना।

75. Turn tail

- (a) Run like a coward
- (b) One who changes ideas
- (c) Run with a tail
- (d) Run at the end

व्याख्या (a) Turn tail—run away, run like a coward दुम दबाकर भगना, कायर की तरह भगना

Direction (Q. Nos. 76-80) : In questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

76. Several disciples follow the footsteps of their guru.

- (a) follow in
- (b) follow on
- (c) are following
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) Follow in somebody's footsteps का अर्थ है—to do the same job as somebody else who did it before you. वही करना जो पहले किसी ने किया है, किसी के नक्शेकदम पर चलना।

77. The Japanese are hardly working people.

- (a) a hard working people
- (b) a hardly working people
- (c) hard working people
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) यहाँ hard working people होगा क्योंकि hardly का अर्थ है—‘मुश्किल से’ जो कि यहाँ गलत है।

78. Every Saturday I go out for shopping.

- (a) for shops
- (b) to shopping
- (c) for shop
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (d)

79. Foreigners often come across with serious difficulties in studying English.

- (a) have to come across with
- (b) come across with
- (c) come across
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) यहाँ come across with के बदले केवल come across होगा क्योंकि come across somebody/something का अर्थ है—To meet or find somebody /something by chance संयोग से किसी से मिल जाना या पाना।

80. He behaves like coward.

- (a) cowardly
- (b) like a coward
- (c) as if he was a coward
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ like coward की जगह पर सही होगा like a coward.

Direction (Q. Nos. 81-85) : In questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

81. One of the time-tested ways of remembering a series of items is known as a/an

- (a) recollection
- (b) schematising
- (c) mnemonic
- (d) ingenuity

व्याख्या (c) Mnemonic—सूति सहायक

82. Nations that do not trust each other look upon each other

- (a) calmly
- (b) hopefully
- (c) askance
- (d) retrospectively

व्याख्या (c) Askance—संदेह की दृष्टि से

83. If a person cannot be easily handled or dealt with, he will not be complimented for his

- (a) domesticity
- (b) knowledge
- (c) tractability
- (d) eulogy

व्याख्या (c) Tractability—वश में आना, काबू में आना

84. A person who constantly thinks he is sick is a

- (a) hypochondriac
- (b) misogynist
- (c) misanthrope
- (d) hyperpituitary

उत्तर (a)

85. The science of words and language is known as

- (a) philology
- (b) paleontology
- (c) bibliography
- (d) entomology

व्याख्या (a) Philology—भाषा विज्ञान

Direction (Q. Nos. 86-90) : In each question, group of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

- (a) lackadisal
- (b) lacadisal
- (c) lackadaisical
- (d) lackadiasical

व्याख्या (c) lackadaisical

- (a) gallery
- (b) galery
- (c) gallary
- (d) gallery

व्याख्या (d) gallery

- (a) presumptuous
- (b) prisumptuous
- (c) persumptuous
- (d) presumtuous

व्याख्या (a) presumptuous

89. (a) apialing
 (b) appalling
 (c) apaling
 (d) apalling

व्याख्या (b) appalling

90. (a) motos
 (b) mottoos
 (c) mottoes
 (d) motoess

व्याख्या (c) mottoes

Direction (Q. Nos. 91-100) : In the following passage, in questions, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage, over and try to understand what it is about. Then, fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Fear and anxiety are ... (91)... forms of will. If you ... (92)... to do Yoga, you must ... (93)... fear. Fear is always a feeling to be ... (94)... because what you fear is just the thing that is ... (95)... to come to you. Fear ... (96)... the object of fear. Unhappiness ... (97)... the strength. This truth is the ... (98)... for your transformation. The

world will not change ... (99)... but it will go forward as rapidly as it ... (100)... can.

91. (a) unique
 (b) perverse
 (c) different
 (d) accepted

उत्तर (b)

92. (a) dare
 (b) wish
 (c) want
 (d) need

उत्तर (b)

93. (a) shrug off
 (b) throw away
 (c) be aware of
 (d) get rid of

उत्तर (a)

94. (a) rejected
 (b) argued
 (c) denied
 (d) refused

उत्तर (a)

95. (a) probably
 (b) likely
 (c) easily
 (d) possibly

उत्तर (b)

96. (a) avoids
 (b) invites
 (c) attracts
 (d) activates

उत्तर (b)

97. (a) eliminates
 (b) inactivates
 (c) suppresses
 (d) weakens

उत्तर (d)

98. (a) key
 (b) remedy
 (c) reason
 (d) answer

उत्तर (b)

99. (a) shortly
 (b) at once
 (c) at a stretch
 (d) readily

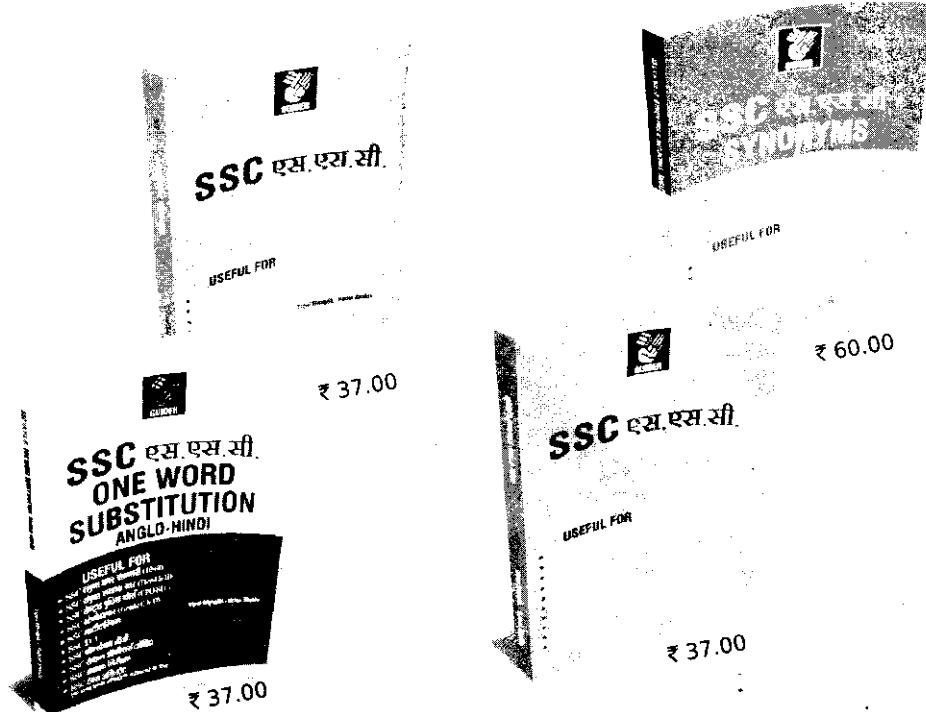
उत्तर (c)

100. (a) eventually
 (b) largely
 (c) possibly
 (d) probably

उत्तर (b)

SSC English Language & Comprehension

विषय की तैयारी हेतु MASTER Books



Direction (Q. Nos. 101-105) : Some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the oval corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If there is no error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d).

101. Umbrella is (a)/ of no avail (b)/ against a thunderstorm. (c) No error (d)

उत्तर (a)

102. I shall return the book (a) / when you will (b), arrive here. (c) No error (d)

उत्तर (b)

103. The old man saw (a) / that the bird (b) / is circling again. (c) No error (d)

उत्तर (c)

104. Our manager doesn't mind (a) / to pay handsome salary (b) / as long as the employees are competent enough to meet the deadlines. (c) No error (d)

उत्तर (b)

105. While we love nature in its peaceful and plesent inoments (a) / we find it hardly (b) / to love its furies and wildness. (c) No error (d)

उत्तर (b)

Direction (Q. Nos. 106-110) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

106. That small dictionary is all right, but a big one would be
 (a) important
 (b) easy
 (c) expensive
 (d) useful

उत्तर (d)

107. large city Mumbai has become in last twenty years.
 (a) What (b) What a
 (c) How (d) How a

उत्तर (b)

108. All his statements duly testifyhis truthfulness and honesty.
 (a) about (b) of
 (c) to (d) in

उत्तर (d)

109. The accused having committed the theft.
 (a) disagreed (b) declined
 (c) denied (d) refused

उत्तर (c)

110. What are you going to do school today?
 (a) from (b) until
 (c) after (d) before

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 111-115) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

111. MINGLE

- (a) Blend (b) Jingle
- (c) Join (d) Diminish

व्याख्या (a) Mingle शब्द का अर्थ है-संयुक्त होना (मिलना), एकत्र होना। Blend शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

112. COMMENCE

- (a) Commit (b) Start
- (c) Convince (d) Communicate

व्याख्या (b) Commence शब्द का अर्थ है-आरम्भ करना, उत्पत्ति। Start शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

113. ENDEAVOURS

- (a) Plans (b) Activities
- (c) Efforts (d) Programmes

व्याख्या (c) Endeavours शब्द का अर्थ है-परिश्रम, प्रयत्न, प्रयास। Efforts शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

114. MOTIVE

- (a) Design (b) Reason
- (c) Impulse (d) Urge

व्याख्या (b) Motive शब्द का अर्थ है-कारणभूत, प्रेरक, निमित्त, कारण। Reason शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

115. FLIMSY

- (a) Filmy (b) Weak
- (c) Firm (d) Fly

व्याख्या (b) Flimsy शब्द का अर्थ है-निवल, शक्तिहीन। Weak शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 116-120) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

116. BELATED

- (a) Premature (b) Outdated
- (c) Delayed (d) Deferred

व्याख्या (a) Belated शब्द का अर्थ है-बहुत देर में आने वाला। अतः Premature इसका उचित antonym होगा; जिसका अर्थ है—समय से पूर्व होने वाला।

117. REVERENCE

- (a) Contempt (b) Astonishment
- (c) Firmness (d) Displeasure

व्याख्या (a) Reverence शब्द का अर्थ है-आदर, सत्कार, मान। अतः Contempt इसका सही antonym होगा; जिसका अर्थ है-तिरस्कार, अनादर, अपमान।

118. REFINEMENT

- (a) Rudeness (b) Coarseness
- (c) Anger (d) Foolishness

व्याख्या (b) Refinement शब्द का अर्थ है-शुद्धता, स्वच्छता, शिष्टता। अतः Coarseness इसका उचित antonym होगा; जिसका अर्थ है-भद्दापन, अस्थिता, अशिष्टता।

119. IMPULSIVE

- (a) Cautious
- (b) Hasty
- (c) Reckless
- (d) Spontaneous

उत्तर (a)

120. QUIETEN

- (a) To soothe (b) To settle
- (c) To rouse (d) To lull

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 121-125) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.

121. It is a far cry from Delhi to Athens.

- (a) a long way off
- (b) an emotional journey
- (c) a boring journey
- (d) not too long a way

उत्तर (a)

122. Their opinions in the meeting fell flat.

- (a) did not inspire others
- (b) did not produce the desired effect
- (c) were not goal-oriented
- (d) left everyone awestruck

उत्तर (b)

123. At the end of the argumentation, he got the better of me.

- (a) he thought I was good
- (b) he got defeated
- (c) I understood him better
- (d) he overcame me

उत्तर (d)

124. Please look through his chapter before the examinations.

- (a) turn the pages of
- (b) study
- (c) omit
- (d) get an explanation of

उत्तर (b)

125. I have a feeling that she is taking you for a ride.

- (a) taking you in the car
- (b) trying to push you
- (c) pulling you along
- (d) trying to trick you

उत्तर (d)

Direction (Q. Nos. 126-130) : A part of the sentence is bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

126. John **recollects** me of a boy I used to know.

- (a) recalls
- (b) reminds
- (c) remembers
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (b)

127. The street is infested by rats.

- (a) to
- (b) from
- (c) with
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (c)

128. Remember that examinations never start late, they always start **in time**.

- (a) on time
- (b) by the clock
- (c) in the nick of time
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)

129. If I were you, I **will** buy this book.

- (a) might
- (b) shall
- (c) would
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (c)

130. He was rich by sheer **accident** of birth.

- (a) chance
- (b) coincidence
- (c) incidence
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (d)

Direction (Q. Nos. 131-135) : Out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

131. Plants of a region

- (a) Fauna
- (b) Flora
- (c) Nursery
- (d) Forest

उत्तर (b)

132. Expressions no longer in current use

- (a) Artistic
- (b) Archaic
- (c) Ancient
- (d) Modern

उत्तर (b)

133. A talk between two persons

- (a) Prologue
- (b) Monologue
- (c) Dialogue
- (d) Speech

उत्तर (c)

134. A person who cannot be corrected

- (a) Illegible
- (b) Impossible
- (c) Incorrigible
- (d) Invulnerable

उत्तर (c)

135. Enter a country as an enemy

- (a) Defect
- (b) Spy
- (c) Invade
- (d) Overcome

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. No. 136-140) : There are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval.

136. (a) Labirinthine (b) Labyrinthine
(c) Labirrinthine (d) Labyrynthine

उत्तर (a)

137. (a) Substansial (b) Substancial
(c) Substantial (d) Substancal

उत्तर (c)

138. (a) Exagerate (b) Exaggerate
(c) Exhaggerate (d) Exaggirate

उत्तर (b)

139. (a) Accomodate (b) Acomodate
(c) Accommodate (d) Accommodete

उत्तर (c)

140. (a) Allaince (b) Alliance
(c) Allianse (d) Allianns

उत्तर (b)

Direction (Q. Nos. 141-150) : You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage

Animals do not know worry. What bird could raise a family if it worried about the problems to be overcome, the impossible number of feeding trips in a day to keep those clamouring mouths stilled with food? That is not the way birds or animals respond to life. Nature says, "Feed them!" and the mother bird goes ahead and does it. Between dawn and sunset a tiny wren must make hundreds of such round trips to feed her brood.

An animal doesn't know what brotherhood means, but when it hears the call "Help!" it answers instinctively. If a prairie dog is shot, the others in the prairie dog village come tumbling out, not worried about gunfire and pull their wounded fellow underground. Big-game hunters have seen elephants, disregarding danger, lift a wounded elephant to his feet with their tusks and by supporting him with one member of the herd on each side, help him walk to the forest depths.

141. The mother bird feeds the brood

- (a) when it sees them hungry
- (b) when her instinct tells her to do so
- (c) when they cry
- (d) after it feeds itself and its mate

उत्तर (b)

142. When an animal hears the call for help,

- (a) it doesn't bother
- (b) it rushes to the spot
- (c) it gets scared and runs away
- (d) it responds instinctively

उत्तर (d)

143. If a prairie dog is shot, the others

- (a) go under ground
- (b) chase away their enemy
- (c) pull the wounded dog to safety
- (d) start barking together

उत्तर (c)

144. Elephants lift a wounded fellow elephant to his feet

- (a) with their tusks
- (b) with their trunks
- (c) with their feet
- (d) by pushing on his side

उत्तर (a)

145. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage?

- (a) Animals worry about raising a family
- (b) Animals often behave sensibly
- (c) Animals do not know what brotherhood means
- (d) Animals make several feeding trips in a day to collect food for their young ones

उत्तर (c)

146. As used in the passage, the word 'Stilled' means

- (a) Calmed
- (b) Supplied
- (c) Provided
- (d) Filled

उत्तर (a)

147. The author's tone in the passage can best be described as

- (a) serious
- (b) angry
- (c) critical
- (d) indifferent

उत्तर (d)

148. A bird makes innumerable trips to collect food to

- (a) feed its mate
- (b) feed itself and its mate
- (c) feed its young in the nest
- (d) store food for the winter

उत्तर (c)

149. The expression 'tumbling out' in one of the sentences in the passage means

- (a) reacting aggressively
- (b) flowing out hurriedly and confusedly
- (c) moving out steadily
- (d) attacking the enemy collectively

उत्तर (b)

150. The author is primarily concerned with

- (a) expressing the beauty of birds and animals
- (b) discussing how birds and animals evolved
- (c) explaining that birds and animals are free from worry
- (d) explaining that birds and animals respond to life instinctively

उत्तर (d)

Direction (Q. Nos. 151-155) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

151. Placing a thin beside another

- (a) Impose
- (b) Repose
- (c) Juxtapose
- (d) Expose

व्याख्या (c) Juxtapose का अर्थ है—आस-पास

152. Possessing unlimited powers

- (a) Omniscient
- (b) Omnipotent
- (c) Omnipresent
- (d) Omnicompetent

व्याख्या (b) Omnipotent—सर्वशक्तिमान

153. One who retires from society and lives alone

- (a) Saint
- (b) Giant
- (c) Plaintiff
- (d) Recluse

व्याख्या (d) Recluse—संन्यासी, बैरागी

154. Living at the same time

- (a) Concurrent
- (b) Contemporary
- (c) Coincident
- (d) Concomitant

व्याख्या (b) Contemporary—उसी समय, समकालीन

155. One who does not follow the usual rules of social life

- (a) Bohemian
- (b) Artisan
- (c) Partisan
- (d) Physician

व्याख्या (a) Bohemian का अर्थ है—रुदिमुक्त

Direction (Q. Nos. 156-160) : In questions, part of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and corresponding to the appropriate latter (a, b, c) if there is no error corresponding to (d) in it.

156. Not only she went to Kashmir (a)/ but also stayed there (b)/ for a month. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) यहाँ not only का प्रयोग went से पहले होगा क्योंकि यहाँ not only but also से verb को जोड़ा गया है।

157. Yesterday while (a)/ crossing the road he was (b)/ run out by a truck. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) run out के बदले run over होगा क्योंकि run over का अर्थ है 'कुचल देना'।

158. They have requested me (a)/ not to take any action unless and until (b)/ I don't see all the documents. (c)/ No error (d).

व्याख्या (c) यहाँ don't का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि unless-until में ही not का अर्थ समाहित है।

159. I am sorry to have disturbed you (a)/ I hope you will not mind me coming to you (b)/ at this odd hour. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) mind me coming के बदले mind my coming होगा क्योंकि Gerund से पहले प्रायः possessive case का प्रयोग होता है।

160. The captain declared that his ship had carried (a)/ no less than three hundred passengers (b)/ on the last voyage. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) No less के बदले No fewer का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि few का प्रयोग countable noun के लिए होता है, जबकि less का प्रयोग uncountable के लिए होता है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 161-165) : In questions a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b), and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed you answer is (d).

161. Can this machine be adopted in form work.

- (a) by
- (b) into
- (c) for
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (d) No Improvement

162. He declined all the allegations against him.

- (a) Spumed
- (b) Refused
- (c) Refuted
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) Refute का अर्थ है—खंडन करना, Decline का अर्थ है—अस्वीकार करना

163. We spent an hour discussing about his character.

- (a) his character
- (b) of his character
- (c) upon his character
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) Discuss के बाद किसी Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

164. We have already disposed our old house.

- (a) disposed off
- (b) disposed out
- (c) disposed of
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) Dispose of का अर्थ है get rid of, deal with destroy खात्मा कर देना, छुटकारा पाना।

165. The police needed him for armed robbery.

- (a) liked
- (b) was after
- (c) were looking for
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) look for का अर्थ है—to try to find किसी का पता लाने की काशिश करना।

Direction (Q. Nos. 166-170) : In questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in the sentence. Choose the alternatives, which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

166. Carry the can

- (a) Accept the blame
- (b) Get into trouble
- (c) Face the repercussions
- (d) Share the responsibility

व्याख्या (a) Carry the can—accept the blame दोष स्वीकार करना

167. Take time by the forelock

- (a) Forecast on event
- (b) Forecast time
- (c) Talk one's own time
- (d) Prepare for action before time

व्याख्या (d) Take time by the forelock—to take prompt advantage of an opportunity, act swiftly and in time किसी अवसर का सही समय से पूरा लाभ उठाना

168. All agog

- (a) All happy
- (b) Rife with rumours
- (c) Restless
- (d) Playful

व्याख्या (c) All agogy—restless बेचैन

169. Toe the line

- (a) 6Mark the line
- (b) Cross the line
- (c) Hit on the toe
- (d) Follow others

व्याख्या (d) Toe the line—obey the orders of one's group etc. follow the others. पार्टी के आदेशनुसार काम करना

170. Throw up one's cards

- (a) Accept defeat
- (b) Spoil the card's game
- (c) Throw cards in the air
- (d) Throw away the game

व्याख्या (a) Throw up one's card—surrender, give in समर्पण कर देना, हार मान लेना।

Direction (Q. Nos. 171-175) : In each question, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternatives out of the four.

171. Please do not an offer made by the Chairman.
 (a) refrain (b) refute
 (c) refuse (d) refuge
- उत्तर (c)**
172. My mother upset the kettle of boiling water and her right hand badly.
 (a) wounded (b) sizzled
 (c) scorched (d) scalded
- व्याख्या (d)** Scald का अर्थ है—to burn with hot liquid or steam.
173. The problem of proliferation of nuclear arms is never going to be solved unless the two super powers agree to
 (a) a solution
 (b) understand each other
 (c) sit together
 (d) meet half-way
- व्याख्या (d)** meet half-way का अर्थ है—Compromise समझौता
174. The government is confident that the standard of living will be to again soon.
 (a) revive
 (b) lift
 (c) flourish
 (d) rise
- उत्तर (d)**
175. Sharing heavy responsibilities with colleagues does not involve loss of prestige, or of the authority of an institute's Head.
 (a) deterioration
 (b) decrease
 (c) diminution
 (d) loss
- व्याख्या (c)** Diminution—कमी, ह्रास, न्यूनता
- Direction (Q. Nos. 176-180) :** In each question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
176. Flair
 (a) Talent (b) Tendency
 (c) Bias (d) Need
- व्याख्या (a)** Flair (N)—Natural aptitude, talent or ability विवेक, आनंदिक प्रेरणा
- Tendency (N)—Inclination प्रवृत्ति, द्विकाव
- Bias (N)—Perejudice पक्षपात
177. Congregation
 (a) Concentration
 (b) Meeting
 (c) Discussion
 (d) Judgement
- व्याख्या (b)** Congregation (N) — Gathering of people जलसा, सभी। Concentration (N)—एकाप्रता
178. Salient
 (a) Valiant (b) Variant
 (c) Prudent (d) Prominent
- व्याख्या (d)** Salient (Adj.)—Prominent, Conspicuous महत्वपूर्ण, प्रमुख। Valiant (Adj.)—Brave, Courageous साहसी, वीर। Prudent (Adj.)—careful, wise चतुर, बुद्धिमान।
179. Decamp
 (a) Move (b) Encamp
 (c) Abscond (d) Read
- व्याख्या (c)** Decamp (V)—भाग जाना to leave a place suddenly often secretly, abscond। Encamp (V)—to settle or lodge in a camp पड़ाव या डेरा ढालना।
180. Illicit
 (a) Immoral (b) Illegal
 (c) Ineligible (d) Illegible
- व्याख्या (b)** Illicit (Adj)—unlawful, forbidden, illegal अवैध। Immoral (Adj)—अनैतिक। Ineligible (Adj)—not suitable or eligible अयोग्य व अपात्र। Illegible (Adj)—difficult or impossible to read अपठनीय।
- Direction (Q. Nos. 181-185) :** In questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
181. Naive
 (a) Sophisticated
 (b) Brave
 (c) Tireless
 (d) Magnanimous
- व्याख्या (a)** Naive (Adj.)—having or showing natural simplicity of nature, simple सोधा, कपटरहित। Sophisticated (Adj.)—wordly wise, not native परिष्कृत रुचि वाला, व्यवहार कुशल।
- Brave (Adj.)—बहादुर। Magnanimous (Adj.)—Generous in forgiving an insult or injury मैंहरबान, उदार।
182. Salubrious
 (a) Perfect
 (b) Anonymous
 (c) Clean
 (d) Unwholesome
- व्याख्या (d)** Salubrious (Adj.)—healthful, favourable to or promoting health स्वस्थ, रुचिकर। Anonymous (Adj.)—गुमनाम, बिना नाम का। Unwholesome (Adj.)—harmful to health or to moral well-being हानिकारक, अहितकर।
183. Lucid
 (a) Lacking resources
 (b) Lacking vitality
 (c) Lacking clarity
 (d) Lacking comfort
- व्याख्या (c)** Lucid (Adj.)—clear, easily understandable स्पष्ट, बोधगम्य। Lacking clarity (N)—अस्पष्ट, अबोधगम्य।
184. Specious
 (a) Narrow
 (b) Introspective
 (c) True
 (d) Courageous
- व्याख्या (c)** Specious (Adj.)—seeming right or true, but actually wrong or false बाह्य रूप से अच्छा परन्तु असल में गुणरहित। Introspective (Adj.)—आत्मनिरीक्षण, अन्तःदृष्टि। Courageous (Adj.)—साहसी।
185. Choleric
 (a) Affluent
 (b) Brave
 (c) Pleasant
 (d) Tired
- व्याख्या (c)** Choleric (N)—easily angered; चिङ्गिचिङ्गा, झोपी। Affluent (Adj.)—धनवान, समृद्ध। Pleasant (Adj.)—giving or affording pleasure, friendly आनन्ददायक, सुहावना।
- Direction (Q. Nos. 186-190) :** In each question, group of four words is given. In each group, one word is incorrect spelt. Find the word and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.
186. (a) Garbage
 (b) Courageous
 (c) Criminal
 (d) Regular
- व्याख्या (b)** Correct word होगा—Courageous
187. (a) Miscarriage
 (b) Notorious
 (c) Participation
 (d) Resourceful

Direction (Q. Nos. 201-205) : In questions given below, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If there is no error, blacken the oval corresponding to (d).

201. Everybody but Ram (a)/ has paid (b)/ their dues. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (c)

202. I saw (a)/ a bad dream (b)/ last night.
(c) No error (d)

उत्तर (a)

203. Will you please (a)/ tell me the reason
(b)/ of an earthquake? (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (b)

204. lower (a)/ much to you (b)/ on our
success. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (c)

205. The old man went to the barn (a)/ to
milk the cow (b)/ with a cane. (c)/ No
error (d)

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 206-210) : In questions given below, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval.

206. A team of three scientists an
artificial heart that can conduct blood
circulation normally.
(a) has developed
(b) have developed
(c) had developed
(d) is developed

उत्तर (a)

207. The mother was anxious the
safety of her son.
(a) at (b) upon
(c) on (d) about

उत्तर (d)

208. You will have to catch the morning
flight, so you get ready.
(a) may (b) must
(c) might (d) would

उत्तर (b)

209. She is one maid-servant is hard
to believe.
(a) which (b) whom
(c) what (d) who

उत्तर (d)

210. They park their car there! It's my
garden.
(a) needn't
(b) doesn't
(c) can't
(d) don't

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 211-215) : In questions given below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

211. VIGILANT

- (a) Vigorous (b) Watchful
(c) Awake (d) Conscious

व्याख्या (b) Vigilant शब्द का अर्थ है—सावधान, चौकन्हा, अप्रमत्ता। Watchful शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

212. TIMID

- (a) Brave (b) Trembling
(c) Cowardly (d) Rigid

व्याख्या (c) Timid शब्द का अर्थ है—भीरु, कायर डरपोक। Cowardly शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

213. SLANDER

- (a) Defend (b) Defame
(c) Praise (d) Wander

व्याख्या (b) Slander शब्द का अर्थ है—कलंक लगाना, अपयश फैलाना, दुर्नाम करना। Defame शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

214. INFLAMMABLE

- (a) Incombustible
(b) Flammable
(c) Non-flammable
(d) Non-inflammable

व्याख्या (b) Inflammable शब्द का अर्थ है—प्रज्वलनशील, जलदी से जलने योग्य। Flammable शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

215. CHERISH

- (a) Value (b) Appreciate
(c) Admire (d) Flatter.

व्याख्या (a) Cherish शब्द का अर्थ है—लालन-पालन करना, पोषण करना। Value शब्द का भी लाभग्रहणी अर्थ है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 216-220) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

216. MORBID

- (a) Healthy (b) Clever
(c) Sickly (d) Upright

उत्तर (a)

217. POVERTY

- (a) Deficiency (b) Sovereignty
(c) Aridity (d) Affluence

उत्तर (d)

218. IMMORAL

- (a) Chaste (b) Desirous
(c) Trivial (d) Romantic

उत्तर (a)

219. AUDIBLE

- (a) Faint (b) Attentive
(c) Auspicious (d) Inanimate

उत्तर (a)

220. FICTION

- (a) Imaginative
(b) Pure
(c) Real
(d) Foreign

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 221-225) : Four alternative are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.

221. The fire gave off a dense smoke.

- (a) burnt (b) showed
(c) emitted (d) had fully

उत्तर (c)

222. Never turn down the humble request of a poor man.

- (a) criticise (b) reject
(c) laugh at (d) discourage

उत्तर (b)

223. The threat to resign was his trump card.

- (a) instrument (b) hobby
(c) weapon (d) habit

उत्तर (c)

224. How can I believe what you say about him? It was he who put a spoke in my wheel.

- (a) helped me to repair my wheel
(b) helped me with additional equipment
(c) prevented me in the execution of my plan
(d) obstructed me from making progress

उत्तर (c)

225. It all happened in the twinkling of an eye.

- (a) before one's own eyes
(b) When everyone had their eyes turned away
(c) very quickly
(d) magically

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 226-230) : A part of the sentences is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

226. The less I see him the much I like him.

- (a) the further (b) the more
(c) the grater (d) No improvement

उत्तर (b)

227. I haven't given an examination for two year.

- (a) set
(b) made
(c) taken
(d) No improvement

उत्तर (c)

228. They are at meeting upstairs.

- (a) in the upstairs
(b) on the upstairs
(c) upstairs
(d) No improvement

उत्तर (c)

229. Let us walk in the pardon for dinner time
(a) till (b) by
(c) from (d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)
230. She failed to reach the target regardless of her effort.
(a) despite
(b) irrespective of
(c) whatever
(d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)
Direction (Q. Nos. 231-235) : Out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

231. One who specialises in the study of birds
(a) Naturalist
(b) Biologist
(c) Zoologist
(d) Ornithologist
उत्तर (d)

232. A person who readily changes his party or principles
(a) Scapegoat
(b) Turncoat
(c) Mercenary
(d) Immigrant
उत्तर (b)

233. That which cannot be perceived
(a) Imperceptible
(b) Anonymous
(c) Intelligible
(d) Illegible
उत्तर (a)

234. Property inherited from father (or ancestors)
(a) Pension
(b) Alimony
(c) Patrimony
(d) Legacy
उत्तर (c)

235. Easily tricked to fooled
(a) Innocent
(b) Impulsive
(c) Gullible
(d) Naive
उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 236-240) : There are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval.

236. (a) Embarrassment
(b) Embbarrassment
(c) Embarassment
(d) Embarrasment
उत्तर (a)

237. (a) Contemporary
(b) Contemperary
(c) Contemporory
(d) Contamporary
उत्तर (a)

238. (a) Facination
(b) Fasination
(c) Fascination
(d) Fascenation
उत्तर (c)

239. (a) Ambasader (b) Ambassader
(c) Ambasador (d) Ambassador
उत्तर (d)

240. (a) Interrogate
(b) Interogate
(c) Interogete
(d) Intterogate
उत्तर (a)

Direction (Q. Nos. 241-250) : You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage

Dick Mallory is a book publisher. His office on the fortieth floor of a sky scraper in the center of New York City is the world he works in. The world he lives in is a white house on a quiet street in a suburb 30 miles from the big city. Whether he is at work in the heart of the big city or at home in the quiet suburb, Dick's life is tied to machines. In many ways, he represents modern man in the big city-modern man in the machine age. In a typical working day, Dick is awakened by the buzzing of an electric alarm clock. As he pushes a button to silence the alarm, he turns on the radio beside his bed to hear the morning news. Then he goes to the bathroom for a quick shave with his electric shaver. After dressing, Dick goes to the kitchen, where his wife has begun to prepare breakfast. Eggs are cooking on the electric stove, bread is being toasted in an electric toaster and coffee is being made in an electric coffee maker. From the electric refrigerator Dick takes a carton of cream, another of fresh milk and a can of orange juice. He opens the can with an electric can opener, mixes the contents with several cans of cold water, and the orange juice is ready.

241. Dick.....New York.

- (a) lives in
- (b) does not work in
- (c) lives away from
- (d) lives close to

उत्तर (c)

242. What does Dick represent?

- (a) A city man in the age of science
- (b) Modernity
- (c) Modern man in the machine age
- (d) Modern man in the age of science

उत्तर (c)

243. What does Dick find common at his place of work and at home?

- (a) Comfort (b) Noise
- (c) Quietness (d) Machines

उत्तर (d)

244. Which of the following statements is true?
(a) Dick thinks about the day's work while he is getting dressed

- (b) Dick uses an electric shaver because he gets a faster shave
- (c) Dick listens to the radio news while he is drinking his coffee
- (d) Dick lives in the suburb because he thinks it is quieter and less crowded than New York.

उत्तर (b)

245. Name three electric appliances which Dick's wife uses to prepare breakfast.

- (a) Stove, toaster and can opener
- (b) Refrigerator, can opener and toaster
- (c) Can opener, stove and coffee maker
- (d) Stove, toaster and coffee maker

उत्तर (d)

246. What does the word 'heart' in the expression 'heart of the bigt city' mean?

- (a) Capital (b) Centre
- (c) Middle (d) Interior

उत्तर (b)

247. The phrase 'Turns on' in the passage means

- (a) Switches on (b) Begins
- (c) Starts on (d) Presses

उत्तर (a)

248. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?

- (a) Dick uses an electric can opener because it opens cans more easily
- (b) Dick wakes up when the alarm clock goes off
- (c) Dick goes to the bathroom to shave
- (d) Dick goes to the Kitchen after he wakes up

उत्तर (d)

249. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?

- (a) Blessings of Science
- (b) The Relationship between Man and Machines
- (c) A City Man in the Machine Age
- (d) Man at the Mercy of Machines

उत्तर (c)

250. What does Dick do? He's a.....

- (a) salesman
- (b) distributor
- (c) writer
- (d) book publisher

उत्तर (d)

Direction (Q. Nos. 251-255) : Some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If there is no error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

251. When she knocked the door (a)/ I said to her (b)/ 'come in'. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) 'When she knocked the door' की जगह 'When she knocked at the door' होगा। Knock के साथ at का प्रयोग होता है।

252. He said (a)/ that he will meet me (b)/ at the restaurant. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ 'that he will meet me' की जगह 'that he would meet me' होगा। जब Reporting Verb Past Tense का हो तो Reported Speech भी Past form में होगा।

253. Miss Rama Devi has (a)/ two elephants, ten horses (b)/ and as much as fifty cars. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) यहाँ 'as much as' के स्थान पर 'as many as' होगा। Much का प्रयोग Uncountables के लिए और Many का प्रयोग Countables के लिए होता है।

254. The month of January (a)/ takes its name (b)/ of the Roman god Janus (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) यहाँ 'of the Roman god...' की जगह 'from the Roman god...' होगा। किसी का नाम ग्रहण करने के लिए from का प्रयोग करते हैं।

255. On receiving the mark-sheet from the University (a)/ I realised (b)/ that I had got only passing marks in English. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) यहाँ 'passing marks' के स्थान पर 'pass marks' होगा। हम प्रायः बोल-चाल की भाषा में Passing Marks का प्रयोग करते हैं जो उचित नहीं है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 256-260) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate number in the Answer-Sheet.

256. I praise honesty of this boy.

- (a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) your

उत्तर (c)

257. Three four make seven.

- (a) with (b) into
(c) in (d) and

उत्तर (d)

258. The officer the car to speak to the driver.

- (a) stops
(b) has stopped
(c) stopped
(d) had stopped

उत्तर (c)

259. I have to recite Tagore's sonnet, I will be the one to do so in my school.
(a) earliest (b) initial
(c) solitary (d) only

उत्तर (d)

260. They have lost of their contacts.
(a) little (b) much
(c) many (d) small

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 261-265) : In questions given below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

261. SUPERFICIAL

- (a) Defective (b) Superior
(c) Deep (d) Shallow

व्याख्या (d) Superficial शब्द का अर्थ है—Not studying or looking at something thoroughly, seeing only what is obvious

(पृष्ठीय, पृष्ठ, ऊपरी, सतही, छिछला)।

Shallow शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

262. MANIA

- (a) Greatness (b) Fame
(c) Madness (d) Wisdom

व्याख्या (c) Mania शब्द का अर्थ है—An extremely strong or enthusiasm for something often shared by a lot of people at the same time (उमाद, सक, झक)।

Madness शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

263. PERISH

- (a) Disintegrate
(b) Die
(c) Destroy
(d) Vanish

व्याख्या (a) Perish शब्द का अर्थ है—To die especially in a sudden violent way, to be lost (गष्ट हो जाना, मर जाना)। Perish शब्द की व्याख्या है—'If a material such as rubber perishes or is perished, it becomes damaged, weaker or full of holes' इसलिए Disintegrate सही विकल्प होगा।

264. ALLURE

- (a) Tempt (b) Attempt
(c) Deceive (d) Praise

व्याख्या (a) Allure शब्द का अर्थ है—The quality of being attractive and exciting (लुभान, प्रलोभन देना)। Tempt शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

265. ECONOMICAL

- (a) Extravagant (b) Lavish
(c) Thrifty (d) Stingy

व्याख्या (c) Economical शब्द का अर्थ है—Providing good service or value in relation to the amount of time or money spent (मितव्ययी, किफायती, कर्म खर्च, सस्ता)।

Thrifty शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 266-270) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

266. EMERGE

- (a) Disappear (b) Fall
(c) Mark (d) Fade

व्याख्या (a) Emerge शब्द का अर्थ है—To come out of dark, confined or hidden place (निकलना, उभरना, ऊपर उठना); जिसका विलोम है—Disappear (गायब होना)।

267. AMPLE

- (a) Sufficient (b) Minimal
(c) Meagre (d) Optimal

व्याख्या (c) Ample शब्द का अर्थ है—Enough or more than enough; (of a person's figure) large, often in an attractive way (प्रचुर); जिसका विलोम है—Meagre (अल्प न्यून)।

268. CURB

- (a) Help (b) Allow
(c) Restrain (d) Remove

व्याख्या (b) Curb शब्द का अर्थ है—To control or limit something, especially something bad (वश में रखना, नियंत्रण करना); जिसका विलोम है—Allow (अनुमति देना, होने देना)।

269. CROOKED

- (a) Twisted (b) Devious
(c) Bended (d) Straight

व्याख्या (d) Crooked शब्द का अर्थ है—Not in a straight line, bent or twisted (टेढ़ा, जटिल, धूर्त); जिसका विलोम है—Straight (सीधा)।

270. MALICIOUS

- (a) Malevolent (b) Spiteful
(c) Baneful (d) Benign

व्याख्या (d) Malicious शब्द का अर्थ है—Having or showing hatred, and a desire to harm somebody and hurt their feelings (विद्वेषपूर्ण, दुर्भावपूर्ण); जिसका विलोम है—Benign (भद्र, सौम्य, हितैषी, सुसाध्य)।

Direction (Q. Nos. 271-275) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternatives which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.

271. The young boy's act put his father in a **pickle**.

- (a) in a funny position
(b) in a serious position
(c) in a sad situation
(d) in an embarrassing or awkward situation

व्याख्या (d) In a pickle का अर्थ है—'In a difficult or unpleasant situation'. इसलिए विकल्प (d) सही उत्तर है।

272. They **got on well** with each other the moment they met.

- (a) had an agreement
(b) had a misunderstanding
(c) had a friendly relationship
(d) fell in love

उत्तर (c)

273. She tried to **slip off**, but was caught immediately.

- (a) steal quietly (b) go quickly
(c) leave quietly (d) slide quickly

उत्तर (c)

274. I am **looking forward to** her arrival.

- (a) afraid of
(b) expecting with pleasure
(c) expecting
(d) confident of

उत्तर (b)

275. He left the town **under a cloud**.

- (a) of his own accord
(b) in disgrace
(c) with a heavy heart
(d) when it was raining

व्याख्या (b) 'If somebody is under a cloud other people think that they have done something wrong and are suspicious of them; इसलिए विकल्प (b) उत्तर होगा।'

Direction (Q. Nos. 276-280) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

276. The passengers were afraid, but the captain **consoled** them that there was no danger.

- (a) guaranteed (b) assured
(c) confided (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) Console (सांत्वना) विविध या जन हानि की स्थिति में प्रयोग किया जाता है। लोकन दृढ़तापूर्वक आश्वासन देने की स्थिति में Assure शब्द का प्रयोग होता है।

277. **Would** you like some water ?

- (a) Can (b) Do
(c) Shall (d) No improvement

उत्तर (d)

278. The injured man had been shot **from his back**.

- (a) in the back
(b) to the back
(c) by the back
(d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) कहाँ गोली लगी है, इसे दिखाने के लिए In का प्रयोग होता है।

279. Luckily we've got **the few** minutes to spare.

- (a) quite (b) a little
(c) . (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) Few का अर्थ है—थोड़ा, नहीं के बराबर।

A few का अर्थ है—थोड़ा।

The few का अर्थ है—जो कुछ थोड़ा-सा।

280. He has been growing weaker and his life now hangs **with a thread**.

- (a) on (b) to
(c) by (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) Dependence को देखने के लिए on का प्रयोग करते हैं, जैसे—A lot hangs on this decision.

Direction (Q. Nos. 281-285) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate the appropriate option.

281. To bite like a rat

- (a) Chew (b) Cut
(c) Split (d) Gnaw

उत्तर (d)

282. A style in which a writer makes display of his knowledge.

- (a) Ornate (b) Pedantic
(c) Artificial (d) Showy

उत्तर (b)

283. A list of books available in a library

- (a) Catalogue
(b) Bibliography
(c) Backlist
(d) Index

उत्तर (a)

284. One who performs daring gymnastic feats

- (a) Athlete (b) Juggler
(c) Acrobat (d) Conjuror

उत्तर (c)

285. A place of good climate for invalids

- (a) Hospital (b) Asylum
(c) Sanatorium (d) Retreat

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 286-290) : There are four different words, out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval.

286. (a) Ettuquet (b) Etiquette
(c) Etiquet (d) Etiqquet

उत्तर (b)

287. (a) Shcolar (b) Scholar
(c) Scoler (d) Schollar

उत्तर (b)

288. (a) Consensus (b) Consenzas
(c) Concensus (d) Concensas

उत्तर (a)

289. (a) Upheval (b) Uphieval
(c) Upheaval (d) Upheival

उत्तर (c)

290. (a) Literate (b) ..
(c) Litarate (d) ..

उत्तर (a)

Direction (Q. No. 291-300) : You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage

Long ago men spent most of their time looking for food. They ate anything they could find. Some lived mostly on plants. They ate the fruits, stems and leaves of some plants and the roots of others. When food was scarce, they ate the bark of trees. If they were lucky, they would find a bird's nest with eggs. People who lived near the water ate fish or anything that washed ashore, even rotten whales. Some people also ate insects and small animals like lizards that were easy to kill.

Later, men learned to make weapons. With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat. These early people had big appetites. If they killed an animal, they would drink the blood, eat the meat, and chew the bones. When they finished the meal, there was nothing left.

At first men wandered from place to place to find their food. But when they began to grow plants. They stayed in one place and ate what they could grow. They tamed animals, trained them to work, and killed them for meat. Life was a little better then, but there was still not much variety in their meals. Day after day people ate the same foods.

Gradually men began to travel greater distance. The explorers who sailed unknown seas found new lands. And in these lands, they found new foods and spices and took them home.

The Portuguese who sailed around the stormy Cape of Good Hope to reach China took back "Chinese apples", the fruit we call oranges today. Later, Portuguese colonists carried orange seeds to Brazil. From Brazil oranges were brought to California, the first place to grow oranges in the United States. Peaches and melons also came from China. So did a new drink, tea.

291. Which of the following titles best expresses the main idea of the passage ?
 (a) Eat Healthy Food
 (b) The Search for Food
 (c) The Foods We Eat
 (d) Great Food Regions of the World

उत्तर (b)

292. What does the word 'Stormy' in the expression 'The stormy Cape of Good Hope' mean ?
 (a) Volcanic
 (b) Strong
 (c) Hopeless
 (d) Rough

उत्तर (d)

293. Which word in the passage means 'The main axis of a plant that bears buds and shoots' ?
 (a) Roots
 (b) Stems
 (c) Bark
 (d) Leaves

उत्तर (b)

294. At first men wondered from place to place of find their food. Then some of them began to stay in one place. Why ?

- (a) Because they began to grow plants, and ate what they could grow
- (b) Because they tamed animals and birds, and killed them for meat
- (c) Because they trained wild animals and killed them for meat
- (d) Because they began to grow plants and fruits, and ate what they could grow

उत्तर (a)

295. The phrase 'live on' in the passage means

- (a) to eat a certain kind of food in order to survive
- (b) to eat greedily
- (c) to eat everything that you are given to eat
- (d) to depend on plants and foods for a livelihood

उत्तर (a)

296. Which of the following statements is not true ?

- (a) The Portuguese colonists carried orange seeds to Brazil
- (b) Oranges grow in California, in the United States
- (c) Explorers took back home new foods and spices
- (d) Peaches, melons, oranges, tea and spices came from China

उत्तर (d)

297. What difference did weapons make in the kinds of food men ate ?

- (a) With weapons, they could kill animals
- (b) With weapons, they could kill both birds and animals for meat
- (c) With weapons, they could kill all kinds of animals for meat
- (d) With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat

उत्तर (d)

298. Where did oranges come from ?

- (a) Brazil
- (b) China
- (c) U.S.A.
- (d) Portugal

उत्तर (b)

299. If men tamed animals, they made the animals for them.

- (a) race
- (b) search
- (c) work
- (d) hunt

उत्तर (c)

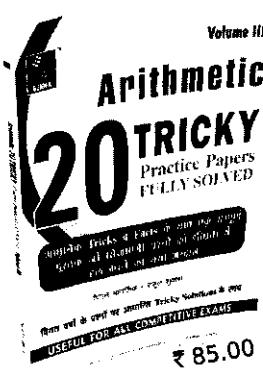
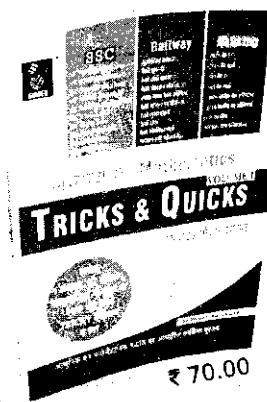
300. What did men eat if there was shortage of food ?

- (a) Rotten whales
- (b) The bark of trees
- (c) The root of trees
- (d) A bird's nest with eggs

उत्तर (b)



प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी हेतु GUIDER की उपयोगी पुस्तकें...



Direction (Q. No. 301-305) : In these questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and indicate corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If there is no error, your choice by marking (d).

301. He asked (a)/ that how long (b)/ you would be absent. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) Interrogative sentence के Indirect speech में 'that' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

अतः error विकल्प (b) में है।

302. I remember (a)/ meet him (b)/ five years ago. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) वाक्य का अर्थ है—“मुझे याद है कि मैं उससे पाँच वर्ष पहले मिला था।” इस वाक्य में ‘meet him’ की जगह ‘that I meet him’ का प्रयोग होगा।

अतः error विकल्प (b) में है।

303. Madhuri Dixit is having (a)/ a large (b)/ fan following (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) इस वाक्य में ‘is having’ की जगह ‘has’ का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।

अतः error विकल्प (a) में है।

304. She (a)/ is working here (b)/ since 1983. (c)/ No error (D)

व्याख्या (b) इस वाक्य में विकल्प (b) में ‘is working’ की जगह ‘has been working’ का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।

305. He ate (a)/ nothing (b)/ since yesterday. (c)/No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) वाक्य का अर्थ है—“उसने कल से कुछ नहीं खाया है।” अतः विकल्प (a) में ‘ate’ की जगह ‘has eaten’ का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।

Direction (Q. Nos. 306-310) : In these questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it.

306. The country's economic growth was adversely by political instability.

(a) reflected (b) effected
(c) affected (d) expected

उत्तर (c)

307. The agenda for the meeting is the notice.

(a) forwarded in
(b) subscribed to
(c) enclosed with
(d) delivered as

उत्तर (b)

308. He was accused of bringing money into the country in of foreign exchange rules.

(a) anticipation (b) compensation
(c) perpetration (d) violation

उत्तर (c)

309. One of the players forgot to

(a) turn up for practice
(b) run away from school
(c) buy shoes for the exam
(d) bring his books for the match

उत्तर (a)

310. Today students should be reconciled the way things are changing.

(a) with (b) to
(c) for (d) at

उत्तर (a)

Direction (Q. Nos. 311-315) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

311. ATROCITY

(a) Envy (b) Violence
(c) Jealousy (d) Absurdity

व्याख्या (b) Atrocity—अत्याचार, अन्याय

312. TEDIOUS

(a) Devious (b) Dull
(c) Distinctive (d) Derogatory

व्याख्या (b) Tedious—कठिन, दुर्जर

313. PAUCITY

(a) Surplus (b) Shortage
(c) Excess (d) Meanness

व्याख्या (b) Paucity—कमी, अभाव

314. PACIFY

(a) Calm down (b) Satisfy
(c) Rouse (d) Rejoice

व्याख्या (a) Pacify—शान्त करना

315. FORTIFY

(a) Create (b) Generate
(c) Prohibit (d) Strengthen

व्याख्या (d) Fortify—मजबूत बनाना,
किलेबन्दी करना

Direction (Q. Nos. 316-320) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

316. DILIGENT

(a) Intelligent (b) Lazy
(c) Boastful (d) Notorious

व्याख्या (b) Diligent—उद्यमी, परिश्रमी

317. DYNAMIC

(a) Stable (b) Still
(c) Lazy (d) Static

व्याख्या (d) Dynamic—गतिशील, अस्थिर

318. BARBAROUS

(a) Improved (b) Cordial
(c) Civilized (d) Modified

व्याख्या (c) Barbarous—अस्मध, जंगली

319. MISERY

(a) Glad (b) Pleasant
(c) Enjoy (d) Bliss

व्याख्या (b) Misery—दुःख, तकलीफ

320. HEREDITARY

(a) Carried (b) Acquired
(c) Possessed (d) Regained

व्याख्या (b) Hereditary—वंशानुगत

Direction (Q. Nos. 321-325) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

321. They were offered six months' rent in lieu of notice to vacate the building.

(a) in spite of
(b) in place of
(c) despite of
(d) in addition to

व्याख्या (b) वाक्यांश ‘In lieu of’ का अर्थ होता है—‘के स्थान पर’।

322. Having no arguments to defend his point, the speaker began to beat about the bush.

(a) wander across the words
(b) speak in a haphazard manner
(c) speak in a round-about manner
(d) make use of irrelevant reference

व्याख्या (c) वाक्यांश ‘To beat about the bush’ का अर्थ है—‘धूमा-फिरा कर बात करना’।

323. The Kenyan team proved to be the dark horse in the ICC World Cup Cricket.

(a) a strong intruder
(b) a skilled team
(c) the most powerful
(d) an unexpected winner

व्याख्या (d) वाक्यांश ‘Dark-horse’ का अर्थ है—‘अनापेक्षित’।

324. When the Principal was entering the class, all my friends quietly disappeared, leaving me alone to face the music.

(a) to listen to him
(b) to enter into the class
(c) to bear the criticism
(d) to listen to a favourable comment.

- व्याख्या (c)** वाक्यांश 'To face the music' का अर्थ है-'आलोचना का सम्मान करना'।
325. The reputed company is **in the red** due to the recession.
 (a) making money
 (b) losing money
 (c) in danger
 (d) spending money
- व्याख्या (c)** वाक्यांश 'In the red' का अर्थ होता है—'खतरे में'।
- Direction (Q. Nos. 326-330) :** In these questions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).
326. Nisha is **more funnier** than Natasha.
 (a) funnier
 (b) funniest
 (c) quite funny
 (d) No improvement
- व्याख्या (a)** वाक्य में Double comparative (more funnier) का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
327. Either Vijay or Vimal **are** going to be selected for the match.
 (a) has
 (b) is
 (c) have been
 (d) No improvement
- व्याख्या (b)** वाक्य में either or से जब दो subject जोड़े जाते हैं तो Verb/Helping verb बाद में आने वाले subject के अनुसार आती है। चूँकि बाद में 'Vijay' आया है जो Singular No. का Subject है। इसलिए 'is' का प्रयोग होगा।
328. My uncle presented me the **more** expensive watch.
 (a) much
 (b) mere
 (c) most
 (d) No improvement
- व्याख्या (c)** 'The' के बाद Superlative Degree का प्रयोग होता है।
329. The two brothers shared the property **beside** themselves.
 (a) among
 (b) between
 (c) amidst
 (d) No improvement
- व्याख्या (b)** वाक्य में 'के बीच में' के अर्थ में यदि दो व्यक्तियों/वस्तुओं की बात हो रही है तो Preposition 'between' का प्रयोग होगा।
330. The office staff members wished **each and other** on New Year's Day.
 (a) one other
 (b) one another
 (c) each another
 (d) No improvement
- व्याख्या (b)** दो से अधिक के लिए 'one another' का प्रयोग होता है।
- Direction (Q. Nos. 331-335) :** In these questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/phrase and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.
331. Capable of being interpreted in two ways
 (a) Confusing (b) Unclear
 (c) Ambiguous (d) Ambivert
- उत्तर (c)**
332. A person who loves mankind
 (a) Misanthrope
 (b) Anthropologist
 (c) Philanthropist
 (d) Mercenary
- उत्तर (c)**
333. To confirm with the help of evidence
 (a) Corroborate (b) Implicate
 (c) Designate (d) Extricate
- उत्तर (a)**
334. The action of looking within or into one's own mind
 (a) Observation (b) Examination
 (c) Introspection (d) Introvert
- उत्तर (c)**
335. One who has narrow and prejudiced religious views
 (a) Religious (b) Fanatic
 (c) Bigot (d) God-fearing
- उत्तर (c)**
- Direction (Q. Nos. 336-345) :** In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.
- Passage**
- Indu 'didda' loved to wear saris. Her ... (336)... collections, which Sonia inherited, were remarkable for not only ... (337)... taste, but also the ... (338)... of weaves and traditional representations. I do not think any other public figure ... (339)... the first five decades after independence was so ... (340)... to acquire saris of a distinct ... (341)... as 'didda' did ... (342)... you noticed this fact when meeting her, you not only joined her circle of ... (343)... persons on traditional textiles. ... (344)... also got a chance to bring her ... (345)... to the cause you were espousing. Now, this was very rare.
336. (a) notice
 (b) attention
 (c) observation
 (d) concern
- उत्तर (b)**
337. (a) Hence (b) So
 (c) Thus (d) But
- उत्तर (d)**
338. (a) snobbish
 (b) knowledgeable
 (c) smart
 (d) wonderful
- उत्तर (a)**
339. (a) When (b) Also
 (c) If (d) But
- उत्तर (c)**
340. (a) base (b) wave
 (c) weave (d) length
- उत्तर (c)**
341. (a) keen
 (b) attracted
 (c) earnest
 (d) enthusiastic
- उत्तर (b)**
342. (a) with (b) in
 (c) for (d) since
- उत्तर (b)**
343. (a) uniformity (b) mixture
 (c) extent (d) variety
- उत्तर (d)**
344. (a) extravagant
 (b) worthy
 (c) good
 (d) suitable
- उत्तर (c)**
345. (a) private
 (b) peculiar
 (c) personnel
 (d) particular
- उत्तर (d)**
- Direction (Q. No. 346-350) :** In these questions, you have a brief passage with five questions following. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and indicate your correct answer in the Answer-Sheet.
- Passage**
- This is the thorny side of the prevailing examination system. Most examiners have perfected their skills in making it a veritable nightmare for majority of the students. Quite unwittingly, we have increased the enrolment in schools alarmingly. Most of the students have neither the requisite aptitude to learn nor any clear-cut goal in life. The destiny of students would be decided in the final examination of written nature to test bookish, rote memory.

All laudable objectives of kindling originality and problem solving ability are trumpeted only in educational seminars and workshops. Ultimately, all these are gone with the wind. No wonder examination hangs like a Damocles' sword. Compare this with a related discipline such as music and dance. None would venture too seek entry into such centres of excellence unless one has proven aptitude to profit from training.

Here the students have excellent report with their teachers who evaluate their performance on a day-to-day basis and provide constant feedback. Students enjoy practising at home what they are taught in class.

As they realise their progress by constant reinforcement they welcome and enjoy examination in class. Under the watchful guidance of committed teachers, students grow and blossom out as well-trained artistes.

This is possible and feasible because the teacher-pupil ratio is ideal and the attitude of the learner is based on devotion and dedication.

- 346.** The passage emphasises the need for
 (a) making dance and music compulsory in schools
 (b) making examinations an enjoyable experience
 (c) seeking easy questions in the examinations
 (d) warning examiners who harass students in the examinations

उत्तर (b)

- 347.** "Ultimately all these are gone with the wind." The above sentence shows that the writer
 (a) enjoys the prevailing situation
 (b) regrets our ignoring the aims of true education
 (c) is quite satisfactory about the syllabus
 (d) makes fun of teachers and their students

उत्तर (b)

- 348.** The writer's intention to compare the topic of discussion with that of dance and music is to

- (a) show how students of dance and music enjoy not only learning but also examinations
 (b) popularise dance and music among all children
 (c) congratulate teachers who take good care of their students
 (d) prove that dance and music alone can bring peace to us

उत्तर (b)

- 349.** According to the passage, the objectives of education should be
 (a) to teach dance, music and drama to students in schools and colleges
 (b) to reduce teacher-pupil ratio
 (c) not to test bookish, rote memory
 (d) to encourage originality and problem solving ability

उत्तर (d)

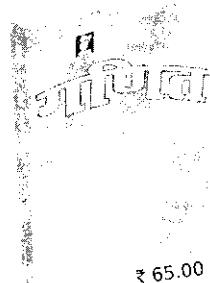
- 350.** The writer is dissatisfied with the examiners because they test students
 (a) memory
 (b) originality
 (c) aptitude
 (d) creativity

उत्तर (a)



प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी हेतु GUIDER की उपयोगी पुस्तकें...

सभी प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिए
 गणित एवं रीजनिंग के सूत्रों का
 अद्वितीय संग्रह **TRICKS व SHORTCUTS**
 के साथ

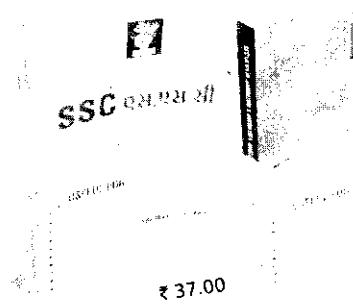


₹ 65.00



₹ 65.00

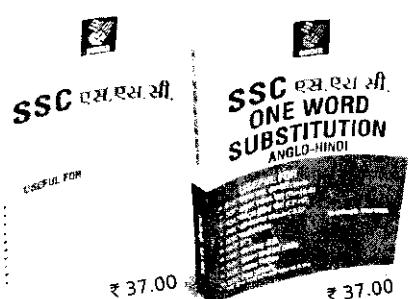
SSC English Language & Comprehension विषय की तैयारी हेतु MASTER Books



₹ 37.00



₹ 60.00



₹ 37.00

Direction (Q. Nos. 351-355) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d) i.e., No error.

351. They have (a)/ played a game (b)/ last week. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) यहाँ भूतकाल की घटना दर्शने के लिए Past Simple यानी They played... का प्रयोग होगा।

352. Greatly to our surprise (a)/ we find the ringleader (b)/ was lame. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) Greatly का प्रयोग Verb या Participle के पूर्व होता है। अतः यहाँ Great to our..... का प्रयोग होगा।

353. In India (a)/ working woman lead a life of dual responsibilities (b)/ if they are married and have a family. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ Subject Plural होगा, क्योंकि Verb Plural है एवं 'they' का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः working women का प्रयोग होगा।

354. Many overseas students (a)/ attend colleges (b)/ in the Great Britain. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) It is not proper to use 'the' before Great Britain, but the United Kingdom.

355. The teacher made the boys (a)/ to do the sum (b)/ all over again. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) Causative Verbs के साथ Infinitive without 'to' का प्रयोग होता है। अतः यहाँ do the sum का प्रयोग होगा।

Direction (Q. Nos. 356-360) : In the following questions, each sentence is given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four alternatives.

356. If you have roses growing in your garden, you can make a lovely of flowers at home.

(a) bouquette (b) buquete
(c) bouquete (d) bouquet

व्याख्या (d) Bouquet का अर्थ है—A bunch of flowers arranged in an attractive way (गुलदस्ता)

357. The of the middle school is a woman of
(a) Principles, Principal
(b) Principals, Principal
(c) Principal, Principle
(d) Principle, Principals

व्याख्या (c) Principle का अर्थ है—A moral rule or a strong belief that influences your action (सिद्धान्त)।

358. With the changing times, most of the students have become business-like they are and want to take only those courses which they find rewarding.

(a) idealistic (b) pragmatic
(c) enthusiastic (d) partial

व्याख्या (b) Pragmatic का अर्थ है—व्यावहारिक, परिणामवादी।

359. 1. John's at institute studying French.
2. They're building school at the end of our street.
3. Do they live in United Kingdom or somewhere else ?
(a) a, the, an (b) the, a, an
(c) an, a, the (d) the, an, a

उत्तर (c)

360. Student-parking should be...; students should not be charged to buy parking stickers.

(a) fined (b) free
(c) costly (d) cheap

उत्तर (b)

Direction (Q. Nos. 361-363) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

361. The Prime Minister goes on the **RAMPARTS** of the Red Fort to hoist the National flag.

(a) Rompway (b) Staircase
(c) Parapet (d) Scaffold

व्याख्या (c) शब्द **Ramparts** (Noun) का अर्थ है—परकोटा, प्राचीर, प्रकार।

362. PARSIMONY

- (a) Expenditure
(b) Bankruptcy
(c) Bribery
(d) Miserliness

व्याख्या (d) शब्द **Parsimony** (Noun) का अर्थ है—मितव्ययिता, किफायत, कृपणता (Stringiness; miserliness)।

363. TRIBULATION

- (a) Palpitation (b) Suffering
(c) Weakness (d) Stimulation

व्याख्या (b) शब्द Tribulation (Noun) का अर्थ है—दुःख, तकलीफ, कष्ट (Great trouble or suffering)।

Direction (Q. Nos. 364-366) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

364. OBTUSE

- (a) Sharp-witted
(b) Transparent
(c) Timid
(d) Blunt

व्याख्या (a) शब्द Obtuse (Adjective) का अर्थ है—कुपित, कुद्द, भोथरा (Showing or unwilling to understand something; blunt)।

शब्द Sharp-witted (Adjective) का अर्थ है—तीक्ष्ण, बुद्धि (Having Sharp intelligence)।

365. INADVERTENTLY

- (a) Secretly (b) Accidentally
(c) Completely (d) Deliberately

व्याख्या (d) शब्द Inadvertently (Adverb) का अर्थ है—अनजान में, असावधानी से (By accident; without intending to; unintentionally)। शब्द Deliberately (Adverb) का अर्थ है—जान-बूझकर, पूर्व नियोजित रूप से (Intentionally; on purpose; not by chance)।

366. LUNACY

- (a) Sanity (b) Stupidity
(c) Sensibility (d) Insanity

व्याख्या (a) शब्द Lunacy (Noun) का अर्थ है—उम्माद, पागलपन (Behaviour that is stupid, madness)।

शब्द Sanity (Noun) का अर्थ है—समझदारी, मानसिक संतुलन।

Direction (Q. No. 367-371) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

367. Many politicians in India are **not fit to hold a candle** to Mahatma Gandhi.

(a) superior (b) equal
(c) inferior (d) indifferent

व्याख्या (c) Cannot hold a candle to somebody का अर्थ है—Is not as good as somebody or something else.

368. She must be **paying through the nose** for the face left.

(a) paying less than necessary
(b) paying too much
(c) paying the right amount
(d) paying reluctantly

- व्याख्या** (b) Pay through the nose का अर्थ है—To pay much too much money for something.
- 369. He is putting the cart before the horse** by purchasing furniture before buying a house.
- (a) doing a thing in the wrong way
 - (b) doing a thing in the right way
 - (c) committing a great crime
 - (d) doing things meticulously
- व्याख्या** (a) Put the cart before the horse का अर्थ है—To put or do things in the wrong order.
- 370. Casting pearls before swine.**
- (a) Speaking nice words and convincing them
 - (b) Offering good things to undeserving people
 - (c) Uplifting the needy for their welfare
 - (d) Doing worthwhile things to unknown people
- व्याख्या** (b) Cast pearls before swine का अर्थ है—To give costly or valuable thing to people who do not understand their value.
- 371. What egged you on to become a social worker?**
- (a) urged (b) dampened
 - (c) hindered (d) discouraged
- व्याख्या** (a) Egg on का अर्थ है—To encourage somebody to do something.
- Direction (Q. Nos. 372-381)** : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).
- 372. The child tossed in bed burning with fever.**
- (a) The child in bed, burning with fever tossed
 - (b) The child burning with fever, tossed in bed
 - (c) The child burning in bed tossed with fever
 - (d) No improvement
- उत्तर** (b)
- 373. From an aesthetic point of view, the painting did not appeal to me.**
- (a) From the viewpoint of aesthetics, the painting did not appeal to me
 - (b) The painting had no aesthetic appeal to me
 - (c) From an aesthetic point of view, the painting had a little appeal to me
 - (d) No improvement
- उत्तर** (d)
- 374. A little rail-road engine was employed by a station yard for doing small pieces of work.**
- (a) was made by a station yard
 - (b) was used at the station yard
 - (c) was employed at the station yard
 - (d) No improvement
- उत्तर** (b)
- 375. You have come here with a view to insult me.**
- (a) to insulting me
 - (b) of insulting me
 - (c) for insulting me
 - (d) No improvement
- व्याख्या** (a) यहाँ with a view to के साथ insulting (Gerund) का प्रयोग होगा, infinitive का नहीं।
- 376. The more they earn, more they spend** on luxury items.
- (a) more they should spend
 - (b) the more they spend
 - (c) the more they ought to spend
 - (d) No improvement
- व्याख्या** (b) इस तरह के वाक्य में Comparative degree के साथ the का प्रयोग होता है।
- 377. If you are living near a market place you should be ready to bear the disturbances caused by traffic.**
- (a) to bear upon
 - (b) to bear with
 - (c) to bear away
 - (d) No improvement
- व्याख्या** (b) Bear with → To be patient with something.
- 378. Hoping not to be disturbed, I sat down in my easy chair to read the book, I won as a prize.**
- (a) I had won as a prize
 - (b) I have won as prize
 - (c) I had to win as a prize
 - (d) No improvement
- व्याख्या** (a) भूतकाल की दो घटनाओं में पहले घटने वाली घटना के साथ Past Perfect का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- 379. I adapted a new method to solve the problem.**
- (a) I have been adopted
 - (b) I adopted
 - (c) I was adapted
 - (d) No improvement
- व्याख्या** (b) Adapt → Modify; adjust. Adopt → To start use a particular method.
- 380. Twenty kms are not a great distance** in these days of fast moving vehicles.
- (a) is not a great distance
 - (b) are not too great a distance
 - (c) are't proving a great distance
 - (d) No improvement
- व्याख्या** (a) Twenty kms → A measure/magnitude of distance. अतः Singular Verb का प्रयोग होगा।
- 381. It became clear that the strangers were heading into a serious disaster.**
- (a) along
 - (b) towards
 - (c) on
 - (d) No improvement
- व्याख्या** (b) Head towards → Move to words.
- Direction (Q. Nos. 382-388)** : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
- 382. A group of three powerful people.**
- (a) Trio
 - (b) Tritium
 - (c) Trivet
 - (d) Triumvirate
- उत्तर** (d)
- 383. Operation of the body after death.**
- (a) Post-mortem
 - (b) Obituary
 - (c) Homage
 - (d) Mortuary
- उत्तर** (a)
- 384. Not allowing the passage of light.**
- (a) Oblique
 - (b) Opaque
 - (c) Optique
 - (d) Opulant
- उत्तर** (b)
- 385. Science regarding principles of classification.**
- (a) Taxidermy
 - (b) Taxonomy
 - (c) Toxicology
 - (d) Classicology
- उत्तर** (b)
- 386. A political leader appealing to popular desires and prejudices.**
- (a) Dictator
 - (b) Tyrant
 - (c) Popularist
 - (d) Demagogue
- उत्तर** (d)
- 387. Enclosed in a small closed space.**
- (a) Closophobia
 - (b) Clusterophobia
 - (c) Claustrophobia
 - (d) Lifetophobia
- उत्तर** (c)

388. An apartment building in which each apartment is owned separately by the people living in it, but also containing shared areas.

- (a) Condominium
- (b) Multiplex
- (c) Duplex
- (d) Caravan

उत्तर (a)

Direction (Q. Nos. 389-390) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer.

389. (a) Maintennance (b) Manteinance
(c) Maintenance (d) Mentenance

उत्तर (c)

390. (a) Conivance (b) Connivanse
(c) Connivance (d) Conivence

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 391-400) : In the following questions, you have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage

Cyber Boegeys

The cyber-world is ultimately ungovernable. This is alarming as well as convenient; sometimes, convenient because alarming. Some Indian politicians use this to great advantage. When there is an obvious failure in governance during a crisis they deflect attention from their own incompetence towards the ungovernable. So, having failed to prevent nervous citizens from fleeing their cities of work by assuring them of proper protection, some national leaders are now busy trying to prove to one another, and to panic-prone Indians, that a mischievous neighbour has been using the internet and social networking sites to spread dangerous rumours. And the Centre's automatic reaction is to start blocking these sites and begin elaborate and potentially endless negotiations with Google, Twitter and Facebook about access to information. If this is the official idea of prompt action at a time of crisis among communities, then Indians have more reason to fear their protectors than the nebulous mischief-makers of the cyber-world. Wasting time gathering proof, blocking vaguely suspicious websites, hurling accusations across the border and worrying about bilateral relations are ways of keeping busy with inessentials because one does not quite know what to do about the essentials of a difficult situation. Besides, only a fifth of the 245 websites blocked by the Centre mention the people of the Northeast or the violence in Assam. And if a

few morphed images and spurious texts can unsettle an entire nation, then there is something deeply wrong with the nation and with how it is being governed. This is what its leaders should be addressing immediately, rather than making a wrongheaded display of their powers of censorship.

It is just as absurd, and part of the same syndrome to try to ban Twitter accounts that parody despaches from the Prime Minister's Office. To describe such forms of humour and dissent as "misrepresenting" the PMO—as if Twitterers would take these parodies for genuine despaches from the PMO—makes the PMO look more ridiculous than its parodists manage to. With the precedent for such action set recently by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, this is yet another proof that what Bengal thinks today India will think tomorrow. Using the cyber-world for flexing the wrong muscles is essentially not funny. It might even prove to be quite dangerously distracting.

391. Which of the following is closest to the meaning of 'Nebulous'?

- (a) Confused (b) Vague
- (c) Tridescent (d) Glowing

व्याख्या (b) Nebulous का अर्थ है—Not clear, vague (अस्पष्ट)।

392. According to the passage, the cyber-world is

- (a) beyond the imagination of people
- (b) outside the purview of common people
- (c) not to be governed
- (d) ungovernable

उत्तर (d)

393. The author is of the opinion that.

- (a) the centre should start negotiations with Google, Twitter and Facebook
- (b) the centre should help the citizens evacuate their city
- (c) the centre should not block the sites
- (d) the centre should arrest the guilty

उत्तर (c)

394. The following is a list of statements made by the author of the above passage. Pick the odd one out.

- (a) At is absurd to ban Twitter accounts that parody despaches from the Prime Minister's Office
- (b) Twitter take these parodies for genuine despaches from the PMO
- (c) To describe such forms of humour as 'misrepresenting' the PMO makes the PMO look more ridiculous
- (d) The precedent for such action was set recently by the Chief Minister of West Bengal

उत्तर (b)

395. The passage suggests different ways of keeping the public busy with 'inessentials'. Pick the odd one out.

- (a) By blocking websites which are vaguely suspicious
- (b) By blaming neighbouring countries across the border
- (c) By turning the attention of the people to violence in Assam
- (d) By getting involved in a discourse on bilateral relations

उत्तर (c)

396. What is the opposite of 'Wrong headed'?

- (a) Silly (b) Sane
- (c) Insane (d) Insensible

उत्तर (b)

397. The author warns us against

- (a) not playing false with the citizens
- (b) dangers inherent in the cyber-world
- (c) not using the cyber-world judiciously
- (d) not protecting the citizens from dangerous politicians

उत्तर (a)

398. 'Parody' means

- (a) Twist
- (b) Jeopardize
- (c) Ridicule
- (d) Imitate

उत्तर (d)

399. The word 'Spurious' means

- (a) Genuine
- (b) Authentic
- (c) Substantial
- (d) Fake

उत्तर (d)

400. The author's seriousness regarding the situation can best be described in the following sentences. Pick the odd one out.

- (a) Our leaders should display their powers of censorship when needed
- (b) If this is the official idea of prompt action at a time of crisis among communities, then Indians have more reason to fear their protectors than the nebulous mischief-maker of the cyber-world
- (c) The politicians deflect attention from their own incompetence
- (d) If a few morphed images and spurious texts can unsettle an entire nation, then there is something deeply wrong with the nation

उत्तर (a)

Direction (Q. Nos. 401-405) : Some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a), (b), (c). If a sentence is free from errors, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

401. Neither of these two documents (a)/ support your claim (b)/ on the property. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (b)

402. Get this book (a)/ be published (b)/ in time. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (b)

403. He (a)/ is junior than (b)/ all his friends. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (b)

404. Had you (a)/worked hard (b)/you will have. (c)/No error (d)

उत्तर (c)

405. He works hardly (a)/ to make (b)/ both ends meet. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (a)

Direction (Q. Nos. 406-410) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

406. My sister and are pleased to accept your invitation.
(a) I (b) me
(c) myself (d) I myself

उत्तर (a)

407. Have you got any idea as to what has happened to Akila? I haven't seen her
.....
(a) lately
(b) later on
(c) late
(d) later

उत्तर (a)

408. I hard to establish the validity of the theory from morning.
(a) have been trying
(b) had tried
(c) tried
(d) am trying

उत्तर (a)

409. of defence personnel would be given transfers to their place of choice.
(a) Friends (b) Wives
(c) Husbands (d) Spouses

उत्तर (d)

410. Sachin was standing me.
(a) aside (b) next
(c) bbeside (d) besides

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 411-415) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

411. ABUSE

- (a) Use (b) Praise
(c) Scorn (d) Raise

व्याख्या (c) Abuse शब्द का अर्थ है-दुर्व्यवहार, गाली, घृणा। Scorn शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

412. DOCILE

- (a) Submissive (b) Stubborn
(c) Strong (d) Changeable

व्याख्या (a) Docile शब्द का अर्थ है-आसानी से नियंत्रित या सिखाने योग्य। Submissive शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

413. CONSIDERATE

- (a) Agreeable (b) Kind
(c) Like-minded (d) Thoughtful

व्याख्या (b) Considerate शब्द का अर्थ है-विचारवान, दूरदर्शी। Kind का भी यही अर्थ है।

414. NURTURE

- (a) To encourage
(b) To grow
(c) To see
(d) To maintain

व्याख्या (d) Nurture शब्द का अर्थ है-पालन-पोषण करना। To maintain शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

415. DENY

- (a) Regain (b) Refuse
(c) Repair (d) Reduce

व्याख्या (b) Deny शब्द का अर्थ है-इनकार करना।

Refuse शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 416-420) : Choose the word **opposite** in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

416. URBAN

- (a) Rustic (b) Rural
(c) Civil (d) Foreign

व्याख्या (b) Urban शब्द का अर्थ है-शहरी। अतः Rural इसका सही antonym जिसका अर्थ है-ग्रामीण

417. INCREDIBLE

- (a) Possible (b) Believable
(c) Enjoyable (d) Imaginary

व्याख्या (b) Incredible शब्द का अर्थ है-अविश्वसनीय, आश्चर्यजनक। अतः Believable इसका सही antonym होगा, जिसका अर्थ है-विश्वास करने योग्य।

418. CONCUR

- (a) Disagree (b) Disappear
(c) Disarrange (d) Discourage

व्याख्या (a) Concur शब्द का अर्थ है-सहमति, समागम। अतः Disagree इसका सही antonym होगा, जिसका अर्थ है-असहमति।

419. VENERATION

- (a) Fear (b) Reverence
(c) Remorse (d) Disrespect

व्याख्या (d) Veneration शब्द का अर्थ है-आदर, सल्कार। अतः Disrespect इसका सही antonym होगा, जिसका अर्थ है-अनादर।

420. INSOLENT

- (a) Ignorant (b) Proud
(c) Laudable (d) Humble

व्याख्या (d) Insolent शब्द का अर्थ है-धृष्ट, ढाँचा, गुताखा। अतः Humble इसका सही antonym होगा, जिसका अर्थ है-विनीत, नम्र।

Direction (Q. Nos. 421-425) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

421. To bring to light

- (a) to reveal
(b) to conceal
(c) to provide luminescence
(d) to appeal

उत्तर (a)

422. To hit the jackpot

- (a) to gamble
(b) to get an unexpected victory
(c) to be wealthy
(d) to make money quickly

उत्तर (b)

423. To burn the candle at both ends

- (a) to spend cautiously
(b) to be stingy
(c) to be extravagant
(d) to survive difficulty

उत्तर (c)

424. Status quo

- (a) unchanged position
(b) excellent place
(c) unbreakable statue
(d) long queue

उत्तर (a)

425. By fair means or foul

- (a) without using common sense
(b) without difficulty
(c) in any way, honest or dishonest
(d) having been instigated

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 426-430) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at a, b and c which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is 'd'.

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

- (a) lessen
- (b) minimalise
- (c) lesson
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)

427. The Prime Minister **established** a commission to look after the plight of the widows.

- (a) formed
- (b) created
- (c) set up
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (c)

428. Rakesh **didn't knew** my address.

- (a) didn't known
- (b) didn't have
- (c) didn't know
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (c)

429. It was quite clear that the runner **could be able** to improve upon his own record.

- (a) will be able
- (b) should be able
- (c) would be able
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (c)

430. This work of art is worthy **to** praise.

- (a) for
- (b) of
- (c) about
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (b)

Direction (Q. Nos. 431-435) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

431. An instrument used to record sound

- (a) Gramophone
- (b) Hydrophone
- (c) Phonograph
- (d) Megaphone

उत्तर (c)

432. Person with whom one works

- (a) Contemporary
- (b) Companion
- (c) Colleague
- (d) Partner

उत्तर (c)

433. Honesty of character

- (a) Integrity
- (b) Rectitude
- (c) Honour
- (d) Dignity

उत्तर (b)

434. The act or practice of spying

- (a) Strategy
- (b) Espionage
- (c) Diplomacy
- (d) Enumeration

उत्तर (b)

435. Expressions of sympathy

- (a) Congratulation
- (b) Condolence
- (c) Compliment
- (d) Condemnation

उत्तर (b)

Direction (Q. Nos. 436-440) : Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

436. (a) Vaccation

- (b) Vocation
- (c) Vecation
- (d) Vecasion

उत्तर (b)

437. (a) Gaurd

- (b) Gard
- (c) Guard
- (d) Garad

उत्तर (c)

438. (a) Coreigible

- (b) Coraegible
- (c) Correigible
- (d) Corrigible

उत्तर (d)

439. (a) Secretariel

- (b) Secreterel
- (c) Secreterial
- (d) Secretarial

उत्तर (d)

440. (a) Aquisition

- (b) Acquizition
- (c) Acquisition
- (d) Acquisition

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 441-450) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage

The word 'ticket' is ... (441)... to every language in India ... (442)... those who are actively ... (443)..., in the political process ... (444)... a ticket as permission to ... (445)... an election as candidate ... (446)... a political party. The ... (447)... if elected, sits in the ... (448)... assembly, or any other ... (449)... for which he/she contests, as ... (450)... of that party.

441. (a) general

- (b) peculiar
- (c) common
- (d) familiar

उत्तर (c)

442. (a) So

- (b) But
- (c) And
- (d) Since

उत्तर (b)

443. (a) involved

- (b) seen
- (c) leading
- (d) attracted

उत्तर (a)

444. (a) look

- (b) interpret
- (c) interfere
- (d) interrupt

उत्तर (b)

445. (a) stand in

- (b) campaign
- (c) vote
- (d) contest

उत्तर (d)

446. (a) inside

- (b) of
- (c) for
- (d) to

उत्तर (b)

447. (a) leader

- (b) party
- (c) candidate
- (d) ticket

उत्तर (c)

448. (a) legislative

- (b) legal
- (c) political
- (d) electoral

उत्तर (a)

449. (a) body

- (b) election
- (c) party
- (d) institute

उत्तर (a)

450. (a) candidate

- (b) participant
- (c) representative
- (d) interpreter

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 451-455) : Some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a), (b), (c). If a sentence is free from errors, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

451. He has (a)/ a large family (b)/ to care. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) यहाँ 'to care' के स्थान पर 'to care for' होगा, क्योंकि वैसे Structure में जहाँ वाक्य के अन्त में Infinitive (to + V_i) का प्रयोग हो, तो उसके बाद Compulsory Preposition का प्रयोग होता है।

452. These poisonous gases (a)/ will effect (b)/ our health. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ 'will effect' के स्थान पर 'will affect' होगा। Affect का अर्थ है—To make change or effect. Affect का प्रयोग Verb के रूप में होता है, जबकि effect का प्रयोग Moot: Noun के form में होता है।

453. The only Indian (a)/ to win the Nobel Prize for the Literature (b)/ was Rabindranath Tagore. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ 'Nobel Prize for the Literature' के स्थान पर 'Nobel Prize for Literature' होगा।

454. After his illness (a)/ the patient was (b)/ sick with life. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) यहाँ 'sick with life' के स्थान पर 'sick for life' होगा। Sick for life का अर्थ है—'प्राण को संकट में डालने वाली बीमारी से पीड़ित'

455. You are (a)/ always doing (b)/ this mistake. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) यहाँ 'this mistake' के स्थान पर 'that mistake' होगा, क्योंकि this का प्रयोग तब उचित होगा जब उसे Simple Present के form में यह मानते हुए व्यक्त किया जाये, जब यह आदतन किया हो।

Direction (Q. Nos. 456-460) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

456. It's a , that young people are inspired by celebrities.

- (a) lie
- (b) myth
- (c) bluff
- (d) mistake

व्याख्या (b) Lie तथा Myth काफी करीब के शब्द हैं लेकिन Lie का अर्थ है—To say or write something that you know is not true तथा Myth का अर्थ है—Something the many people believe but that does not exist or is false.

457. Had I saved money, I a new car.

- (a) will purchase
- (b) would purchase
- (c) would have purchased
- (d) purchased

व्याख्या (c) यहाँ Had + + would have का प्रयोग होगा।

458. He decided to his matric examination in order to get a higher score.

- (a) redo
- (b) reappear
- (c) rewrite
- (d) remake

उत्तर (c)

459. The police pushed the people back to make for Prime Minister's car to pass.

- (a) passage
- (b) way
- (c) place
- (d) area

व्याख्या (b) रास्ता बनाने के अर्थ में Make way का प्रयोग होता है।

460. The old gentleman to be a very good friend of my grand-father.

- (a) turned in
- (b) turned over
- (c) turned out
- (d) turned up

व्याख्या (c) Turn in का अर्थ है—To face or curve towards the centre.

Turn out का अर्थ है—To be present at an event.

Turn over का अर्थ है—To change position so that the other side is facing towards the outside.

Turn up का अर्थ है—To be found especially by chance after being lost.

Direction (Q. Nos. 461-465) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

461. TEMPEST

- (a) Drama
- (b) Temperature
- (c) Temptation
- (d) Storm

व्याख्या (d) Tempest शब्द का अर्थ है—A violent storm (तूफान, झङ्घावात)। Storm शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

462. INSTANT

- (a) Constant
- (b) Distant
- (c) Immediate
- (d) Sudden

व्याख्या (c) Instant शब्द का अर्थ है—Happening immediately (आसन्न, तात्कालिक)।

Immediate शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

463. DISASTER

- (a) Death
- (b) Epidemic
- (c) Misfortune
- (d) Derailment

व्याख्या (c) Disaster शब्द का अर्थ है—घोर विपत्ति या संकट, दुर्घटना, अनर्थ। Misfortune शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

464. ADVERSE

- (a) Unequal
- (b) Unfavourable
- (c) Unwanted
- (d) Undue

व्याख्या (b) Adverse शब्द का अर्थ है—Negative and unpleasant, not likely to produce a good result (प्रतिकूल, विरुद्ध, हानिकारक)। Unfavourable शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

465. DILIGENT

- (a) Intelligent
- (b) Eminent
- (c) Hardworking
- (d) Reliable

व्याख्या (c) Diligent शब्द का अर्थ है—परिश्रमी, उद्यमी, अध्यक्षसामी।

Hardworking शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 466-470) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

466. RELINQUISH

- (a) Reinstate
- (b) Displace
- (c) Reclaim
- (d) Retain

व्याख्या (d) Relinquish शब्द का अर्थ है—त्यागना, छोड़ देना; जिसका सही विलोम है—Retain (रखना, रख लेना, सुरक्षित रखना)।

467. UNPREDICTABLE

- (a) Dependable
- (b) Nature
- (c) Laudable
- (d) Compliant

व्याख्या (a) Unpredictable शब्द का अर्थ है—अननुमेय, तरंगी; जिसका सही विलोम है—Dependable (विश्वसनीय, भरोसे का)।

468. STERN

- (a) Lenient
- (b) Crabby
- (c) Polite
- (d) Unreasonable

व्याख्या (c) Stern शब्द का अर्थ है—कड़ा, सख्त, कठोर, निर्देशी; जिसका सही विलोम है—Polite (नम्र)।

469. SUSPICION

- (a) Doubt
- (b) Whim
- (c) Indifference
- (d) Trust

व्याख्या (d) Suspicion शब्द का अर्थ है—सदरेह, शक, शुबहा; जिसका सही विलोम है—Trust (विश्वास, आस्था)।

470. CONTRADICTION

- (a) Opposition
- (b) Adjustment
- (c) Confirmation
- (d) Agreement

व्याख्या (d) Contradiction शब्द का अर्थ है—प्रतिवाद, अन्तर्विरोध, परस्पर विरोध; जिसका सही विलोम है—Agreement (सहमति, रजामन्दी, मेल)।

Direction (Q. Nos. 471-475) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

471. George and I are neighbours, but we don't **see eye to eye** with each other.

- (a) like
- (b) interact
- (c) agree
- (d) fight

व्याख्या (c) See eye to eye का अर्थ है—Share the same views as somebody about something. इसलिए विकल्प (c) सही उत्तर होगा।

472. The question of unemployment is a **hard nut to crack**.

- (a) difficult task
- (b) different matter
- (c) impossible task
- (d) inexplicable problem

व्याख्या (a) Hard nut to crack का अर्थ है—A difficult problem or situation to deal with. इसलिए विकल्प (a) सही उत्तर होगा।

473. The rat race among the leaders is revolving.

- (a) corruption
- (b) nepotism
- (c) favouritism
- (d) fierce competition for power

उत्तर (d)

474. People were dropping like flies in the intense heat.

- (a) collapsing in large numbers
- (b) getting infected with many diseases
- (c) taking leave in large number
- (d) sitting down in the shade

व्याख्या (a) Drop like flies का अर्थ है—To die or fall down in very large numbers. इसलिए विकल्प (a) सही उत्तर होगा।

475. He put across his ideas to the Minister.

- (a) made available
- (b) effectively conveyed
- (c) strongly expressed
- (d) laid aside

व्याख्या (b) Put across शब्द का अर्थ है—To communicate the ideas, feelings etc. successfully to somebody. इसलिए विकल्प (b) उचित उत्तर होगा।

Direction (Q. Nos. 476-480) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at a, b and c which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is 'd'.

476. The greater part of the building has been destroyed.

- (a) spoiled
- (b) demolished
- (c) disturbed
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) Building को गिराने के लिए Demolish शब्द का प्रयोग होता है।

477. This is one of the best novels that have appeared this year.

- (a) that
- (b) that has
- (c) to have
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (d) 'One of the + Superlative Degree + Plural Subject' के साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है, क्योंकि बाद में प्रयुक्त Plural Subject का पूरा मद वहाँ लागू होता है।

478. This course does not have any requirements.

- (a) reason
- (b) technique
- (c) prerequisite
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) Requirement शब्द का प्रयोग 'आप आवश्यकता' के लिए होता है, जबकि Prerequisite का प्रयोग—'पूर्वाधार' के अर्थ में होता है, अर्थात् जो कोर्स करने के लिए आवश्यक है।

479. You abstained to speak ill of others.

- (a) to speaking
- (b) from speaking
- (c) to speak to
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) Abstain शब्द के साथ 'From + V₁ + ing' का प्रयोग होता है।

480. All the students have passed out of the final examination.

- (a) passed on
- (b) passed away
- (c) passed
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) Pass out (of something) का प्रयोग 'to leave a military college after finishing a course of training' के अर्थ में होता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। Pass on का प्रयोग 'किसी से कोई चीज लेकर दूसरे को देना' के अर्थ में होता है। Pass away का अर्थ है—मर जाना। Passed से सीधा अर्थ निकलता है जो उपयुक्त है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 481-485) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

481. A person who readily believes others

- (a) Sensible
- (b) Credulous
- (c) Sensitive
- (d) Credible

उत्तर (b)

482. Dry weather with no rainfall

- (a) Summer
- (b) Desert
- (c) Drought
- (d) Autumn

उत्तर (c)

483. Unrelated to the subject

- (a) Irrelevant
- (b) Superficial
- (c) Specific
- (d) General

उत्तर (a)

484. Complete change of form

- (a) Transgression
- (b) Translation
- (c) Transformation
- (d) Transmigration

उत्तर (c)

485. Large number of insects, birds etc. moving about

- (a) Crowd
- (b) Group
- (c) Pack
- (d) Swarm

उत्तर (d)

Direction (Q. Nos. 486-490) : Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

486. (a) Asassinate
 (b) Asasinite
 (c) Assassinate
 (d) Assasinate

उत्तर (c)

487. (a) Malleable
 (b) Maleable
 (c) Maliable
 (d) Malliable

उत्तर (a)

488. (a) Plateau (b) Plataeu
 (c) Plataue (d) Plateue

उत्तर (a)

489. (a) Embbarass
 (b) Embarrass
 (c) Embarass
 (d) Embarris

उत्तर (b)

490. (a) Circuitous (b) Circuitus
 (c) Circutous (d) Circutious

उत्तर (a)

Direction (Q. Nos. 491-500) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage

Just sixty-five million years ago our ancestors were the most unprepossessing of mammals-creatures with the size and intelligence of moles or tree shrews. The earth then ... (491)... full of awesome, mightmarish lizards which ... (492)... virtually every ecological niche. Some of ... (493)... had very large brains, an upright ... (494)... and two little front legs very much ... (495)... hands, which they used dexterously to ... (496)... small animals for dinner. But then ... (497)... did not survive, sadly, in one ... (498)... event every one of them was ... (499)... And no one knows what wiped ... (500)... the dinosaurs.

491. (a) was (b) is
 (c) being (d) been

उत्तर (a)

492. (a) created
 (b) emptied
 (c) filled
 (d) threatened

उत्तर (c)

493. (a) which (b) whom
 (c) them (d) who

उत्तर (c)

494. (a) posture (b) pose
 (c) position (d) posterior

उत्तर (a)

495. (a) as
 (b) like
 (c) than
 (d) about

उत्तर (b)

496. (a) frighten
 (b) catch
 (c) drive
 (d) chase

उत्तर (b)

497. (a) monkeys
 (b) moles
 (c) tree shrews
 (d) dinosaurs

उत्तर (d)

498. (a) insignificant
 (b) catastrophic
 (c) unpleasant
 (d) enlivening

उत्तर (b)

499. (a) survived
 (b) participated
 (c) destroyed
 (d) separated

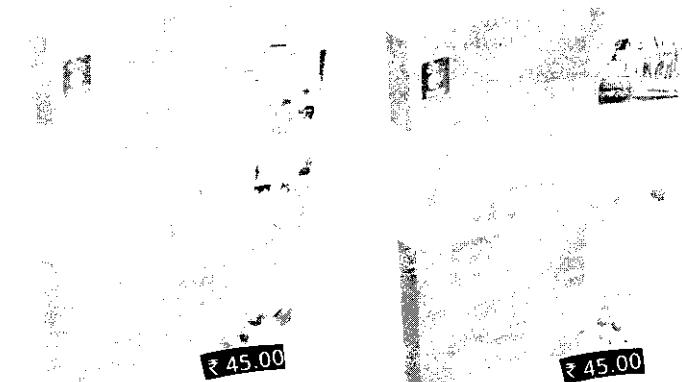
उत्तर (c)

500. (a) out
 (b) on
 (c) of
 (d) away

उत्तर (a)



प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी हेतु **GUIDER** की
 उपयोगी पुस्तकें...



Direction (Q. Nos. 501-505) : Some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If there is no error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

501. Supposing if (a)/ you don't get 96% marks (b)/ will you study physics ? (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) Supposing if के स्थान पर या तो suppose का प्रयोग होगा या फिर if का। Suppose तथा if का प्रयोग साथ-साथ करना गलत है।

502. We have seen (a)/ Three Idiots at Metro (b)/ yesterday afternoon. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) We have seen के स्थान पर We saw का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Past time दर्शाने वाले शब्द Yesterday के साथ Simple past tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है, Present perfect का नहीं।

503. I think (a)/ Sholay is preferable (b) / than the film called Don. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) यहाँ than के स्थान पर to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'preferable' के बाद सदैव ही to का प्रयोग किया जाता है, than का नहीं।

504. One of my eyes (a)/ were injured (b)/ when I lit crackers during Diwali. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ were injured के स्थान पर was injured होगा, क्योंकि One of के बाद अनेक वाक्य Noun या Pronoun सदैव ही Plural होता है, किन्तु Verb Singular होता है।

505. I have (a) few money (b)/ but lots of friends. (c) No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ few money के स्थान पर little money का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Plural countable के पहले 'few' का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि Uncountable noun के पहले little का प्रयोग होता है। Money एक Uncountable noun है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 506-510) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

506. All the sugar been used up to bake the cake.

- (a) is (b) have
(c) are (d) has

उत्तर (d)

507. Most of the food prepared by Mrs. Patel.

- (a) is (b) are
(c) have (d) has

उत्तर (a)

508. Fortunately, nobody bitten by the poisonous snake.

- (a) was (b) were
(c) has (d) have

उत्तर (a)

509. Each of the children given a miniature flag on National Day.

- (a) has (b) have
(c) was (d) were

उत्तर (c)

510. No one at home when the robbery took place.

- (a) has (b) have
(c) was (d) were

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 511-515) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

511. PROSPER

- (a) Protrude
(b) Flourish
(c) Provoke
(d) Futile

व्याख्या (b) Prosper का अर्थ होता है—Advance, boom, grow rich, progress (धनी, समृद्ध)। Flourish शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

512. SECURITY

- (a) Assistance
(b) Component
(c) Concealment
(d) Protection

व्याख्या (d) Security का अर्थ होता है—Defence, guard, safety (सुरक्षा, हिफाज़त)। Protection का भी यही अर्थ है।

513. COMMENDED

- (a) Abused
(b) Praised
(c) Honoured
(d) Liked

व्याख्या (b) Commend का अर्थ होता है—Applaud, Complement (प्रशংসা करना, सরাহना करना)। Praise का भी यही अर्थ है।

514. COLLUSION

- (a) Disagreement with
(b) Outburst of anger
(c) Secret understanding
(d) Show favour to

व्याख्या (c) Collusion का अर्थ होता है—Secret agreement (कपट समझौता)। Secret understanding का प्रयोग भी इस अर्थ में किया जाता है।

515. SHORTCOMINGS

- (a) Regular late coming
(b) Taking short intervals
(c) Weaknesses
(d) Strong points

व्याख्या (c) Shortcoming का अर्थ होता है Defect, drawback (दोष, कमज़ोरी)। Weaknesses शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 516-520) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

516. HARMONY

- (a) Destruction
(b) Conformity
(c) Discord
(d) Reconciliation

व्याख्या (c) Harmony का अर्थ होता है Accord, agreement, amicability (सहस्वरता, समरसता)। अतः Discord (फूट, अनबन) इसका सही opposite होगा।

517. PLEASURE

- (a) Pain (b) Happiness
(c) Joy (d) Leisure

व्याख्या (a) Pleasure का अर्थ होता है Enjoyment, amusement, delight (सुख, आराम, मनोरंजन)। अतः Pain (दुःख, कष्ट, पीड़ा) इसका सही opposite होगा।

518. HUMANE

- (a) Kind (b) Cruel
(c) Loving (d) Human

व्याख्या (b) Humane का अर्थ होता है Benevolent, gentle, kind hearted (मानवीचित्र)। अतः Cruel (निर्दशी, निष्ठुर) इसका सही opposite होगा।

519. OPAQUE

- (a) Dim
(b) Transparent
(c) Filmy
(d) Muddy

व्याख्या (b) Opaque का अर्थ होता है Elanded, cloudy, hazy (अपारदर्शी)। अतः Transparent (पारदर्शी) इसका सही opposite होगा।

520. INTENTIONAL

- (a) Purposely
(b) Mediated
(c) Accidental
(d) Calmly

व्याख्या (c) Intentional का अर्थ होता है Deliberate, intended, planned (जान-बूझ कर, पुख्ता इरादे के साथ)। अतः Accidental (आकस्मिक, संयोगवश) इसका सही opposite होगा।

Direction (Q. Nos. 521-525) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

521. He was pulled up for indiscipline.

- (a) scolded
- (b) punished
- (c) pampered
- (d) expelled

व्याख्या (a) Pulled up with का अर्थ होता है—डॉट, फटकार। यही अर्थ Scolded का भी होता है।

522. Animals cannot put up with the sound of crackers during Diwali.

- (a) respond to
- (b) bear
- (c) hear
- (d) fight with

व्याख्या (b) Put up with का अर्थ होता है—सहना।

Bear का अर्थ भी सहना ही होता है।

523. In spite of the immense pressure exerted by the militants, the government has decided not to give in.

- (a) accede
- (b) yield
- (c) oblige
- (d) conform

व्याख्या (b) इस sentence में give in का अर्थ छुकना या समर्पण करना होता है। दिए गए विकल्पों में yield ही एक ऐसा शब्द है, जिसका अर्थ छुकना या समर्पण करना होता है।

524. The sudden change in government policy was a bolt from the blue.

- (a) a complete surprise
- (b) an unexpected difficulty
- (c) an unexpected disaster
- (d) a streak of lightning

व्याख्या (a) A bolt from the blue का अर्थ होता है—पूर्ण आश्चर्य। A complete surprise का भी यही अर्थ होता है।

525. To make her listen to reason in like banging one's head against a wall.

- (a) trying to do something impossible
- (b) injuring oneself in the attempt
- (c) getting frustrated and tired
- (d) showing one's helplessness

व्याख्या (a) Banging one's head against a wall का अर्थ होता है—कुछ असंभव करने का प्रयोग। Trying to do something impossible का भी यही अर्थ होता है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 526-530) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

526. The climate of Mumbai is somewhat like Chennai.

- (a) like Chennai's
- (b) as Chennai
- (c) as Chennai is
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ like Chennai के स्थान पर as Chennai का प्रयोग होगा; क्योंकि comparison सदैव ही उनके बीच restricted होना चाहिए, जिनके बीच comparison किया जाता है।

527. Of the two candidates I think he is the **best suited**.

- (a) he is suited best
- (b) he is better suited
- (c) he is best suited
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ he is the best suited के स्थान पर he is better suited का प्रयोग होगा; क्योंकि दो के बीच comparison करने के लिए Comparative degree का प्रयोग किया जाता है, Superlative degree का नहीं।

528. I have to cut down my expenses, due to my falling income.

- (a) I have to cut off
- (b) I have to cut out
- (c) I have to cut up
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (d)

529. He does not like **me coming so late**.

- (a) my coming so late
- (b) you coming so late
- (c) me come so late
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) यहाँ me coming so late के स्थान पर my coming so late का प्रयोग होगा; क्योंकि Gerund के पहले आने वाला Noun या Pronoun सदैव ही Possessive case में होता है, Objective case में नहीं।

530. If you **would have remembered** to bring the map, we would not have lost our way.

- (a) had remembered
- (b) were remembering
- (c) remembered
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) यहाँ would have remembered के स्थान पर had remembered का प्रयोग होगा; क्योंकि 'if clause जब Past perfect में होता है, तब Non if clause में 'would have + V³' का प्रयोग होता है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 531-535) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

531. A speech made without any preparation on the spur of the moment :

- (a) Elocution
- (b) Extempore
- (c) Monologue
- (d) Oration

उत्तर (b)

532. The art practised by statesmen and ambassadors :

- (a) Aristocracy
- (b) Clemency
- (c) Plebiscite
- (d) Diplomacy

उत्तर (d)

533. Property inherited from one's father or ancestors :

- (a) Harmony
- (b) Alimony
- (c) Patrimony
- (d) Matrimony

उत्तर (c)

534. A form of government in which the people have a voice in the exercise of power :

- (a) Autocracy
- (b) Democracy
- (c) Hypocrisy
- (d) Theocracy

उत्तर (b)

535. Belonging to a group having a common cultural tradition :

- (a) Groupism
- (b) Social
- (c) Ethnic
- (d) Communal

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 536-545) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage

When I opened it, I could not help laughing. It ... (536)... a birthday gift from my father who was an ... (537)... in the U.S.A. It contained a ... (538)... of sweet-scented flowers. Besides, on a ... (539)... white paper my father had given an ... (540)... of love through a cartoon. In my heart of ... (541)... I realised that the gift sent ... (542)... my father was the most valuable one, as it ... (543)... my heart with love and caused the ... (544)... of sudden emotions which made me burst into ... (545)... I kissed the light pink flowers and put it into my bag as it was the gift from my very best friend.

536. (a) were
(b) was
(c) had
(d) is

उत्तर (c)

537. (a) emigrant
(b) native
(c) immigrant
(d) inhabitant

उत्तर (a)

538. (a) bunch
(b) bundle
(c) group
(d) packet

उत्तर (d)

539. (a) black
(b) lined
(c) pure
(d) grey

उत्तर (c)

540. (a) sample
(b) specimen
(c) illustration
(d) example

उत्तर (c)

541. (a) hearts
(b) love
(c) feelings
(d) emotions

उत्तर (c)

542. (a) with
(b) by
(c) from
(d) for

उत्तर (b)

543. (a) overwhelmed
(b) saturated
(c) overcame
(d) moved

उत्तर (a)

544. (a) volcano
(b) blast
(c) force
(d) eruption

उत्तर (d)

545. (a) smile
(b) tears
(c) crying
(d) weeping

उत्तर (b)

Direction (Q. Nos. 546-550) : You have a brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

Passage

In Padua, a beautiful city of Italy there once lived a rich gentleman called Baptista. He had two daughters, the gentle and beautiful Bianca and Katherine. Katherine was as beautiful as her sister, but she had such an ungovernable temper that she was always known as Katherine the Shrew. Everyone was afraid of her angry tongue and inspite of her beautiful face she had no admirers.

Katherine was Baptista's elder daughter and he began to fear that she would never find a husband. Many wanted to marry Bianca but no one was willing to risk marriage with the bad tempered Katherine. At last Baptista decided on a plan. He announced that Katherine must be married before Bianca, as it was the elder sister's right. Bianca's admirers at once began to look around for a man who would be brave enough to marry this wild cat.

Now in Verona, another Italian town, there lived a rich and gay young man called Petruchio. His father had recently died and left him plenty of money and Petruchio now wished to see the world and find a wife. So he went to Padua and there he met a friend, Hortensis, one of the young men who wanted to marry Bianca. Petruchio told him that he too was looking for a wife and Hortensis at once thought of Katherine the Shrew. Petruchio was a strong willed young

man, surely he would be able to make Katherine obey him. He was marry and good tempered too and clever and amusing. Altogether he was wise young man and would know how to tame an ill-tempered wife.

546. Katherine was as beautiful as her sister but
(a) she had good temper
(b) she had an uncontrollable temper
(c) she sometimes could not control her temper
(d) None of these

उत्तर (b)

547. Everyone was afraid of Katherine because
(a) she had a beautiful face
(b) she had no admirers
(c) she had a sharp angry tongue
(d) None of these

उत्तर (c)

548. Baptista decided on a plan because
(a) it was difficult for Bianca to find a lover
(b) Katherine did not want to marry
(c) he could not get Katherine married
(d) None of these

उत्तर (c)

549. When Petruchio's father died
(a) he inherited his father's wealth
(b) he wanted to see the world
(c) he wanted to go in search of a wife
(d) All of the above

उत्तर (b)

550. Hortensis, a friend of Petruchio, wanted to marry
(a) Bianca
(b) Katherine
(c) Katherine's friend
(d) None of the above

उत्तर (a)



प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी हेतु GUIDER की
उपयोगी पुस्तकें...

सभी प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिए
गणित एवं रीजनिंग के सूत्रों का
अद्वितीय संग्रह TRICKS व SHORTCUTS
के साथ



563. 1. Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes.
 P. Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help.
 Q. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, etc.
 R. Mosquito nets can be used for protection.
 S. But, there is no sure way to protect everyone from their deadly bites.
 6. This is a natural solution.
 (a) SRQP (b) PQRS
 (c) SRPQ (d) RSQP

व्याख्या (a) सही वाक्य विचास SRQP होगा।

Directions (Q. Nos. 564-566) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

564. Bedlam.

- (a) Lout
 (b) Lover
 (c) Clamour
 (d) Roar

व्याख्या (c) शब्द 'Bedlam' (बेतरतीबी, अव्यवस्था) का समानार्थक शब्द 'Clamour' (हंगामा, चीत्कार, हो हल्ला) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Pandemonium, Sanatorium, Chaos.

565. Vacant.

- (a) Full
 (b) Rare
 (c) Vacuum
 (d) Occupied

व्याख्या (c) शब्द 'Vacant' (खाली, शून्य, रिक्त) का पर्यायवाची शब्द 'Vacuum' (निवात, शून्य, खालीपन, शून्य स्थान) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Void, Vacuity, Emptiness.

566. Peaceful.

- (a) Tranquil (b) Danger
 (c) Release (d) Fury

व्याख्या (a) शब्द 'Peaceful' (शांत, शांतिपूर्ण) का समानार्थक शब्द 'Tranquil' (शांत, प्रशांत) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Placid, Quiet, Still.

Directions (Q. Nos. 567-569) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

567. Guest

- (a) Senior (b) Servant
 (c) Host (d) Maid

व्याख्या (c) शब्द 'Guest' (मेहमान) का विपरीतार्थक शब्द 'Host' (मेजबान) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—Compare, Presenter, Anchorman.

568. Literal

- (a) Negative (b) Figurative
 (c) Subjective (d) Objective

व्याख्या (b) शब्द 'Literal' (शाब्दिक, शब्दशः) का विलोमार्थक शब्द 'Figurative' (शब्दों का आलंकारिक प्रयोग) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—Metaphorical, Symbolic, Allegorical.

569. Cacophony

- (a) Systematic (b) Discord
 (c) Racket (d) Harmony

व्याख्या (d) शब्द 'Cacophony' (अप्रिय आवाजों का मिला-जुला शोर) का विपरीतार्थक शब्द 'Harmony' (मेल/सहमति) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—Tunefulness, Euphony, Tune.

Directions (Q. Nos. 570-576) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

570. The headmaster brought back to mind the outstanding achievements of the school.

- (a) remembered
 (b) reminded
 (c) reminisced
 (d) recalled

व्याख्या (d) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त कालांकित वाक्यांश को विकल्प (d) 'recalled' (पूर्व घटनाओं या अनुभवों को स्मरण करना अथवा याद करना) से प्रतिस्थापित करना उचित है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

- Remembered — याद करना
 Reminded — स्मरण करना
 Reminsced — स्मरण करना

571. A poem of fourteen lines.

- (a) Ballad
 (b) Psalm
 (c) Sonnet
 (d) Carol

व्याख्या (c) अंग्रेजी साहित्य में कविता (Poem) को ऐसी विधा जो चौदह पंक्तियों ($8 + 6 = 14$) से युक्त होती है 'Sonnet' (चौदह पंक्तियों की एक प्रकार की कविता) कहलाती है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

- Ballad — गाथा, कथात्मक कविता/गीत
 Psalm — भजन, स्तोत्र
 Carol — भजन (क्रिसमस के अवसर पर), आनन्दगान, गुणगान करना

572. Incapable of error.

- (a) Erroneous
 (b) Incorrigible
 (c) Unbeatable
 (d) Infallible

व्याख्या (d) कभी गलती अथवा त्रुटियाँ न करने वाला 'Infallible' (अपरिहार्य, अचूक, अमोघ) कहलाता है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—
 Erroneous — गलत, भ्रांतिपूर्ण
 Incorrigible — जिसे सुधारा न जा सके (बुरी आदतों वाला व्यक्ति)
 Unbeatable — जिसे हराया न जा सके — अजेय, अपराजेय

573. One who believes everything he or she hears.

- (a) Credulous
 (b) Credible
 (c) Creditable
 (d) Credential

व्याख्या (a) जिस पर विश्वास किया जा सके 'Credulous' (भोला भाला, सहज में विश्वास कर लेने वाला, आशुविश्वासी) कहलाता है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—
 Credible — विश्वसनीय
 Creditable — प्रशंसा लाने/दिलाने वाला
 Credential — प्रत्यय-पत्र

574. An allowance made to a wife by her husband, when they are legally separated.

- (a) Alimony (b) Parsimony
 (c) Matrimony (d) Honorarium

व्याख्या (a) अपनी पत्नी (wife) से कानूनी (legally) रूप से अलग (separate) होने पर उसे (पत्नी को) पति द्वारा दिया जाने वाला भत्ता 'Alimony' (गुजारा भत्ता) कहलाता है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

Matrimony — वैवाहिक जीवन

Parsimony — मितव्ययिता

Honorarium — बिना वेतन के काम करने वाला—अवैतनिक

575. Wild imagination.

- (a) Whim (b) Fantasy
 (c) Fancy (d) Memory

व्याख्या (b) असामान्य एवं अवास्तविक विचार 'Fantasy' कहलाता है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

Whim — झूक, सनक

Fancy — असामान्य एवं विचित्र कल्पनाएँ

Memory — याददाश्त, स्मरण

576. A book written by an unknown author.

- (a) Anonymous (b) Acrimonious
 (c) Audacious (d) Assiduous

व्याख्या (a) पुस्तक का गुमनाम लेखक 'Anonymous' (अज्ञात) कहलाता है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—
Audacious — हिम्मती, साहसी, वीर
Acrimonious — क्रोध एवं कदुतायुक्त वाद-विवाद
Assiduous — परिश्रमी, मेहनती

Directions (Q. Nos. 577-578) : There are four different words, out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

577. (a) Necessary
 (b) Neccesarry
 (c) Necesarry
 (d) Necessary

व्याख्या (d) दिए गए वर्तनी विकल्पों में शब्द 'Necessary' (आवश्यक, जरूरी) की वर्तनी सही है।

578. (a) Narsicism
 (b) Narcicicism
 (c) Narcissism
 (d) Narcism

व्याख्या (c) दिए गए वर्तनी विकल्पों में शब्द 'Narcissism' (आत्माह स्वयं को अत्पथिक सुन्दर, गुणी, मानना, एक रुग्ण मनोदशा) की वर्तनी सही है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 579-580) : In these questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

579. She said to me, "It has been raining heavily and you cannot go".
 (a) She told me that it had been raining heavily and I could not go.
 (b) She told me that it was raining heavily and I could not go.
 (c) She told me that it has been raining heavily and I could not go.
 (d) She told me that it is raining heavily and I could not go.

व्याख्या (a) दिया गया वाक्य Assertive Sentence है जो कि Present Perfect Continuous Tense में है और Direct Speech है। चूंकि इसमें Reporting Verb Past Tense में है और इसके बाद Object 'me' है। अतः यह 'told' में बदलेगा, नियम है कि यदि Reporting Verb, Past Tense में और Reported Speech, Present Perfect Continuous Tense में हो, तो Indirect Speech में यह Past Perfect Continuous Tense में परिवर्तित होता है। अतः नियमानुसार विकल्प (a) सही है।

580. John said to me, "Where have you been last night?"
 (a) John asked me where had I been the previous night.
 (b) John asked me where I have been the previous night.
 (c) John asked me where I am the previous night.
 (d) John asked me where I had been the previous night.

व्याख्या (d) दिया गया वाक्य Direct Speech का Interrogative Sentence है। इससे प्रश्न का बोध होता है। इसमें प्रयुक्त होने वाली Reporting Verb 'said to' 'asked' में बदलेगी और Reported Speech का प्रश्नसूचक शब्द 'where' का 'that' connective के स्थान पर प्रयोग किया जाएगा। चूंकि Reported Speech यहाँ Present Perfect Tense में है अतः नियमानुसार यह Past Perfect Tense में बदल जाएगा इस प्रकार सही उत्तर विकल्प (d) होगा।

Directions (Q. Nos. 581-590) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

581. Two hundred people have been employed by the company.

- (a) Two hundred people are employed by the company.
 (b) The company employed two hundred people.
 (c) The company has employed two hundred people.
 (d) No improvement.

व्याख्या (c) सही वाक्य संरचना होगी—The company has employed two hundred people.

582. He is senior than me.

- (a) to
 (b) by
 (c) over
 (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर Preposition 'to' का प्रयोग उचित होगा। कुछ Adjectives, Latin से लिए गए हैं। इन्हें Latin Comparatives कहा जाता है। Senior, Junior, Prior, Posterior, Superior, Inferior, Anterior आदि के पहले 'more' या 'less' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, इनके बाद Preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है, 'than' का कभी नहीं।

583. Your previous project was only failed because you did not persevere yourself in it.
 (a) failed only because you did not persevere.
 (b) failed only because you did not persevere for it.
 (c) only failed because you did not persevere.
 (d) No improvement.

व्याख्या (a) सही वाक्य संरचना निम्नवत् होगी—Your previous project failed only because you did not persevere.

584. This crime makes a man liable for transportation till his life.
 (a) to transportation to life.
 (b) for transportation for life.
 (c) to transportation for life.
 (d) No improvement.

व्याख्या (c) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'to transportation for life' का प्रयोग होगा। अतः सही वाक्य संरचना होगी—The crime makes a man liable to transportation for life.

585. I don't think many people will be able to attend the meeting tomorrow. I, but for one, have to be in Chennai.
 (a) so for one
 (b) rather for one
 (c) for one
 (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'for one' का प्रयोग होगा।

586. My visit to my family are a few and far between.
 (a) few and a far between.
 (b) few and far between.
 (c) few of far between.
 (d) No improvement.

व्याख्या (b) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'few and far between' का प्रयोग होगा। अतः सही वाक्य संरचना होगी—My visits to my family are few and far between. 'few and far between' का तात्पर्य होता है—'लम्बे अन्तराल पर'।

587. There friendship will not last through long time.
 (a) last through a long time.
 (b) last through.
 (c) last long.
 (d) No improvement.

व्याख्या (c) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'last long' का प्रयोग होगा। अतः सही वाक्य संरचना होगी—Their friendship will not last long.

588. All these articles are kept in a tin box to **prevent from spoiling of damp** in rainy season.

- (a) prevent them from spoiling by damp.
- (b) prevent them being spoiled by damp.
- (c) prevent them from spoiling of damp.
- (d) No improvement.

व्याख्या (b) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'prevent them being spoiled by damp' का प्रयोग उचित है।

589. **Although other parts** the world 20 per cent of the farm area is owned by women, in India women own less than 7 per cent.

- (a) If in other parts of
- (b) However some parts of
- (c) While in other parts of
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (c)

590. I **had more sympathy** with you, my friend.

- (a) have more sympathy
- (b) have much sympathy
- (c) had much sympathy
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (b)

Directions (Q. Nos. 591-600) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternative and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage-I

In a village in India, two parties fell out as a result of a dispute between two children over the possession of a pin. Lathis were freely used and injuries sustained on both sides.

The more we are able to control our feelings, the more we act like intelligent human beings.

Rather than merely avoid losing our temper, which is a negative procedure at best, we should strive to show a friendly understanding and a consideration for others, even when they have done things to irritate us. This does not mean being overly soft. It merely proves we are capable of disagreement without being impolite. In your home, your office, driving along the road, getting on the bus, shopping in the market, or in a hundred daily circumstances you have countless opportunities to show that we can rise above the temptation to be impatient, complaining or sarcastic.

591. Two parties in India fought over.....

- (a) two children
- (b) a pin
- (c) a village
- (d) lathis

उत्तर (b)

592. We should to others in order to avoid creating disputes.

- (a) cause injuries
- (b) avoid negative procedure
- (c) lose our temper
- (d) be friendly and considerate

उत्तर (d)

593. We act like intelligent human beings when we

- (a) loose our temper
- (b) stop a dispute between children
- (c) control our feelings
- (d) freely sustain injuries

उत्तर (c)

594.avoid being impatient, complaining and sarcastic in our life.

- (a) We cannot
- (b) We can choose to
- (c) The temptation is too strong to
- (d) It is beyond us to

उत्तर (b)

595. We should when people have done things to irritate us.

- (a) be too soft
- (b) not be soft
- (c) show friendly understanding
- (d) loose our temper

उत्तर (c)

Passage-II

Beds are the best evidence of the importance that man attaches to sleep. What deep sleeper can have gazed without envy at the monumental, spacious, four-poster beds of the past? It is easy to imagine one climbing into a bed like this, drawing the curtains and enjoying hours and hours of uninterrupted sleep. It is only in our days that beds have been debased. The first victim in our effort to save space has been, of course, the bed. Everything is done to make it less conspicuous. It folds up and disappears into the wall or performs, astonishing acrobatic tricks and turns itself into a couch or an armchair. Even the bedroom as such has disappeared and has been replaced by a thing called a 'sitting bedroom' in which you can neither comfortably sleep nor sit. What with

further refinement like rubber mattresses and electric blankets, it is no wonder that many of us suffer from insomnia and seek salvation from alarm clocks to wake up each morning. Psychologists, meanwhile are busy studying our sleep habits and tell us that we cannot truly rest unless we dream. But most of us dream during the few minutes of blissful sleep that follow each rude awakening. Only our ancestors knew the true value of sleep. We have simply to remember that Shakespeare not only gave the subject a lot of attention but rated beds so highly as to make out a will leaving his wife his 'second best bed'.

596. 'It is only in our days that the bed has been debased'. This means

- (a) beds of higher quality are made today
- (b) during our times the bed has been given more importance
- (c) during modern times the beds have been relegated to basements
- (d) the bed has been lowered in quality and value today

उत्तर (d)

597. In order to save space we have

- (a) included four poster beds in our rooms
- (b) invented the electric blanket
- (c) done away with comfortable beds
- (d) forced sofas to perform acrobatics

उत्तर (c)

598. This passage deals with

- (a) the decline in the importance attached to sleep
- (b) the sleeping patterns of psychologists
- (c) monuments that resemble beds in the past
- (d) modern beds and rubber mattresses

उत्तर (a)

599. The phrase 'less conspicuous' means

- (a) able to change without effort
- (b) that which occupies less space
- (c) less obvious
- (d) smaller in size

उत्तर (c)

600. According to the author, we suffer from insomnia because

- (a) we sleep on uncomfortable bedding
- (b) we attach more importance to wall mountable beds
- (c) we live in perpetual fear of the alarm clock
- (d) Shakespeare left his second-best bed to his wife

उत्तर (a)

Direction (Q. Nos. 601-605) : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it, the error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (d). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

601. I am very thirsty (a)/ so give me (b)/ little water to drink. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) यहाँ, little के पहले a का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि a little का अर्थ है—‘थोड़ा’।

602. Unless you (a)/ return his book (b)/ he will not talk to you. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) यहाँ Unless के बदले Until का प्रयोग होगा unless का अर्थ है—यदि, until का अर्थ है—जब तक।

603. If you do not work hard (a)/ you will not succeed (b)/in the examination. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (d) वाक्य शुद्ध है।

604. Being a rainy day (a)/ Vinay decided to stay at home (b)/ and work further on the problem. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) यहाँ Being के पहले It का प्रयोग होगा।

605. No sooner the bell rang (a)/ than there was a scramble (b)/ for getting out of the theatre. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) यहाँ No Sooner के बाद did का प्रयोग होगा अर्थात् जब sentence (वाक्य) की शुरूआत No sooner से हो तो ठीक उसके बाद Aux. verb आयेगा और इसके बाद subject आता है। अर्थात् No sooner did the bell ring होगा।

Direction (Q. Nos. 606-610) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

606. To run amuck

- (a) To run a race
- (b) To run about in frenzy
- (c) To feel exhausted
- (d) To run to somebody's help

व्याख्या (b) To run amuck—to run about in frenzy उन्मत्त होकर।

607. A bull in a china shop

- (a) A person who is very ugly but loves the beautiful things of life
- (b) A person who takes a sadistic delight in harming innocent people
- (c) A person who becomes too excited where no excitement is warranted
- (d) A person who is rough and clumsy where skill and care are required

व्याख्या (d) A bull in a china shop—A person who is rough and clumsy where skill and care required. गंवार अथवा लापरवाह व्यक्ति का ऐसे स्थान पर होना जहाँ चतुर व्यक्ति की आवश्यकता है।

608. By fair means or foul

- (a) Without using common sense
- (b) Without difficulty
- (c) In any way, honest or dishonest
- (d) Having been instigated

व्याख्या (c) By fair means or foul—by hook or by crook. In any way honest or dishonest जैसे भी हो वैसे, किसी भी तरह

609. A baker's dozen

- (a) Twelve
- (b) Charity
- (c) Thirteen
- (d) Allowance

व्याख्या (c) A baker's dozen—thirteen तोहर

610. To have full hands

- (a) To be fully occupied
- (b) To be rich
- (c) To be in lot of troubles
- (d) To lead an easy life

व्याख्या (a) To have full hands—be fully occupied पूरी तरह व्यस्त होना

Direction (Q. Nos. 611-615) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

611. Scarcity

- (a) Scanty
- (b) Prosperity
- (c) Majority
- (d) Plenty

व्याख्या (d) Scarcity (N)—विरलता,

दुर्लभता, अभाव

Prosperity (N)—समृद्धि, खुशहाली, वैभव

Majority (N)—The largest number or

part of a group of people or things

लोगों या वस्तुओं के समूह की सबसे बड़ी

संख्या

Plenty (N)—प्रचुरता

612. Stale

- (a) Fresh
- (b) Old
- (c) Steal
- (d) Stalk

व्याख्या (a) Stale (Adj.)—not fresh बासी, पुराना

Fresh (Adj.)—pure, cool and refreshing शुद्ध

Stalk (N)—main stem of a plant (not a tree) डाली, शाखा

613. Vacate

- (a) Evacuate
- (b) Validate
- (c) Occupy
- (d) Empty

व्याख्या (c) Vacate (V)—quit, leave the possession of खाली करना, कब्जा छोड़ना
Evacuate (V)—make empty खाली करना

Occupy (V)—to live in, to be in possession of a land, farm or house रहना, कब्जे में होना

614. Professional

- (a) Amateur
- (b) Tradesman
- (c) Labour
- (d) Customer

व्याख्या (a) Professional (Adj.)—relating to a profession किसी व्यवसाय या पेशे से सम्बन्धित

Amateur (N)—A person who takes part in a sport or an activity for pleasure not for money as a job. शौकिया, अव्यवसायी

615. Meagre

- (a) Numerous
- (b) Large
- (c) Plentiful
- (d) Enormous

व्याख्या (c) Meagre (Adj.)—scanty, poor, insufficient मामूली, अपर्याप्त।

Numerous (Adj.)—great in number very many अनेक, बहुत सारे

Plentiful (Adj.)—abundant बहुत अधिक, प्रचुर

Enormous (Adj.)—huge, immense विशाल, बहुत

Direction (Q. Nos. 616-620) : Out of four alternatives, choose the one which can best expresses the meaning of the given word.

616. Pester

- (a) Annoy
- (b) Insect
- (c) Upset
- (d) Paste

व्याख्या (a) Pester (V)—annoy, worry तंग या परेशान करना

Insect (N)—कीट

Upset (V)—overturn उलटना

Paste (V)—लेई से चिपकाना

617. Trimming

- (a) Skimming
- (b) Arranging
- (c) Planning
- (d) Cutting

- व्याख्या** (d) Trimming (V)—किसी चीज को काट-छाँट कर संवारना
- Skimming (V)—सरसरी निगाहों से देखना
- Arranging (V)—क्रम में रखना
- Planning (V)—योजना बनाना
618. Disparity
 (a) Disseminate
 (b) Difference
 (c) Discord
 (d) Difficulty
- व्याख्या** (b) Disparity (N) — Inequality, dissimilarity असमानता, भिन्नता
- Disseminate (V)—spread widely (ideas, doctrines etc.) विचारों का चारों ओर प्रसार करना।
- Discord (N)—Disagreement फूट, अनबन
619. Savour
 (a) Taste (b) Protector
 (c) Sour (d) Flavour
- व्याख्या** (a) Savour (N)—Taste, Odour, Flavour स्वाद, सुगंध
- Protector (N)—आश्रयदाता
- Sour (Adj.)—bitter or sharp in taste खट्टा
- Flavour (N)—Sensation of taste and smell सुगंध, स्वाद का अहसास
620. Rivalled
 (a) Hatred (b) Revised
 (c) Competed (d) Contradicted
- व्याख्या** (c) Rivalled—किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु की बराबरी करना
- Hatred (N)—strong dislike, malice घृणा, द्वेष
- Competed—किसी की बराबरी या आगे निकलने की कोशिश करना।
- Direction (Q. Nos. 621-625) :** Out of four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.
621. A light sailing boat built especially for racing
 (a) Dinghy (b) Canoe
 (c) Yacht (d) Frigate
- उत्तर** (c)
622. Person who has long experience
 (a) Stalwart (b) Pedantic
 (c) Itinerant (d) Veteran
- व्याख्या** (d) Veteran—अनुभवी व्यक्ति
623. Atonement for one's sins
 (a) Redemption
 (b) Repentance
 (c) Salvation
 (d) Expidation
- व्याख्या** (b) Repentance—पश्चाताप, पछतावा
624. That which can be interpreted in any way
 (a) Ambient (b) Ambivalent
 (c) Amphibious (d) Ambiguous
- व्याख्या** (d) Ambiguous—अनेकार्थी
625. A political leader who tries to stir up people
 (a) Demagogue (b) Dictator
 (c) Statesman (d) Martinet
- व्याख्या** (a) Demagogue—भड़काने वाला नेता या वक्ता
- Direction (Q. Nos. 626-630) :** Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete.
626. I have lost my purse. Can I some money from you?
 (a) borrow (b) hire
 (c) demand (d) loan
- उत्तर** (a)
627. The more your action and thought are allied and the happier you grow.
 (a) invincible
 (b) divergent
 (c) intergrated
 (d) unravelled
- उत्तर** (c)
628. You must facts and not run away from the truth.
 (a) realise (b) notice
 (c) face (d) know
- उत्तर** (c)
629. These facts had been into them.
 (a) digested
 (b) dictated
 (c) drummed
 (d) spoken
- व्याख्या** (c) drum something into somebody का अर्थ है—बार-बार कहकर याद दिलाना।
630. Every individual wishes to lead a ... life.
 (a) respected
 (b) respectful
 (c) respectable
 (d) respective
- व्याख्या** (c) Respectable—सम्मान योग्य
- Direction (Q. Nos. 631-635) :** In each sentence a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given, alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).
631. English opens the window upon the world's knowledge.
 (a) The English
 (b) The English language
 (c) The English land
 (d) No improvement
- उत्तर** (d)
632. He is addicted to smoke.
 (a) addicted to smoking
 (b) used to smoke
 (c) addicted of smoking
 (d) No improvement
- व्याख्या** (a) यहाँ addicted के बाद gerund का प्रयोग होगा addicted to smoking उपयुक्त होगा।
633. We used to get up early in the morning, have breakfast and then went out to play.
 (a) go out to play
 (b) gone out to play
 (c) had gone out to play
 (d) No improvement
- व्याख्या** (a) यहाँ went (V_2) के बदले verb (V_1) का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि बाकी के verb भी V_1 form में ही हैं।
634. Let us go see her new house, shall we?
 (a) Do we ?
 (b) Don't we ?
 (c) Do they ?
 (d) No improvement
- व्याख्या** (d) No Improvement यहाँ वाक्य Question Tag में दिया है, यदि प्रथम अंश में Let + Obj. + V_1 हो तो दूसरे अंश में shall we लगेगा।
635. It took a long time for him to realise, what was truth.
 (a) what is truth
 (b) what was the truth
 (c) what the truth was
 (d) No improvement
- व्याख्या** (c) यहाँ वाक्य Affirmative है, अतः सहायक क्रिया Subject 'the truth' के बाद आयेगी।
- Direction (Q. Nos. 636-640) :** In each question groups of four words are given, in each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
636. (a) Acquiescence
 (b) Aquicence
 (c) Acquisence
 (d) Aquissence
- व्याख्या** (a) Acquiescence
637. (a) Guerila (b) 6Gurilla
 (c) Gorila (d) Gorilla
- व्याख्या** (d) Gorilla

638. (a) Gorgette
(b) Georgette
(c) Gorgete
(d) Georget

व्याक्त्या (b) Georgette

639. (a) Translucent
(b) Translucnt
(c) Transluscent
(d) Transcluent

व्याक्त्या (a) Translucent

640. (a) Hetrogenous
(b) Hetrogeneous
(c) Heterogenous
(d) Heterogeneous

व्याक्त्या (d) Heterogeneous

Direction (Q. Nos. 641-650) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage-I

A vexed problem facing us is the clamour to open more colleges and to reserve more seats for backward classes. But it will be a sheer folly to expand such facilities recklessly without giving any thought to the quality of education imparted. If admissions are made far more selective, it will automatically reduce the number of entrants. This should apply particularly to new colleges, many of which are little more than degree factories. Only then can the authorities hope to bring down the teacher-student ratio to manageable proportion. What is more, teachers should be given refresher courses, every summer to brush up their knowledge. Besides, if college managements increase their library budget, it will help both the staff and the students a great deal.

At the same time, however, it will be unfair to deny college education to thousands of young men and women, unless employers stop insisting on degrees even for clerical jobs. For a start, why can't the Government disqualify graduates from securing certain jobs, say class III and IV posts? Once the link between degrees and jobs is severed at least in some important departments, it will

make young people think twice before joining college.

641. The author is in favour of restricting college admissions :

- (a) only when degrees are delinked from jobs
(b) when alternative avenues are open for the students
(c) when the teacher-student ratio is reduced
(d) only when parents think twice before sending their children to colleges

उत्तर (a)

642. The phrase "Vexed problem" means

- (a) A serious problem
(b) A debatable problem
(c) A difficult problem
(d) An irritating problem

उत्तर (d)

643. What can automatically help to reduce admission?

- (a) Tough entrance tests
(b) Discouragement to open new colleges
(c) Selective admissions
(d) Abolishing reservation

उत्तर (c)

644. Many of the new colleges are

- (a) centres of advanced learning
(b) research institutions
(c) factories producing degree holders
(d) known for their academic excellence

उत्तर (c)

645. How can teachers brush-up their knowledge?

- (a) By arranging refresher courses
(b) By providing monetary help/incentive
(c) By providing better library facilities
(d) By sending them abroad

उत्तर (a)

Passage-II

Power of concentration is a very valuable quantity, which few people acquire except through education. It is true that it grows naturally, to a considerable extent as young people get older, very young infants seldom think of any one thing for more than a few minutes but with every year that passes their attention grows less volatile until they are adult. Nevertheless, they are hardly likely to acquire enough concentration without long period of intellectual education. There are three qualities which distinguish perfect

concentration. It should be intense, prolonged and voluntary. Intensity is illustrated by the story of Archimedes, who is said to have never noticed when the Romans captured Syracuse and came to kill him, because he was absorbed in a mathematical problem. To be able to concentrate on the same matter for a considerable time is essential to difficult achievement and even to the understanding of any complicated or abstruse subject a profound spontaneous interest brings this about naturally, so far as the object of interest is concerned. Most people can concentrate on a mechanical puzzle for a long time; but this is not in itself very useful. To be really valuable, the concentration must also be within the control of the will.

646. Which of the following is a false one?

- (a) Small children cannot concentrate for a long time
(b) Young infants can only concentrate for a short while
(c) Young infants never fail to concentrate on anything
(d) Young infants seldom concentrate for a long time

उत्तर (d)

647. Which of the following statements is a correct one?

- (a) Concentration grows naturally with age
(b) Few people acquire concentration
(c) Concentration is acquired through education
(d) Young people get concentration when they get older

उत्तर (b)

648. Which of the following helps the growth of concentration?

- (a) Attention
(b) Mathematical problem
(c) Intensity
(d) Education

उत्तर (d)

649. Which of the following is not a characteristic of concentration according to the passage?

- (a) Intelligence
(b) Intensity
(c) Self-motivation
(d) Duration

उत्तर (a)

650. Who should have mastery over concentration?

- (a) Education
(b) Will
(c) Interest
(d) Knowledge

उत्तर (c)

Directions (Q. Nos. 651-655) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

651. Would you mind the suitcase, Sir?

- (a) open
- (b) opening
- (c) to open
- (d) opened

व्याख्या (b) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द 'opening' का प्रयोग होगा। यह ऐसा वाक्य (Imperative) है जो दिखने में Interrogative जैसा लगता है, परन्तु वास्तव में यह Interrogative नहीं है। यह Imperative है क्योंकि इससे विनप्रतापूर्वक प्रार्थना का भाव झलकता है।

652. When she parted her parents, her eyes were full of tears.

- (a) from
- (b) away
- (c) off
- (d) with

व्याख्या (d) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द 'with' का प्रयोग होगा। हालांकि Preposition 'from' का प्रयोग भी किया जा सकता है। 'part from somebody' का तात्पर्य होता है—'किसी से अलग होना, साथ छोड़कर जाना'

उदाहरण

She has **parted from** her husband.

653. He went to oblige his superior.

- (a) on his way
- (b) out of his way
- (c) in his way
- (d) with his way

व्याख्या (b) रिक्त स्थान में 'out of his way' का प्रयोग होगा।

654. During a period of protracted illness, the sick can become infirm, both the strength to work and many of the specific skills that were once possessed.

- (a) regaining
- (b) denying
- (c) pursuing
- (d) losing

व्याख्या (d) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द 'losing' का प्रयोग उपयुक्त होगा।

655. The members of the religious sect ostracised the who had abandoned their faith.

- (a) coward
- (b) litigant
- (c) recreant
- (d) suppliant

व्याख्या (c) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द 'recreant' (कायर) का प्रयोग होगा।

Directions (Q. Nos. 656-660) : Four alternatives are given for the Idioms/Phrases in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

656. I cannot allow you to **take liberties** with me.

- (a) fool around
- (b) do whatever you want
- (c) share my liberty
- (d) treat me disrespectfully

व्याख्या (d) कालांकित वाक्यांश (Idiom/Phrase) का तात्पर्य 'treat me disrespectfully'; 'to be too friendly with somebody, especially in a sexual way' से है।

657. Before going to the party, the children were told to **mind there p's and q's.**

- (a) to learn the alphabet
- (b) to complete their homework
- (c) to dress up properly
- (d) to take care of their behaviour

व्याख्या (d) कालांकित वाक्यांश (Idiom/Phrase) का तात्पर्य 'to take care of their behaviour'; to behave in the most polite way you can' से है।

658. The road roller proved to be a **white elephant** for Mr. Raman.

- (a) an exotic beast of burden
- (b) an albino pachyderm
- (c) a burdensome possession
- (d) a symbol of royalty

व्याख्या (c) कालांकित वाक्यांश (Idiom/Phrase) का तात्पर्य 'a burdensome possession'; a thing that is useless and no longer needed, although it may have cost a lot of money' से है।

Origin—

From the story that in Siam (now Thailand) the king would give a white elephant as a present to somebody that he did not like. That person would have to spend all their money on looking after the rare animal.

659. The **king of metals** is becoming dearer by the day.

- (a) iron]
- (b) gold
- (c) diamonds
- (d) platinum

व्याख्या (b) कालांकित वाक्यांश (Idiom/Phrase) का तात्पर्य 'gold' से है। 'Gold' is called the king of metals for it is used for making coins, ornaments, jewellery etc.

660. My efforts at pest control went in vain, I have to go **back to the drawing board**.

- (a) plan it all over again
- (b) take professional help
- (c) spend some time researching abroad
- (d) work at night

व्याख्या (a) कालांकित वाक्यांश (Idiom/Phrase) का तात्पर्य 'plan it all over again', 'to start thinking about a new way of doing something after a previous plan or idea has failed' से है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 661-665) : Some parts of the sentence have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

661. Water contamination has become more serious (a)/since chemists have begun to use (b)/new substances. (c)/No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) वाक्यांश (b) त्रुटिपूर्ण है। यहाँ वाक्य के दो Clauses को Conjunction 'since' द्वारा जोड़ा गया है। वाक्य के प्रथम भाग में Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग हुआ है जबकि द्वितीय भाग में Simple Past यानि 'have begun' के बजाय 'began' का प्रयोग उचित है।

662. Due to inflation (a)/the cost of living (b)/ escalated in the last one year.(c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) वाक्यांश (c) त्रुटिपूर्ण है। यहाँ 'one year' के स्थान पर 'year' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।

663. Just as (a)/I was entering the room, (b)/the family was going for a party. (c)/No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) वाक्यांश (c) त्रुटिपूर्ण है। यहाँ 'going for' के स्थान पर 'going to' का प्रयोग उचित है।

664. The arm was so badly injured (a)/that he must have (b)/it amputated. (c)/No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) वाक्यांश (b) त्रुटिपूर्ण है। यहाँ 'must' के बजाय 'had to' का प्रयोग होगा। यहाँ 'had to' Modal Auxiliary 'have to' का Past Tense है।

उदाहरण—

He had to have both hands amputated.

- 665.** You need not tell a lie (a)/when the judge asked you where you were (b)/ when the crime was committed. (c)/No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) भूतकाल में घटित किसी घटना के सम्बन्ध में यदि कोई कार्य नहीं करना चाहिए था और किसी ने किया हो तो उसे दर्शने के लिए 'need not have' का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। निकट भविष्य में किसी कार्य को करने या नकारने के लिए अनुज्ञा हेतु need not या 'don't need to' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। स्पष्ट है कि प्रश्न के सन्दर्भ में need not के स्थान पर need not have का प्रयोग करना चाहिए अतः बाक्यांश (a) त्रुटिपूर्ण है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 666-668) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

666. Spasmodic

- (a) Irregular (b) Fleeting
(c) Capricious (d) Desultory

व्याख्या (a) शब्द 'Spasmodic' (अनियमित) का पर्यायवाची शब्द 'Irregular' (अनियमित) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—

Sporadic, Occasional, Periodic

667. Refrain

- (a) Decline (b) Shun
(c) Refuse (d) Abstain

व्याख्या (d) शब्द 'Refrain' (अपने को रोकना) का पर्यायवाची शब्द 'Abstain' (संयम अथवा परहेज रखना) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—

Give up, Renounce, Leave off.

668. Furore

- (a) Excitement (b) Attraction
(c) Enjoyment (d) Celebration

व्याख्या (a) शब्द 'Furore' (तीव्र, उत्तेजना, उमंग) का पर्यायवाची शब्द 'Excitement' (जोश, उत्तेजना) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Excitation, Exhilaration, Fervour.

Directions (Q. Nos. 669-671) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

669. Sprightly

- (a) Fast (b) Dull
(c) Lose (d) Mild

व्याख्या (b) शब्द 'Sprightly' (प्रमुदित, फुर्तीला, उत्साहयुक्त) का विपरीतार्थक शब्द 'Dull' (उदास, निष्क्रिय निरुत्साह, नीरस, सुस्त) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—

Sluggish, Slow, Passive

670. Vigorous

- (a) Eager (b) Feeble
(c) Smart (d) Brave

व्याख्या (b) शब्द 'Vigorous' (सशक्त, बली, ओजपूर्ण, हट्टा-कट्टा) का विलोमार्थक शब्द 'Feeble' (अशक्त, कमज़ोर, दुर्बल, निर्बल, क्षीण) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—
Sapless, Rickety, Debile.

671. Majestic

- (a) Submissive
(b) Humble
(c) Posing
(d) August

व्याख्या (b) शब्द 'Majestic' (तेजस्वी, प्रतापी, भव्य) का विलोमार्थक शब्द 'Humble' (नीच, छुट्ट जाति का) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—

Lowly, Unimpressive, Unimposing.

Directions (Q. Nos. 672-678) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

672. A speech delivered without any preparation

- (a) Temporary
(b) Exemplary
(c) Extempore
(d) Contemporary

व्याख्या (c) ऐसा संभाषण (speech) जो बिना तैयारी के दिया जाए, 'Extempore' (तत्कालिक, तत्काल-प्रस्तुत, आशु) कहलाता है।

Temporary—अस्थायी

Exemplary—अनुकरणीय, उदाहरणात्मक, निर्दर्शनात्मक

Contemporary—समकालीन, सामयिक, समसामयिक

673. Animals that eat flesh

- (a) Herbivorous
(b) Carnivorous
(c) Omnivorous
(d) Insectivorous

व्याख्या (b) मांस पर जीवन-यापन करने वाला जीव 'Carnivorous' (मांसाहारी, मांसभक्षी) कहलाता है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

Herbivorous — शाकाहारी

Omnivorous — सर्वाहारी

Insectivorous — कीटभक्षी, कीटधोजी

674. A fictitious name especially one assumed by an author

- (a) Nick name
(b) Pseudonym
(c) Sobriquet
(d) Pet name

व्याख्या (b) लेखक द्वारा अपनाया गया कल्पित नाम 'Pseudonym' (छद्मनाम, उपनाम) कहलाता है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—
Sobriquet — नाम, उपनाम, उपाधि Nick name — उपनाम
Pet name — प्यार का नाम, दुलार का नाम

675. Lack of feeling

- (a) Empathy (b) Apathy
(c) Sympathy (d) Pity

व्याख्या (b) भावना अथवा संवेदना की कमी या अभाव (lackness) 'Apathy' (उदासीनता, संवेदनशून्यता) है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—
Pity — दया

Empathy — समानुभूति, हमदर्दी

Sympathy — समवेदना, सहानुभूति

676. Accidental good fortune

- (a) Serendipity (b) Good luck
(c) Chance (d) Fluke

व्याख्या (a) अचानक होने वाला लाभ 'Serendipity' (आकस्मिक लाभ) कहलाता है।

Fluke — सुखद संयोग से प्राप्त होने वाला लाभ

Chance — अवसर

Good luck — सौभाग्य

677. Short speech or poem given at the end of a play or a book

- (a) Epilogue (b) Epigram
(c) Epitaph (d) Epicure

व्याख्या (a) पुस्तक, नाटक, फिल्म, में अन्त में टीका-टिप्पणी के साथ संक्षिप्त वक्तव्य अथवा कविता के रूप में जोड़ा गया भाग 'Epilogue' (उपसंहार, भरतवाक्य) कहलाता है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

Epigram—सूक्ति, सुभाषित वचन, चुटकुला

Epitaph—समाधि-लेख, स्मृति-लेख, स्मारक

Epicure—स्वादलोलुप एवं भोगवादी व्यक्ति, चटोरा, रसिया, विषयासक्त व्यक्ति

678. A person who drives our motor cars

- (a) Driver
(b) Chauffeur
(c) Conductor
(d) Lift-operator

व्याख्या (b) किसी धनी या महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति का निजी कार चालक 'Chauffeur' (निजी कार का चालक) कहलाता है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

Driver — चालक

Conductor — परिचालक

Lift-operator — लिफ्ट संचालक

Directions (Q. Nos. 679-680) : There are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

679. (a) Acoustics
 (b) Accoustics
 (c) Acusticks
 (d) Accuoistics

व्याख्या (a) दिए गए वर्तनी विकल्पों में शब्द 'Acoustics' (ध्वनि का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन) की वर्तनी सही है।

680. (a) Repertoire (b) Repartoire
 (c) Repertwah (d) Repertiore

व्याख्या (a) दिए गए वर्तनी विकल्पों में शब्द 'Repertoire' (रंग-पटल) की वर्तनी सही है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 681-690) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

681. Not only the master but also the servants **was** sad.

- (a) is
 (b) were
 (c) where
 (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर सहायक क्रिया 'were' का प्रयोग होगा। यदि दो Subjects को Not only but या not only but also के द्वारा जोड़ा जाय, तो Verb के Number और Person अन्तिम Subject के अनुसार प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं। चूँकि यहाँ बाद वाला Subject बहुवचन में है, अतः सहायक क्रिया 'was' के स्थान पर 'were' का प्रयोग उपयुक्त होगा।

682. The **cattles** are grazing in the field.
 (a) cattle is
 (b) cattle are
 (c) cattles were
 (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'cattle' का प्रयोग Noun of Multitude के रूप में होगा। अतः इसके साथ सहायक क्रिया 'are' प्रयुक्त की जाएगी।

683. That is it's name
 (a) That is its name
 (b) That name is its
 (c) That name is it's
 (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) सही वाक्य संरचना है—

That is its name.

वाक्य में It's (It's का short form) के बजाय Its (Possessive Case का Pronoun) का प्रयोग होगा।

684. He gave me a **ten-rupees** note.
 (a) ten-rupee
 (b) tens-rupees
 (c) tens-rupee
 (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'ten-rupee' का प्रयोग उचित होगा। यदि Definite Numeral Adjective और Noun को Hyphen (-) द्वारा जोड़कर एक Compound word बनाया जाय, तो Hyphen के बाद आने वाला Noun सदैव Singular (एकवचन) होता है। प्रश्न-वाक्य में भी Definite Numeral Adjective 'ten' तथा 'rupee' को Hyphen (-) द्वारा जोड़कर एक compound word (ten-rupee) बनाना चाहिए। यहाँ Plural Noun 'ten' के रहने के बावजूद Singular Noun 'rupee' का प्रयोग होगा, 'rupees' का नहीं। ध्यातव्य हो कि ऐसे वाक्य में Hyphen (-) रहने पर इसके बाद आने वाला Noun Singular रहता है परन्तु Hyphen (-) नहीं रहने पर, वह Noun Plural हो जाता है; जैसे—You have twenty rupees.

685. It seemed he was possessed with a demon.

- (a) It seemed he was possessed by a demon.
 (b) It seemed he was possessed of a demon.
 (c) It possessed he seemed of a demon.
 (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) सही वाक्य संरचना है—

It seemed he was possessed by a demon.

686. Her parents always **impressed** her in her studies.

- (a) trained
 (b) taught
 (c) encouraged
 (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) रेखांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'enouraged' (प्रोत्साहित करना) का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

687. You should carry an umbrella as because it is raining.

- (a) You should carry an umbrella because it is raining.
 (b) Because it is raining, you should carry an umbrella.
 (c) The rain is the because as you should carry an umbrella
 (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) सही वाक्य संरचना है—

You should carry an umbrella because it is raining.

688. Jameel was instructed to complete the task **by Monday**.

- (a) Monday
 (b) Until Monday
 (c) Upto Monday
 (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (d) वाक्य में सुधार की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यहाँ पर 'by Monday' का प्रयोग सही है क्योंकि यहाँ 'by' के प्रयोग का तात्पर्य है कि जमील पर दबाव है कि वह सम्भव हो, तो Monday के पहले अंधवा Monday तक अपना निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर ले।

689. The conduct of many students are not what they should be.

- (a) The conduct of many students is not what they should be.
 (b) The conducts of many students are not what they should be
 (c) The conduct of many students is not what it should be
 (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) सही वाक्य संरचना है—The conduct of many students is not what it should be.

690. The ships sank and all his passengers were drowned.

- (a) all her passengers
 (b) all its passengers
 (c) all their passengers
 (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'all her passengers' का प्रयोग उचित होगा। नियम है कि Ship, Train और Countries के नाम Feminine Gender माने जाते हैं। इसलिए वाक्य में प्रयुक्त Ship (Noun-Feminine Gender) के लिए Possessive Case Pronoun 'her' का प्रयोग उपयुक्त होगा।

Directions (Q. Nos. 691-700) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage-I

India records the world's highest per-capita incidence of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid and hepatitis, in spite of which concern for safe drinking water is still abysmally low even among educated Indians. This alarming indifference was borne out in a survey conducted by market research agency Research International Ltd. based on a study of 3,000 households spread across all major cities in India. The survey found that over 73 per cent of all households in the highest income categories (SEC A and B) drink tap water without boiling it and as many as 55 per cent of the same group drink tap water after filtration through a cloth, but without boiling.

Though every school child knows that unboiled tap water contains unseen disease causing germs, and is unsafe to drink, the high level of indifference to boiling water will come as a surprise to many. Comments Dr. S.S. Narvekar, Deputy Director, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra.

"We regularly monitor water quality in all major urban centres in this State. During 1995-96, we found that 9,730 out of 159, 233 samples of water were contaminated with disease causing organisms representing a high 6.11 per cent of the total number of samples collected and analysed. This is an alarmingly high level of contamination considering that Maharashtra is one of the more developed states in India and it may be higher in other states. Also during late summer months when there is water scarcity, and during the monsoon season, contamination of drinking water is very high. Hence during these months it is doubly important to ensure drinking water is adequately sanitised."

691. In the highest income categories, the number of people drink tap water without boiling, it is
 (a) about half of the house holds
 (b) all the house holds
 (c) nearly three-fourth of the households
 (d) one-fourth of the households

उत्तर (c)

692. In India the concern for safe drinking water is
 (a) very low
 (b) good
 (c) enough
 (d) more than expected

उत्तर (a)

693. There is a high level of to boiling water.
 (a) interest
 (b) indifference
 (c) care
 (d) curiosity

उत्तर (b)

694. According to the passage, unboiled tap water contains
 (a) impurities
 (b) chemicals
 (c) germs
 (d) waste matter

उत्तर (c)

695. During rainy season, drinking water should be
 (a) cleaned
 (b) sanitised
 (c) stored
 (d) used

उत्तर (b)

Passage-II

The Critical Faculty is the most potent one in the human make-up. Its pervasiveness and force have not properly been recognized because like breathing, it is so much a part and parcel of human activity. The difference between a simpleton and an intelligent man, according to the man who is convinced that he is of the latter category, is that the former wholeheartedly accepts all things that he sees and hears while the latter never admits anything except after a most searching scrutiny. He imagines his intelligence to be a sieve of closely woven mesh through which nothing but the finest can pass.

The critical sense is essential for keeping social transactions in a warm state. Otherwise, life would become very dull and goody-goody. The critical faculty is responsible for a lot of give and take in life. It increases our awareness of our surroundings; it sounds dignified no doubt, but it seems also to mean that we can watch someone else's back better than our own! We never know our own defects till they are pointed out of us, and even then we need not accept them. We always question the *bonafides* of the man who tells us unpleasant facts. On the surface, it is all very well to say, "I want an honest criticism; that will help me, not blind compliments." It wish people would mean it.

696. The self-defined intelligent man defines himself on the basis of
 (a) his obvious divergence from the simpleton.
 (b) his superior intelligence as a whole.
 (c) his possession of the critical faculty.
 (d) his heightened awareness of his surroundings.

व्याख्या (c) लेखांश में चर्चा की गई है कि एक मेधावी व्यक्ति के पास विवेचनात्मक योग्यता या प्रतिभा होती है।

697. The negative side of the critical faculty is that
 (a) it makes us critical of others
 (b) it makes us critical of ourselves
 (c) it sounds dignified but it is not actually so
 (d) it is a tool for creating classificatory division

व्याख्या (a) लेखांश में चर्चा की गई है कि विवेचनात्मक प्रतिभा अथवा योग्यता का नकारात्मक पक्ष यह है कि ऐसी प्रतिभा वाला व्यक्ति दूसरे व्यक्तियों में ही कमियाँ अथवा दोष ढूँढ़ता है।

698. People who solicit others' opinions (about themselves) generally want
 (a) effusive compliments
 (b) honest criticism
 (c) harsh facts
 (d) precise feedback

व्याख्या (a) लेखांश में लेखक ने बताया है कि ऐसे व्यक्ति जो दूसरों की आलोचना करते हैं, सामान्यतया वे विवेकशून्य प्रशंसा के इच्छुक होते हैं।

699. The critical faculty is defined as the 'most potent one in human make-up' because
 (a) it is all pervasive and powerful
 (b) it separates the simpleton from the intelligent man
 (c) it is a help in social transactions
 (d) All of the above

व्याख्या (a) लेखांश में critical faculty को 'most potent one in human make-up' के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है।

700. What, according to the writer, is the essential link between breathing and the critical faculty?
 (a) Both are required in social relations.
 (b) Both are exercised by human beings
 (c) Both grow with age
 (d) Both stop with death.

व्याख्या (b) लेखक के अनुसार लेखांश में चर्चा की गई है कि मानव जीवन के निरन्तर संचालन के लिए 'breathing' एवं 'critical faculty' की आवश्यकता होती है।

717. Today, as citizens of free India, we both our democracy and our secularism.

- (a) promote
- (b) cherish
- (c) establish
- (d) champion

व्याख्या (b) Cherish का अर्थ है—विचार, भावना आदि हृदय में संजोए रखना और उसे प्राप्त याद रखना।

718. Social customs and traditions die

- (a) absolutely
- (b) hard
- (c) fundamentally
- (d) permanently

उत्तर (b)

719. Countless Indians today use neem twigs, called datun, as toothbrushes.

- (a) durable
- (b) extended
- (c) saturated
- (d) disposable

व्याख्या (d) Disposable—एक बार प्रयोग के बाद फेंकने योग्य।

720. I have always admired his knowledge and scholarship.

- (a) highest
- (b) flexible
- (c) provocative
- (d) profound

उत्तर (d)

Direction (Q. Nos. 721-725) : Out of four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

721. One who robs smuggler of his smuggled goods after the border has been crossed

- (a) Pirate
- (b) Malefactor
- (c) Hijacker
- (d) Philanderer

उत्तर (c)

722. Course for chariot races

- (a) Sanatorium
- (b) Hangar
- (c) Hippodrome
- (d) Arena

उत्तर (c)

723. One who pretends illness to escape duty

- (a) Truant
- (b) Malingerer
- (c) Hypocrite
- (d) Concubine

व्याख्या (b) Malingerer—कामचोर

724. Man whose wife has been unfaithful to him

- (a) Dandy
- (b) Bastard
- (c) Concubine
- (d) Cuckold

व्याख्या (d) Cuckold का अर्थ है—बदचलन।

725. Deriving pleasure from inflicting pain on others

- (a) Sadism
- (b) Malevolence
- (c) Bigotry
- (d) Masochism

व्याख्या (a) Sadism का अर्थ है—दूसरे को यातना देकर प्राप्त सुख।

Direction (Q. Nos. 726-730) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

726. To play on a fiddle

- (a) To play upon a musical instrument
- (b) To play an important role
- (c) To be busy over trifles
- (d) To be busy over important matter

व्याख्या (c) To play on a fiddle—to busy over trifles.

727. To mind one's P's and Q's

- (a) To be cautious
- (b) To be accurate and precise
- (c) To be careful of one's accounts
- (d) To be careful of one's personality

व्याख्या (b) To mind one's P's and Q's—be careful and polite about what one says or does व्यवहार या वार्तालाप में सतर्क रहना।

728. At one's beck and call

- (a) Enjoying oneself without caring for others
- (b) To be always at one's service
- (c) To be under one's subjugation
- (d) To be in an advantageous position

व्याख्या (b) At one's beck and call—to be always at one's service सदैव सेवा को तत्पर।

729. To show one's teeth

- (a) To ridicule
- (b) To face difficulties
- (c) To adopt a threatening attitude
- (d) To be humble

व्याख्या (c) To show one's teeth—to threaten, use one's power or authority to punish somebody धमकाना, अपनी ताकत का प्रयोग करके किसी को भयभीत कर देना।

730. To pour oil in troubled water

- (a) To foment trouble
- (b) To add to the trouble
- (c) To instigate
- (d) To calm a quarrel with soothing words

व्याख्या (d) To pour oil in troubled water—make efforts to cool down a quarrel झगड़ा मिटाने की कोशिश करना।

Direction (Q. No. 731-735) : In each sentence, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c), which may improve no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

731. If you have studied hard, you would have got a first class.

- (a) If you studied hard
- (b) If you had studied hard
- (c) If you would study hard
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ Past Perfect का प्रयोग होगा अर्थात् If you had studied hard का प्रयोग होगा व्योक्ति यह unfulfilled condition को दर्शाता है।

732. The watchman was on alert all night.

- (a) was on the alert
- (b) was off the alert
- (c) was alert
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) यहाँ was on the alert का प्रयोग होगा।

733. She is quite without affection and has no false pride.

- (a) Admiration
- (b) Affliction
- (c) Affectation
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) यहाँ affection की जगह affectation सही होगा व्योक्ति affection का अर्थ है—a feeling of loving or liking somebody/something अनुराग, स्नेह। जबकि Affection का अर्थ है—बनावटी व्यवहार, दिखावा।

734. Is respect really preferable than money?

- (a) preferable to money
- (b) preferred or money
- (c) preferable than money
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) यहाँ preferable के साथ preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होगा।

735. I have seen the film and she also has.

- (a) has also
- (b) has too
- (c) too has
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ वाक्य के अंत में verb के बाद 'too' (Adverb) का प्रयोग होगा।

Direction (Q. Nos. 736-740) : In each question, a group of four words is given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

736. (a) Paralelled (b) Parallelled
(c) Paralleled (d) Parralleled

व्याख्या (c) Paralleled

737. (a) Arangement
(b) Arrangement
(c) Arrangment
(d) Arangement

व्याख्या (b) Arrangement

738. (a) Cemetry (b) Cemetery
(c) Cemetary (d) Cemmetery

व्याख्या (b) Cemetery

739. (a) Incumbent (b) Incumbant
(c) Incambant (d) Incambent

व्याख्या (a) Incumbent

740. (a) Budgetary (b) Budgetry
(c) Budgetery (d) Bugetary

व्याख्या (a) Budgetary

Direction (Q. Nos. 741-750) : In these questions you have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage-I

What, one wonders, is the lowest common denominator of Indian culture today? The attractive Hema Malini? The songs of Vividh Bharati? Or the mouth-watering masala Dosa? Delectable as these may be, each yields pride of place to that false (?) symbol of a new era—the synthetic fibre. In less than twenty years, the nylon sari and the terylene shirt have swept the countryside, penetrated to the farthest corners of the land and persuaded every common man, woman and child that the key to success in the present day world lie in artificial fibers: glass nylon, crepe nylon, tery mixes, polysters and what have you. More than the bicycles, the wristwatches or the transistor radios, synthetic clothes have come to represent the first step away from the village square. The village lass treasures the flashy nylon sari in her trousseau most delay; the village youth gets a great kick out of his cheap terrycot shirt and trousers, the nearest he can approximate to the expensive synthetic sported by his wealthy citybred contemporaries. And the Neo-rich craze for 'phoren' is nowhere more apparent than in the price that people will pay for smuggled, stolen, begged borrowed second hand or thrown away synthetics. Alas, even the uniformity of nylon.

741. The latest symbol of modernity for the rural people is
(a) The bicycle
(b) The wristwatch
(c) The transistor
(d) The synthetic cloth

उत्तर (d)

742. The term 'Neo-rich' means
(a) The aristocracy
(b) The industrialists
(c) The newly rich people
(d) The common people

उत्तर (c)

743. The tone of the passage is
(a) Tragic (b) Ironic
(c) Sombre (d) Satiric

उत्तर (c)

744. The lowest common denominator of the Indian culture today is
(a) Hema Malini
(b) Songs of Vividh Barati
(c) Masala Dosa
(d) Synthetic fibre

उत्तर (d)

745. The synthetic fibre has
(a) always been popular in India
(b) become popular during the last twenty years
(c) never been popular in India
(d) been as popular as other kinds of fibre

उत्तर (b)

Passage-II

Most people who bother with the matter at all would admit that the English language is in a bad way, but it is generally assumed that we cannot by conscious action do anything about it. Our civilization is decadent and our language—so the argument runs—must inevitably share in the general collapse. If follows that any struggle against the about of language is a sentimental archaism, like preferring candles to electric light or hansom cabs to aeroplanes. Underneath this lies the half-conscious belief that language is natural growth and not an instrument which we shape for our own purposes.

Now, it is clear that the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economic causes: it is not due simply to the bad influence of this or that individual writer. But an effect can become a cause, reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form, and so on indefinitely. A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fail all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the solvenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts. The point is that

the process is reversible. Modern English, especially written English, is full of bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided if one is willing to take the necessary trouble. If one gets rid of these habits, one can think more clearly, and to think clearly is a necessary first step towards political regeneration: so that the fight against bad English is not frivolous and is not the exclusive concern of professional writers.

746. The author believes that the first stage towards the political regeneration of the language would be
(a) taking the necessary trouble to avoid habits
(b) avoiding being frivolous about it
(c) clear thinking
(d) for professional writers to help

उत्तर (c)

747. The author believes that
(a) English is becoming ugly
(b) bad language habits are inevitable
(c) our thoughts are becoming uglier because we are making the language uglier
(d) our civilization is decadent so nothing can be done

उत्तर (c)

748. What causes bad language in the end?
(a) The bad influence of individual writers
(b) The imitation of bad language habits
(c) Political and economic causes
(d) An assumption that nothing can be done about it

उत्तर (c)

749. Many people believe that nothing can be done about the English language because
(a) bad habits spread by imitation
(b) we live in a decadent civilization
(c) there are too many bad writers
(d) people are too lazy to change their bad habits

उत्तर (b)

750. The author believes that
(a) it's now too late to do anything about the problem
(b) language is a natural growth and cannot be shaped for our own purposes
(c) the decline in the language can be stopped
(d) the process of an increasingly bad language cannot be stopped

उत्तर (c)

Directions (Q. Nos. 751-755) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

751. After the war, the battle field was littered with

- (a) cadavers (b) corpses
- (c) corps (d) carcasses

व्याख्या (b) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द ‘corpses’ (शव, लाश) का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

752. There was so much material in the speech that it was difficult to know what the speaker wanted to say.

- (a) variegated
- (b) extra
- (c) superficial
- (d) beautiful

व्याख्या (c) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द ‘superficial’ (छिछला, सतही) का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

753. I will have to on your opinion in this matter.

- (a) rely (b) believe
- (c) stand (d) follow

व्याख्या (a) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द ‘rely’ का प्रयोग उचित होगा। Phrase ‘rely on’ का तात्पर्य होता है—‘put trust in with confidence’; be dependent on (किसी पर विश्वास रखना, किसी पर निर्भर होना)।

754. Each person had to himself a character in the musical play.

- (a) attest (b) administer
- (c) a sign (d) assign

व्याख्या (d) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द ‘assign’ (निरूपण, करना, निर्दिष्ट करना) का प्रयोग उचित होगा। Verb के रूप में ‘assign’ का तात्पर्य है—give an assignment to a person, to a post, or assign a task to a person.

755. The men were asked not to while the enemy advanced.

- (a) retire (b) go back
- (c) retreat (d) return

व्याख्या (c) बाक्य के भाव से प्रकट हो रहा है कि रिक्त स्थान में शब्द ‘retreat’ (पीछे हटना) का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

Directions (Q. Nos. 756-760) : In these questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

756. People who call a spade a spade are always appreciated.

- (a) who are generous
- (b) who play cards
- (c) who tell the truth
- (d) who help others

व्याख्या (c) कालांकित बाक्यांश (Idiom/Phrase) का तात्पर्य ‘who tell the truth’; ‘to use plain language’, ‘to be straight-forward in the terms one uses’ यानि अपन मत निःसंकोच व्यक्त करना चाहे दूसरे को बुरा ही क्यों न लगे’ से है।

757. He played ducks and drakes with his ancestral property and was ruined.

- (a) a deceive (b) to sell
- (c) to gamble (d) to waste

व्याख्या (d) कालांकित बाक्यांश (Idiom/Phrase) का तात्पर्य ‘to spend foolishly, Making ducks and drakes is a game played with a flat piece of stone or metal, which, when flung with its broad surface almost parallel to surface of smooth water, skips up and down like a bird. It would be foolish to use coins for such a purpose; to waste; to spend lavishly.’ से है।

758. The lawyer tried to put words in his client mouth.

- (a) ask a person to pretend
- (b) not to tell anything
- (c) tell a person what to say
- (d) ask a person to lie

व्याख्या (c) कालांकित बाक्यांश (Idiom/Phrase) का तात्पर्य ‘tell a person what to say’ से है।

759. Don't come in his way. It is like playing with fire.

- (a) facing a dangerous situation
- (b) burning yourself
- (c) being angry
- (d) facing an easy situation

व्याख्या (a) कालांकित बाक्यांश (Idiom/Phrase) का तात्पर्य ‘facing a dangerous situation’ से है।

760. I will be back in two shakes.

- (a) with a bang
- (b) with two milkshakes
- (c) very soon
- (d) in two minutes.

व्याख्या (c) कालांकित बाक्यांश (Idiom/Phrase) का तात्पर्य ‘very soon’ ‘very quickly, without delay’ (अति शीघ्र) से है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 761-765) : Some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

761. Headmaster (a)/has instructed (b)/the teachers to follow the rules of the school. (c)/No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) बाक्यांश (a) त्रुटिपूर्ण है। यहाँ ‘Headmaster’ के पूर्व Article ‘The’ का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

762. The first inning (a)/of the match (b)/was very sensational. (c)/No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) बाक्यांश (a) त्रुटिपूर्ण है। यहाँ ‘inning’ के बजाय ‘innings’ का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

763. How long it takes (a)/to travel from Chennai to Trichy (b)/by train ?(c)/No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) बाक्यांश (a) त्रुटिपूर्ण है। इसमें ‘long it takes’ के स्थान पर ‘difficult’ का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

अथवा

‘long it takes’ के बजाय ‘much times does it take’ का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

764. One should respect (a) the religions of others (b)/as much as his own. (c)/No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) बाक्यांश (c) त्रुटिपूर्ण है। चूंकि बाक्य में Indefinite Pronoun ‘one’ का प्रयोग हुआ है जिससे एक अस्पष्ट (Vague) Noun का बोध हो रहा है और यह Nominative Case में है। यहाँ इसके Possessive Case ‘one's’ का प्रयोग बाक्यांश (c) में ‘his’ के स्थान पर होगा।

765. On a holiday (a)/I prefer reading story books (b)/than visiting my friends. (c)/No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) बाक्यांश (c) त्रुटिपूर्ण है। नियम है कि बाक्य में यदि Prefer के बाद Noun, Pronoun या Gerund का प्रयोग हुआ हो, तो ‘to’ का प्रयोग करना चाहिए, ‘than’ या ‘rather than’ का नहीं; जैसे—

I prefer work to rest. (Noun)

I prefer you to him. (Pronoun)

I prefer walking to riding. (Gerund)

अतः बाक्यांश (c) में ‘than’ के बजाय ‘to’ का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

Directions (Q. Nos. 766-768) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

766. Amicable

- (a) Friendly (b) Happy
- (c) Perfect (d) Joyous

व्याख्या (a) शब्द 'Amicable' (मित्रवत, मैत्रीपूर्ण) का पर्यायवाची शब्द 'Friendly' (मित्रतापूर्ण, अनुकूल) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Cordial, Harmonious, Peaceful.

767. Impervious

- (a) Audacious
- (b) Haphazard
- (c) Impenetrable
- (d) Illogical

व्याख्या (c) शब्द 'Impervious' (निविड़, अप्रवेशनीय) का पर्यायवाची शब्द 'Impenetrable' (अप्रवेश्य, अभेद्य) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Impermeable, Resistant, Sealed.

768. Peruse

- (a) Overage (b) Examine
- (c) Abuse (d) Defuse

व्याख्या (b) शब्द 'Peruse' (ध्यान से पढ़ना) का समानार्थक शब्द 'Examine' (परीक्षण अथवा जाँच करना) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द है—

Analyse, Study, Probe.

Directions (Q. Nos. 769-771) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

769. Particularly

- (a) Elaborately
- (b) Generally
- (c) Comprehensively
- (d) Entirely

व्याख्या (b) शब्द 'Particularly' (विशेष रूप से, विशेषत:) का विपरीतार्थक शब्द 'Generally' (आमतौर पर, सामान्यतया) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द है—

Broadly, Mostly, In general.

770. Desecration

- (a) Hopelessness
- (b) Disbelief
- (c) Veneration
- (d) Manifestation

व्याख्या (c) शब्द 'Desecration' (अपवित्रीकरण, अपवित्रता) का विलोमार्थक शब्द 'Veneration' (आदर, सम्मान, श्रद्धा) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द है—

Devotion, Cultism, Adoration.

771. Yield

- (a) Respond
- (b) Survive
- (c) Attack
- (d) Resist

व्याख्या (d) शब्द 'Yield' (समर्पण करना) का विलोमार्थक शब्द 'Resist' (प्रतिरोध या विरोध करना) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द है—

Defy, Contend, Withstand.

Directions (Q. Nos. 772-778) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for given words/sentence.

772. That which can be drunk

- (a) Edible
- (b) Palatable
- (c) Potable
- (d) Culpable

व्याख्या (c) जो पीने योग्य हो, 'Potable' (पेय) कहलाता है।

अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

Edible — खाने योग्य

Palatable — सुचिकर

Culpable — दोषास्पद, गलत कार्य के लिए जिम्मेदार एवं दोष लगाने योग्य।

773. One who is neither intelligent nor dull

- (a) Ordinary
- (b) Average
- (c) Fair
- (d) Mediocre

व्याख्या (d) साधारण योग्यता वाला व्यक्ति 'Mediocre' (औसत दर्जे का, मध्यम) कहलाता है।

अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

Ordinary — साधारण

Average — औसत

Fair — मेला, रूपवान

774. Person leading a life of strict self-discipline

- (a) Hedonist
- (b) Disciplinarian
- (c) Atheist
- (d) Ascetic

व्याख्या (d) अनुशासन का कड़ई से पालन करने वाला 'Ascetic' (संयमी, मिताहारी) कहलाता है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

Hedonist — सुखवादी

Atheist — नास्तिक

Disciplinarian — अनुशासन मानने वाला

775. A person who loves everybody

- (a) Egoist
- (b) Fatalist
- (c) Humanist
- (d) Altruist

व्याख्या (d) दूसरों पर उपकार करने वाला 'Altruist' (परोपकारी) कहलाता है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

Egoist — आत्मोपकारी, स्वार्थी

Fatalist — भाग्यवादी

Humanist — मानवतावादी

776. A small village or a group of houses

- (a) Community
- (b) Settlement
- (c) Hamlet
- (d) Colony

व्याख्या (c) छोटे गाँव अथवा घरों का समूह 'Hamlet' (पुरावा) कहलाता है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

Community — समुदाय

Settlement — बस्ती, उपनिवेश, समझौता, बदोबस्त

Colony — उपनिवेश

777. A part of a word that can be pronounced separately

- (a) Particle
- (b) Sibilant
- (c) Syllable
- (d) Letter

व्याख्या (c) एक शब्द का उतना भाग जो कि एक बार में बोला जा सके, 'Syllable' (शब्दकांश) कहलाता है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

Particle — कण

Sibilant — ऊष्म व्यंजन

Letter — अक्षर, पत्र

778. Passing out of use :

- (a) Adolescent
- (b) Reticent
- (c) Translucent
- (d) Obsolescent

उत्तर (d)

Directions (Q. Nos. 779 - 780) : There are four different words, out of which, one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

779. (a) Privilege

- (b) Prevelege
- (c) Prevelege
- (d) Privelage

उत्तर (a)

780. (a) Camouflage

- (b) Camaflouge
- (c) Cemouflege
- (d) Cemouflage

उत्तर (a)

Directions (Q. Nos. 781-790) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

781. His powerful desire brought about his downfall.

- (a) his intense desire
- (b) his desire for power
- (c) his fatal desire
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (b)

782. My **opinion** of the play is that it will win the National Award.

- (a) opinion to
- (b) opinion about
- (c) opinion on
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (b)

783. His opponent was too strong, Ram had to **except** defeat.

- (a) expect
- (b) accept
- (c) confess
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (b)

784. Cowards die many times before their death.

- (a) Cowards before their death many times die.
- (b) Cowards before die many times their death.
- (c) Cowards many times die before their death.
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (d)

785. I saw a bloat of hippopotamus.

- (a) I saw a bloat of hippopotami.
- (b) I saw a flock of hippopotamus
- (c) I saw a flock of hippopotami
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)

786. The constable asked to the man what he was doing at the shop-window.

- (a) The constable asked the man what, at the shop-window, he was doing
- (b) The constable asked the man what he was doing at the shop-window
- (c) The constable asked what, at the shop-window, the man was doing
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (b)

787. Bye-Sheila see you **some time**.

- (a) later
- (b) soon
- (c) never
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)

788. He told me that **he wants** to have a talk with me.

- (a) he wanted
- (b) he is wanting
- (c) he has been wanting
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)

789. I am **confidant** of winning the competition.

- (a) confidence
- (b) confidential
- (c) confident
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (c)

790. The **descent** from the mountain peak was slow and painful.

- (a) descent
- (b) decline
- (c) decrease
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)

Directions (Q. Nos. 791-800) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage-I

There is a need to preserve our natural resources. The growth of population leads to an increase in the demand for food which means more space is required for cultivation. Trees in the forests are cut down to make way for more land for farms and buildings. Animals are decreasing in number due to widespread poaching and the depletion of their natural habitat. Many species are getting extinct or are on the verge of extinction. There is a need to conserve forests and the wildlife within them. Trees are the lifeline of society. Excessive felling of trees can lead to various problems like floods, droughts, climate change and lack of resources, therefore, for sustainable development that is development that fulfils the need of future generations, it is important to save forests and wildlife.

791. Why is it important to save forests and wildlife?

- (a) For sustainable development
- (b) To improve tourism
- (c) To save the animals
- (d) For maintaining nature's beauty

उत्तर (a)

792. What is the life-line of society?

- (a) Humans
- (b) Mountains
- (c) Rivers
- (d) Trees

उत्तर (d)

793. What has led to animal extinction?

- (a) Industrial development
- (b) Trade and commerce
- (c) Poaching
- (d) Lack of awareness

उत्तर (c)

794. Why is more space needed for cultivation?

- (a) Growth of population
- (b) Decrease in population
- (c) Development
- (d) Decrease in food supply

उत्तर (a)

795. What has lead to the change in climate?

- (a) The construction of dams
- (b) The drilling of wells
- (c) The deforestation
- (d) The killing of animals

उत्तर (c)

Passage-II

The high speed winds have a lot of energy in them as kinetic energy, due to their motion. The driving force of the winds is the sun. The wind energy is harnessed by making use of wind mills. The blades of the wind mill keep on rotating continuously due to the force of the striking wind. A large number of wind mills are installed in clusters called wind farms. These farms are ideally located in coastal regions, open grasslands or hilly regions, particularly mountain passes and ridges where the winds are strong and steady. Wind energy is very useful as it does not cause any air pollution. After the initial installation cost, the wind energy is very cheap. It is believed that by the middle of the century wind power would supply more than 10% of world's electricity.

796. How is wind energy harnessed?

- (a) By making use of winds mills
- (b) By constructing a barrage
- (c) By providing commercial energy
- (d) By using steam turbine

उत्तर (a)

797. What is the driving force of the winds?

- (a) The continuous rotation
- (b) The electric generators
- (c) The sun
- (d) The atmosphere

उत्तर (c)

798. Why is wind energy useful?

- (a) It can be utilized on a wide range
- (b) It can generate a lot of electricity
- (c) It does not cause any air pollution
- (d) It is easily affordable

उत्तर (c)

799. Where are the farms located?

- (a) In areas where the winds are strong and steady
- (b) In place where there are lots of houses
- (c) In industrial areas
- (d) In areas where there are water pumps and flour mills.

उत्तर (a)

800. What are wind farms?

- (a) Working of a wind generator
- (b) The force of the striking wind
- (c) High speed winds having a lot of energy in them
- (d) Large number of wind mills installed in clusters

उत्तर (d)

Direction (Q. Nos. 801-802) : There are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

801. (a) Narcisism (b) Narcissism
 (c) Narcism (d) Narsism

व्याख्या (b) Narcissism का अर्थ है—
 अपने से अपने को प्रशंसन करना। The habit of admiring yourself too much!

802. (a) Humorous
 (b) Humourous
 (c) Humorus
 (d) Humourus

उत्तर (a)

Direction (Q. Nos. 803-812) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blacking the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage-I

Pidgins are languages that are not, acquired as mother tongues and that are used for a restricted set of communicative functions. They are formed from a mixture of languages and have a limited vocabulary and a simplified grammar. Pidgins serve as a means of communication between speakers of mutually unintelligible languages and may become essential, in multilingual areas. A creole develops from a pidgin when the pidgin becomes the mother tongue the community. To cope with the consequent expansion of communicative functions of vocabulary is increased and the grammar becomes more complex. Where a creole and the standard variety of English coexist, as in the Caribbean, there is a continuum from the most extreme form of creole to the form that is closest to the standard language. Linguists mark off the relative positions on the creole continuum as the 'basilect' (the furthest from the standard language), the 'mesolect', and the 'acrolet'. In such situations, most creole speakers can vary their speech along the continuum and many are also competent in the standard English of their country.

803. Find out a word in the passage which is opposite in meaning to the word—
 'Simplified'
 (a) Complex
 (b) Expansion
 (c) Restricted
 (d) Consequent

उत्तर (a)

804. According to the passage 'basilect' means
 (a) an impure form of a creole
 (b) a form of creole which is furthest from the standard language
 (c) a form of creole which has an extended vocabulary
 (d) a form of creole which is very close to the standard language

उत्तर (b)

805. According to the given passage a pidgin becomes a creole when.
 (a) it ceases to be a means of communication
 (b) it becomes the mother tongue for a new generation of speakers
 (c) its vocabulary undergoes some kind to change
 (d) two or more languages are mixed with an existing pidgin

उत्तर (b)

806. A pidgin develops in a situation when—
 (a) different and mutually unintelligible languages exist side by side
 (b) a creole becomes the mother tongue of a linguistic community
 (c) a language with restricted vocabulary undergoes an expansion in grammar and vocabulary
 (d) two similar language are mixed to create a new language

उत्तर (a)

807. According to the passage, a creole continuum is
 (a) a linguistic term for the mixture of more than two languages
 (b) a scale which measures the linguistic competence of the speaker
 (c) a scale in which the proximity of the creole to the standard language is measured
 (d) a record of the continuous history of a creole

उत्तर (c)

Passage-II

There were four of us—George, and William Samuel Harris, and myself, and Montmorency. We were sitting in my room, smoking and talking about how bad we were—bad from a medical point of view I mean, of course.

We were all feeling seedy, and we were getting quite nervous about it. Harris said he felt such extraordinary fits of giddiness come over him at times, that he hardly knew that he was doing and then George said that he had fits of giddiness too, and

hardly knew what he was doing. With me, it was my liver that was out of order. I knew it was my liver that was out of order, because I had just been reading a patent liver-pill circular, in which were detailed the various symptoms by which a man could tell when his liver was out of order. I had them all.

It is a most extraordinary thing, but I never read a patent medicine advertisement without being impelled to the conclusion that I am suffering from the particular disease there in dealt with in its most virulent form. The diagnosis seems in every case to correspond exactly with all the sensations that I have ever felt.

808. The word which is closest in meaning to virulent is
 (a) fantastic (b) vital
 (c) viral (d) hostile

उत्तर (d)

809. Harris was trouble by
 (a) a symptom of vertigo
 (b) garrulity
 (c) tribulation
 (d) frailty

उत्तर (a)

810. Whenever the speaker read a liver pill circular
 (a) he suffered from an extraordinary surge of giddiness
 (b) he felt sure that he had a liver disorder
 (c) he felt the urge to smoke
 (d) All of the above

उत्तर (b)

811. The author of the above passage seems to be suffering from
 (a) fits of morbid depression without real cause
 (b) an abnormal anxiety about his health
 (c) melancholia
 (d) an unnecessarily dark, gloomy and pessimistic attitude to life

उत्तर (b)

812. The four felt down and out because
 (a) the room was too smoky
 (b) they could never read a patent medicine advertisement
 (c) they thought they were ill
 (d) they had experienced a most extraordinary thing

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 813-817) : Some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

813. The scientists (a)/ could not hardly (b)/ complete all the experiments. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ 'could not hardly' की जगह 'could hardly' या 'could not' होगा। Hardly का प्रयोग 'मुश्किल में' के अर्थ में होता है, जो Negative sense देता है।

814. As an artist (a)/ Raju is as good (b)/ if not better than Ramesh. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ Raju is (so) good का प्रयोग होगा। As की आवश्यकता नहीं।

815. Science and religion (a)/ are both necessary for man and for their (b)/ outer and inner self respectively. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ 'are both necessary for man...' की जगह 'are necessary both for man...' होगा। क्योंकि Both का प्रयोग 'for man तथा for their outer....' के लिए हुआ है।

816. I whistled thrice (a)/ with full might and raise my arms (b)/ towards the sky. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ 'and raise my arms' की जगह '...and raised my arms' होगा। क्योंकि And से जुड़े दो Verb एक ही Parts of Speech के होंगे। पहले भाग में whistled है इसलिए दूसरे भाग में raised होगा।

817. At certain seasons, (a)/ some areas on Mars (b)/ is subject to strong winds. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) यहाँ 'is subject to...' की जगह 'are subjected to...' होगा। Subject (some area) Plural है, इसलिए Verb भी Plural होगा।

Direction (Q. Nos. 818-822) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

818. Being the judge gave a favourable verdict.

- (a) sagacious (b) pugnacious
(c) malicious (d) tenacious

व्याख्या (a) Sagacious का अर्थ है—Showing good judgement.

Pugnacious का अर्थ है—Having a strong desire to fight with other people

819. School days are considered to be the best years of your life. When my year in school began, I began to think of those past enjoyable days and of my future also.

- (a) penultimate (b) absolute
(c) integral (d) termination

व्याख्या (a) Penultimate का अर्थ है—Before the last one; last but one (उपान्तिम);

Termination का अर्थ है—The act of ending something (समाप्ति)।

820. Raj was tired of Puja's approach, so he asked her to make her final decision by that evening.

- (a) silly-willy (b) dilly-dally
(c) wasting (d) dilly-nally

व्याख्या (b) Dilly-dally का अर्थ है—To take too long to do something, go somewhere or make a decision (हिल्किचारा, जागा पीछा करना)।

821. Ria is at speaking languages. It is difficult to only one puppy for animal shelter.

- (a) adept, adapt. (b) adapt, adapt
(c) adept, adopt (d) adapt, adopt

व्याख्या (c) Adept का अर्थ है—Good at doing something; skilful.

Adopt का अर्थ है—To take somebody's child into your family.

822. Google is one of the most popular search engines, it is by the internet users.

- (a) utilized (b) effected
(c) examined (d) flabbergasted

व्याख्या (a) Utilize का अर्थ है—To use something, especially for a practical purpose.

Direction (Q. Nos. 823-825) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

823. TINSEL

- (a) Tinkle
(b) Decoration
(c) Tin
(d) Colourful

व्याख्या (b) Tinsel शब्द का अर्थ है—Strips of shiny material like metal used as decorations especially at Christmases (पर्सी, तड़क-भड़क)।

Decoration शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

824. LABYRINTH

- (a) Meandering
(b) Rotating
(c) Pacing
(d) Wriggling

व्याख्या (a) Labyrinth शब्द का अर्थ है—A complicated series of paths which is difficult to find your way through (भूल-भुलाया, आनन्दरकर्ण)। Meandering शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

825. GARRULOUS

- (a) Talkative (b) Sedative
(c) Vocative (d) Positive

उत्तर (a)

Direction (Q. Nos. 826-828) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

826. INSTINCTIVE

- (a) Innate (b) Rational
(c) Inherent (d) Inborn

व्याख्या (b) Instinctive शब्द का अर्थ है—Based on instinct, not thought or training (वृत्तिक, सहज, माहसिक, महजात); जिसका विलोम है—Rational (युद्धसंगत, दर्कणापरक, योक्तिक)।

827. VENIAL

- (a) Minor
(b) Pardonable
(c) Unpardonable
(d) Clean

व्याख्या (c) Venial शब्द का अर्थ है—(Of a sin or mistake) not very serious and therefore able to be forgiven (क्षम्य, क्षमणीय); जिसका विलोम है—Unpardonable (अक्षम्य)।

828. CORDIAL

- (a) Fast (b) Heartfelt
(c) Friendly (d) Hostile

उत्तर (d)

Direction (Q. Nos. 829-833) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternatives which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

829. The police smelt the rat behind the death of the girl.

- (a) got very much confused
(b) identified the cause of death
(c) suspected that something is fishy
(d) jumped to the conclusion

व्याख्या (c) Smelt the rat का अर्थ है—To suspect that something is wrong about the situation; इसलिए विकल्प (c) उत्तर होगा।

830. The construction remains unfinished and the workers have **let the grass grow under their feet**.

- (a) grown grass all over the lawn
- (b) gone on a luxury tour
- (c) delayed doing the work
- (d) demanded more benefits

ज्ञान्या (c) Let the grass grow under the feet का अर्थ है—To delay in getting things done; इसलिए विकल्प (c) उत्तर होगा।

831. I felt a **fish out of water** among the lawyers.

- (a) special
- (b) happy
- (c) uncomfortable
- (d) proud

उत्तर (c)

832. Hard work pays **in the long run**.

- (a) always
- (b) over a period of time
- (c) indefinitely
- (d) never

ज्ञान्या (b) In the long run का अर्थ है—Concerning in the longer period in the future; इसलिए विकल्प (b) उत्तर होगा।

833. The Cauvery water issue led to **apple of discord** between the two Governments.

- (a) cause of anger
- (b) cause of hatred
- (c) cause of quarrel
- (d) cause of animosity

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 834-843) : A sentence /part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

834. Fuji's invention of supercomputer **will be enable to make** Japan supercede America in computer technology.

- (a) will make Japan
- (b) will enable Japan
- (c) can make Japan
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)

835. The learners **are intended** to read the sources at home.

- (a) are meant
- (b) are suggested
- (c) are expected
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (b)

836. The film buys frozen seafood in bulk, packs it into smaller pouches and then **they sell them** to the local grocery stores.

- (a) it sells them
- (b) sell them
- (c) they sell the pouches
- (d) No improvement

- (a) Alma Mater
- (b) Motherland
- (c) Place of worship
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)

837. The pioneer spacecraft **went beyond** Pluto.

- (a) made its way past
- (b) went across
- (c) went after
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (d)

838. **How is beyond my understanding, the boy could fall into the ditch.**

- (a) How the boy could fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding
- (b) Beyond my understanding is how the boy could fall into the ditch
- (c) How could the boy fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)

839. The disparity of the GDP between the rich and the poor **has broadened in the last some decades**.

- (a) have widened in the last some decades
- (b) has widened in the last few decades
- (c) have broadened in the last few decades
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (b)

840. Since July 2008, our customers **will be able to use** the ATM network of BBY Bank, the bank that was acquired by us during that year.

- (a) have been able to use
- (b) were using
- (c) will have been able to use
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)

841. For a week last month, the team's 20 players were stranded because the **Government-issued passport is not up to international standards**.

- (a) Government-issued passports were not up to international standards
- (b) Government-issued passports are not up to international standards
- (c) The passports issued by the Government were not up to international standards
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (c)

842. She cries **all the time**.

- (a) mostly everything
- (b) day in and day out
- (c) pretty frequently
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (b)

843. I could never repay the debt I owe to my **place of study**.

उत्तर (a)

Direction (Q. Nos. 844-850) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

844. A person in a vehicle or on horseback escorting another vehicle

- (a) navigator
- (b) Escort
- (c) Outrider
- (d) Security

उत्तर (c)

845. A person specially interested in the study of coins and medals

- (a) Medallist
- (b) Coinist
- (c) Numismatist
- (d) Numerist

उत्तर (c)

846. Prohibited by law or treaty from being imported or exported

- (a) Contraband
- (b) Smuggled
- (c) Counterfeit
- (d) Forged

उत्तर (a)

847. An excessively morbid desire to steal

- (a) Stealomania
- (b) Kleptomania
- (c) Cleftomania
- (d) Keptomania

उत्तर (b)

848. A person who is greatly respected because of wisdom

- (a) Veracious
- (b) Vulnerable
- (c) Venerable
- (d) Verger

उत्तर (c)

849. One who is unaffected or indifferent of joy, pain, pleasure or grief

- (a) Tolerant
- (b) Resigned
- (c) Passive
- (d) Stoic

उत्तर (d)

850. Intentional destruction of racial groups

- (a) Regicide
- (b) Genocide
- (c) Homicide
- (d) Fratricide

उत्तर (b)

व्याख्या (a) शब्द 'Sanguine' (आशावादी, आशापूर्ण, खुशमिजाज) का पर्यायवाची शब्द 'Optimistic' (आशावान) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Hopeful, Assured, Expectant.

867. Uncouth

- (a) Dirty
- (b) Rough
- (c) Ungraceful
- (d) Slovenly

व्याख्या (b) शब्द 'Uncouth' (अशिष्ट, असंकृत, गंवार) का समानार्थक शब्द 'Rough' (वेअदब, अपरिष्कृत) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—

Impolite, Uncultured, Uncivilized.

868. Hide

- (a) Banish
- (b) Candid
- (c) Protect
- (d) Conceal

व्याख्या (d) शब्द 'Hide' (छिपाना, गुप्त रखना) का पर्यायवाची शब्द 'Conceal' (छिपाना) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Cover, Enshroud, Veil.

Directions (Q. Nos. 869-871) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

869. Wreck

- (a) Loosen
- (b) Salvage
- (c) Construct
- (d) Free

व्याख्या (b) शब्द 'Wreck' (विनाश, मलबा, टक्कर) का विपरीतार्थक शब्द 'Salvage' है, जिसका अर्थ है—'विनष्ट होने से बचाना'। 'Wreck' का विलोम 'Construct' भी प्राप्त होता है, किन्तु SSC ने इसके विलोम शब्द के रूप में 'Salvage' को ही अभीष्ट माना है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—Recuperate, Rescue, Recover.

870. Industrious

- (a) Annoyed
- (b) Undesirable
- (c) Irritable
- (d) Sluggish

व्याख्या (d) शब्द 'Industrious' (अध्यवसायी, कर्मठ, परिश्रमी) का विपरीतार्थक शब्द 'Sluggish' (आलसी, निष्क्रिय, सुस्त, निस्तेज) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—Inert, Slow, Dull.

871. Confess

- (a) Dissent
- (b) Discourage
- (c) Decrease
- (d) Deny

व्याख्या (d) शब्द 'Confess' (स्वीकार करना, पाप स्वीकार करना) का विलोमार्थक शब्द 'Deny' (नकारा, अस्वीकार कर देना) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—Repudiate, Turn down, Reject.

Directions (Q. Nos. 872-878) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

872. A drink usually made from a mixture of one or more alcoholic drinks

- (a) Cocktail
- (b) Mocktail
- (c) Liquor
- (d) Bisque

व्याख्या (a) मिश्रित शराब 'Cocktail' (मट्टि मिश्रित पेय) कहलाती है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

Bisque — सूप, शोरबा
Liquor — मदिरा, पेय

873. Affecting or relating to cows

- (a) Feline
- (b) Bovine
- (c) Ovine
- (d) Vulpine

व्याख्या (b) गाय के समान गुणों वाला 'Bovine' (पशुवत, गोरू के समान) कहलाता है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

Feline — बिल्ली के समान, चालाक, धूर्त
Ovine — भेड़ के समान
Vulpine — लोमड़ी के समान, मक्कार

874. Something that might happen in the future

- (a) Contingency
- (b) Insurance
- (c) Emergency
- (d) Prophecy

व्याख्या (a) भविष्य में कुछ घटित होने की संभावना 'Contingency' (अनिश्चय, सम्भाव्यता) कहलाती है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

Insurance — बीमा, सुरक्षा
Emergency — आपालकाल, संकटकाल
Prophecy — आगम, भविष्यवाणी

875. A special fondness or liking for

- (a) Propensity
- (b) Inclination
- (c) Penchant
- (d) Preoccupation

व्याख्या (c) किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति के प्रति विशेष अभिरुचि 'Penchant' (लगान, विशेष रुचि) कहलाती है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ निम्नत हैं—

Inclination — झुकाव, प्रवृत्ति
Preoccupation — विचारमग्न, पूर्वाधिकार
Propensity — इच्छा, प्रवृत्ति

876. Relating to kinship with the father?

- (a) Patrilineal
- (b) Fratrilineal
- (c) Matrilineal
- (d) Familial

व्याख्या (a) पिता के साथ पुत्र के सम्बन्धों को परिभाषित करने के लिए एक शब्द है—'Patrilineal'।

Matrilineal — माता के साथ पुत्र का सम्बन्ध

Familial — पारिवारिक, कौटुम्बिक

877. Animals which suckle their young

- (a) Herbivores
- (b) Mammals
- (c) Carnivores
- (d) Omnivores

व्याख्या (b) ऐसे जानवर जो अपने बच्चों को स्तनपान (suckle — दूध पिलाना) करते हैं—'Mammals' (स्तनपायी, स्तनधारी, स्तनी,) कहे जाते हैं। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

Herbivores — शाकाहारी

Carnivores — मांसाहारी, मांसभक्षी

Omnivores — सर्वाहारी

878. A drug or other substance that induces sleep

- (a) Reviver
- (b) Stimulant
- (c) Energetic
- (d) Sedative

व्याख्या (d) ऐसी दवा जिसे खाने से नींद आ जाए, 'Sedative' (नींद की गोती) कहलाती है। अन्य शब्दों के अर्थ हैं—

Reviver — पुनर्जीवित करने वाला

Energetic — ऊर्जापूर्ण

Stimulant — प्रेरक या उत्तेजक पेय

Directions (Q. Nos. 879-880) : There are four different words, out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

879. (a) Accessible

- (b) Akcessible
- (c) Acceseble
- (d) Accesible

व्याख्या (a) शब्द 'Accessible' (सुगम) की वर्तनी सही है।

880. (a) Seige

- (b) Pharoah
- (c) Laison
- (d) Portuguese

व्याख्या (d) दिए गए वर्तनी विकल्पों में शब्द 'Portuguese' (पुर्तगाली) की वर्तनी सही है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 881-890) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

- (a) by studying
- (b) by the study of
- (c) if he would learn
- (d) No improvement.

व्याख्या (a) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'by studying' का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

- 888.** Anxiety and other such emotions are known to be **unhealthy** to the body.

 - (a) dangerous
 - (b) detrimental
 - (c) damaging
 - (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) कालांकित शब्द के स्थान पर 'detrimental' (अहितकर, हानिकर) का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

- 889.** The Portsmouth Summer Art Festival is the only place in New Hampshire where **we are fortunately see** such diverse tales all in one place.

 - (a) we are able to fortunately see
 - (b) we are fortunate to see
 - (c) we are fortunate to seeing
 - (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'we are fortunate to see' का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

890. He speaks not only English but **Hindi as well.**

 - (a) as well as Hindi
 - (b) Hindi too
 - (c) also Hindi
 - (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) दिया गया वाक्य Compound Sentence है। इसे चार प्रकार के Conjunctions (Cumulative, Alternative, Adversative और Illative) का प्रयोग करके बनाते हैं। यहाँ जोड़ बताने वाले यानि 'cumulative' conjunction 'not only—but also' का प्रयोग उचित होगा। अतः कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'also Hindi' का प्रयोग उचित होगा। यहाँ 'not only' के बाद Noun (English) आया है इसलिए 'but also' के बाद भी Noun का प्रयोग हुआ है। नियम है कि यदि 'not only' के बाद Noun आया है तो 'but also' के बाद भी Noun ही प्रयुक्त होगा, Verb नहीं। उसी प्रकार यदि 'not only' के बाद Verb आया है, तो 'but also' के बाद भी Verb ही आएगा, Noun नहीं।

Directions (Q. Nos. 891-900) : You have two passages, with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage-I

As my train was not due to leave for another hour, I had plenty of time to spare. After buying some magazines to read on the journey, I made my way to the luggage office to collect the heavy suitcase I had left there three days before. There were only a few people waiting, and I took out my wallet to find the receipt for my case. The receipt did not seem to be where I had left it. I emptied the contents of the wallet, and the railway tickets, money, scraps of paper, and photographs tumbled out of it; but no matter how hard I searched, the receipt was nowhere to be found.

I explained the situation sorrowfully to the assistant. The man looked at me suspiciously as if to say he had heard this type of story many times and asked me to describe the case. I told him that it was an old, brown looking object no different from the many suitcases I could see on the shelves. The assistant then gave me form and told me to make a list of the contents of the case. If they were correct, he said, I could take the case away. I tried to remember all the articles I had hurriedly packed and wrote them down.

After I had done this, I went to look among the shelves. There were hundreds of cases there and for one dreadful moment, it occurred to me that if someone had picked the receipt up, he could easily have claimed the case already. Fortunately, this had not happened, for after a time. I found this had not happened, for after a time. I found the case lying on its side high up in the corner. After examining the articles inside, the assistant gave me the case. I took out my wallet to pay him. I pulled out a ten shilling note and out slipped my 'lost' receipt with it! I could not help blushing. The assistant nodded his head knowingly, as if to say that he had often seen this happen too!

891. The writer had plenty of time to spare because

 - (a) he had arrived three days before
 - (b) he had arrived an hour earlier
 - (c) he had to collect his luggage
 - (d) he needed to buy magazines.

व्याख्या (b) लेखांश के प्रथम पैराग्राफ में चर्चा की गई है कि चूंकि लेखक एक धंटे पूर्व ही रेलवे स्टेशन पहुँच चुका था, अतः उसके पास पर्याप्त अतिरिक्त समय था जिसका उपयोग उसने सटकेस खोजने में किया।

- 892.** The writer needed the receipt
(a) to claim his suitcase
(b) to pay at the luggage office
(c) to prove that he had paid at the luggage office
(d) to prove that he had bought the suitcase

व्याख्या (a) लेखांश के प्रथम पैराग्राफ में इस बात का वर्णन है कि सामानों (articles) की नोट की हुई सूची की आवश्यकता लेखक को श्री तकि सूटकेस का मालिक (owner) होने का दावा वह कार्यालय सहायक में कर सके।

893. The writer felt foolish because

- (a) he could not find his receipt
- (b) he hadn't really lost his receipt at all
- (c) he had to fill in a form
- (d) the assistant eyed him suspiciously

व्याख्या (b) लेखक स्थान को ठगा हुआ (मुख्य) डम्पलिए समझ रहा था क्योंकि जब उसने सूटकेस का प्रभार देने के लिए बटुए (wallet) से दस शिलिंग का नोट निकाला, तो वह रसीद जो उसी में चिपकी हुई थी, आहर निकलकर गिर गई जिसे वह गुम बता रहा था, फलतः उसे अपनी मूर्खता के कारण झेप महसूस हुई।

894. There weren't people waiting at the luggage office.

- (a) very much
- (b) a great deal of
- (c) lots of
- (d) very many

व्याख्या (d) रिक्त स्थान में 'very many' का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

895. 'wrote them down' means

- (a) copied them
- (b) signed them
- (c) made a note of them
- (d) pointed at them

व्याख्या (c) लेखांश के दूसरे पैराग्राफ में लिखे हुए बाक्य 'wrote them down' का तात्पर्य होगा—'made a note of them' अर्थात् सहायक ने लेखक से सूटकेस के अन्दर के सामानों की सूची (Note) बनाने के लिए कहा। कार्यालय सहायक के निर्देशनुसार लेखक ने सामानों (Articles) का विवरण (Note) तैयार किया।

Passage-II

The world's largest living organism is not the blue whale—which still is the world's largest living animal—but Australia's Great Barrier Reef, one of the country's prime living animals and prime tourist attraction. Sadly, size notwithstanding, it is slowly succumbing to the killer 'white syndrome', a bleaching disease which has invaded 33 of its 48 reefs.

Otherwise, brilliantly multicoloured and teeming with a kaleidoscope of life, the affected reefs have acquired a deathly white pallor, the result of dying tissues. The bleaching of the reef happened following the recording of the warmest ever sea water temperature in the area here. Scientists fear that the naturally gorgeous reef are endangered and the as yet undiscovered animal and plant species would soon suffer irreplaceable damage. This is only because of the rising of water temperature.

896. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) The Great Barrier Reef is not the world's largest living mammal.
- (b) The blue whale is dying of 'white syndrome'
- (c) The 'white syndrome' is a new bleaching disease
- (d) The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest living organism.

व्याख्या (b) नीली हेल की 'ड्राइट सिन्ट्रोम' के कारण मृत्यु हो रही थी, ऐसी चर्चा लेखांश में कही भी नहीं की गई है। 'ड्राइट सिन्ट्रोम' के कारण ग्रेट बैरियर रीफ की संख्या में कमी हो रही थी, अतः यह कथन असत्य है।

897. 33 out of Australia's 48 reefs have succumbed to

- (a) the impact of the blue whale
- (b) the impact of tourism
- (c) the destructive impact of 'white syndrome'
- (d) the bleaching disease affecting the whales

व्याख्या (c) ऑस्ट्रेलिया की 48 में से 33 बैरियर रीफ 'ड्राइट सिन्ट्रोम' नामक विरंजक रोग के विनाशकारी प्रभाव का शिकार हुई।

898. The dying reefs acquired a

- (a) brilliant and multicolour
- (b) kaleidoscopic hues
- (c) brilliant blue colour like the whale
- (d) sickly white pallor

व्याख्या (d) मुरझायी हुई रोफ प्राणधातक श्वेत अवरोद्धा नामक रंग से ग्रस्त थीं।

899. Scientists' main worry is that

- (a) there will be a fall in tourism with the reefs gone
- (b) the bleaching will make the water warmer

(c) other endangered and undiscovered flora and fauna will also be damaged

(d) future research on 'white syndrome' will stop

व्याख्या (c) वैज्ञानिकों की चिन्ता का प्रमुख कारण यह था कि अभी तक अज्ञात जीव एवं पादप प्रजाति का जीवन 'ड्राइट सिन्ट्रोम' नामक विरंजक रोग के कारण खतरे में पड़ सकता है।

900. The meaning of 'succumbing' is

- (a) giving way to an underground passage
- (b) giving way to something powerful
- (c) following order
- (d) coming in the way of

व्याख्या (b) लेखांश में प्रथम शब्द 'succumbing' का अर्थ 'giving way to something powerful' होगा।

SSC

English Language & Comprehension

विषय की तैयारी हेतु

**GUIDER की
MASTER Books**



SSC English

₹ 37.00

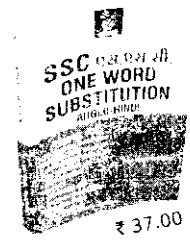


₹ 60.00



SSC English

₹ 37.00



Direction (Q. Nos. 901 to 905) : Some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from errors, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

901. Entering the hotel (a)/ he ordered for (b)/ a drink and a sumptuous dinner. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (b)

902. He is (a)/ your brother (b)/ isn't it ? (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (c)

903. I have (a)/ known him (b)/ since two years. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (c)

904. He (a)/ is addicted (b)/ with smoking. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (c)

905. Having deprived of their houses (a)/ in the recent earthquake (b)/ they had no other option but to take shelter in a school. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (a)

Direction (Q. Nos. 906 to 910) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

906. Men are thinkers look for facts.
(a) who (b) that
(c) which (d) those

उत्तर (a)

907. There were participants at the conference than we had expected, so we had trouble seating them.
(a) much more (b) many more
(c) so many (d) too many

उत्तर (b)

908. The principal congratulated him passing the final exam.
(a) in (b) of
(c) on (d) with

उत्तर (c)

909. Thank you very much your suggestions.
(a) on (b) with
(c) about (d) for

उत्तर (d)

910. Asha and Rima could not get admission in the college they had already managed to get a passing score in the official exam.
(a) even though (b) now that
(c) therefore (d) whether

उत्तर (a)

Direction (Q. Nos. 911 to 915) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

911. ACCOMPLISH

- (a) Surrender (b) Achieve
(c) Forsake (d) Abandon

व्याख्या (b) Accomplish का अर्थ है—पूर्ण करना, सिद्ध करना, प्राप्त करना। Achieve शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

912. APEX

- (a) Bottom (b) Outward
(c) Top (d) Inward

व्याख्या (c) Apex का अर्थ है—चोटी, शिखर, नोक।
Top शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

913. BAFFLE

- (a) Strike (b) Puzzle
(c) Flutter (d) Surpass

व्याख्या (b) Baffle का अर्थ है—धबराना, व्यग्र करना, भ्रम में डालना। Puzzle शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

914. ASSAULT

- (a) Attack (b) Comfort
(c) Construct (d) Attach

व्याख्या (a) Assault का अर्थ है—चढ़ाई, धावा, आक्रमण।
Attack शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

915. PROTRUDE

- (a) Lengthen (b) Uphold
(c) Bulge (d) Refute

व्याख्या (c) Protrude का अर्थ है—फैलाना,
बढ़ाना, उभारना। Bulge शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 916 to 920) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

916. RECEDE

- (a) Advance (b) Retrograde
(c) Retreat (d) Withdraw

व्याख्या (a) Recede का अर्थ है—पीछे को हटाना, परावृत्त होना, मूल्य घटाना। अतः Advance इसका उचित antonym होगा; जिसका अर्थ है—आगे बढ़ाना, मूल्य बढ़ाना।

917. PERPETUAL

- (a) Intermittent
(b) Frequent
(c) Continuous
(d) Rare

व्याख्या (a) Perpetual का अर्थ है—नित्य, सतत, निरन्तर, सनातन। अतः Intermittent इसका उचित antonym होगा, जिसका अर्थ है—बारी-बारी से, सक्रियाम्।

918. UNRULY

- (a) Uneven (b) Undue
(c) Orderly (d) Dirty

व्याख्या (c) Unruly का अर्थ है—शासित न करने योग्य। अतः Orderly इसका उचित antonym होगा; जिसका अर्थ है—आज्ञाकारी।

919. PHILANTHROPIC

- (a) Self-centred (b) Benevolent
(c) Benign (d) Unsparing

व्याख्या (a) Philanthropic का अर्थ है—लोक-हितीषी, मर्वजन-उपकारी। अतः Self-centred इसका सही antonym होगा; जिसका अर्थ है—स्वार्थी।

920. OPULENT

- (a) Poor (b) Sumptuous
(c) Drooping (d) Wealthy

व्याख्या (a) Opulent का अर्थ है—धनिक, सम्पन्न, धनाद्वय। अतः Poor इसका उचित antonym होगा; जिसका अर्थ है—गरीब, निधन।

Direction (Q. Nos. 921 to 925) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

921. To take to task

- (a) Pass over
(b) Eeward
(c) Punish
(d) Disappoint

उत्तर (c)

922. Iron will

- (a) Good health
(b) Strong determination
(c) Sticks to the point
(d) Has high haemoglobin

उत्तर (b)

923. Weal and woe

- (a) Ups and downs
(b) Joys and sorrows
(c) Whole-heartedly
(d) Under suspicion

उत्तर (b)

924. Rides the high horse

- (a) Superior
(b) Went on a vacation
(c) Started gambling
(d) Bought a horse

उत्तर (a)

925. Rack and ruin

- (a) Successful (b) Debt
(c) Destroyed (d) Eansacked

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 926 to 930) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d). Mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

926. I cannot **say** it to you right now. We will discuss it tomorrow.

- (a) demand (b) expect
(c) explain (d) No improvement

उत्तर (c)

927. Let's buy a new sari with annual bonus, **can we?**

- (a) shall we? (b) could we?
(c) isn't it? (d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)

928. He is not only a good teacher **but** a good man.

- (a) instead also (b) but seldom
(c) but also (d) No improvement

उत्तर (c)

929. The position **gives** an excellent remuneration.

- (a) offers (b) carries
(c) holds (d) No improvement

उत्तर (b)

930. We hurried to the door, but **nobody** is there.

- (a) nobody was there
(b) nobody are there
(c) nobody were there
(d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)

Direction (Q. Nos. 931 to 935) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/bold part of the sentence.

931. The study of collection of coins

- (a) Nymphomania
(b) Numismatics
(c) Numerology
(d) Numeric

व्याख्या (b) Numismatics—मुद्रा सम्बन्धी,
मृदा शास्त्र।

932. One who hates women

- (a) Misogynist (b) Misanthrope
(c) Feminist (d) Effeminate

व्याख्या (a) Misogynist—स्त्री जाति से द्वेष
करने वाला।

933. A woman with dark brown hair

- (a) Blonde
(b) Philogynist
(c) Brunette
(d) Dotard

व्याख्या (c) Brunette—श्यामा, श्यामबर्ण।

स्त्री (Dark-skinned and brown haired
woman with dark eyes.)!

934. There was a big applause when he delivered his **speech** for the first time.

- (a) Introductory speech
(b) Maiden speech
(c) Concluding speech
(d) Initial speech

व्याख्या (b) Maiden speech—वक्ता का
पहला व्याख्यान।

935. An office with a salary but no work

- (a) Honorary (b) Sinecure
(c) Insolvent (d) Sinuous

व्याख्या (b) Sinecure—ऐसा पद जिसमें वेतन
मिले परन्तु कुछ काम न करना पड़े।

Directions (Q. 936 to 940) : There are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

936.

- (a) Peripherel (b) Peripheral
(c) Perepheral (d) Periphrial

व्याख्या (b) सही spelling है—Peripheral
(घेरे का, घेरे में)।

937. (a) Mathematician

- (b) Mathamatian
(c) Mathematican
(d) Mathematishen

व्याख्या (a) सही spelling है—
Mathematician (गणितज्ञ, गणित का ज्ञाता)।

938. (a) Ceremoneal

- (b) Cerimoneal
(c) Ceremonal
(d) Ceremonial

व्याख्या (d) सही spelling है—
Ceremonial (विधिपूर्वक, शिष्टाचार सहित,
दिखावा)।

939. (a) Diffidence

- (b) Rabbit
(c) Ninty
(d) Avenu

व्याख्या (a) सही spelling है—Diffidence
(संशय, अविश्वास, लज्जा, झिल्क)।

940. (a) Vacum

- (b) Manoeuvre
(c) Reluctent (d) Burocracy

उत्तर (b)

Direction (Q. Nos. 941 to 950) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer-Sheet

Passage

The most logical and intelligent people seem to go berserk when talking about snakes. Recently a reputed scientist said with a wise look in his eyes that sand boas have two heads. The other day someone walked into my office and stated that in his village at least cobras mate with rat snakes. About other places, he was not sure, he added modestly, but that was how it was in his village.

These stories about snakes are myths. Sand boas have only one head; vine snakes do not peck your eyes out; no snake will drink milk. But it is interesting to try and trace the origin of these untruths. The one about the sand boas two heads obviously exists because the short, stumpy tail of this snake looks remarkably like the head, an effective device to fool predators. Or take the one about vine snakes pecking at eyes. It was probably started by a vine snake that had a bad aim, as snakes, when provoked, will bite the most prominent projection of the offender, which is usually the nose.

But the most interesting one is about snakes coming to the scene of killing to take revenge. It so happens that when injured or under stress, a snake exudes a large quantity of musk. Musk is a powerful sex attractant, the snakes, equivalent of aftershave lotion. So after a snake is killed, the ground around still has this smell and naturally a snake of the same species passing by will lick its lips and come to investigate. The killer of the snake, who is probably worried if the pooja he performed was adequate to liquidate the killing of a snake, sees the second snake and is convinced that it was not.

The Irula tribals have a good answer to the query about whether cobras have jewels in their heads; "If they did, we wouldn't be snake catchers, we would be rajahs!"

941. According to the passage, the author

- (a) believes in myths
(b) is afraid of snakes
(c) worships snakes
(d) believes in facts

उत्तर (d)

942. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) The sand boas have two heads
(b) The sand boas have one head but no tail
(c) The sand boas have a head and a stumpy tail
(d) The sand boas have only a stumpy tail but no head

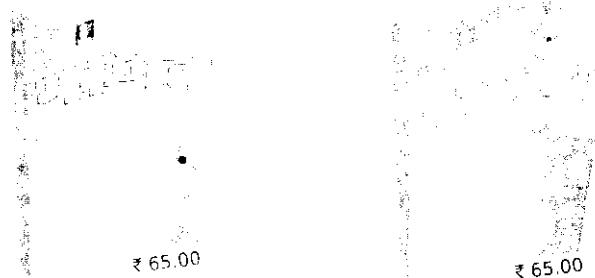
उत्तर (c)

943. According to the passage, the vine snakes
 (a) do not bite
 (b) peck one's eyes out
 (c) peck at the nose
 (d) bite the most prominent projection of the offender
- उत्तर (d)**
944. According to the passage, musk
 (a) is a sex attractant
 (b) is an after-shave lotion
 (c) is a poison aimed at the offender
 (d) attracts other snakes to take revenge
- उत्तर (a)**
945. Who of the following have a better understanding of snakes ?
 (a) The scientists
 (b) The Irula tribals
- (c) The villagers
 (d) The killer of snakes
- उत्तर (b)**
946. Irula tribals are
 (a) snake lovers
 (b) worshippers of snakes
 (c) snake killers
 (d) snake catchers
- उत्तर (d)**
947. In the context of the passage, 'exude' means
 (a) display an emotion
 (b) capture
 (c) emit (a smell)
 (d) feel happy
- उत्तर (c)**
948. The phrase "..... that it is not" means
 (a) the death of the snake has not been avenged
 (b) the pooja has not been performed properly
 (c) the snake has not been killed
 (d) the place has not been cleaned
- उत्तर (b)**
949. In the context of the passage; 'predator' means
 (a) snake charmer
 (b) plunderer
 (c) an animal of prey
 (d) a kind of snake
- उत्तर (c)**
950. In the passage 'liquidate' means
 (a) revenge
 (b) feel sorry
 (c) draw away with
 (d) name
- उत्तर (d)**

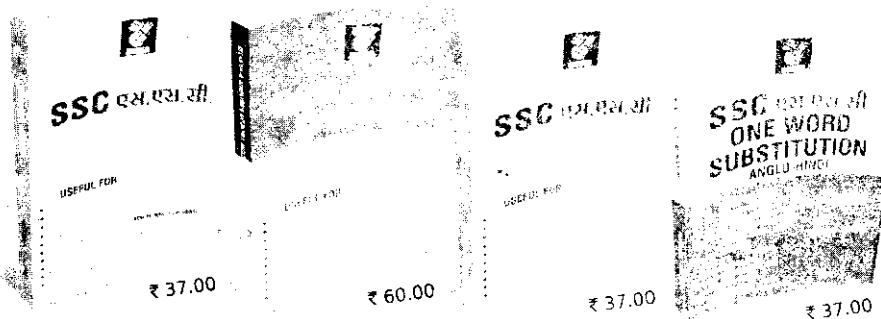


प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी हेतु **GUIDER** की उपयोगी पुस्तकें...

सभी प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिए गणित एवं रीजनिंग के सूत्रों का अद्वितीय संग्रह **TRICKS** व **SHORTCUTS** के साथ



SSC English Language & Comprehension विषय की तैयारी हेतु **MASTER Books**



GUIDER™ COMPETITIVE GROUP
 • (An imprint of Children Choice Publication Pvt. Ltd.)

An ISO 9001:2008 Company

LIKE US ON FACEBOOK!

www.facebook.com/childrenchoicepublication

'Guider' के प्रोडक्ट्स के बारे में अधिक जानकारी के लिए देखें :

- www.childrenchoice.in/guider
- competitivebooks@childrenchoice.in
- guider@childrenchoice.in
- customercare@childrenchoice.in

Directions (Q. Nos. 951-955) : Sentences are given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

951. Only the brave deserves the

- (a) fare
- (b) flare
- (c) flair
- (d) fair

व्याख्या (d) रिक्त मूलन में शब्द 'fair' का प्रयोग उचित होगा। यह Proverb अंग्रेजी साहित्य के प्रस्तुत उचित John Dryden की कविता 'Alexander's Feast' (Power of Music) का एक quatrain है यहाँ 'fair' में तात्पर्य एक 'मर्माइय' है।

952. You cannot lose what you had.

- (a) once
- (b) always
- (c) never
- (d) have

व्याख्या (c) रिक्त मूलन में शब्द 'never' का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

953. We should go doing more good than harm.

- (a) on
- (b) above
- (c) about
- (d) to

व्याख्या (c) रिक्त मूलन में शब्द 'about' का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

954. When we got home last evening, we found that the guest

- (a) have arrived
- (b) has arriving
- (c) is arriving
- (d) had arrived

व्याख्या (d) रिक्त मूलन में शब्द 'had arrived' का प्रयोग सर्वत्र होगा। क्योंकि यह वाक्य Past Perfect Tense में है। इस वाक्य से प्रकट होता है कि दो बायं बीते हुए समय में हो रहे हैं। इसकी विशेषता यह है कि इसमें एक Clause (उपवाक्य) में Simple Past और दूसरे Clause में Past Perfect का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

955. Neo-colonialism is that persists even after the demise of the formal colonization all over the so called Third-world.

- (a) a monster
- (b) a devil
- (c) a satan
- (d) an imp

व्याख्या (a) रिक्त मूलन में शब्द 'a monster' का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

Directions (Q. Nos. 956-960) : In these questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

956. Your remarks during the discussion added fuel to the fire.

- (a) got others angry
- (b) ignited the fireplace
- (c) worsened matters
- (d) created warmth all around.

व्याख्या (c) कालांकित वाक्यांश (Idiom /Phrase) का तात्पर्य 'worsened matters', to make a situation worse than it already is से है।

957. Why do you fight shy of me?

- (a) fight with
- (b) avoid
- (c) embarrass
- (d) shout at

व्याख्या (b) कालांकित वाक्यांश (Idiom /Phrase) का तात्पर्य 'avoid', to avoid यानि 'कुछ करने का अनिच्छुक होना'; 'को टालना' से है।

958. They have latched on to tourism as a way of boosting the local economy.

- (a) promoted
- (b) discovered
- (c) exposed
- (d) explored

व्याख्या (a) कालांकित वाक्यांश (Idiom /Phrase) का तात्पर्य 'promoted' यानि 'ममझना' से है।

959. Winning the competition was quite a feather in my cap.

- (a) rewarding
- (b) an exciting moment
- (c) an achievement
- (d) a joy for my parents

व्याख्या (c) कालांकित वाक्यांश (Idiom /Phrase) का तात्पर्य 'an achievement'; an honour यानि 'गौरवान्वित करने वाली उपलब्धि' से है।

960. My father's dealings are open and above board.

- (a) to everyone's liking
- (b) mandatory
- (c) without any secret
- (d) very clear

व्याख्या (c) कालांकित वाक्यांश (Idiom/Phrase) का तात्पर्य 'without any secret', openly, without trickery. The man who cheats at cards keeps his hand under the table or board. यानि 'इमानदारी से' से है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 961-965) : Read the sentence given below to find out any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter (a), (b), (c) and (d) indicating that part is the answer.

961. Many a man (a)/have come to India from Bangladesh (b)/to live here permanently. (c)/No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) 'Many a/an' तथा 'More than one' के साथ सदैव Singular Verb (एकवचन की क्रिया) का प्रयोग किया जाता है अतः वाक्यांश (b) में 'have' के बजाय 'has' का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

962. Our football team (a)/comprises of (b)/eleven skilled players. (c)/No error (d)

व्याख्या (d) यह त्रुटीहीन वाक्य है।

963. Knowledge and wisdom makes (a)/an individual truly complete and self-assured. (c)/No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) वाक्यांश (a) त्रुटिपूर्ण है यदि दो या दो से अधिक Nouns अथवा Pronouns को 'and' द्वारा जोड़ा जाए तो इसके साथ Plural Verb (बहुवचन की क्रिया) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। अतः यहाँ 'make' का प्रयोग उचित होगा। जैसे—Two and two make four. Donne and Swift were men of wit.

964. One of the boys (a)/who always give the correct (b)/answer is Samuel. (c)/No error (d)

व्याख्या (d) निम्न दो वाक्यों पर विचार करें—

1. One of the boys who always give the correct answer is Samuel.

2. One of the boys who always gives the correct answer is Samuel.

प्रथम वाक्य में 'boys' से सन्दर्भित होकर Plural verb 'give' का प्रयोग किया गया है जबकि द्वितीय वाक्य में 'one' से सन्दर्भित कर Singular verb 'gives' का प्रयोग किया गया है।

अंग्रेजी व्याकरण की दृष्टि से दोनों ही वाक्य शुद्ध हैं। किसी वाक्य को अशुद्ध नहीं कहा जा सकता है अतः इस प्रश्न का उत्तर (d) होगा। प्रथम वाक्य का अर्थ है सेमुअल उन लड़कों में से एक है जो हमेशा सही उत्तर देते हैं। द्वितीय वाक्य का अर्थ है अंकेला सेमुअल उन लड़कों में है जो हमेशा सही उत्तर देता है। SSC ने द्वितीय अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्यांश की त्रुटिपूर्ण मानते हुए उत्तर-पत्रक में इस प्रश्न का उत्तर 'b' जारी किया है। यह ज्ञात करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि चुनौती के पश्चात् SSC ने इन प्रश्न का उत्तर 'b' से 'd' किया है अथवा नहीं।

965. It is hightime (a)/we renovate (b)/our old house. (c)/No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) वाक्यांश (b) त्रुटिपूर्ण है। इसमें 'we' के बजाय 'to' यानि 'to renovate' (to + verb) का प्रयोग उचित है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 966-968) : In these questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

966. Garnish

- (a) Honour (b) Respect
- (c) Obey (d) Adorn

व्याख्या (d) शब्द 'Garnish' (सजावट, सजाना, अलंकृत करना) का पर्यायवाची शब्द 'Adorn' (सजाना, संवरना, आभूषित करना) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Decorate, Beautify, Embellish

967. Abandon

- (a) Excuse
- (b) Forsake
- (c) Urge
- (d) Risk

व्याख्या (b) शब्द 'Abondon' (परित्याग, छोड़ देना) का समानार्थी शब्द 'Forsake' (त्याग देना) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Give up, Desert, Renounce.

968. Odious

- (a) Hateful
- (b) Rotten
- (c) Infamous
- (d) Sick

व्याख्या (a) शब्द 'Odious' (कुत्सित, घिनौना, घृणित) का पर्यायवाची शब्द 'Hateful' (द्वेषपूर्ण, घुणास्पद) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Abominable, Detestable, Despicable.

Directions (Q. Nos. 969-971) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

969. Controversial

- (a) Uncertain
- (b) Dubious
- (c) Undisputed
- (d) Questionable

व्याख्या (c) शब्द 'Controversial' (विवादास्पद, विवादग्रस्त) का विलोमार्थक शब्द 'Undisputed' (निर्विवाद, अविवादित) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—Unchallenged, Unquestioned, Indisputable.

970. Nourish

- (a) Starve
- (b) Foster
- (c) Sustain
- (d) Strengthen

व्याख्या (a) शब्द 'Nourish' (पोषण, पालन करना) का विपरीतार्थक शब्द 'Starve' (भूखों मरना) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—Famish, Hunger, Crave.

971. Alight

- (a) Disembark
- (b) Embark
- (c) Embalm
- (d) Align

व्याख्या (b) शब्द 'Alight' (प्रदीप, प्रकाशमय, नीचे आना, नीचे उतरना) का विलोमार्थक शब्द 'Embark' (जहाज पर चढ़ना) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—Enter, ship, ascend, Board

Directions (Q. Nos. 972-978) : In these questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

972. Study of the interaction of people with their environment

- (a) Ecology
- (b) Psychology
- (c) Philosophy
- (d) Geography

व्याख्या (a) पौधों एवं जन्तुओं का एक-दूसरे से एवं उनके बातावरण से सम्बन्ध का अध्ययन, पर्यावरण विज्ञान (Ecology) के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है।

Psychology — मनोविज्ञान

Philosophy — दर्शनशास्त्र

Geography — भूगोल शास्त्र

973. A list of explanations of rare, technical or obsolete words

- (a) Dictionary
- (b) Glossary
- (c) Lexicon
- (d) Catalogue

व्याख्या (b) कठिन शब्दों या पदबन्धों की सूची (फुटोट या पुस्तक के अन्त में दी गई सूची) 'Glossary' (शब्दार्थ सूची) कहलाती है।

Dictionary — शब्दकोश

Lexicon — कोश

Catalogue — तालिका, सूची

974. Underground place for storing wine or other provisions

- (a) Garage
- (b) Cellar
- (c) Attic
- (d) Hall

व्याख्या (b) शराब को 'Cellar' (तहखाना) में रखा जाता है।

Garage — मोटरकार रखने तथा वाहनों की मरम्मत करने का स्थान

Attic — अटारी

Hall — सभा-भवन, भोजन-कक्ष

975. Free somebody from blame or guilt

- (a) Excuse
- (b) Reprimand
- (c) Exonerate
- (d) Acquit

व्याख्या (c) किसी को आरोप से बरी करना अथवा दोषमुक्त करना 'Exonerate' (दोषमुक्त घोषित करना) कहलाता है।

Reprimand — (V) भर्त्सना करना, फटकारना

(N) — भर्त्सना, फटकार

Excuse — बहाना, माफी, सफाई

Acquit — दोषमुक्त घोषित करना

976. One who plays for pleasure rather than as a profession

- (a) Player
- (b) Amateur
- (c) Performer
- (d) Actor

व्याख्या (b) दिए गए बाक्य के लिए एक शब्द 'Amateur' (शौकिन, शौकिया) कहलाता है।

Player — खिलाड़ी

Performer — अदाकार, प्रदर्शक

Actor — अभिनेता

977. One who does something for the first time

- (a) Leader
- (b) Model
- (c) Forerunner
- (d) Pioneer

व्याख्या (d) दिए गए बाक्य के लिए एक शब्द 'Pioneer' (अग्रणी, अगुआ) कहलाता है।

Leader — नेता

Model — आदर्श प्रतिमान

Forerunner — पहले आने वाला व्यक्ति/वस्तु जो अन्य को प्रभावित करती है, कुछ घटित होने का संकेत

978. A government run by officials

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Anarchy
- (c) Oligarchy
- (d) Bureaucracy

व्याख्या (d) अधिकारी वर्ग द्वारा संचालित की जाने वाली सरकार 'Bureaucracy' (नौकरशाही) कहलाती है अथवा ऐसा सरकारी अधिकारी जिस पर सत्ताधारी दल बदलने से कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है।

Democracy — प्रजातंत्र

Directions (Q. Nos. 979-980) : There are four different words, out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correct spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

979. (a) Auxiliary

- (b) Axiliary
- (c) Auxilury
- (d) Auxilary

व्याख्या (a) शब्द Auxiliary (सहायक, अतिरिक्त) की वर्तनी सही है।

980. (a) Sanctimonious

- (b) Sanctiomoneous
- (c) Sanctimonious
- (d) Sanctiminious

व्याख्या (c) शब्द Sanctimonious (पाखंडी, बगुला भगत) की वर्तनी शुद्ध है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 981-990) : In these questions, a sentence is given a part of which may need improvement. Alternatives are given in (a), (b) and (c) below which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (a).

981. The toddler has a habit of **throwing tantrums**

- (a) expressing emotions
- (b) expressing frustrations
- (c) expressing happiness
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'expressing frustrations' का प्रयोग उचित है।

982. He **absented** from the meeting.

- (a) was absent
- (b) absented himself
- (c) took absence
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'absented himself' का प्रयोग उचित होगा। वर्तमान में इसका प्रयोग Reflexively किया जाता है। कुछ Verbs ऐसे हैं जिनके पश्चात् Reflexive Pronouns अवश्य प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं; जैसे—absent, avail, pride, plume.

983. The concert will start **when the conductor comes**.

- (a) when the conductor arrives
- (b) when the curtain has been raising
- (c) when the audience will arrive
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'when the conductor arrives' का प्रयोग उचित होगा। यहाँ पर Complex Sentence के Adverb Clause (Time Clause) का प्रयोग हुआ है जिसका नियम है कि यदि वाक्य के दोनों भागों में 'गा', 'गे', 'गी' लगे हों तो वाक्य के if अथवा when वाले भाग को Simple Present में और दूसरे को Simple Future में लिखते हैं; जैसे—I shall go with you, when you return.

Example of Adverbial Clause – when?

The flowers will bloom when springs arrives.

984. The air-conditioner has made ceiling fans a little **redundant** in today's world.

- (a) superfluous
- (b) obsolete
- (c) extinct
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर obsolete (अप्रचलित, अप्रयुक्त) का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

985. You ought to do your homework, **oughtn't you?**

- (a) shouldn't
- (b) mustn't
- (c) ought
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (d) वाक्य में सुधार की आवश्यकता नहीं है। 'ought to' Special Verb कहलाती है। यह यहाँ पर Question Tag के रूप में प्रयुक्त है। The form of question tag should be in agreement with the subject and the verb in the statement.

986. A thing of beauty is **joy forever**.

- (a) is the joy
- (b) is joyous
- (c) is a joy
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'is a joy' का प्रयोग उचित होगा। प्रश्न में रूप में उद्धृत पंक्ति अंग्रेजी साहित्य के रोमांटिक कवि John Keats की कविता 'Endymion' की प्रारम्भिक पंक्ति है।

987. The little boy **fell from the roof**.

- (a) fell below the roof
- (b) fell down the roof
- (c) fell off the roof
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'fell off the roof' का प्रयोग उचित होगा। 'fell' के साथ 'off' का प्रयोग किया जाता है न कि 'from' का।

988. **Because that there were heavy rains the lake was flooded.**

- (a) Because of the
- (b) As there were
- (c) Since there was
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'As there were' का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

989. The thieves **ran away** in a black car.

- (a) fled
- (b) escaped with
- (c) jumped away
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'fled' का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

990. I don't understand **why did you not call me last night.**

- (a) why had you not call.
- (b) why you did not call
- (c) why not did you call
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'why you did not call' का प्रयोग उचित होगा क्योंकि Verb से पहले Subject का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।

Directions (Q. Nos. 991-1000) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage-I

As low tide he walked over the sands to the headland and round the corner to the little bay facing the open sea. It was inaccessible by boat, because seams of rock jutted out and currents swirled round them Treacherously. But you could walk there if you chose one of the lowest ebb tides that receded a very long way. You could not linger on the expedition, for once the tide was on the turn, it came in rapidly. For this reason, very few people cared to explore the little bay fresh and unlittered, as it was completely covered by the sea at high tide. The cave looked mysteriously dark, cool and inviting, and he penetrated to the farthest corner where he discovered a wide crack, rather like a chimney. He peered up and thought he could see a patch of daylight.

991. According to the writer, the bay could not be reached by boat because

- (a) it had numerous number of rocks
- (b) there were too many ebbs
- (c) it was facing the open sea
- (d) there were seams of rock and treacherously swirling currents

व्याख्या (d) लेखक के अनुसार, नाव द्वारा खाड़ी (Bay) तक नहीं पहुँचा जा सकता है, क्योंकि मार्ग में सन्धियुक्त उभार वाली चट्ठानों के कारण यहाँ जल-प्रवाह का भंवर-जाल बन जाता है।

992. One could visit the bay

- (a) at any time one chose
- (b) when there was low tide
- (c) on certain occasions
- (d) during the evenings

व्याख्या (b) लेखक के अनुसार यदि आप जल-प्रवाह के उतार (ebb tide) वाले मार्ग में से एक को चुनें, तो अन्तरीप (खाड़ी वाली गुफा) तक पहुँचा जा सकता है।

993. It was not possible to 'linger on the expedition' because

- (a) the tide turned sprightly
- (b) the tide turned at once
- (c) the water rose rapidly
- (d) the water rushed with great force

व्याख्या (a) लेखक के अनुसार, जल-यात्रा (अभियान) को दीर्घकाल तक जारी रखना सम्भव नहीं था, क्योंकि यदि एक बार ज्वार फटने की स्थिति में आ गया, तो समुद्र का जल-प्रवाह तेजी के साथ इस दिशा में आता ही जाएगा।

- 994.** While passing through the cave, the writer discovered a
 (a) large opening
 (b) chimney-shaped rock
 (c) cool and secluded corner
 (d) big crack through which light came in

व्याख्या (d) गुफा के बीच से गुजरते हुए लेखक ने एक बड़ा छिद्र देखा जिसके जारिए बाहर की रोशनी अन्दर प्रवेश कर रही थी।

- 995.** He found the bay 'fresh and unlittered' because
 (a) the sea water had receded
 (b) he was the first visitor there
 (c) the high tide had just washed the litter away
 (d) it was not frequented by people

व्याख्या (c) लेखक ने देखा की वह गुफा उच्च ज्वार के कारण निर्मल एवं सुव्यवस्थित थी क्योंकि ज्वार वहाँ के कुड़े-कचरे को बहा ले गया था।

Passage-II

The Wright brothers did not have to look far for ideas when building their airplane, they studied birds. The act of copying from nature to address a design problem is not new, but over the last decade the practice has moved from obscure scientific journals to the mainstream. The term 'biomimicry', popularized by American, natural-sciences writer Janine Benyus in the late 1990s, refers to innovation that take their inspiration from flora and fauna.

Biomimicry advocates argue that with 3.8 billion years of research and development, evolution has already solved many of the challenges humans now encounter. Although, we often see nature, as something we mine for resources, biomimicry views nature as a mentor. From all around the globe, there are countless instances where natural sources have served as inspiration for inventions that promise to transform every sector of society. One such instance occurred in 1941 when Swiss engineer, George de Mestral was out hunting with his dog one day when he noticed sticky burrs, with their hundreds tiny hooks, had attached themselves to his pants and his dog's fur. These were his inspiration for Velcro.

- 996.** The airplane was inspired by
 (a) animals
 (b) plants
 (c) birds
 (d) flies

व्याख्या (c) लेखांश के भाव से प्रमाण है कि राइट ब्रद्डर्स को हवाई जहाज के निर्माण को प्रेरणा 'पक्षियों' के अध्ययन से प्राप्त हुई।

- 997.** Biomimicry refers to designs that
 (a) are inspired by natural things
 (b) transformed society
 (c) are based on scientific engineering
 (d) arise out of man's creativity.

व्याख्या (a) 'बायोमिमिक्री' उन नवीन तकनीकों अथवा विनारधाराओं का वर्णन करता है जो किसी समय या स्थान विशेष के सभी पड़-पौधों एवं पशुओं से प्रेरणा लेते हैं।

- 998.** Biomimicry views the natural world as a
 (a) mine of resources
 (b) mine-field of ideas
 (c) mentor
 (d) source of inspiration

व्याख्या (c) 'बायोमिमिक्री' तकनीक प्रकृति को एक अनुभवी परामर्शदाता (mentor) के रूप में देखती है।

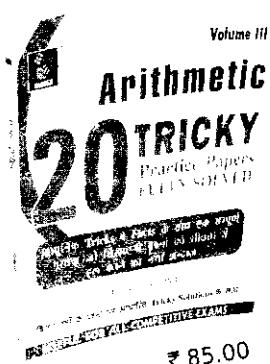
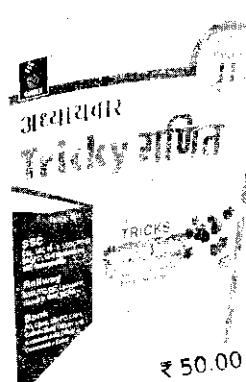
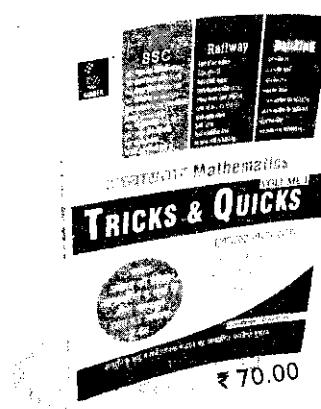
- 999.** What has helped solve many of the challenges encountered by man?
 (a) Biomimicry
 (b) Evolution
 (c) Innovation
 (d) Invention

व्याख्या (b) 'क्रमिक विकास' यानि 'Evolution' द्वारा, जानवर द्वारा सामना की जाने वाले प्रैक्टिक चुनौती जो हल करने में मदद मिलती है।

- 1000.** The two instances of biomimicry mentioned in the passage are
 (a) flora and fauna
 (b) birds and burrs
 (c) copying and innovating
 (d) airplane and Velcro.

व्याख्या (d) ऐसे दो उदाहरण जिनके द्वारा लेखांश में 'बायोमिमिक्री' तकनीक को दर्शाया गया है, हैं—एयरप्लेन और वेल्क्रो।

प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी हेतु GUIDER की उपयोगी पुस्तकें...



Direction (Q. Nos. 1001-1005) : In questions some part of the sentences have errors and some have none. find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If there is no error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d).

1001. It is said (a)/ that this room is not being opened (b)/ for the last fifty years. (c) No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) वहाँ 'is not being opened' के स्थान पर 'has not opened' होगा।

1002. The Vice-Chancellor (a)/ wants all vacancies (b)/ to be filled up. (c) No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) यहाँ 'to be filled up' के स्थान पर 'should be filled up' होना चाहिए।

1003. How is Surinder (a)/ going with (b)/ his work? (c) No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ 'going with' के बदले 'going about' का प्रयोग होगा, जिसका अर्थ है—मैं लग रहना, मैं मन रहना।

1004. Bose is (a)/ more popular than (b)/ any student in the class. (c) No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) Comparative + adjective + than + any other + N(SCN) का प्रयोग होना है, अर्थात् any के बाद 'other' शब्द नहीं।

1005. In world of ours (a) one has to compete (b) for almost everything. (c) No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) 'Almost' का प्रयोग 'never, nobody, no one, nothing, anybody, anyone, anything, none' के पहले होता है, अतः 'everything' के स्थान पर 'anything' होगा।

Direction (Q.Nos. 1006-1010) : In these questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval.

1006. Work hard so that you
 (a) shall get good marks
 (b) will get good marks
 (c) may get good marks
 (d) should get good marks

व्याख्या (c) 'May' का प्रयोग than/so that/in order that से युक्त होने वाले तथा उद्देश्य बताने वाले clause में होता है। कटी Principal clause Present tense में हो।

1007. I asked him if I borrow his car for a day.
 (a) will (b) could
 (c) can (d) should

उत्तर (b)

1008. It is difficult affection on her.
 (a) showering (b) to shower
 (c) shower (d) of showering

व्याख्या (b) प्रायः it is difficult + to + V¹ का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे—It is difficult to do it.

1009. Our ancestors had immense difficulty procuring books.
 (a) for (b) of
 (c) in (d) on

व्याख्या (c) Difficulty in procuring का अर्थ है—प्राप्ति/हासिल करने में परेशानी या मुश्किल।

1010. Many women in developing countries experience a cycle of poor health that before they are born.
 (a) originates (b) derives
 (c) begins (d) establishes

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 1011-1015) : In these questions, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

1011. SYSTEMATICALLY

- (a) Scientifically (b) Technically
 (c) Methodically (d) Symmetrically

व्याख्या (c) Systematically का अर्थ है—कायदे से, यथाविधि अर्थात् Methodically।

1012. SOLE

- (a) Only (b) Principal
 (c) Important (d) Immediate

व्याख्या (a) Sole का अर्थ है—Only, being the only one or ones (एकमात्र, अकेला)।

1013. INFIRM

- (a) Unsteady (b) Timid
 (c) Nervous (d) Weak

व्याख्या (d) Infirm और Weak एक-दूसरे के synonyms हैं, जिनका अर्थ है—कमज़ोर, निर्बल।

1014. CORDIAL

- (a) Affectionate (b) Generous
 (c) Friendly (d) Kind

व्याख्या (c) Cordial और Friendly एक-दूसरे के synonyms हैं, जिनका अर्थ है—मित्रता, दोस्ताना।

1015. WHOLESOME

- (a) Complete (b) Ripe
 (c) Sound (d) Desirable

व्याख्या (c) 'Wholesome' का अर्थ है—'Healthy, sound, in good condition (स्वस्थ, अच्छी हालत में)।

Direction (Q. Nos. 1016-1020) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

1016. UNPREDICTABLE

- (a) Pliable (b) Reliable
 (c) Possible (d) Potential

व्याख्या (b) Unpredictable का अर्थ है—अविश्वास (Trustless); जिसका antonym 'Reliable' (trustworthy—विश्वास, भरोसे के लायक) होता है।

1017. INCLUDE

- (a) Embrace (b) Embody
 (c) Eliminate (d) Enclose

व्याख्या (c) 'Include' का अर्थ है—To bring in, reckon (शामिल करना, सम्मिलित करना); जिसका antonym 'Eliminate' (अलग करना, हटाना, दूर करना) होगा।

1018. APPROACHED

- (a) Retreated (b) Reached
 (c) Arrived (d) Reproached

व्याख्या (a) Approached का अर्थ है—To come near (निकट आना); जिसका antonym 'Retreated' (पीछे हटना) होता है।

1019. IMPETUOUS

- (a) Agitated (b) Impulsive
 (c) Cautious (d) Reckless

व्याख्या (c) Impetuous का अर्थ है—Moving with great force, violent (प्रबल, प्रचंड, उतारता, अविवेकी); जिसका antonym 'Cautious' (विवेकी, चौकस, सचेत) होता है।

1020. CULMINATION

- (a) Completion (b) Climax
 (c) Conclusion (d) Beginning

व्याख्या (d) Culmination का अर्थ 'समाप्ति, चोटी, चरम सीमा' होता है; जिसका antonym 'Beginning' होगा।

Direction (Q. Nos. 1021-1025) : In these questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase bold in the sentence. Choose the alternatives which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.

1021. I will do the work if I am allowed a **free hand** in the choice of materials.

- (a) complete liberty
 (b) an expense account
 (c) to employ men to work
 (d) unlimited funds

व्याख्या (a) 'A free hand' का अर्थ है—Complete liberty (पूरी आजादी/स्वतंत्रता)।

1022. He is as hard as nail, never moved by anything.

- (a) tough
- (b) emotionless
- (c) physically strong
- (d) hard working

व्याख्या (b) 'Hard as nail' का अर्थ है—Emotionless, without sentiment or sympathy (हृदयहीन, क्रूर स्वभाव का, कठोर हृदय वाला)।

1023. She broke down in the middle of her speech.

- (a) could not proceed
- (b) fell down
- (c) became angry
- (d) cried

व्याख्या (a) 'Broke down' का अर्थ है—Could not proceed (रुक जाना)।

1024. If you want to be happy, cut your coat according to your cloth.

- (a) be honest in your dealings
- (b) work according to your capacity
- (c) live within your means
- (d) don't be too ambitious

व्याख्या (c) 'Cut one's coat according to one's cloth' का अर्थ है—Live within one's means (आमदानी के अनुसार खर्च करना)।

1025. He lays out fifty per cent of his income on bonds and shares.

- (a) allots
- (b) distributes
- (c) donates
- (d) spends

व्याख्या (d) 'Lay out' का अर्थ है—Spend, expend (व्यय करना)।

Direction (Q. Nos. 1026-1030) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

1026. We did a test when the lights went out.

- (a) have been doing
- (b) were doing
- (c) had done
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) Past में जारी action के बीच यदि कोई दूसरा action घटित हो जाये तो जारी action का past continuous में और घटित action का Simple past tense में अर्थात् 'did' के बदले 'were doing' होगा।

1027. The frightened convict wept for mercy.

- (a) mumbled
- (b) pleaded
- (c) shouted
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) Pleaded for mercy का अर्थ है—दया की याचना करना, दया की भीख माँगना।

1028. He put up a lot of work on that article.

- (a) put in
- (b) put down
- (c) put over
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) Put in = To write (लिखना)

Put up = To propose (प्रस्ताव करना)

Put down = (दबाना, to repress)

Put दने = नाव ले जाना

1029. The beggar was satisfied with his lowly meal.

- (a) miserly
- (b) mean
- (c) meagre
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) Meagre का अर्थ है Scanty (थोड़ा)।

1030. I give key to my wrist watch every-day.

- (a) wind down
- (b) wound up
- (c) wind
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 1031-1035) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

1031. Liable to be easily broken.

- (a) Weak
- (b) Brittle
- (c) Thin
- (d) Hard

व्याख्या (b) Brittle—धंगुर, आसानी से टूटने वाला।

1032. One who is out to destroy the Government.

- (a) Anarchist
- (b) Villain
- (c) Criminal
- (d) Enemy

व्याख्या (a) Anarchist—अराजकतावादी।

1033. One who loves all mankind.

- (a) Philologist
- (b) philosopher
- (c) Philanthropist
- (d) Philatelist

व्याख्या (c) Philanthropist—मानव प्रेमी।

1034. A person who cannot make a mistake.

- (a) Inexplicable
- (b) Inevitable
- (c) Indispensable
- (d) Infallible

व्याख्या (d) Infallible—जिससे गलती न हो।

1035. One who eats human flesh.

- (a) Carnivore
- (b) Herbivore
- (c) Glutton
- (d) Cannibal

व्याख्या (d) Cannibal—नरभक्षक, मानव जाति को खाने वाले।

Direction (Q. Nos. 1036-1040) : There are four different words, out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval.

1036. (a) Adolscence (b) Adolesence
(c) Adolescence (d) Adolscence

व्याख्या (c) सही spelling है—Adolescence (किशोरावस्था)।

1037. (a) Beligerant (b) Belligerent
(c) Bellijerent (d) Beligerrent

व्याख्या (b) सही spelling है—Belligerent (युद्ध हेतु तत्पर)।

1038. (a) Dinosaur (b) Dinosaur
(c) Dinosor (d) Dienosaurus

व्याख्या (b) सही spelling है—Dinosaur (एक दीर्घकाल रंगने वाला जानवर)।

1039. (a) Pariphery (b) Periphery
(c) Pariphary (d) Periphery

व्याख्या (d) सही spelling है—Periphery (परिधि, बाहरी सीमा)।

1040. (a) Consistency
(b) Consistancy
(c) Consistensy
(d) Consistansy

व्याख्या (a) सही spelling है—Consistency (अटलता, दृढ़ता)।

Direction (Q. Nos. 1041-1050) : You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage

Jazz had its beginnings in song. Its roots lie deep in the tradition of Negro folk singing that once flourished throughout the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War. The Negro, in those days, owned only a few crude musical instruments which he made for himself from boxes, barrels and brooms. His voice was his principal means of musical expression. Songs of work and play, trouble and hope, rose on rich and rhythmic voices everywhere in the South—from peddlers crying their wares to the countryside, from work gangs on the rail roads, from families gathered at the day's end to sing away

their weariness in their unpainted cottages overlooking the cotton fields, from the wayside churches singing with the sounds of Sabbath praise.

These were the voices which the early Negro musicians imitated and transferred to their horns when they taught themselves to play the discarded band instruments that came into hands at the close of the Civil War in the eighties. As played by their proud Negro owners, the instruments became extensions of the human voice—“singing horns” which opened the way to Jazz. For this reason, there has always been a strong, singing quality to Jazz.

1041. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?

- (a) The Tradition of Negro Folk Singing
- (b) The ‘Singing Horns’
- (c) The Early Origins of Jazz
- (d) The History of Jazz

उत्तर (c)

1042. Where do the roots of Jazz lie?

- (a) In the songs sung in the urban southland of the United States
- (b) In the songs sung on railroad gangs
- (c) In church hymns
- (d) In Negro folk singing

उत्तर (d)

1043. The Negro owned musical instruments.

- (a) only a few (b) many
- (c) no (d) the main

उत्तर (a)

1044. Where and when did Negro folksinging flourish?

- (a) In the urban Southland of the United States after the Civil War
- (b) In the United States at the end of the Civil War
- (c) In the Southland during the Civil War
- (d) In the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War

उत्तर (d)

1045. Who sang the folk songs?

- (a) The religious groups
- (b) Voices from every where in the South
- (c) The early Jazz musicians
- (d) The Negro musicians

उत्तर (b)

1046. Where were the folk songs sung?

- (a) Everywhere
- (b) In the churches only
- (c) On the railroads, in the cotton fields and in the churches
- (d) Everywhere in the urban Southland

उत्तर (c)

1047. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage?

The early Jazz Musicians—

- (a) were familiar with the instruments they were learning to play
- (b) were not familiar with the instruments they were learning to play

- (c) knew about the rules of music
- (d) were taught to play the instruments

उत्तर (b)

1048. What opened the way to Jazz?

- (a) The discarded musical instruments
- (b) The crude band instruments
- (c) The musical instruments made for boxes
- (d) “Singing horns”

उत्तर (d)

1049. The phrase ‘sing away’ in the passage means

- (a) sing songs at the end of a tiring day
- (b) sing songs to forget
- (c) sing songs to make the worry disappear
- (d) sing songs to draw attention

उत्तर (b)

1050. Which of the following statements is false in the context of the passage?

- (a) The early Jazz musicians extended the range of their horns
- (b) The hand instruments became extensions of the human voice
- (c) Jazz has always had a strong, singing quality
- (d) The Negro’s voice was not his principal means of musical expression

उत्तर (d)



प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी हेतु **GUIDER** की
उपयोगी पुस्तकें...



₹ 60.00



₹ 45.00



₹ 45.00

Directions (Q. Nos. 1051-1054) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

1051. My friend was required to conform _____ the traditional ways of her husband's family.

- (a) on (b) with
- (c) to (d) in

व्याख्या (c) वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान में Preposition 'to' का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है।

1052. Only two of the employees had _____ to the vault.

- (a) excess (b) access
- (c) approach (d) proximity

व्याख्या (b) वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान में 'access' (तक पहुँच) का प्रयोग उचित है।

1053. The prisoner was found _____ murder.

- (a) guilty of (b) guilty with
- (c) guilty for (d) guilty to

व्याख्या (a) वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान में 'guilty of' का प्रयोग उचित है।

1054. Her hair was beginning to turn _____.

- (a) black (b) grey
- (c) red (d) white

व्याख्या (b) वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान में 'grey' का प्रयोग अभीष्ट है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1055-1058) : In these questions, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered as 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

1055. 1. Einstein was a bad student.

P. He attended classes regularly and took down careful notes.

Q. His friend Marcel Grossman, on the other hand, was an irreproachable student.

R. These notes he shared with Einstein.

S. He resented having to attend lectures.

6. If Einstein passed his examinations, it was only because of Grossman.

- (a) SQPR
- (b) QRPS
- (c) PSRQ
- (d) RSQP

व्याख्या (a) सही विन्यास क्रम SQPR है।

1056. 1. Creating and modifying a school timetable is a complex task.

P. 'TT Plus' closely models the real world timetable creation tasks.

Q. Se is the job of computerizing it.

R. All timetables can be viewed on the screen before they are actually printed.

S. It has a comprehensive manual and a useful glossary of terms.

6. It relieves you of the anxiety to get it all right.

- (a) QPSR (b) RPSQ

- (c) SPRQ (d) PQSR

व्याख्या (a) सही विन्यास क्रम है—QPSR.

1057. 1. Three painters competed for a prize.

P. Ram painted a curtain.

Q. A butterfly came and sat on the bunch of flowers—was painted by Shyam.

R. And an ox tried to eat from the basket of apples—was painted by Sohan.

S. And the judge himself tried to lift the curtain.

6. So Ram got the prize.

- (a) PSQR (b) PQRS

- (c) PSRQ (d) QRPS

व्याख्या (d) सही विन्यास क्रम QRPS है।

1058. 1. The farmer wanted to please the men.

P. The poor donkey struggled and kicked.

Q. They tied his legs together and slung him on a pole.

R. The farmer and his son put the ends of the pole on their shoulders.

S. He and his son got off the donkey.

6. They walked into the town carrying the donkey.

- (a) PQRS (b) SQRP

- (c) RSQP (d) QSPR

व्याख्या (b) सही विन्यास क्रम SQRP है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1059-1062) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1059. A wise politician is one who keeps his flatterers **at an arm's length**.

- (a) well looked after
- (b) in good humour
- (c) quarrelling among themselves
- (d) at a safe distance

व्याख्या (d) Idiom/Phrases का तात्पर्य at a safe distance से है। इसका अन्य तात्पर्य है—'At a such distance that physical or social contact is discouraged.'

1060. I have decided to give it a shot.

- (a) click a picture
- (b) try something
- (c) pose for a picture
- (d) injure someone

व्याख्या (b) इसका तात्पर्य 'try something' से है।

1061. He turned a blind eye to his son's pranks.

- (a) pretended not to notice
- (b) paid special attention to
- (c) covered up for
- (d) punished severely

व्याख्या (a) इसका तात्पर्य 'Pretended not to notice' से है जिसका अर्थ है—'गलतियों को जानबूझकर नजरअन्दाज करना'

1062. All his schemes to murder the king ended in smoke.

- (a) fructified gradually
- (b) came to nothing
- (c) were discarded
- (d) were partially carried out

व्याख्या (b) इसका तात्पर्य 'came to nothing' से है जिसका अर्थ है—'to come to no practical result'.

Directions (Q. Nos. 1063-1067) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First, read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then, fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Passage

Then, he spent the next two hours finding different ways to (1063) me: whining, burying his wet head in my-lap, pawing at my legs, (1064) to my every look or movement. Every time, I (1065) up from my work, his deep brown eyes were (1066) me and his tail thumped on the floor. So, that night in 1967, Booto, the wild dog from the (1067) came into my lonely life.

1063. (a) scold (b) thank

- (c) threaten (d) receive

व्याख्या (b) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द 'thank' का प्रयोग उचित है।

1064. (a) reacting (b) catching

- (c) answering (d) jumping

व्याख्या (a) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द 'reacting' का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है।

1065. (a) woke (b) looked
(c) shuffled (d) opened

व्याख्या (b) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द 'looked' का प्रयोग उचित है।

1066. (a) with (b) into
(c) by (d) on

व्याख्या (d) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द Preposition 'on' का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है।

1067. (a) town
(b) village
(c) street
(d) forests

व्याख्या (d) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द 'forests' का प्रयोग उचित है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1068-1070) : Some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

1068. Neither Ramesh nor Rajendra (a) /has done (b) /their work properly. (c) /No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) यदि neither - nor से दो Subjects को जोड़ा गया हो, तो helping verb, main verb और Possessive form को बाट बाले Subject के अनुसार रखा जाता है। प्रश्न में बाट बाले Subject (Rajendra) singular है इसलिए Part 'c' में their के स्थान पर his का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

1069. The two sisters shouted (a) / at one another (b) / in public. (c) / No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) Each other का प्रयोग दो के लिए तथा one another का दो से अधिक के लिए किया जाता है. चूँकि प्रश्न में two sisters की बात हो रही है इसलिए Part 'b' में each other का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

1070. He who has suffered most (a) / for the cause (b) / let him speak. (c) / No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) Superlative degree के पूर्व the का प्रयोग किया जाता है इसलिए Part 'a' में most के पूर्व the का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

Direction (Q. Nos. 1071-1074) : In these questions a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

1071. The father warned his son that he should be beware of him.

- (a) The father warned his son, "Beware of him!"
(b) The father warned his son, "Watch that chap!"
(c) The father warned his son, "Be careful about him."
(d) The father warned his son, "Don't fall into the trap"

व्याख्या (a) यह Reporting Verb form की संरचना है।

1072. Manna asked Rohan, "Have you sat in a trolley bus before?"

- (a) Manna asked Rohan whether he had sat in a trolley bus earlier.
(b) Manna asked Rohan had he sat in a trolley bus before.
(c) Manna asked Rohan if he sat on a trolley bus before.
(d) Manna asked Rohan if he has ever sat in a trolley bus.

व्याख्या (a) Connective 'whether' लगाकर Present Perfect का Past Perfect Tense में परिवर्तन सही है।

1073. Farhan asked Geeta, "Could you lend me a hundred rupees until tomorrow?"

- (a) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until tomorrow.
(b) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until the next day.
(c) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day.
(d) Farhan asked whether Geeta could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day.

व्याख्या (b) Interrogative form का अप्रत्यक्ष कथन परिवर्तन में me का him में तथा tomorrow का the next day में connective 'whether' के साथ परिवर्तन समुचित है।

1074. "What about going for a swim," he said, "It's quite fine now."

- (a) He asked me what about going for a swim as it was quite fine then
(b) He proposed going for a swim as it was quite fine
(c) He suggested going for a swim as it was quite fine
(d) he advised me to go for a swim as it was quite fine.

व्याख्या (a) प्रश्नवाचक शब्दों के द्वारा आरम्भ Reported Speech में बिना किसी connective के सकारात्मक रूप में परिवर्तन ही सही संरचना है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1075-1077) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

1075. Familiar

- (a) Well-known
(b) Familial
(c) Relative
(d) Common

व्याख्या (a) शब्द 'Familiar' (परिचित) का पर्यायवाची शब्द 'Well known' (परिचित) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Feller; bloke; beau; blighter; swain; cuss.

1076. Autocratic

- (a) Cooperative
(b) Dictatorial
(c) Inspirational
(d) Charitable

व्याख्या (b) 'Autocratic' शब्द से तात्पर्य 'मनमाने ढांग से शासन का संचालन करने वाला व्यक्ति' से है जिसका साम्य 'Dictatorial' यानि 'तानाशाही' प्रकृति से है। इसके अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Despotic, tyranical, imperious

1077. Daring

- (a) Brilliant
(b) Energetic
(c) Enthusiastic
(d) Courageous

व्याख्या (d) 'Daring' से तात्पर्य 'साहसी' से है जिसमें भयग्रस्तता न हो। फलतः उसका साम्य 'Courageous' से है। इसके अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Bold; intrepid; audacious; valiant

Directions (Q. Nos. 1078-1080) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1078. Brutal

- (a) Humane (b) Fearless
(c) Criminal (d) Adamant

व्याख्या (a) शब्द Brutal (क्रूर; अमानवीय; नृशंस) का विपरीतार्थक शब्द Humane (दयामय; सहानुभूतिपूर्ण) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—Kind; Gentle; Sensitive.

1079. Barbarous

- (a) Improved
(b) Cordial
(c) Civilized
(d) Modified

व्याख्या (c) 'Barbarous' (असभ्य; अमानवीय) का विलोम शब्द 'Civilized' यानि (सभ्य; मानवीय) होता है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—Compassionate; humane; refined; polite.

1080. Misery

- (a) Glad (b) Pleasant
- (c) Enjoy (d) Bliss

व्याख्या (d) 'Misery' (कष्ट) का विलोम शब्द bliss (प्रसन्नता) होता है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—Contentment; comfort; gladden.

Directions (Q. Nos. 1081-1084) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1081. Animals which live in water

- (a) Wild (b) Domestic
- (c) Aquatic (d) Barren

व्याख्या (c) ऐसे जीव/जानवर जो जल में रहते हैं, Aquatic (जलचर, जलीय) कहलाते हैं। Wild - जंगली, बन, Domestic - घरेलू स्वदेशी।

1082. The study of plant life

- (a) Zoology (b) Botany
- (c) Geography (d) Geology

व्याख्या (b) पादपों का अध्ययन Botany (वनस्पति विज्ञान) के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। Zoology - जंतुविज्ञान, Geography - भूगोल, Geology - भूभिर्का।

1083. One who breaks the law

- (a) Aggressor
- (b) Politician
- (c) Transgressor
- (d) Pedestrian

व्याख्या (c) कानून भंग करने वाले को या कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाले को 'Transgressor' कहा जाता है।

1084. Study of insects is

- (a) Etymology (b) Entomology
- (c) Ecology (d) Embryology

व्याख्या (b) कीटों का अध्ययन 'Entomology' यानि 'कीट विज्ञान' के अंतर्गत किया जाता है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1085-1086) : There are four different words, out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

1085. (a) Forfeited (b) Conceived

- (c) Relieved (d) Achieved

व्याख्या (d) 'Achieved' की वर्तनी गलत है। 'Achieved' (प्राप्त करना) इसकी सही वर्तनी है।

1086. (a) Voltage (b) College
(c) Voyege (d) Cabbage

व्याख्या (c) 'Voyege' की वर्तनी गलत है। इसकी सही वर्तनी 'Voyage' (समुद्री यात्रा) है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1087-1090) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

1087. Like for example, a post office can have a customer care centre.

- (a) For example
- (b) Like example
- (c) For an example
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) 'For example' का प्रयोग उचित है।

1088. His brother **never has** and **never will** be dependable.

- (a) Never had
- (b) Never has been
- (c) Was never being
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) 'never has been' का प्रयोग उचित है।

1089. The advancements in medical science **has proved** to be a boon for all of us.

- (a) has proven
- (b) had proven
- (c) have proved
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) 'have proved' का प्रयोग उचित है।

1090. Educational facilities in under-developed nations are often **limiting**.

- (a) limited
- (b) limitless
- (c) delimiting
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) कालांकित शब्द में 'limiting' का प्रयोग उचित नहीं है बल्कि इसके स्थान पर 'limited' का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1091-1094) : In these questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four suggested alternatives, select the one which best expresses the same sentence Passive/Active Voice.

1091. They are not laying down arms.

- (a) Arms are not being laid down by them.
- (b) Arms have not been laid down by them.
- (c) Arms are not laid down by them.
- (d) Arms will not be laid down by them.

व्याख्या (a) यह वाक्य Present Continuous Tense में है। Passive Voice बनाने के लिए सहायक क्रिया is/are/am के साथ 'being' लगाकर क्रिया की Third form का प्रयोग अभीष्ट है।

1092. They have painted the house green.

- (a) The house green was painted.
- (b) The house has painted green.
- (c) The house has been painted green by them.
- (d) The house had been painted green.

व्याख्या (c) यह वाक्य Present Perfect Tense में है। इसमें कर्ता के अनुसार has/have के साथ 'been' लगाकर क्रिया की Third form का प्रयोग कर Passive Voice बनाते हैं।

1093. They visited the zoo last week.

- (a) The zoo had visited them last week.
- (b) The zoo was visited by them last week.
- (c) Last week they had visited the zoo.
- (d) Last week the zoo had been visited by them.

व्याख्या (b) दिया गया वाक्य Past Indefinite Tense में है। इसे Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए कर्ता के साथ सहायक क्रिया 'was' लगाकर Verb + ing की Past Participle Form का प्रयोग करने हैं।

1094. The tiger caught a fox.

- (a) A fox has been caught by the tiger.
- (b) A fox was caught by the tiger.
- (c) A fox is caught by the tiger.
- (d) A fox had been caught by the tiger.

व्याख्या (b) दिया गया वाक्य (Active Voice) Past Indefinite Tense में है। इसका Passive Voice निम्न नियमानुसार बनाया जाता है। वाक्य संरचना निम्नवत् है— Sub + was/were + V³ + Other words

Directions (Q. Nos. 1095-1100) : You have two passages with 3 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives, and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage-I

India records the world's highest per capital incidence of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid and hepatitis, in spite of which concern for safe drinking water is still abysmally low even among educated Indians. This alarming indifference was borne out in a survey conducted by market research agency Research International Ltd. based on a study of 3,000 households spread across all major cities in India. The survey found that over 73 per cent of all households in the highest income categories (SEC A & B) drink tap water without boiling it and as many as 55 per cent of the same group drink tap water after filtration through a cloth, but without boiling.

Though every school child knows that unboiled tap water contains unseen disease causing germs, and in unsafe to drink, the high level of indifference to boiling water will come as a surprise to many. Comments Dr. S.S. Narvekar, Deputy Director, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra. "We regularly monitor water quality in all major urban centres in this State. During 1995-96, we found that 9,730 out of 159, 233 samples of water were contaminated with disease causing organism, representing a high 6.11 per cent of the total number of samples collected and analysed. This is an alarmingly high level of contamination considering that Maharashtra is one of the more developed states in India and it may be higher in other states. Also during late summer months when there is water scarcity, and during the monsoon season, contamination of drinking water is very high. Hence during these months, it is doubly important to ensure drinking water is adequately sanitised."

1095. In India the concern for safe drinking water is

- (a) very low
- (b) good
- (c) enough
- (d) more than expected

व्याख्या (a) लेखांश से सम्बन्धित इस प्रश्न का उत्तर विकल्प (a) 'very low' अर्थात् शुद्ध पेयजल की उपलब्धता का स्तर बहुत ही कम है।

1096. During rainy season, drinking water should be

- (a) cleaned
- (b) sanitised
- (c) stored
- (d) used

व्याख्या (b) बारिश के मौसम में पेयजल 'Sanitised' अर्थात् "बिल्कुल शुद्ध" होना चाहिए।

1097. In the highest income categories, the number of people drink tap water without boiling it is

- (a) about half of the households
- (b) all the households
- (c) nearly three-fourths of the households
- (d) one-fourth of the households

व्याख्या (c) उच्च आय श्रेणी के लोगों की संख्या बिना उबले अशुद्ध पेयजल पीने को विवश है। लगभग तीन-चौथाई घर (nearly three-fourths of the households) अभीष्ट उत्तर है।

Passage-II

Although Indians spend less money on allopathic medicines than people in most Asian Countries, more than 40,000 drug formulations are available here. All manufacturers are required by law to provide information about their product either on the packaging or in a pamphlet inside. But, in many cases, this information is very meagre and hard to understand.

Many doctors, too, do not tell their patients anything about the drugs they prescribe. What should we be concerned about when we take drugs? There are two areas : (1) Side effects. Many people taking a drug will notice an undesirable reaction, usually minor. But even the mildest drugs can do harm if taken improperly, long enough or in excessive doses. And everyone responds to a drug differently. (2) Failure to follow directions. Many of us disobey prescription instructions of how much to take and when. It is easy to fall into thinking that more of the drug will speed up the healing. It is more common, however, for people to stop taking a drug when they begin to feel better. This too, can be dangerous.

What are the steps to be taken for safety?

- (1) Take a drug only as recommended on the label or by the doctor.
- (2) If you feel ill after taking a drug, check it with doctor.
- (3) Do not mix drugs.
- (4) Check whether any food or activities are to be avoided.

1098. Which one of the following statements is true?

- (a) Indians use more than 40,000 allopathic drugs
- (b) Indians hate allopathic medicines
- (c) Other Asian countries do not have allopathic medicines
- (d) Indians cannot afford allopathic drugs

व्याख्या (a) प्रथम परिच्छेद में बताया गया है कि भारतीय दूसरे एशियाई देशों के लोगों की तुलना में कम एलोपेथिक दवाओं का प्रयोग करते हैं जबकि यहाँ पर 40,000 दवाओं के सूत्र उपलब्ध हैं।

1099. How are drug users to be instructed by the manufacturers?

- (a) Doctors should give a manual of instruction
- (b) The Chemist should issue an instruction manual
- (c) Information should be printed on the carton or in a pamphlet kept inside it
- (d) Patients should keep in touch with drug manufacturers

व्याख्या (c) प्रथम परिच्छेद में ही कहा गया है कि औषधि निर्माता दवाओं के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त तत्त्वों के बारे में या तो पैकेट के ऊपर या फिर अंदर दिए गए चौपने में सूचना लिखें।

1100. Only one of the following sentences is right. Identify it.

- (a) All medicine produce reactions of various degrees in their users
- (b) Even mild drugs are not always safe
- (c) Medicines should be discontinued as soon as we feel better.
- (d) More than the prescribed dose brings quicker recovery

व्याख्या (b) हल्की दवाओं का सेवन भी यदि अनियमित ड्रग से किया जाए, तो वह नुकसानदायक हो सकती है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 1101-1105) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

1101. The police offered a for information about the stolen money.
 (a) reward (b) award
 (c) profit (d) prize

उत्तर (a)

1102. Smallpox has been eradicated India.
 (a) in (b) from (c) within (d) out of

उत्तर (b)

1103. The headmaster congratulated Rajan getting the merit scholarship.
 (a) for (b) about
 (c) with (d) on

उत्तर (d)

1104. His friend unexpectedly.
 (a) returned to (b) come back
 (c) turned up (d) get down

उत्तर (c)

1105. There is no possibility of coming late.
 (a) they
 (b) their
 (c) them
 (d) theirs

उत्तर (b)

Direction (Q. Nos. 1106-1110) : Some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a), (b), (c). If a sentence is free from errors, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

1106. He as well as (a)/ you like (b)/ to go.
 (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) As well as, along with, together with से जुड़े subject में verb पहले subject के अनुसार होती है। अतः यहाँ you likes (He के अनुसार) का प्रयोग होगा।

1107. That house (a)/ is built of (b)/ stones.
 (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) वाक्य के भाग (c) में stone (Uncountable) का प्रयोग होगा।

1108. There are (a)/ no poetries (b)/ in my book. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) शब्द poetry, scenery, machinery, jewellery आदि सदा singular रहते हैं। अतः यहाँ no poems का प्रयोग होगा।

1109. Santosh lives (a)/ by the principals
 (b)/ he professes. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) वाक्य के भाग (b) में by principles/on principle(s) का प्रयोग होगा।

1110. Very soon (a)/ I realised (b)/ that he is at fault. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) यहाँ Reporting Verb (Realised) Past Tense में है। अतः that he was at fault का प्रयोग होगा।

Direction (Q. Nos. 1111-1115) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1111. ERUDITE

- (a) Illiterate
 (b) Crude
 (c) Boring
 (d) Ignorant

व्याख्या (a) शब्द Erudite (Adjective) का अर्थ है—बहुश्रुत, पंडित, विद्वान् (Learned; having or showing great knowledge that is gained from academic study).
 अतः इसका उचित antonym Illiterate होगा।

1112. CHIVALROUS

- (a) Gallant (b) Destardly
 (c) Amorous (d) Defiant

व्याख्या (d) शब्द Chivalrous (Adjective) का अर्थ है—उदात्त, विशाल हृदय (Polite, kind and behaving with honour, gallant).
 अतः Defiant (उद्धत, विड़ोही) इसका उचित antonym होगा।

1113. DORMANT

- (a) Acute (b) Active
 (c) Able (d) Ablaze

व्याख्या (b) शब्द Dormant (Adjective) का अर्थ है—प्रसुप्त, निष्क्रिय (Not active or growing now but able to become active in the future; inactive).
 अतः इसका उचित antonym Active होगा।

1114. TRANSPARENT

- (a) Translucent (b) Opaque
 (c) Clear (d) Sharp

व्याख्या (b) शब्द Transparent (Adjective) का अर्थ है—पारदर्शक (Obvious; allowing you to see through see the truth easily).
 अतः इसका उचित antonym Opaque होगा।

1115. DESPAIR

- (a) Sneer (b) Compliment
 (c) Irony (d) Hope

व्याख्या (d) शब्द Despair (Noun) का अर्थ है—निराश (The feeling of having lost all hope).

अतः इसका उचित antonym Hope होगा।

Direction (Q. Nos. 1116-1120) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1116. IMPEDIMENT

- (a) Clear (b) Ailment
 (c) Incapable (d) Obstruction

व्याख्या (d) शब्द Impediment (Noun) का अर्थ है—अवगम्य चर्चा, अड़चन (Something that delays or stops the progress of something; obstacle; obstruction).

1117. IMPECCABLE

- (a) Perfect (b) Fair
 (c) Faultless (d) Criminal

व्याख्या (c) शब्द Impeccable (Adjective) का अर्थ है—अनिन्द्य, निरोध, त्रुटिहीन (Without mistakes or faults; perfect).

1118. VACILLATE

- (a) Waver (b) Never
 (c) Quiver (d) Queer

व्याख्या (a) शब्द Vacillate (Verb) का अर्थ है—हिचकना, दुलमुल होना (To keep changing your opinion or thoughts about something; waver, oscillate).

1119. ELASTIC

- (a) Rubbery (b) Flexible
 (c) Expensive (d) Exciting

व्याख्या (b) शब्द Elastic (Adjective) का अर्थ है—लचोला, तन्य, प्रत्यास्थ (Flexible; able to stretch and return to its original size and shape).

1120. ADVANCE

- (a) Reduce (b) Halt
 (c) Progress (d) Extend

व्याख्या (c) शब्द Advance (Verb) का अर्थ है—उन्नति करना, विकसित हो जाना (Progress; develop).

Direction (Q. Nos. 1121-1125) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

1121. He should not **had** ignored his friend.

- (a) should not have
 (b) should have not
 (c) should not has
 (d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)

1122. I complimented him **for** his success in the examination.

- (a) about (b) on
(c) at (d) No improvement

उत्तर (b)

1123. Enlightenment **were** a state of relaxed awareness.

- (a) had (b) has
(c) is (d) No improvement

उत्तर (c)

1124. Raju **requested** me to his birthday party tomorrow.

- (a) indulged
(b) invited
(c) inspired
(d) No improvement

उत्तर (b)

1125. The judge asked the lawyer to be consistent with **proof** in the case.

- (a) corroboration
(b) testimony
(c) evidence
(d) No improvement

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 1126-1130) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1126. A red letter day

- (a) A dangerous day in one's life
(b) A sorrowful day in one's life
(c) An important or joyful occasion in one's life
(d) Both a dangerous and sorrowful day in one's life

उत्तर (c)

1127. To explore every avenue

- (a) To search all streets
(b) To scout the wilderness
(c) To find adventure
(d) To try every opportunity

उत्तर (d)

1128. At one's beck and call

- (a) To attend a call
(b) To be helped by someone
(c) to be useful to someone
(d) to be dominated by someone

व्याख्या (d) Idiom 'At somebody's beck and call' का अर्थ है—Always ready to obey somebody's orders.

1129. On the spur of the moment

- (a) To act at once
(b) To ride a horse in a race
(c) To act deliberately
(d) To act at the appointed time

व्याख्या (a) Idiom 'On the spur of the moment' का अर्थ है—Suddenly, without planning in advance. कानून में प्रयोग होता है—It phased him up on the spur of the moment.

1130. To have something up one's sleeve

- (a) To hide something in the sleeve
(b) To play a magician trick
(c) To have a secret plan
(d) To play hide and seek

व्याख्या (c) Idiom 'Have/keep something up your sleeve' का अर्थ है—To keep a plan or an idea secret until you need to use it.

Direction (Q. Nos. 1131-1135) : Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

1131. (a) Relinquish

- (b) Relenquish
(c) Relinqeush
(d) Relinquesh

उत्तर (a)

1132. (a) Nigardly
(b) Niggardly
(c) Nigerdly
(d) Nigardly

उत्तर (b)

1133. (a) Desiccation
(b) Dessication
(c) Desicecation
(d) Dezzication

उत्तर (a)

1134. (a) Assimilation
(b) Asimillation
(c) Assimillation
(d) Assimilotion

उत्तर (a)

1135. (a) Ecspection
(b) Expaciation
(c) Expectation
(d) Expectasion

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 1136-1140) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

1136. Difficult or impossible to read.

- (a) Illogical (b) Illegible
(c) Ineligible (d) Legible

उत्तर (b)

1137. One who cannot be corrected.

- (a) Incurable (b) Incorrigible
(c) Hardened (d) Vulnerable

उत्तर (b)

1138. Pertaining to horses.

- (a) Equine (b) Equestrian
(c) Equinox (d) Equation

उत्तर (a)

1139. Those who go on to someone else's land without the owner's permission.

- (a) Delinquents (b) Trespassers
(c) Offenders (d) Culprits

उत्तर (b)

1140. An unexpected piece of good fortune.

- (a) Turnstile (b) Windfall

- (c) Philanthropy (d) Benevolence

उत्तर (b)

Direction (Q. Nos. 1141-1150) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage

Even during that cold winter afternoon, the postman was slowly pushing his bicycle up the hill that led out to the village. He used to walk very ... (1141)...because there was a lot of ice on the ground. He had only one letter to... (1142)...this was for an... (1143)... lady who lived at the... (1144)...of the hill. Everyone... (1145)...her 'grandmother'. She had lived alone... (1146)...since her daughter had emigrated... (1147)...Australia many years... (1148)... She... (1149)...used to invite the postman for a cup of tea... (1150)...he read her letters.

- 1141.** (a) briskly (b) slowly
(c) fast (d) leisurely

उत्तर (b)

- 1142.** (a) post (b) handover
(c) deliver (d) give

उत्तर (c)

- 1143.** (a) ancient (b) important
(c) old (d) illiterate

उत्तर (c)

- 1144.** (a) foot (b) top
(c) end (d) mouth

उत्तर (b)

- 1145.** (a) called (b) named
(c) branded (d) designed

उत्तर (a)

- 1146.** (a) even (b) ever
(c) about (d) all

उत्तर (b)

- 1147.** (a) for (b) about
(c) in (d) to

उत्तर (d)

- 1148.** (a) since (b) after
(c) before (d) away

उत्तर (c)

- 1149.** (a) always (b) rarely
(c) frequently (d) occasionally

उत्तर (a)

- 1150.** (a) always (b) while
(c) sometimes (d) often

उत्तर (b)

Directions (Q. Nos. 1151-1154) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

1151. Students who return books late _____.

- (a) be fined
- (b) will be fined
- (c) is fined
- (d) will fine

व्याख्या (b) वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान में 'will be fined' का प्रयोग वाक्य को सार्थक बनाता है।

1152. One _____ help praising the courage of the people.

- (a) can
- (b) is to
- (c) cannot
- (d) will

व्याख्या (c) वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान में 'cannot' का प्रयोग उचित है।

1153. She put the letter _____ her pillow.

- (a) below
- (b) in
- (c) off
- (d) under

व्याख्या (d) वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान में 'under' (के नीचे) का प्रयोग अभीष्ट है।

1154. _____ of the students has finished the exam yet.

- (a) All
- (b) Some
- (c) Few
- (d) None

व्याख्या (d) वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान में 'None' का प्रयोग उचित है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1155-1158) : In these questions, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered as 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

1155. 1. The wife is

- P. not the husband's slave
 - Q. but his companion and his help-mate
 - R. and an equal partner
 - S. in all his joys and sorrows,
 - 6. as free as the husband to choose her own path.
- (a) QRSP
 - (b) PRQS
 - (c) QSRP
 - (d) PQRS

व्याख्या (d) सही क्रम विनास है—PQRS

1156. 1. The secret of

- P. not in doing
 - Q. but in liking
 - R. happiness is
 - S. what one likes
 - 6. what one does.
- (a) RPSQ
 - (b) PRQS
 - (c) SPRQ
 - (d) QPSR

व्याख्या (a) सही क्रम विनास RPSQ है।

1157. 1. One may imagine

- P. play the violin
 - Q. the trumpet for this living
 - R. that a man who blew
 - S. would be glad to
 - 6. for his amusement
- (a) PSQR
 - (b) QRPS
 - (c) SPQR
 - (d) RQSP

व्याख्या (d) सही क्रम विनास RQSP है।

1158. 1. Animals depend

- P. nature's bounty
 - Q. largely on
 - R. for their existence
 - S. as the herbivorous
 - 6. are preys to the carnivorous.
- (a) QPRS
 - (b) PQRS
 - (c) SQRP
 - (d) RPQS

व्याख्या (a) सही क्रम विनास QPRS है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1159-1162) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1159. The fashion of long flowing skirts will **run its course**.

- (a) continue for a long time.
- (b) become very popular
- (c) develop and then come to its usual end
- (d) end very soon

व्याख्या (c) When something runs its course, it begins, continues for a long time and then ends.

1160. The A.T.S. **set the bait** to arrest the terrorists.

- (a) laid the trap
- (b) announced the reward
- (c) set the record
- (d) put the bet

व्याख्या (a) इसका तात्पर्य 'laid the trap' (जाल बिछाना) से है।

1161. Her mother **saw through** the excuse she gave.

- (a) revealed
- (b) detected
- (c) viewed
- (d) hacked

व्याख्या (b) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त कालांकित अंश (Idiom/Phrase) का तात्पर्य detected; 'to understand or detect the true nature of someone or something' से है जिसका अर्थ है भाषना, धोखे में न आना।

1162. She **has a bee in bonnet** and can say anything.

- (a) is a crazy person
- (b) is a frank person
- (c) is a foolish person
- (d) is a proud person

व्याख्या (a) कानून में प्रयुक्त कालांकित अंश (Idiom/Phrase) का तात्पर्य is a crazy person; 'a single idea or a thought that remains in one's mind; an obsession' से है अर्थात् 'to think or to talk about something all the time and to think that it is very important' यानि किसी बात की भून या सबक मवार होना।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1163-1167) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First, read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then, fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Passage

In these days of cable television, the radio has again become popular. As in the days before the (1163) of television, people switch on their radios first thing in the morning. FM channels of every (1164) can be heard broadcasting news and songs of every (1165) More than anything else, people prefer to listen (1166) which bring a refreshing change to the (1167) routine of their everyday lives.

- 1163. (a) advent
- (b) appearance
- (c) birth
- (d) genesis

व्याख्या (a) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द 'advent' (आगमन) का प्रयोग उचित है।

- 1164. (a) range
- (b) variety
- (c) frequency
- (d) category

व्याख्या (c) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द 'frequency' (आवृत्ति) का प्रयोग उचित है।

- 1165. (a) state
- (b) language
- (c) description
- (d) kind

व्याख्या (b) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द 'language' (भाषा) का प्रयोग उचित है।

- 1166. (a) into the songs
- (b) from the songs
- (c) the songs
- (d) to the songs

व्याख्या (d) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द 'to the songs' का प्रयोग उचित है। 'listen' के पश्चात् Preposition 'to' का प्रयोग अभीष्ट है।

- 1167. (a) packed
- (b) monotonous
- (c) exciting
- (d) light

व्याख्या (b) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द 'monotonous' (थकाने वाली) का प्रयोग उचित है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1168-1170) : Some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

1168. He is a university professor (a) /but of his three sons (b) /neither has any merit. (c) /No error (d) .

व्याख्या (c) Either या neither का प्रयोग सिर्फ़ दो के लिए किया जाता है। दो से अधिक की बात हो तो either के बदले anyone का तथा neither के बदले none का प्रयोग किया जाता है, चूंकि प्रश्न में three sons की बात हो रही है इसलिए Part 'c' में neither के स्थान पर none का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

1169. After knowing truth, (a) /they took the right decision (b) /on the matter. (c) /No error (d) .

व्याख्या (c) वाक्यांश (c) तुटिपूर्ण है। इसमें Preposition 'on' के स्थान पर 'in' का प्रयोग उचित है।

1170. It is time you (a) /decide on your next (b) /course of action. (c) /No error (d) .

व्याख्या (a) भाव के अनुसार Part 'a' में it is the right time for you to का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। ऐसे प्रश्नों को किसी नियम के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि भाव समझकर ही हल किया जा सकता है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 1171-1174) : In these questions a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

1171. "You can't bathe in this sea," he said to me, "it's very rough."

- (a) He said that I can't bathe in this sea because it's very rough
- (b) He said that you couldn't bathe in that sea if it was very rough
- (c) He said that I couldn't bathe in that sea as it was very rough
- (d) He said that you can't bathe in this sea since it was very rough

व्याख्या (c) शर्त प्रदर्शित करने वाले वाक्यों में अप्रत्यक्ष कथन में दो वाक्यों को as के द्वारा संयोजित करके Past form में बदलना सही प्रक्रिया है।

1172. Jagdish said, "We passed by a beautiful lake when we went on a trip to Goa."

- (a) Jagdish said that they passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa.
- (b) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa.
- (c) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa.
- (d) Jagdish said they passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa.

व्याख्या (c) इस अप्रत्यक्ष कथन में We का They में परिवर्तन तथा Simple Past Tense का Past Perfect Tense में परिवर्तन समीचीन है।

1173. He said to me, "I expect you to attend the function."

- (a) He told me that he had expected me to attend the function.
- (b) He told me that he expected me to attended the function.
- (c) He told me that he expected me to have attended the function.
- (d) He told me that he expected me to attend the function

व्याख्या (d) Present Indefinite का Past Indefinite में परिवर्तन समुचित है।

1174. He said, "Why didn't you send your application to me?"

- (a) He enquired why I had not sent my application to him
- (b) He enquired why I did not send my application to him
- (c) He enquired why had I not sent my application to him
- (d) He enquired why did I not send my application to him

व्याख्या (a) इस प्रश्नबाचक शब्द के द्वारा Reported Speech में said का enquired से परिवर्तन तथा बिना connective के प्रयोग के वाक्य को Past Perfect में बदलना अत्यंत उपयुक्त है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1175-1177) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

1175. Demonstrate

- (a) Remonstrate
- (b) Show
- (c) Witness
- (d) Comply

व्याख्या (b) 'Demonstrate' से तात्पर्य किसी 'भौतिक वस्तु या मानसिक भाव के प्रदर्शन' से है। फलतः 'Show' (दिखाना) उपयुक्त होगा। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Display; exhibit; flaunt हैं।

1176. Fortify

- (a) Create
- (b) Generate
- (c) Prohibit
- (d) Strengthen

व्याख्या (d) शब्द 'Fortify' का समानार्थी शब्द 'Strengthen' यानि ठोस बनाना या 'मजबूत करना' अथवा 'किलेबंदी करना' है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Brace; guard; protect; secure.

1177. Defer

- (a) Postpone
- (b) Different
- (c) Accept
- (d) Disagree

व्याख्या (a) 'Defer' से तात्पर्य किसी निर्णय को लागू करने से पहले टाल देना, से है। अतः 'Postpone' आगे खिसकाना उपयुक्त है। इसके अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Adjourn; waive; put off; delay

Directions (Q. Nos. 1178-1180) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1178. Unanimity

- (a) Amity
- (b) Enmity
- (c) Disagreement
- (d) Dissatisfaction

व्याख्या (c) Unanimity (मतैक्य, सर्वसम्मति) agreement; consensus; concurrence का विपरीतार्थी शब्द 'disagreement' यानि 'असहमति' होता है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—disunity; disharmony.

1179. Abundance

- (a) Scanty
- (b) Tiny
- (c) Scarcity
- (d) Deficient

व्याख्या (c) 'Abundance' (बहुतायत में, प्रचुर या प्रभूत मात्रा में, Plenty; fullness; richness;) का विपरीतार्थक शब्द 'Scarcity' यानि 'अत्यन्त कम' होता है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—rarity; dearth; shortage; lack.

1180. Vice

- (a) Fame
- (b) Virtue
- (c) Fortune
- (d) Fate

व्याख्या (b) Vice (evil; wrongdoing; depravity; wickedness) यानि 'बुराई, अवरुण का विलोम शब्द 'Virtue' यानि 'गुण अच्छाई' होता है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—morality; magnanimity.

Directions (Q. Nos. 1181-1184) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1181. Careful in the spending of money, time etc.

- (a) Punctual
- (b) Economical
- (c) Miserly
- (d) Calculative

व्याख्या (b) रूपया या धन तथा समय के खर्च के प्रति सचेत एवं सजग व्यक्ति को 'Economical' अर्थात् 'मिलव्ययी', किफायती या कम खर्च करने वाला कहते हैं।

1182. A disease which is spread by direct contact.

- (a) Contagious (b) Infectious
- (c) Epidemic (d) Endemic

व्याख्या (a) दिए गए वाक्य के लिए एक शब्द 'Contagious' अर्थात् संक्रामक; सासर्गिक है।

1183. The study of ancient civilizations-

- (a) History (b) Anthropology
- (c) Ethnology (d) Archaeology

व्याख्या (d) प्राचीन सभ्यताओं का अध्ययन 'Archaeology' (पुरातत्व विज्ञान) के अंतर्गत किया जाता है।

1184. An animal story with a moral

- (a) Fable (b) Tale
- (c) Anecdote (d) Parable

व्याख्या (a) जानवरों की ऐसी कहानियाँ जिसमें नैतिक शिक्षा समाहित होती है, 'fable' (नीति कथा) कहलाती है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1185-1186) : There are four different words, out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

1185. (a) Resistant
(b) Defiant
(c) Buoyant (d) Irrelavant

व्याख्या (d) 'Irrelavant' की वर्तनी गलत है। 'Irrelevant' (व्यर्थ) इसकी सही वर्तनी है।

1186. (a) Simultaneous (b) Unanimous
(c) Spontainous (d) Poisonous

व्याख्या (c) 'Spontainous' की वर्तनी गलत है। इसकी सही वर्तनी 'Spontaneous' (सहज; स्वाभाविक) है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1187-1190) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

1187. Doctors are known for their **illegible** handwriting.
(a) ineligible
(b) eligible
(c) incorrigible
(d) No improvement

व्याख्या (d) इस वाक्य में सुधार की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

1188. He **cited** a number of reasons for his absence.

- (a) sited (b) recited
- (c) sighted (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (d) इस वाक्य में सुधार की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

1189. He received **many praises** for his latest invention.

- (a) great many praises
- (b) much praise
- (c) too much praises
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) 'Praise' के पहले Adj of quality का प्रयोग उचित नहीं है। अतः 'Praise' के पहले much का प्रयोग उचित है।

1190. He may be poor now but he appears **to be rich**.

- (a) to seem rich
- (b) rich to be
- (c) to have been rich
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (d) इस वाक्य में सुधार की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1191-1194) : In these questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four suggested alternatives, select the one which best expresses the same sentence Passive/Active Voice.

1191. Someone has lit the fire.

- (a) The fire was lit by someone.
- (b) You are requested to light the fire by someone.
- (c) The fire has been lit by someone.
- (d) The fire had been lit by someone.

व्याख्या (c) दिया गया वाक्य (Active Voice) Present Perfect Tense में है। निम्न नियमानुसार इसका Passive Voice बनाया जाता है। वाक्य संरचना निम्नवत् है—Sub + have/has + been + V³ + Other words. जब Active Voice का Subject One, Someone, Somebody, Anybody, Nobody, People या अन्य Vague (अस्पष्ट) Understood/Common Subject रहे तब Passive Voice के मध्य by + agent का लोप (हटा देते हैं) हो जाता है यद्यपि सभी विकल्पों में यह उपस्थित है।

1192. You **surprise** me.

- (a) I am to be surprised.
- (b) You are surprised.
- (c) I am surprised.
- (d) Me is surprised.

व्याख्या (c) दिया गया वाक्य (Active Voice) Present Indefinite Tense में है। इसका Passive Voice निम्न नियमानुसार बनाया जाता है। वाक्य संरचना निम्नवत् है—Sub + is/are/am + V³ + Other words

1193. The boys killed the snake with a stick.

- (a) The snake was killed by the boys with a stick.
- (b) A stick was killed by the boys with a snake.

(c) A snake with a stick was killed by the boys.

- (d) A snake is killed by the boys with a stick.

व्याख्या (a) दिया गया वाक्य (Active Voice) Present Indefinite Tense में है। इसका Passive Voice नियमानुसार बनाया जाता है। वाक्य संरचना निम्नवत् है—Sub + is/are/am + V³ + Other words

1194. Let me do this.

- (a) Let us do this.
- (b) This be done by me.
- (c) Let this be done by me.
- (d) Let I do this.

व्याख्या (c) दिया गया वाक्य (Active Voice) Imperative Sentence (Expressing Request) में है। निम्न नियमानुसार इसका Passive Voice बनाया जाता है। वाक्य संरचना निम्नवत् है—Let + Sub + be + V³ + Other words. इसकी वाक्यांकी यह वाक्य Let में प्रारम्भ है उसके बाद Let के साथ प्रयुक्त Pronoun (me) में पहले by लगाते हैं और Let के साथ प्रयुक्त Infinitive (do) के Object (this) और Let के बाद में लिखने हैं तथा be वाक्य देते हैं जैसे Infinitive (do) को मुख्य क्रिया बनाकर उसकी Third Form का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1195-1200) : You have two passages with 3 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage-I

"The Law is an ass", declared Mr. Bumble in 'Oliver Twist', and it often seems he was right. For punishment does not always fit the crime and it rarely happens that a prison term reforms a criminal".

Consider the following two cases. The first one had happened in a village in Madurai District. Once, Gopal Jadhav, a hard-core criminal undergoing life sentence in the Madurai Prison came out on bail for two days to perform the last rites of his mother. But he was rearrested on the same evening on the charges of murdering his neighbour's son to settle old scores.

The second case too came to Madurai Court recently. Deserted by her husband a drunkard, his grief-stricken wife mixed rat poison in the food and gave it to her four children aged between 1½ and 9 years. Before she could swallow the same food, she was unable to bear the pitiable sight of her children writhing in pain. She rushed them to hospital where she disclosed everything. She was able to save the lives of the first three children, but the law of the country awarded her two years imprisonment (later commuted to one year) on the charges of plotting to kill her children. Would you say women like her are a danger to the society? Would you call them criminal? It is high time that we found other ways of registering our disapproval of wrong doing. To imprison the bad is expedient when they are dangerous. To imprison the mad and the merely sad, as we do, is not only unnecessary, it is uncivilized.

1195. The writer says "The Law is an ass" because

- (a) it is as patient as an ass.
- (b) it does not punish the criminals severely.
- (c) punishments do not help to reform criminals
- (d) criminals can escape punishment.

व्याख्या (c) प्रथम परिच्छेद में स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि दंड संदेव अपराध के अनुगम नहीं होता और कारावास का दंड शायद ही किसी अपराध को मुधारता है।

1196. Gopal Jadhav came out on bail

- (a) in order to murder his enemy
- (b) to cremate his mother
- (c) so that he could be rearrested
- (d) to see his four children undergoing treatment in the hospital

व्याख्या (b) गोपाल जाधव की दो दिनों की इमरत इसलिए हुई ताकि वह अपनी माँ का दंड संक्षार कर सके।

1197. The mother in the second case cannot be called a criminal because she-

- (a) rushed her children to the hospital.
- (b) mixed an ineffective poison in the food.
- (c) was able to save three out of four children.
- (d) was deserted by her husband.

व्याख्या (c) परिच्छेद तीन में स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि दुर्खी माँ ने अपने द्वाग को गई चूहा मारने वाले जहर की बात अस्पताल में डॉक्टर को बताकर अपने तीन बच्चों की जान बचा ली। ऐसी स्थिति में उसे अपराधी कहना समुचित नहीं है।

Passage-II

The United Nations Fourth World Women's Conference had a colourful start at Beijing on September 4th. This is the century's most crucial conference which aimed at changing the status quo of women's lives characterised by inequality.

In a preliminary session, Ms. Aung Suu Kyi, the Nobel Peace Prize winner said that expanding women's power will bring greater peace and tolerance to the world. "It is not the prerogative of men alone to bring light to this world. Women with their capacity for compassion and self-sacrifice, with their courage and perseverance have done much to dissipate the darkness of intolerance and hate", said Ms. Suu Kyi.

In the afternoon session Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi, a Japanese delegate, launched a petition against beauty pageants. "What right do men have to evaluate women in a few minutes? All women are beautiful. Beauty is something different for everyone", Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi said.

"Beauty contests are used as trade and exploitation. The training is very vigorous, but it is the organisers, not the women, who get the full benefit", said Ms. Ranjana Bhargava. "After the competition, the women become trapped

and the abuse and the bad things begin. The women are tainted, none else will accept them".

1198. The Women's World Conference was very important because

- (a) Ms. Aung Suu Kyi has just been awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize.
- (b) Ms. Aung suu Kyi was taking part in the Conference.
- (c) its main purpose was to change inequalities between men and women.
- (d) it was to protest against beauty contests.

व्याख्या (c) प्रथम परिच्छेद में स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि महिलाओं के असमानतापूर्ण यथार्थिति वाले जीवन पर विमर्श के लिए यह महत्वपूर्ण सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था।

1199. Which of the following arguments of Ms. Aung Suu Kyi is not true ?

- (a) Women also can bring greater peace to the world.
- (b) Men cannot claim they have done more for peace.
- (c) Women have capacity for compassion and sacrifice.
- (d) Men have done nothing to dissipate ignorance.

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ आंग सू की ने स्पष्ट कहा है कि यह केवल पुरुषों का अधिकार क्षेत्र नहीं कि उन्होंने ही विश्व को ज्ञान का प्रकाश दिया है, महिलाओं ने भी ऐसे कार्य किए हैं।

1200. The main emphasis in Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi's argument is

- (a) men have no right to judge women.
- (b) men should be given more time to evaluate women.
- (c) all women are beautiful in a way.
- (d) beauty contests are not necessary.

व्याख्या (a) चौथे परिच्छेद के आरम्भ में अयाको यामागृची कहती है कि पुरुषों को 'नारी सौंदर्य का दो मिनट में मूल्यांकन' का क्या अधिकार है।



'Guider' के प्रोडक्ट्स के बारे में अधिक जानकारी के लिए देखें :

• www.childrenchoice.in/guider
 • guider@childrenchoice.in

○ competitivebooks@childrenchoice.in
 ○ customercare@childrenchoice.in

Direction (Q. Nos. 1201-1205) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternatives out of the four and indicate it by the appropriate in the Answer-Sheet.

1201. Ram helps every one,

- (a) isn't he? (b) doesn't he?
- (c) isn't it? (d) does he?

उत्तर (b)

1202. The criminal was totally taken when the police recognised him.

- (a) aback (b) up
- (c) for (d) away

उत्तर (a)

1203. The train is arriving platform number 4.

- (a) at (b) on
- (c) before (d) upon

उत्तर (a)

1204. Last December the mercury had to 2°C in New Delhi.

- (a) decreased (b) reduced
- (c) dipped (d) lowered

उत्तर (c)

1205. The reporter for a while before asking his next question.

- (a) abstained (b) absconded
- (c) debated (d) hesitated

उत्तर (d)

Direction (Q. Nos. 1206-1210) : Some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from errors, colour the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

1206. A good friend of (a)/ me has been (b)/ in London for twenty years. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ me के स्थान पर mine होना चाहिए।

1207. Every morning Sun (a)/ rises (b)/ in the East. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (a) यहाँ Sun के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होगा।

1208. He was suffering (a)/ from illness (b)/ when we visited him last year. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (d)

1209. Believe me, I (a)/ am believing (b)/ whatever you have said. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (b) यहाँ am believing के स्थान पर believe होगा।

1210. Neither (a)/ of the two brothers (b)/ are sure to pass. (c)/ No error (d)

व्याख्या (c) यहाँ are के स्थान पर is होगा, क्योंकि इसका Subject (neither) Singular है।

Direction (Q. Nos. 1211-1215) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1211. BOLD

- (a) Cautious (b) Timid
- (c) Rude (d) Proud

व्याख्या (b) शब्द Bold का अर्थ है—शूर, साहसी, धृष्ट। अतः यहाँ Timid इसका सही antonym होगा, जिसका अर्थ है—डरपोक, कायर।

1212. REPEL

- (a) Attract (b) Interest
- (c) Tempt (d) Like

व्याख्या (a) शब्द Repel का अर्थ है—पीछे हटाना, टालना, विरोध करना। अतः Attract इसका सही antonym है, जिसका अर्थ है—आकर्षित करना, खींचना, मोहना।

1213. GENUINE

- (a) Genius (b) Honest
- (c) Affected (d) Fictitious

व्याख्या (d) शब्द Genuine का अर्थ है—यथार्थ, शुद्ध, सच्चा, पवित्र। अतः Fictitious इसका सही antonym है, जिसका अर्थ है—काल्पनिक, झूठा, बनावटी।

1214. DIM

- (a) Transparent (b) Luminous
- (c) Opaque (d) Dazzling

व्याख्या (b) शब्द Dim का अर्थ है—अस्पष्ट, धूँधला, निरेज। अतः Luminous इसका सही antonym है, जिसका अर्थ है—प्रकाशयुक्त, चमकीला, शुभ्र, सच्चा।

1215. METICULOUS

- (a) Unmerited (b) Unimaginative
- (c) Carefree (d) Careless

व्याख्या (d) शब्द Meticulous का अर्थ है—सावधान, चौकस, जागरूक। अतः Careless इसका सही antonym है, जिसका अर्थ है—असावधान, लापरवाह।

Direction (Q. Nos. 1216-1220) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1216. FORTITUDE

- (a) Composure (b) Confidence
- (c) Courage (d) Prudence

व्याख्या (c) शब्द Fortitude का अर्थ है—धैर्य, सहनशीलता। अतः Courage इसका सही synonym होगा।

1217. FAVOURITE

- (a) Preferred (b) Focused
- (c) Pleasurable (d) Disliked

व्याख्या (a) शब्द Favourite का अर्थ है—प्रिय, इष्ट, अनुकूल। अतः Preferred इसका सही synonym होगा।

1218. SANITISE

- (a) Pleasant (b) Disinfect
- (c) Pious (d) Crazy

व्याख्या (b) शब्द Sanitise का अर्थ है—आरोग्य, स्वस्थ, स्वच्छ। अतः Disinfect इसका सही synonym होगा।

1219. EMINENT

- (a) Confident (b) Authentic
- (c) Ingenious (d) Illustrious

व्याख्या (d) शब्द Eminent का अर्थ है—पद में विशिष्ट, श्रेष्ठ (प्रधान)। अतः Illustrious इसका सही synonym होगा।

1220. PROSPER

- (a) Cherish (b) Progress
- (c) Thrive (d) Rich

व्याख्या (c) शब्द Prosper का अर्थ है—कृतार्थ होना, सफल होना। अतः Thrive इसका सही synonym होगा।

Direction (Q. Nos. 1221-1225) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

1221. I allowed him to use my bike to go to the theatre.

- (a) permissioned
- (b) refused
- (c) admonished
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (d)

1222. He lives in this remote colony since 2005.

- (a) is living
- (b) has been living
- (c) continues to live
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (b)

1223. Take care lest you will fall

- (a) you fall
- (b) you fell
- (c) you may fall
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)

- 1224. The house is **not the same** since you left.
 (a) not different
 (b) not like
 (c) not quite good
 (d) No improvement
 उत्तर (d)

1225. As soon as **she will hear** the dog bark, she will know he is at the door.
 (a) she heard
 (b) she will be hearing
 (c) she hears
 (d) No improvement
 उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. Nos. 1226-1230) : Four alternatives are given for the bold Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternatives which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase and the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

1226. **Add fuel to the flame**
 (a) Excite
 (b) Exhort
 (c) Incite
 (d) Exert
 उत्तर (c)

1227. **Half-hearted**
 (a) Uneconomical
 (b) Unhelpful
 (c) Unenthusiastic
 (d) Reckless
 उत्तर (c)

1228. **Laughing stock**
 (a) A collection of jokes
 (b) One who has made money in stock market
 (c) One who laughs at others
 (d) An object of ridicule
 उत्तर (d)

1229. **Fool's paradise**
 (a) Heaven
 (b) An entirely false understanding
 (c) An urban slum
 (d) Hell
 उत्तर (b)

1230. **To turn a deaf ear**
 (a) To show one's deaf ear to a doctor
 (b) To disregard totally
 (c) To turn one's ear towards somebody
 (d) Unable to listen to
 उत्तर (b)

Direction (Q. Nos. 1231-1235) : Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

1231. (a) Catalogue (b) Cataluoge
 (c) Catalogue (d) Catalogue
 उत्तर (d)

1232. (a) Embarrassment
 (b) Embbarassment
 (c) Embarrazzment
 (d) Embarrasement
 उत्तर (a)

1233. (a) Receipt
 (b) Receipt
 (c) Receet
 (d) Reciet
 उत्तर (b)

1234. (a) Performance
 (b) Parfomance
 (c) Performance
 (d) Parfomance
 उत्तर (c)

1235. (a) Elevate
 (b) Elivate
 (c) Ellevate
 (d) Elavate
 उत्तर (a)

Direction (Q. Nos. 1236-1240) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

1236. A book containing various branches of knowledge arranged in alphabetical order.
 (a) Encyclopaedia
 (b) Dictionary
 (c) Thesaurus
 (d) Atlas

व्याख्या (a) Encyclopaedia—विश्वज्ञानकोश, किसी पुस्तक में वर्णमालानुसार ज्ञान का खजाना।

1237. Very delicate and beautiful.
 (a) Exquisite
 (b) Requisite
 (c) Exemplary
 (d) Resplendent

व्याख्या (a) Exquisite—अत्युत्तम, उत्कृष्ट, सुन्दर।

1238. Witty, ready replies:
 (a) Repartees
 (b) Rhetorics
 (c) Puns
 (d) Refrains

व्याख्या (a) Repartees—क्षणिक उत्तर, व्यंग्य उक्ति, तुरंत उत्तर देना।

1239. A solution for all.
 (a) Panacea
 (b) Treatment
 (c) Cure
 (d) Well-being

व्याख्या (a) Panacea—सर्वरोगनाशक औषधि, सभी समस्याओं का हल।

1240. A person who believes in the total abolition of war.

- (a) Bellicose (b) Pacifist
 (c) Flautist (d) Fatalist

व्याख्या (b) Pacifist—अमन पसन्द करने वाला, युद्ध की पूर्ण समाप्ति चाहने वाला।

Direction (Q.Nos. 1241-1250): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage

The little old lady was ... (1241)... dusting her cottage deep in the countryside when ... (1242)... was a knock at the door.

"Good morning, madam", said a well dressed young man when she opened the door. "What a lovely house you've got," he said, ... (1243)... his way into the house. "I've got something to... (1244)... you that I'm sure you'll be really interested... (1245)... "But..." started the old woman, before being ... (1246)... by the young man who had now... (1247)... a large bag of soot, dust and other small... (1248)... of rubbish from his pocket and was... (1249)... them all over her carpet.

"Don't worry", said the young man. "What I have in my car outside will soon ... (1250)... all this rubbish, dust and soot, and I'll even clean your other rooms too".

1241. (a) hardly (b) busy
 (c) active (d) trying

उत्तर (b)

1242. (a) suddenly (b) came
 (c) there (d) it

उत्तर (c)

1243. (a) rushing (b) getting
 (c) putting (d) placing

उत्तर (b)

1244. (a) demonstrate (b) show
 (c) try out (d) present

उत्तर (b)

1245. (a) of (b) for (c) in (d) with

उत्तर (c)

1246. (a) stopped (b) influenced
 (c) persuaded (d) interrupted

उत्तर (d)

1247. (a) pushed (b) brought
 (c) pulled out (d) dragged in

उत्तर (c)

1248. (a) items (b) ingredients
 (c) topics (d) containers

उत्तर (a)

1249. (a) spraying (b) sprinkling
 (c) gathering (d) distributing

उत्तर (b)

1250. (a) destroy (b) remove
 (c) gobble (d) put away

उत्तर (b)

Directions (Q. Nos. 1251-1254) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

1251. We are good friends. We _____ each other for a long time.

- (a) know
- (b) have known
- (c) have been knowing
- (d) knew

व्याख्या (a) वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान में know का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

1252. The young man was quickly promoted when his employer saw how _____ he was.

- (a) indifferent (b) lethargic
- (c) negligent (d) industrious

व्याख्या (d) वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान में 'industrious' (परिश्रमी) का प्रयोग उचित है।

1253. The court _____ cognizance of the criminal's words.

- (a) took (b) made
- (c) gave (d) allowed

व्याख्या (a) इस प्रश्न में रिक्त स्थान में 'took' का प्रयोग उचित है क्योंकि प्रश्न वाक्य में प्रयुक्त शब्द 'cognizance' का अर्थ 'take notice of' अर्थात् 'सज्जन में लेना' होता है।

1254. _____ wins this civil war there will be little rejoicing at the victory.

- (a) Whichever (b) Whoever
- (c) Whatever (d) Wherever

व्याख्या (b) इस प्रश्न में रिक्त स्थान में 'Whoever' का प्रयोग उचित है। यह 'Compound relative pronoun' का एक प्रकार है। अन्य तीनों विकल्प भी इसे Pronoun के रूप हैं। (Relative Pronoun 'who' 'what' या 'which' में ever, so या soever का प्रयोग करके 'Compound relative pronoun' बनाया जाता है)

Directions (Q. Nos. 1255-1258) : In these questions, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered as 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then, find the correct answer.

1255. 1. Asia's population
P. already crossed
R. the three billion mark
S. which has
6. about 60 per cent of the world's.

- (a) SPRQ (b) QRSP
- (c) SRQP (d) QPRS

व्याख्या (a) सही क्रम विनायक SPRQ है।

1256. 1. I was happy that I had P. and going to appear
Q. qualified the written test
R. for the final interview
S. and the preliminary interview
6. for the job of a probationary officer.

- (a) RSPQ (b) QSPR
- (c) SPRQ (d) QRSP

व्याख्या (b) सही क्रम विनायक QSPR है।

1257. 1. The Russians wanted P. and teachers
Q. their own language
R. were forbidden to teach
S. to take the place of Polish language
6. the Polish language.
(a) QSPR (b) SPQR
(c) RPSQ (d) PQRS

व्याख्या (a) सही क्रम विनायक QSPR है।

1258. 1. I realize that peace and P. security are rightful aims,
Q. violent adventure is probably
R. and that my own desire for
S. merely an adaptation to the
6. age in which I live.
(a) PQRS (b) SRQP
(c) PRQS (d) SPQR

व्याख्या (a) सही क्रम विनायक PQRS है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1259-1262) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1259. Some people have the habit of working **by fits and starts**.

- (a) very seriously
- (b) excitedly
- (c) consistently
- (d) irregularly

व्याख्या (d) वाक्य के कालांकित अंश (Idiom/Phrase) का तात्पर्य विकल्प (d) 'Irregularly' से है। It means : frequently starting and stopping again; not continuously अर्थात् ऐसे प्रश्न जो शुरू होते हैं, उप हो जाते हैं और फिर युरू हो जाते हैं।

1260. In the last few years, India has advanced **by leaps and bounds** in Industrial sector.

- (a) very pathetically
- (b) very slowly
- (c) very rapidly
- (d) very competently

व्याख्या (c) कालांकित अंश (Idiom/Phrase) का तात्पर्य विकल्प (c) very rapidly; very quickly; in large amounts से है।

1261. The whole problem has been **swept under the carpet** but that is not the solution.

- (a) kept hidden
- (b) ignored
- (c) solved
- (d) detected

व्याख्या (a) कालांकित अंश (Idiom/Phrase) का तात्पर्य विकल्प (a) kept hidden: to try to stop people from finding out about something wrong, illegal, embarrassing, etc. that has happened or that you have done अर्थात् दोषारोपण से बचने के लिए तथ्य आदि छिपाना, से है।

1262. The strawberry dessert you made was **out of this world**.

- (a) extraordinary
- (b) ordinary
- (c) bitter
- (d) tasteless

व्याख्या (a) वालांकित अंश (Idiom/Phrase) का तात्पर्य विकल्प (a) extraordinary (असाधारण, अनन्य) से है। This Idiom/Phrase used to emphasize how good, beautiful: extremely good etc. something is.

Directions (Q. Nos. 1263-1267) : In these following passages some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Passage

About a million different species (1263) insects have been identified. Yet little is (1264) about some of them. Although insects very so much in their shape and (1265) they all have the (1266) structure. All insects normally (1267) six legs.

1263. (a) for (b) of
(c) about (d) in

व्याख्या (b) उपर्युक्त दिए गए Sentence के परिप्रेक्ष्य में विकल्प (b) सही रहेगा। इस प्रकार Preposition 'of' का प्रयोग उपर्युक्त रहेगा।

1264. (a) known (b) observed
(c) seen (d) found

व्याख्या (a) known मे तात्पर्य 'जाना जाता है' नहीं। इन उपर्युक्त Sentence के परिणय में 'जाना जाता है' उपर्युक्त रहेगा।

1265. (a) colour (b) height
(c) size (d) habits

व्याख्या (c) उपर्युक्त Sentence के परिणय में size (आकार) का प्रयोग उपर्युक्त होगा। अतः विकल्प (c) सही होगा।

1266. (a) different
(b) alike
(c) same
(d) single

व्याख्या (c) Same से तात्पर्य 'भमान' से होता है। अतः उपर्युक्त वाक्य के मद्दभ में same का प्रयोग उपर्युक्त रहेगा।

1267. (a) has
(b) have
(c) had
(d) got

व्याख्या (b) बहुवचन के लिए वर्तमान में have का प्रयोग किया जाता है। अतः उपर्युक्त Sentence के परिणय में have उपर्युक्त रहेगा।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1268-1270) : Some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

1268. Nine tenths (a) / of the pillar (b) / have rotted away. (c) / No error (d).

व्याख्या (c) Part 'c' में written का प्रयोग करने चाहिए। क्योंकि have वे Verb की third form का प्रयोग होता है और 'rot' भी retted का प्रयोग हुआ है जो कि Verb का second form है।

1269. One major reason (a) / for the popularity of television is (b) / that most people like to stay at home. (c) / No error (d).

व्याख्या (c) वाक्यांश (c) 'जूँगपूर्ण' है। इसमें 'most people like to stay at home' के स्थान पर 'most of the people like to stay at home' का प्रयोग अचित है।

1270. Our efforts are aimed (a) / to bring about (b) / a reconciliation. (c) / No error (d).

व्याख्या (b) aim (उद्देश्य होना) के बाद 'to bring about' at + gerund (Verb + ing) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसलिए Part 'b' में 'to' का जगह 'at' का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1271-1274) : In these questions a sentence has given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

1271. Dinesh asked, "Are you going to the party tomorrow, Eliza?"

- (a) Dinesh asked whether Eliza was going to the party the next day.
- (b) Dinesh asked Eliza whether you are going to the party the next day.
- (c) Dinesh asked Eliza whether she was going to the party the next day.
- (d) Dinesh asked Eliza are you going to the party tomorrow.

व्याख्या (c) Reported Speech में प्रयुक्त Eliza को Reporting Verb के साथ जोड़ते हुए asked का प्रयोग, तत्पश्चात् connective 'whether' का प्रयोग, Present Continuous में Past Continuous में परिवर्तन समूचित है।

1272. John asked, "How long will it take to travel from Germany to South Africa?"

- (a) John asked how long it will take to travel from Germany to South Africa
- (b) John asked how long would it take to travel from Germany to South Africa
- (c) John asked how long it would take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
- (d) John was asking how long must it take to travel from Germany to South Africa

व्याख्या (c) will को would में बदलने के बाद सकारात्मक वाक्य बनाया गया है।

1273. "What did you see at the South Pole?" Ashok asked Anil.

- (a) Ashok asked Anil if he saw anything at the South Pole
- (b) Ashok asked Anil what he had seen at the South Pole
- (c) Ashok asked Anil what did he see at the South Pole
- (d) Ashok asked Anil that he saw anything at the South Pole

व्याख्या (b) विना connective के प्रयोग के Simple Past का Past Perfect Tense में परिवर्तन समीक्षित है।

1274. "Please help me to find the way."

- (a) She requested that she be found the way to help.
- (b) She requested to be shown the way.

- (c) She asked to find the way with help.
- (d) She asked for help in finding the way.

व्याख्या (b) यह Imperative वाक्य है। Indirect बनाते समय please को requested में बदल देते हैं।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1275-1277) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

1275. Deliberate

- (a) Purposeless
- (b) Perpetrate
- (c) Intentional
- (d) Intervention

व्याख्या (c) शब्द 'Deliberate' का तात्पर्य 'नियतवश' या 'योजनाबद्ध' से है जो कि 'Intentional' से सम्बन्धित है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द है—Prearranged; premeditated; designed.

1276. Atrocity

- (a) Envy
- (b) Violence
- (c) Jealousy
- (d) Absurdity

व्याख्या (b) शब्द 'Atrocity' का पर्यायवाची शब्द 'Violence' यानि युद्ध के दौरान ढाई जाने वाली निर्दयतापूर्वक हिंसा है। अन्य समानार्थक शब्द है—Barbary; brutality; violation.

1277. Tedious

- (a) Devious
- (b) Dull
- (c) Distinctive
- (d) Derogatory

व्याख्या (b) शब्द 'Tedious' का समानार्थी शब्द 'Dull' यानि उबाऊ कार्य है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द है—Monotonous; dreary; drab; boring; uninteresting.

Directions (Q. Nos. 1278-1280) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1278. Renowned

- (a) Famous
- (b) Owned
- (c) Unowned
- (d) Unknown

व्याख्या (d) 'Renowned' (famous; well-known; celebrated; noted; eminent यानि प्रख्यात, सम्मानित) का विलोम शब्द 'Unknown' यानि 'Obscure' या गुमनाम होता है। अन्य विलोम शब्द है—Ignored; disregarded; neglected; unheeded.

1279. Provoke

- (a) Soothe
- (b) Incite
- (c) Smoothen
- (d) Entice

व्याख्या (a) Provoke' (annoy; irritate; enrage; infuriate; taunt; exasperate; pique; make someone's blood boil; aggravate; hassle, का अर्थ उत्तेजित करना होता है। Soothe का अर्थ है, आराम पहुँचाना।

1280. Sacrifice

- (a) Assimilate (b) Abandon
- (c) Acquire (d) Absorb

व्याख्या (c) 'Sacrifice' (उत्सर्ज, बलिदान, त्याग) का विपरीतार्थक शब्द 'Acquire' (प्राप्त करना, अर्जित करना) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—Accumulate; procure; amass.

Directions (Q. Nos. 1281-1284) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1281. A thing likely to be easily broken

- (a) Vulnerable (b) Flexible
- (c) Brittle (d) Delicate

व्याख्या (c) जो वस्तु आसानी से टूट जाती है, उसके लिए एक शब्द 'Brittle' अर्थात् 'भुरभुरा, भंगुर' प्रयुक्त किया जाता है।

1282. Body of singers

- (a) Coir (b) Quorum
- (c) Quire (d) Choir

व्याख्या (d) गायकों के समूह के लिए एक शब्द 'Choir' अर्थात् 'गायक-मण्डल, गायक मण्डली, गायक वृन्द' प्रयुक्त किया जाता है।

1283. Belief that God is in everthing and that everything is God

- (a) Atheism (b) Pantheism
- (c) Scepticism (d) Animism

व्याख्या (b) दिए गए वाक्य के लिए एक शब्द 'Pantheism' (सर्वेश्वरवाद) है।

1284. A book of names and addresses

- (a) Diary
- (b) Manual
- (c) Directory
- (d) Catalogue

व्याख्या (c) दिए गए वाक्य के लिए एक शब्द 'Directory' (निर्देशिका) है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1285-1286) : There are four different words, out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

1285. (a) Cotton (b) Fibre

- (c) Silk (d) Woolan

व्याख्या (d) 'Woolan' की वर्तनी गलत है। 'Woollen' (ऊनी) इसकी सही वर्तनी है।

1286. (a) Benifitting (b) Beginning
(c) Belittling (d) Bidding

व्याख्या (a) 'Benifitting' की वर्तनी गलत है। इसकी सही वर्तनी 'Benefiting' (लाभ पहुँचाना) है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1287-1290) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

1287. The suspected couple was taken away from the airport through a side entrance to the police station for interrogation.

- (a) whisked (b) rushed
- (c) guided (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) कालांकित भाग के स्थान पर 'whisked' अर्थात् 'remove swiftly' taken away quickly and suddenly अर्थात् 'कुर्ती से ले जाना' का प्रयोग सही है।

1288. She left the room feeling contrite.

- (a) sorry for what she had done
- (b) rather ill
- (c) extremely irritated
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (d) इसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

1289. The transport workers have organised a strike asking for more salary.

- (a) demanding
- (b) begging
- (c) requesting
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (a) कालांकित भाग के स्थान पर 'demanding' अर्थात् 'मांग करना' का प्रयोग सही है।

1290. The only way to solve the racial problem is by education.

- (a) because of
- (b) thanks to
- (c) on account of
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (d) इस वाक्य में सुधार की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1291-1294) : In these questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four suggested alternatives, select the one which best expresses the same sentence Passive/Active Voice.

1291. A lion does not eat grass, however hungry he may be.

- (a) Grass is not eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be.
- (b) Grass is not being eaten by a lion, however, hungry he may be.
- (c) Grass is eaten not by a lion, however hungry he may be.
- (d) Grass is being not eaten by a lion, however, hungry he may be.

व्याख्या (a) दिया गया वाक्य (Active Voice) Present Indefinite Tense का Neagitive वाक्य है। इसका Passive Voice निम्न नियमानुसार बनाया जाता है। वाक्य संरचना निम्नवत् है—Sub + is/are/am + not + V³ + Other words

1292. She is reading the book everyday.

- (a) The book is being read by her everyday.
- (b) The book is read by her everyday.
- (c) The book was read by her everyday.
- (d) The book was being read by her everyday.

व्याख्या (a) दिया गया वाक्य (Active Voice) Present Continuous Tense में है। इसका Passive Voice निम्न नियमानुसार बनाया जाता है। वाक्य संरचना निम्नवत् है—Sub + is/are/am - being/ + V³ + Other words

1293. Someone saw him picking up a gun.

- (a) He was seen pick up a gun by someone.
- (b) He was seen picking up a gun by someone.
- (c) He was seen by someone when he was picking up a gun
- (d) He was seen by someone pick a gun.

व्याख्या (b) दिया गया वाक्य (Active Voice) Past Indefinite Tense में है। इसका Passive Voice निम्न नियमानुसार बनाया जाता है। वाक्य संरचना निम्नवत् है—Sub + was were + V³ + Other words

1294. This unexpected news surprised me a great deal.

- (a) I was surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.
- (b) I am surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.
- (c) I have been surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.
- (d) I had been surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.

व्याख्या (a) दिया गया वाक्य (Active Voice) Indefinite Tense में है। इसका Passive Voice निम्न नियमानुसार बनाया जाता है। वाक्य संरचना निम्नवत् है—Sub + was/were + V³ + Other words

Directions (Q. Nos. 1295-1300) : You have two passages with 3 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage-I

This is the thorny side of the prevailing examination system. Most examiners have perfected their skill in making it a veritable nightmare for majority of the students.

Quite unwittingly, we have increased the enrollment in schools alarmingly. Most of the students have neither the requisite aptitude to learn nor any clear-cut goal in life. The destiny of students would be decided in the final examination of written nature to test bookish, rote memory.

All laudable objectives of kindling originality and problem solving ability are trumpeted only in educational seminars and workshops. Ultimately, all these are gone with the wind. No wonder examination hangs like a Damocles' word.

Compare this with a related discipline such as music and dance. None would venture to seek entry into such centres of excellence unless one has proven aptitude to profit from training.

Here, the students have excellent rapport with their teachers who evaluate their performance on a day-to-day basis and provide constant feedback. Students enjoy practising at home what they are taught in class.

As they realise their progress by constant reinforcement, they welcome and enjoy examination in class. Under the watchful guidance of committed teachers, students grow and blossom out as well-trained artistes.

This is possible and feasible because the teacher-pupil ratio is ideal and the attitude

of the learner is based on devotion and dedication.

1295. The writer is dissatisfied with the examiners because they test students

- (a) memory
- (b) originality
- (c) aptitude
- (d) creativity

व्याख्या (a) दूसरे परिच्छेद की अंतिम पंक्तियों में कहा गया है कि विद्यार्थियों के भाय का निर्णय वर्षान्त की लिखित परीक्षा द्वारा होता है जिनमें केवल किंतु ज्ञान तथा याद करने की प्रक्रिया का मुख्य स्थान होता है।

1296. The writer's intention to compare the topic of discussion with that of dance and music is to

- (a) show how students of dance and music enjoy not only learning but also examinations.
- (b) popularise dance and music among all children
- (c) congratulate teachers who take good care of their students
- (d) prove that dance and music alone can bring peace to us

व्याख्या (a) तीसरे परिच्छेद में लेखक बताना चाहता है कि नृत्य एवं संगीत सीखने के लिए कौशल केंद्रों में कोई भी तभी प्रवेश लेता है जब उसे उस विद्या के प्रति आत्म-अभिप्रवृत्ति होती है और उसे वह प्रशिक्षण द्वारा पाना चाहता है।

1297. According to the passage, the objectives of education should be

- (a) to teach dance, music and drama to students in schools and colleges.
- (b) to reduce teacher-pupil ratio
- (c) not to test bookish, rote memory
- (d) to encourage originality and problem solving ability

व्याख्या (d) तीसरे परिच्छेद की अंतिम पंक्तियों में लेखक कहता है कि मूल तथ्य की जानकारी एवं समस्या समाधान की प्रायोगिक क्षमता शैक्षिक सेमिनारों एवं कार्यशालाओं में ही मिलती है। अतः इससे तात्पर्य है कि हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में इस प्रक्रिया को अपनाया जाए।

Passage-II

At the end of his first voyage, Sindbad decided to settle down at Baghdad and spend the rest of his life there. But soon, he tired of this kind of life. He disliked laziness and wished to be doing something always. So, he joined with several other friendly merchants and went to sea a second time. They set sail in a good ship and soon reached an island completely covered with many kind of fruit trees. While the other merchants were amusing themselves in various ways, Sindbad sat down under a tree near a small river to take his food. He made a good meal and afterwards fell asleep. He did not know how long he had slept, but when he woke up, the ship was no longer to be seen.

1298. What did Sindbad decided to do after his first voyage?

- (a) He decided to go on a voyage.
- (b) He decided to start a business with his friends
- (c) He decided to settle down at Baghdad
- (d) He decided to take rest.

व्याख्या (c) सिंदबाद ने बगदाद में रहने का निर्णय किया।

1299. Why did Sindbad go on a second voyage?

- (a) His friends asked him to go on a voyage
- (b) He was eager to go on many voyages
- (c) He wanted to see more places
- (d) He became tired of settled life and disliked laziness

व्याख्या (d) सिंदबाद एक स्थान पर रुकना (जीवन में रहराब) एवं सुस्ती तथा आलस्य को नापसंद करता था।

1300. With whom did Sindbad join?

- (a) Sindbad joined with his cousins
- (b) He joined with sailors
- (c) He joined with friendly merchants
- (d) He joined with his neighbours

व्याख्या (c) सिंदबाद ने अपने मित्र व्यापारियों के साथ दोबारा समुद्री यात्रा प्रारम्भ की।

Direction (Q. No. 1301-1305) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval.

1301. She spent amount of money she had.

- (a) little
- (b) much
- (c) the few
- (d) the little

उत्तर (d)

1302. The boy swam right the river.

- (a) on
- (b) over
- (c) across
- (d) through

उत्तर (c)

1303. I am a movie.

- (a) noticing
- (b) looking
- (c) watching
- (d) seeing

उत्तर (c)

1304. It very hot tomorrow.

- (a) is
- (b) will be
- (c) is being
- (d) has been

उत्तर (b)

1305. You smoke on the Metro now. It is illegal.

- (a) can't
- (b) needn't
- (c) don't
- (d) are not allowed to

उत्तर (d)

Direction (Q. No. 1306-1310) : Some parts of the sentences has errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If there is no error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

1306. Each of the students (a)/ stand up and say 'Yes' (b)/ when his or her name is called by the teacher. (c)/ No error

उत्तर (b)

1307. A Commission has been appointed (a)/ to investigate (b)/ into the scandal. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (c)

1308. The thief escaped (a)/ before (b)/ I opened the door. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (a)

1309. Mahatma Gandhi is called (a)/ as the Father (b)/ of our nation. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (b)

1310. My sister and myself (a)/ are pleased (b)/ to accept your invitation to dinner. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (a)

Direction (Q. No. 1311-1315) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

1311. SOW

- (a) Cut
- (b) Grow
- (c) Reap
- (d) Water

व्याख्या (c) Sow का आशय है—बीज बोना।

अतः Reap इसका उचित antonym होगा; जिसका अर्थ है—फसल काटना, किये का फल भोगना।

1312. INCITE

- (a) Arouse
- (b) Exhort
- (c) Foment
- (d) Suppress

व्याख्या (d) Incite का आशय है—प्रोत्साहित

करना, उत्तेजित करना। अतः Suppress इसका उचित antonym होगा; जिसका आशय है—रोकना, दबाना, शमन करना, अवरोध डालना।

1313. EXHAUSTIVE

- (a) Meticulous
- (b) Short
- (c) Incomplete
- (d) Interesting

व्याख्या (d) Exhaustive का अर्थ है—थकाऊ, थकाने वाला। अतः Interesting

इसका सही antonym होगा; जिसका अर्थ है—रुचिकर, रोचक।

1314. KEEP

- (a) To retain
- (b) To withhold
- (c) To discard
- (d) To Preserve

व्याख्या (c) Keep का आशय है—रक्षण करना,

बचाना, अधिकार में रखना। अतः To discard इसका सही antonym होगा; जिसका अर्थ है—अलग करना, छोड़ना, हटाना।

1315. DEARTH

- (a) Lack
- (b) Want
- (c) Absence
- (d) Excess

व्याख्या (d) Dearth का आशय है—दुष्काल,

अकाल, दुर्विक्ष, अभाव। अतः Excess इसका सही antonym होगा; जिसका आशय है—अधिकता।

Direction (Q. No. 1316-1320) : In questions given below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

1316. CARE

- (a) Concern
- (b) Distress
- (c) Pressure
- (d) Trouble

व्याख्या (a) Care का आशय है—सावधानी,

ध्यान, चिन्ता, रुचि। Concern शब्द का भी लगभग यही अर्थ है।

1317. MONUMENT

- (a) Mausoleum
- (b) Epitaph
- (c) Tomb
- (d) Memorial

व्याख्या (d) Monument का आशय है—स्मारक चिह्न, यादगार, समाधि Memorial का भी यही अर्थ है।

1318. PREJUDICED

- (a) Biased
- (b) Confused
- (c) Ignorant
- (d) Foolish

व्याख्या (a) Prejudiced का आशय है—पश्चात्पूर्ण, अन्यायपूर्ण। Biased का भी यही अर्थ है।

1319. COMPETENT

- (a) Intelligent
- (b) Experienced
- (c) Efficient
- (d) Suitable

व्याख्या (d) Competent का आशय है—योग्य, उचित, पर्याप्त। Suitable शब्द का भी यही अर्थ है।

1320. TRIVIAL

- (a) Stupid
- (b) Insignificant
- (c) Irrelevant
- (d) Unpopular

व्याख्या (b) Trivial का आशय है—आनावश्यक, तुच्छ, छोटा, महत्वहीन। Insignificant का भी यही अर्थ है।

Direction (Q. No. 1321-1325) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternatives which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.

1321. She kept her home **spick and span**.

- (a) well-furnished
- (b) clean and tidy
- (c) untidy
- (d) closed

उत्तर (b)

1322. The Director of Sports **gave away** the prizes to the participants.

- (a) donated
- (b) promised
- (c) handed over
- (d) distributed

उत्तर (d)

1323. With my limited means, to think of buying a house in Mumbai is **crying for the moon**.

- (a) wishing for something impossible
- (b) crying in vain
- (c) wishful drinking
- (d) living in a fool's paradise

उत्तर (a)

1324. He **burnt his fingers** by interfering in his neighbour's affair.

- (a) got himself into trouble
- (b) burnt himself
- (c) got rebuked
- (d) got himself insulted

उत्तर (a)

1325. He is a nationalist **to the core**.

- (a) partially
- (b) ultimately
- (c) completely
- (d) consequently

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. No. 1326-1330) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

1326. He decided to **reveal** the corruption in his department to the media.

- (a) expose
- (b) show
- (c) disclose
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)

1327. I was mad **on** him.

- (a) at
- (b) towards
- (c) for
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (a)

1328. Don't worry, there is **less** time for the train to arrive.

- (a) many
- (b) enough
- (c) more
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (b)

1329. We must start now **unless** it will be too late.

- (a) but
- (b) or
- (c) until
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (b)

1330. The train left before he **has reached** the station.

- (a) reaches
- (b) will reach
- (c) reached
- (d) No improvement

उत्तर (c)

Direction (Q. No. 1331-1335) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

1331. Number of things or portions close together without order or arrangement.

- (a) Huddle
- (b) Assembly
- (c) Mass
- (d) Gathering

व्याख्या (a) Huddle—झेंडे लगाना।

1332. That cannot be overcome.

- (a) Insurmountable
- (b) Invincible
- (c) Inseparable
- (d) Insoluble

व्याख्या (a) Insurmountable—अलंघनीय, अविजेय।

1333. Place for keeping birds.

- (a) Aquarium
- (b) Gymnasium
- (c) Aviary
- (d) Aerodrome

व्याख्या (c) Aviary—पक्षीशाला, जहाँ पक्षियों को रखा जाता है।

1334. Stealing goods while shopping.

- (a) Shop-lifting
- (b) Burglary
- (c) Plagiarism
- (d) Window-shopping

व्याख्या (a) Shop-lifting—Stealing goods while shopping.

1335. A large food basket with a cover.

- (a) Hamper
- (b) Knapsack
- (c) Satchel
- (d) Container

व्याख्या (a) Hamper—बाँस की पिटारी, टोकरी।

Direction (Q. No. 1336-1340) : There are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval.

1336. (a) Appalled (b) Appalled
(c) Appaled (d) Apallad

व्याख्या (b) शुद्ध spelling है—Appalled (भयभीत, भयातुर, व्याकुल)।

1337. (a) Dictionary (b) Dictionairy
(c) Dictionary (d) Dictionnery

व्याख्या (c) शुद्ध spelling है—Dictionary (शब्दकोश, शब्द-संग्रह)।

1338. (a) Grievence (b) Greivence
(c) Grievance (d) Grrievance

व्याख्या (c) शुद्ध spelling है—Grievance (पीड़ा का हेतु, दुःख का कारण)।

1339. (a) Recommendation
(b) Recomendation
(c) Recommendation
(d) Recammendation

व्याख्या (c) शुद्ध spelling है—Recommendation (संस्तुति-पत्र, मुण्ड-वर्णन)।

1340. (a) Perseverence (b) Perseverance
(c) Persveranse (d) Peseverance

व्याख्या (b) शुद्ध spelling है—Perseverance (दीर्घ प्रयत्न, अध्यवसाय)।

Direction (Q. No. 1341-1350) : You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage

Everyone keeps looking for signs of water. Then one day the men see patches of green grass. There are pools of water in the hollows. Men and animals begin to hurry, for they know that rain has fallen nearby. Further on, they find enough grass for pasture and enough water in the hollows for their animals. Chief Omar gives the signal to make camp.

Again, the camels kneel, And again, the men unload them. Quickly, they put up their tents, with the openings facing East. They spread rugs and blankets on the

ground and place pillows on them.

A blanket divides the tent into two rooms. Then they unload the dishes and pots and bags of food and water. And once more, the nomads are at home.

Meanwhile, the thirsty animals take a long drink at the water holes. The goats drink first. Next come the sheep. Then come the camels. They are the thirstiest of all. They drink and drink. They have travelled for days without water. But at last they, too, turn away.

Rain has fallen here, and there will be pasture for many weeks. The animals will grow fat on the green grass. Then the men will choose the animals they want to sell. After they shear the sheep and fill the bags with wool, they will go to the big town on the oasis.

Again, the nomads break camp and move on. They pitch their tents on the sand at the edge of the oasis. The first days in town are exciting days. There is the excitement of seeing shops and streets and crowds of people. The men must sell their animals and wool, and buy supplies. They bargain at the bazaars, and they drink coffee in the cool shade and listen to the sound of flowing water.

But soon the men become restless. They begin to miss the freedom and the quiet of the great open desert. Then one morning, the black tents are gone. Far out from the oasis a caravan moves slowly out of sight.

1341. "They drink and drink." Who does they refer to?

- (a) The animals
- (b) The camels
- (c) The sheep
- (d) The goats

उत्तर (b)

1342. What signs of water did the men see?

- (a) The hollows
- (b) Grass and the hollows
- (c) Pools of water
- (d) Patches of green grass and pools of water in the hollows

उत्तर (d)

1343. Why did the nomads not stay in the big town?

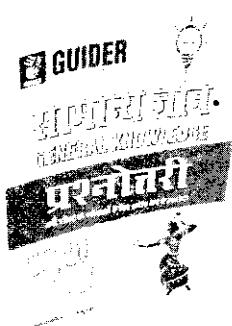
- (a) Because they felt ill at ease with strangers in the big town
- (b) Because they were not able to drive a hard bargain with traders in the big town
- (c) Because they found the big town a little too crowded and noisy for comfort
- (d) Because they felt restless, and missed the freedom and the quiet of the great open desert

उत्तर (d)

1344. The nomads the big town on the oasis.
 (a) liked
 (b) didn't like
 (c) avoided
 (d) remembered
- उत्तर** (a)
1345. Why do the nomads go to the big town?
 (a) To do shopping
 (b) To sell their animals and wool, and buy supplies
 (c) To drink coffee
 (d) To listen to the sound of flowing water
- उत्तर** (b)
1346. Which of the following statements is not true?
 (a) The nomads put up tents when they make camp
- (b) They spread rugs and blankets on the ground
 (c) A blanket divides the tent into two rooms
 (d) The nomads collect the dishes and pots and bags of food and water
- उत्तर** (d)
1347. Which of the following statements best sums up the main idea of the passage?
 (a) Water is more precious than gold in the desert
 (b) The camel is the ship of the desert
 (c) Men and animals are always on the move in the desert
 (d) The big towns are concrete deserts
- उत्तर** (c)
1348. Which word in the passage means "a place for camels to feed"?
 (a) Pools
 (b) Hollows
 (c) Pasture
 (d) Oasis
- उत्तर** (c)
1349. What does the word 'Shear' mean in the passage?
 (a) Cut the sheep
 (b) Cut off the sheep's wool
 (c) Wash the sheep
 (d) Tend the sheep
- उत्तर** (b)
1350. Which is the order in which the thirsty animals takes a long drink at the water holes?
 (a) Goats, Sheep, Camels
 (b) Sheep, Goats, Camels
 (c) Camels, Sheep, Goats
 (d) Camels, Goats, Sheep
- उत्तर** (a)



प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी हेतु GUIDER™ की उपयोगी पुस्तकें...



GUIDER™ COMPETITIVE GROUP

An ISO 9001:2008 Company

LIKE US ON FACEBOOK!

www.facebook.com/childrenchoicepublication

'Guider' के प्रोडक्ट्स के बारे में अधिक जानकारी के लिए देखें :

- www.childrenchoice.in/guider
- competitivebooks@childrenchoice.in
- guider@childrenchoice.in
- customercare@childrenchoice.in

Directions (Q. Nos. 1351-1354) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

1351. The mother parted _____ her married daughter in sorrow.

- (a) for (b) off (c) away (d) from

व्याख्या (b) शादी में विदाइ बातावरण को गम्भीर बना देती है। फलतः माँ से बेटी के दूर होने को पुश्कता सूचक from के द्वारा व्यक्त करना सही है।

1352. This movie is directed by Steven Spielberg. _____?

- (a) hasn't he (b) hasn't it
(c) isn't it (d) isn't he

व्याख्या (c) जब किसी बात को confirm करना चाहते हैं तो प्रश्नवाचक tag लगाते हैं, चौंक sentence का कर्ता singular number है अतः Is not it का प्रयोग सही है।

1353. Sometimes it is good to _____ your soul in front of your friends.

- (a) bear (b) bare
(c) beer (d) bar

व्याख्या (b) 'bare your soul' means to express your secret thoughts and feelings.

1354. If you are worried about the problem, you should do something _____ it.

- (a) against (b) with
(c) for (d) about

व्याख्या (d) किसी समस्या से संबद्ध नशीलता तक जुड़ने पर उसके बारे में (about) कुछ करना जरूरी है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1355-1358) : In these questions, the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then, find the correct answer.

1355. P. In an age

- Q. you are living
- R. when there are
- S. great opportunities for women
- (a) RSPQ (b) PQRS
(c) QPRS (d) SRPQ

व्याख्या (c) QPRS सही वाक्य विन्यास है।

1356. P. That we are more civilized than our ancestors

- Q. is the prevailing belief
- R. one of the
- S. great delusions of modern times

- (a) SQRP (b) QRSP
(c) RSQP (d) RPQS

व्याख्या (c) सही वाक्य विन्यास RSQP है।

1357. P. The Olympics start

- Q. in the stadium of a torch
- R. lighted on Mount Olympus by the sun's rays
- S. with the arrival
- (a) SPRQ (b) RPQS
(c) QPSR (d) PSQR

व्याख्या (d) PSQR सही वाक्य विन्यास है।

1358. P. Country in the world

- Q. celebrated with as
- R. Here, festivals are
- S. much passion as in any
- (a) QPSR (b) SPRQ
(c) RQSP (d) PQRS

व्याख्या (c) सही वाक्य विन्यास RQSP है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1359-1362) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/ Phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1359. Most people **live from hand to mouth** these days because of inflation.

- (a) lavishly (b) happily
(c) comfortably (d) miserably

व्याख्या (d) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त Idiom/Phrase का तात्पर्य 'miserably,' to have just enough money to live on and nothing extra, to satisfy one's basic needs because of a lack of money अर्थात् 'किसी प्रकार गुजारा करना' से है।

1360. There are **no hard and fast** rules for admission to this college.

- (a) easy (b) strict
(c) fixed (d) slow

व्याख्या (b) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त Idiom/Phrase का तात्पर्य है: strict. Idiom **no hard and fast** (rules, etc.), means that cannot be altered to fit special cases. (अपरिवर्तनीय, अनुलंघनीय)

1361. Please **hold your tongue** in this matter, otherwise you will repent.

- (a) be silent (b) give advice
(c) defend (d) argue

व्याख्या (a) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त Idiom/Phrase अर्थ है: be silent; not to speak. (शात्रहना; चुप रहना)

1362. I took **exception** to his remarks and left the meeting.

- (a) objected (b) suggested
(c) heard (d) excused

व्याख्या (a) दिए गए वाक्य में Idiom/Phrase का तात्पर्य है : 'objected'; object to; disagree with; protest against (असहमत होना; विरोध करना)

Directions (Q. Nos. 1363-1367) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First, read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then, fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Passage

Meeting old school friends can be a strange experience. Some have changed so much that you can (1363) recognize them : they speak with a different (1364) are interested in different things, and all you can do is make (1365) talk and hope they'll go soon. Others, though you might have been out of (1366) with them for years, are just the same as they always were; it's (1367) if you saw them yesterday.

- 1363. (a) nearly. (b) almost
(c) hardly (d) easily

व्याख्या (c) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द 'hardly' (मुश्किल से) का प्रयोग उचित है।

- 1364. (a) language (b) accent
(c) way (d) tongue

व्याख्या (b) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द 'accent' (उच्चारण; भाषा; लहजा) का प्रयोग उचित है।

- 1365. (a) small (b) little
(c) silly (d) gossip

व्याख्या (b) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द 'little' (अल्प; थोड़ा; कम) का प्रयोग उचित है।

- 1366. (a) sight (b) touch
(c) sound (d) feel

व्याख्या (b) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द Phrase 'touch' का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है। Phrase 'out of touch' का तात्पर्य है—no longer in communication with someone.

- 1367. (a) just
(b) like
(c) so
(d) as

व्याख्या (d) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द 'as' का प्रयोग उचित है। 'as if' से तात्पर्य है—like something was actually so.

Directions (Q. Nos. 1368-1370) : Some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

1368. No sooner did I finish (a) / my speech, I was subjected (b) / to a barrage of questions. (c) / No error (d).

व्याख्या (b) वाक्यांश (b) में 'I' के पूर्व than का प्रयोग करना चाहिए क्योंकि No sooner हमेशा than से follow होता है।

1369. I saw him (a) / coming out of the hotel (b) / on 10 o'clock. (c) / No error (d).

व्याख्या (c) वाक्यांश (c) में on के स्थान पर 'at' का प्रयोग करना चाहिए क्योंकि Exact point of time अर्थात् निश्चित समय बताने के लिए हमेशा Preposition 'at' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

1370. One of my friend (a) / is returning (b) / to India from the U.S.A. (c) / No error (d).

व्याख्या (a) वाक्यांश (a) में 'friend' के स्थान पर 'friends' का प्रयोग करना चाहिए क्योंकि 'one of my' के बाद अने बाले Noun को Plural Form में रखा जाता है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1371-1374) : In these questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four suggested alternatives, select the one which best expresses the same sentence Passive/Active Voice.

1371. I said, "I came here yesterday."
 (a) I said that I came here that day.
 (b) I said that go here yesterday.
 (c) I said that I had come there the previous day.
 (d) I say that I went there the previous day.

व्याख्या (c) दिया गया वाक्य (Direct Speech) Assertive Sentence (साधारण वाक्य) है एवं Past Indefinite Tense में है। Narration के नियमानुसार Indirect Speech में came (Past Indefinite Tense) को had come (Past Perfect Tense) में तथा Reported Speech में निकटता-सूचक शब्द (words showing nearness) 'here yesterday' को दूरी-सूचक शब्द (words showing distance) 'there the previous day' में परिवर्तित कर देते हैं, परन्तु इसके Pronoun में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है।

1372. He said, "The government is writing letters."

- (a) He said that the government is writing letters.
- (b) He said that the government was writing letters.
- (c) He said that the government will write letters.
- (d) He said that the government wrote letters.

व्याख्या (b) दिया गया वाक्य (Direct Speech) Assertive Sentence (साधारण वाक्य) है तथा Present Continuous Tense में है। Indirect Speech परिवर्तित करते समय नियमानुसार Reporting Verb के बाद 'that' लगाते हुए Reported Speech में सहायक क्रिया 'is' (Present Continuous Tense) को 'was' (Past Continuous Tense) में बदल देते हैं।

1373. He said, "I have passed the examination."

- (a) He said that he had passed the examination.
- (b) He announced that he has passed the examination.
- (c) He said that he had to pass the examination.
- (d) He said that he has passed the examination.

व्याख्या (a) दिया गया वाक्य (Direct Speech) Assertive Sentence (साधारण वाक्य) है तथा Present Perfect Tense में है। Indirect Speech बनाते समय Reporting Verb 'said' के बाद 'that' का प्रयोग करते हुए Reported Speech की सहायक क्रिया have (Present Perfect Tense) को had (Past Perfect Tense) में तथा First Person के Pronoun 'I' को Third Person के Pronoun 'he' में बदल देते हैं।

1374. Naren said, "Why are you still waiting here, Binod?"

- (a) Naren asked Binod why he was still waiting there.
- (b) Naren asked Binod that why he was still waiting there.
- (c) Naren asked Binod why he is still waiting there.
- (d) Naren asked Binod that why you were still waiting there.

व्याख्या (a) दिया गया वाक्य (Direct Speech) Interrogative Sentence है तथा Present Continuous Tense में है। Indirect Speech (Past Continuous Tense) में परिवर्तित करते समय Reporting Verb 'said' को asked में बदलते हुए Interrogative Sentence (प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य) को Assertive Sentence (साधारण वाक्य) बना देते हैं तथा Reporting Verb 'said' के बाद Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं तथा प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर Full stop (.) का प्रयोग करते हैं। Reported Speech में सहायक क्रिया 'are' को 'was' में तथा Second Person के Pronoun 'you' को Third person के Pronoun 'he' में परिवर्तित करते हुए निकटता-सूचक शब्द (words showing nearness) 'here' के दूरी-सूचक शब्द (words showing distance) में बदल देते हैं।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1375-1377) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1375. Thrifty

- (a) Compassionate
- (b) Greedy
- (c) Extravagant
- (d) Economical

व्याख्या (d) शब्द Thrifty (कमखर्च, मितव्ययी, किफायती) का पर्यायवाची शब्द Economical (मितव्ययी, किफायती, आर्थिक) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Frugal, Sparing, Economic. अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ हैं—Compassionate - सहानुभूति दिखाना, Greedy - लालची, Extravagant - अत्यधिक खर्चोंला।

1376. Admonition

- (a) Warning
- (b) Admission
- (c) Hindrance
- (d) Reason

व्याख्या (a) शब्द Admonition (परामर्श, चेतावनी, प्रबोधन, उपदेश) का समानार्थक शब्द Warning (चेतावनी, पूर्व सावधानी) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Cautionary, Word of advice, Exemplary. अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ हैं—Admission-अंगीकार, Hindrance- बाधा, Reason- तर्क, कारण।

1377. Temerity

- (a) Verity
- (b) Audacity
- (c) Simplicity
- (d) Paucity

व्याख्या (b) शब्द Temerity (दुस्साहस, गुप्ताखी, अविवेक) का पर्यायवाची शब्द Audacity (धृष्टा, ज़रूरत, फिर्ताई, दुस्साहस) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं—Effrontery, Impudence, Impertinence. अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ हैं—Variety - यथार्थता, Simplicity - साधी, Paucity - अस्त्रका।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1378-1380) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1378. Modesty

- (a) Honesty (b) Vanity
- (c) Originality (d) Variety

व्याख्या (b) शब्द Modesty (नम्रता, विनय, सतीत्व, विनम्रता) का विलोभार्थक शब्द Vanity (घमंड, दिखावा, निस्सारता) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—Egotism, Conceit, Arrogance. अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ हैं—Honesty - ईमानदारी, Originality - मौलिकता, Variety - विविधता।

1379. Stability

- (a) Inconsistency (b) Opposition
- (c) Carelessness (d) Disparity

व्याख्या (a) शब्द Stability (दृढ़ता, स्थिरता, स्थायित्व) का विपरीतार्थक शब्द Inconsistency (अदृढ़ता, असंगति) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—Incompatibility, Mutual exclusiveness, Static. अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ हैं—Opposition-विपक्ष, Carelessness-लापरवाही, Disparity-अंतर, विषमता।

1380. Dynamic

- (a) Stout (b) Static
- (c) Stupid (d) Strange

व्याख्या (b) शब्द Dynamic (गतिक) का विपरीतार्थक शब्द Static (स्थिर, स्थैतिक) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं—Still, Motionless, Unchanging. अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ हैं—Stout - साहसी, मजबूत, Stupid - बेवकूफ, Strange - अद्भुत।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1381-1384) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

1381. An imaginary world where everything is perfect and everyone is happy

- (a) Wakefulness (b) Phantom
- (c) Rainbow (d) Utopia

व्याख्या (d) ऐसा काल्पनिक संसार जहाँ सब कुछ पूर्ण एवं प्रत्येक व्यक्ति संपन्न एवं प्रसन्न स्थिति में हो, Utopia (रामराज्य, काल्पनिक आदर्श समाज/राज्य) कहलाता है।

1382. The height of an object above sea level

- (a) Latitude (b) Longitude
- (c) Altitude (d) Certitude

व्याख्या (c) समुद्र तल से एक वस्तु की ऊँचाई Altitude (समुद्र तल से उच्च स्थान) कहलाती है।

1383. Something that is difficult to believe

- (a) Suspicious (b) Impossible
- (c) Inevitable (d) Incredible

व्याख्या (d) जो आश्चर्यजनक हो, Incredible (अविश्वसनीय) कहलाता है।

1384. Government of the people, by the people and for the people

- (a) Autocracy (b) Democracy
- (c) Plutocracy (d) Aristocracy

व्याख्या (b) लोगों या जनता की सरकार, जनता के द्वारा बनाई गई सरकार और जनता के लिए सरकार, को Democracy (प्रजातंत्र, जनतंत्र) कहा जाता है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1385-1386) : There are four different words, out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

1385. (a) Tranquility

- (b) Tranquillity
- (c) Trancuity
- (d) Trancuillity

व्याख्या (b) वर्तनी विकल्पों में विकल्प (b) 'Tranquillity' (प्रशंसनी) की वर्तनी शुद्ध है।

1386. (a) Nightingale

- (b) Nightingale
- (c) Nitingale
- (d) Nightangle

व्याख्या (b) वर्तनी विकल्पों में विकल्प (b) 'Nightingale' (बुलबुल) की वर्तनी शुद्ध है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1387-1390) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

1387. He makes excellent portraits.

- (a) paints
- (b) portrays
- (c) illustrates
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (d) इस वाक्य में सुधार की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

1388. The dog bite him.

- (a) beat him
- (b) bit him
- (c) bitten him
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर विकल्प (b) 'bit him' का प्रयोग उचित है।

1389. Students will have to take the test

again tomorrow.

- (a) apply the test
- (b) avoid the test
- (c) retain the test
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (d) वाक्य में सुधार की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

1390. The innocence of the child was obliterated due to hard labour.

- (a) maintained
- (b) increased
- (c) destroyed
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (d) वाक्य में सुधार की आवश्यकता नहीं है। 'Obliterated' का अर्थ 'विरूपित करना' होता है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1391-1394) : In these questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

1391. Do not inform the police about the robbery.

- (a) The police do not be informed about the robbery.
- (b) Let not the police be informed about the robbery.
- (c) Let the police be informed about the robbery.
- (d) The police need to be informed by the robbery.

व्याख्या (b) दिया गया वाक्य (Active Voice)

Imperative (आज्ञासूचक/सलाहसूचक) Sentence है। इसे Passive Voice में परिवर्तित करने हेतु वाक्य संरचना निम्नवत् है—

Let + not + sub + be + V³ + other words

1392. They have spotted me in the crowd.

- (a) I am spotted by them in the crowd.
- (b) I will have been spotted by them in the crowd.
- (c) I would have been spotted by them in the crowd.
- (d) I have been spotted by them in the crowd.

व्याख्या (d) दिया गया वाक्य (Active Voice)

Present Perfect Tense में है। इसे Passive Voice में परिवर्तित करने हेतु वाक्य संरचना निम्नवत् है— Sub + have/has + been + V³ + other words

1393. He made us work.

- (a) We were made to work by him.
- (b) We would work by him.
- (c) We might work by him.
- (d) We have to work by him.

व्याख्या (a) दिए गए वाक्य (Active Voice) में Causative Verb (प्रेरणार्थक क्रिया - जब कोई व्यक्ति या वस्तु किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु से कोई कार्य सम्पन्न करता है, तो हम Causative Verb का प्रयोग करते हैं) 'made' का प्रयोग किया गया है। ऐसे वाक्यों में कार्य किसी दूसरे की सहायता से सम्पन्न होता है, परन्तु Subject (कर्ता) इसमें स्वयं भी भाग लेता है। Active Voice इसकी संरचना निम्नवत् है—Sub + made/make + Obj. + infinitive (without 'to') Verb 'made/make' के साथ Active Voice में Bare Infinitive (Infinitive without 'to') का प्रयोग किया जाता है जबकि Passive Voice में परिवर्तित करने हेतु Full Infinitive (Primary Auxiliaries तथा Main Verb (made) के बाद प्रायः Full Infinitive का प्रयोग होता है) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। वाक्या संरचना निम्नवत् है—Sub + Primary Auxiliary (were) + Causative Verb (made) + Infinitive + Other words

1394. A letter has been written by me.

- (a) I have been writing a letter.
- (b) I has written a letter.
- (c) I had written a letter.
- (d) I have written a letter.

व्याख्या (d) दिया गया वाक्य (Passive Voice) Present Perfect Tense में है। इसे Active Voice में परिवर्तित करने हेतु वाक्य संरचना है—Sub + have/has + V³ + other words

Directions (Q. Nos. 1395-1400) : You have two passages with 3 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage-I

Many people who are looking to get a pet dog get a puppy. There are many reasons why people get puppies. After all, puppies are cute, friendly and playful. But even though puppies make good pets, there are good reasons why you should consider getting an adult dog instead. When you get a puppy, you have to teach it how to behave. You have to make sure that the puppy is house broken so that it does not go to the bathroom inside the house. You have to teach the puppy not to jump up on your guests or chew on your shoes. You have to train the puppy to walk on a leash. This is a lot of work.

On the other hand, when you get an adult dog, there is a good chance that it will already know how to do all of the previously

mentioned things. Many adult dogs have already been housebroken. Many adult dogs will not jump on or chew things that you do not want them to jump on or chew. Many adult dogs will be able to walk on a leash without pulling you to the other side of the street.

Puppies also have a lot of energy and want to play all of the time. This can be fun, but you might not want to play as much as your puppy does. Puppies will not always sleep through the night or let you relax as you watch television.

On the other hand, most adult dogs will wait on you to play. What is more, they will sleep when you are sleeping and are happy to watch television on the couch right beside you. There is one last reason why you should get an adult dog instead of a puppy. When most people go to the pound to get a dog, they get a puppy. This means that many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound, and some never find good homes. So if you are looking to get a dog for a pet, you should think about getting an adult dog. They are good pets who need good homes.

1395. The passage speaks of

- (a) how puppies do not make good pets
- (b) how puppies can be very destructive
- (c) the work involved in training puppies
- (d) the immature acts of puppies

व्याख्या (c) दिए गए Passage में लेखक ने बताया है कि एक छोटे पिल्ले की अपेक्षा एक व्यस्क कुत्ते का पालना किस प्रकार लभप्रद हो सकता है। व्याख्या के छोटे पिल्ले की प्रशंसित करने में काफी महंगत लगती है।

1396. Which is the best example of a dog that is housebroken?

- (a) Rex always breaks things inside the house
- (b) Rover never jumps on guests
- (c) Muffin chews on people's shoes
- (d) Spot goes outside to use the bathroom

व्याख्या (d) A housebroken puppy does not go to the bathroom inside the house.

1397. The author apparently thinks that puppies are

- (a) friendly and playful
- (b) not as cute as adult dogs
- (c) not as playful as adult dogs
- (d) hardworking

व्याख्या (a) लेखक का मानना है कि छोटे पिल्ले आ़कर्षक, अवलाहर में दौखाना एवं चपल होते हैं और इसी कारण लोग कुत्ते पालते समय व्यस्क कुत्ते के स्थान पर छोटे पिल्लों को तरजीह देते हैं।

Passage-II

The Bengal Renaissance refers to a social reform movement during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the region of Bengal in Undivided India during the period of British Rule. The Bengal Renaissance can be said to have started with Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1775-1833) and ended with Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941), although there have been many stalwarts thereafter embodying

particular aspects of the unique intellectual and creative output. Nineteenth century Bengal was unique blend of religious and social reformers, scholars, literary giants, journalists, patriotic orators and scientists, all merging to form the image of a renaissance, and marked the transition from the 'medieval' to the 'modern'.

During this period, Bengal witnessed an intellectual awakening that is in some way similar to the European Renaissance during the 16th century, although Europeans of that age were not confronted with the challenge and influence of alien colonialism. This movement questioned existing orthodoxies, particularly with respect to women, marriage, the dowry system, the caste system and religion. One of the earliest social movements that emerged during this time was the Young Bengal Movement, that espoused rationalism and atheism as the common denominators of civil conduct among upper caste educated Hindus. The parallel socio-religious movement, the Brahmo Samaj, developed during this time period and counted many of the leaders of the Bengal Renaissance among its followers.

1398. Find the option that is opposite in meaning to alien.

- (a) disputable (b) indigenous
- (c) unethical (d) unscientific

व्याख्या (b) Alien में जान्मने—जो विदेशी है, अतः इसका विलोम स्वदेशी Indigenous होगा।

1399. The Bengal Renaissance was different from the 16th century European Renaissance because

- (a) Europeans did not have the dowry system.
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Tagore were not born in the 16th century.
- (c) The Bengal Renaissance was an essentially Hindu Movement.
- (d) Unlike the Bengalis, Europeans were not under foreign rule.

व्याख्या (d) यद्यपि यह कहा गया है कि बंगाल के पुनर्जागरण अवधि के 16वें सदी के यूरोप के पुनर्जागरण अवधि के यद्यपि वृत्तियादी समाजताएं होते हुए भी यह यह अवधि के उपर्याप्त विदेशी मान्दण का उन्नतिशील नहीं था।

1400. The spirit of Renaissance

- (a) is to embrace atheism
- (b) is to get inspiration from Western intellectual thought
- (c) lies in breaking all shackles of backwardness and narrow mindedness
- (d) is essentially scientific

व्याख्या (c) उस आनंदालन ने उस समय समाज में प्रचलित कुरीतियों जो परंपरागत रूप से चलो आ रही थीं जैसे महिलाओं का विवाह, दहेज प्रथा, जाति प्रथा, धार्मिक अध्यविश्वास का विरोध किया और प्रगतिशील विचारों का प्रतिपादन किया।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1401-1405) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

1401. What ? It wonderful.

- (a) are you cooking, smell
- (b) are you cooking, smells
- (c) is cooking, smell
- (d) is cooking, smelled

उत्तर (b)

1402. The young man was saying about being to make a shoe.

- (a) this, unable (b) lot, easy
- (c) nothing, zero (d) something, able

उत्तर (d)

1403. Please write to me this address.

- (a) to (b) on (c) upon (d) at

उत्तर (b)

1404. On Tuesday it's carnival, every body gets dressed up in a fancy costume. So we will meet at John's house, is about a couple of kilometres away.

- (a) when, where (b) when, which
- (c) which, where (d) where, when

उत्तर (b)

1405. I hate him for the simple reason that he keeps singing his own praises continually talking about himself. He is an irritating He is a real because for anything, he does he always expects something in return, a selfish person indeed.

- (a) egoist, misanthrope
- (b) egotist, egoist
- (c) poser, misanthrope
- (d) poser, egotist

उत्तर (d)

Directions (Q. Nos. 1406-1410) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1406. He is leaving the USA **for good**.

- (a) temporarily
- (b) immediately
- (c) urgently
- (d) permanently

उत्तर (d)

1407. Communicative English is the **Achilles heel** for the job aspirants.

- (a) what they cherish most
- (b) top priority
- (c) weak spot
- (d) source of strength

उत्तर :

1408. He is know for **blowing his own trumpet**.

- (a) clamouring
- (b) boasting
- (c) chattering
- (d) shouting

उत्तर (b)

1409. He **cut the Gordian knot** by practicing what he preached.

- (a) removed the difficulty
- (b) add to the difficulty
- (c) lessened the difficulty
- (d) let the difficulty remain as it was

उत्तर (a)

1410. He **took a leap in the dark** with his latest investment in stocks.

- (a) was confused (b) was cocksure
- (c) took a risk (d) was hesitant

उत्तर (c)

Directions (Q. Nos. 1411-1415) : Some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none.

Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

1411. Sudoku was first designed in the 1970s (a)/ by a retired architect (b)/ and freelance puzzle constructor. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (d)

1412. Each one of you (a)/ must make up thier mind (b)/ as I did. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (b)

1413. During the last few years (a)/ the company works hard (b)/ to modernise its image. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (b)

1414. After he had apologised to the magistrate profusely (a)/ for having broke the promise (b)/ the magistrate was happy to forgive him. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (b)

1415. His stamp in only one (a)/ of the design (b)/ ever printed. (c)/ No error (d)

उत्तर (b)

Directions (Q. Nos. 1416-1418) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1416. INSOLENT

- (a) Depreciating
- (b) The sole of a shoe
- (c) Disrespectful
- (d) Insoluble

व्याख्या (c) Insolent शब्द का अर्थ है—धृष्ट, ढीठ, अशम। Disrespectful शब्द का भी यही अर्थ होता है।

1417. INNOCUOUS

- (a) Insufficient (b) Irresponsible
- (c) Careless (d) Harmless

व्याख्या (d) Innocuous शब्द का अर्थ है—सीधा, दुष्प्रभाव रहित, निरोष। Harmless का भी यही अर्थ होता है।

1418. INGENUOUS

- (a) Cunning (b) Cleaver
- (c) Innocent (d) Artful

व्याख्या (c) Ingenuous शब्द का अर्थ है—निष्कप्त, सरल-प्रकृति, दयालु। Innocent का भी यही अर्थ होता है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1419-1421) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1419. DIFFIDENCE

- (a) Shyness
- (b) Sharpness
- (c) Self-assurance
- (d) Expansiveness

व्याख्या (c) Diffidence शब्द का अर्थ है—अविश्वास, लज्जा, डिडक; जबकि Self-assurance का अर्थ है—आत्म-विश्वास, निश्चय, दृढ़ता।

1420. AMATEUR

- (a) Lover (b) Apprentices
- (c) Novice (d) Professional

व्याख्या (d) Amateur शब्द का अर्थ है—किसी शिल्प या विधा का अवैतनिक कर्मचारी; जबकि Professional का अर्थ है—किसी कला द्वारा अपना जीवन-निवाह करने वाला।

1421. OVERT

- (a) Hidden (b) Culvert
- (c) Open (d) Complete

व्याख्या (a) Overt शब्द का अर्थ है—प्रकट, सार्वजनिक; जबकि Hidden का अर्थ है—गुप्त, छुपा हुआ।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1422-1428) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

1422. The production of raw silk.

- (a) Sariculture (b) Syrumculture
- (c) Sericulture (d) Seroculture

उत्तर (c)

1423. Politicians are notorious for doing undue favour to their relatives.

- (a) Dualism (b) Polarism
- (c) Pluralism (d) Nepotism

- व्याख्या (d) Nepotism—कुल पक्षपात, सम्बन्धियों के प्रति पक्षपात।**
1424. A person who helps even a stranger in difficulty.
 (a) Philanthropist
 (b) Beneficiary
 (c) Samaritan
 (d) Altruist
 उत्तर (c)
1425. A person who readily believes others.
 (a) Sensitive (b) Sensible
 (c) Credible (d) Credulous
व्याख्या (d) Credulous—सहज में विश्वास करने योग्य, संदेहशुद्ध।
1426. Meaningless language with an exaggerated style intended to impress.
 (a) Verbalization
 (b) Rhetoric
 (c) Oratory
 (d) Public speaking
 उत्तर (b)
1427. The political leader had an evil reputation. He is not trusted is
 (a) Magnanimous
 (b) Dubious
 (c) Notorious
 (d) Malicious
 उत्तर (b)
1428. The conference takes place once in three years.
 (a) Treennial (b) Thriennial
 (c) Tetraennial (d) Triennial
व्याख्या (d) Triennial—तीन वर्ष पर होने वाला, त्रिवार्षिक।
- Directions (Q. Nos. 1429-1430) : There are four different words, out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.**
1429. (a) Heterogenous
 (b) Heterogeneous
 (c) Hetrogenous
 (d) Heterogineous
व्याख्या (b) शुद्ध spelling है—Heterogeneous (भिन्न, विरुद्ध, बेमेल)।
1430. (a) Parjury (b) Perjury .
 (c) Perjary (d) Perjury
व्याख्या (d) शुद्ध spelling है—Perjury (झूठी कसम, झूठी गवाही)।
- Directions (Q. Nos. 1431-1440) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).**
1431. He found a **wooden broken chair** in the room.
 (a) wooden and broken chair
 (b) broken wooden chair
 (c) broken and wooden chair
 (d) No improvement
 उत्तर (b)
1432. The starving and crawling people in the television programme **looked** more like beasts than tiring creatures.
 (a) posed
 (b) resembled
 (c) seemed
 (d) No improvement
 उत्तर (d)
1433. Five years ago today, I am **sitting** in a small Japanese car, driving across Poland towards Berlin.
 (a) was sitting
 (b) sat
 (c) haven been sitting
 (d) No improvement
 उत्तर (a)
1434. He could not **look** anything in the dark room.
 (a) look at
 (b) see
 (c) see through
 (d) No improvement
 उत्तर (b)
1435. No one could explain how a calm and balanced person like him could **penetrate** such a mindless act on his friends.
 (a) perpetuate
 (b) perpetrate
 (c) precipitate
 (d) No improvement
 उत्तर (b)
1436. They left the hotel by car where they had been staying.
 (a) They left the hotel where had been staying by a car
 (b) They left where they were staying in a hotel by car
 (c) in a car they left where they where staying in a hotel
 (d) No improvement
 उत्तर (a)
1437. Having only a few hours left, she wondered **as** she would finish the assignment.
 (a) that if
 (b) whether
 (c) that
 (d) No improvement
 उत्तर (b)
1438. Will you lend me few rupees in this hour of need ?
 (a) lent me a little rupees
 (b) borrow me a few rupees
 (c) lent me a few rupees
 (d) No improvement
 उत्तर (c)
1439. I took the cycle **which he bought yesterday**.
 (a) that he bought yesterday
 (b) which he had bought yesterday
 (c) that he has bought yesterday
 (d) No improvement
 उत्तर (b)
1440. **Anyone who would speak** with authority on the poets of the Renaissance must have a broad acquaintance with the writers of classical antiquity.
 (a) Anyone who will speak
 (b) If one would speak
 (c) Anyone desirous for speaking
 (d) No improvement
 उत्तर (a)
- Directions (Q. Nos. 1441-1450) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.**

Passage-I

"I am just find a hiding place" he thought, "and in the next few seconds or I am done for." Scarcely had the through crossed his mind that the lane took a sudden turning so that he found himself hidden from his pursuers. There are circumstances in which the least energetic of manking learn to act with speed and decision. This was such an occasion for Rehmat Ali and those who knew his best would have been the most astonished at the lad's boldness. He stopped dead, threw the box of jewellery over a garden wall and leaping upwards with incredible lightness, he seized the top of the walls with his hands and tumbled headlong into the garden.

1441. The expression 'to stop dead' means
 (a) to die suddenly
 (b) be close to death
 (c) to be paralysed
 (d) to come to a complete halt
 उत्तर (d)

1442. Rehmat Ali is most likely
 (a) a night watchman
 (b) a jogger
 (c) a burglar
 (d) a policeman
 उत्तर (c)

1443. There are circumstances in which the least energetic of mankind learn to act with speed and decision, and the most cautious forget their care'. Rehmat illustrates this by

- (a) turning into a lane
- (b) jumping into the garden
- (c) running away from his pursuers
- (d) by stopping dead

उत्तर (c)

1444. What kind of a person was Rehmat Ali originally?

- (a) Reflective in nature
- (b) Bold and decisive
- (c) Slow and steady
- (d) Lazy and indecisive

उत्तर (d)

1445. Rehmat Ali found himself hidden from his pursuers because

- (a) he had stopped dead
- (b) he had acted with speed and decision
- (c) he had gone around an unexpected bend
- (d) his pursuers could not run fast enough

उत्तर (c)

Passage-II

The Bengal Renaissance refers to a social reform movement during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the region of Bengal in Undivided India during the period of British Rule. The Bengal Renaissance can be said to have started with Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1775-1833) and ended with Rabindranath

Tagore (1861-1941), although there have been many stalwarts thereafter embodying particular aspects of the unique intellectual and creative output. Nineteenth century Bengal was a unique blend of religious and social reformers, scholars, literary gaints, journalists, patriotic orators and scientists, all merging to form the image of a renaissance, and marked the transition from the medieval to the modern.

During this period, Bengal witnessed an intellectual awakening that is in some way similar to the European Renaissance during the 16th century, although Europeans of that age were not confronted with the challenge and influence of alien colonialism. This movement questioned existing orthodoxies, particularly with respect to women, marriage, the dowry system, the caste system and religion. One of the earliest social movements that emerged during this time was the Young Bengal period and counted many of the leaders of the Bengal Renaissance among its followers.

1446. The spirit of Renaissance.

- (a) lies in breaking all shackles of back-wardness and narrow mindedness
- (b) is essentially scientific
- (c) is to embrace atheism
- (d) is to get inspiration from Western intellectual thought

उत्तर (a)

1447. Find the option that is opposite in meaning to alien.

- (a) unethical
- (b) unscientific
- (c) disputable
- (d) indigenous

उत्तर (d)

1448. The Bengal Renaissance was different from the 16th century European Renaissance because

- (a) the Bengal Renaissance was an essentially Hindu Movement
- (b) unlike the Bengalis, Europeans were not under foreign rule
- (c) Europeans did not have the dowry system
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Tagore were not born in the 16th century

उत्तर (b)

1449. The Bengal Renaissance gathered momentum in the 19th century because

- (a) the Brahmo Samaj was formed
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Tagore lived at that time
- (c) the British had colonised India
- (d) There was an abundance of intellectual and creative activities in Bengal then

उत्तर (d)

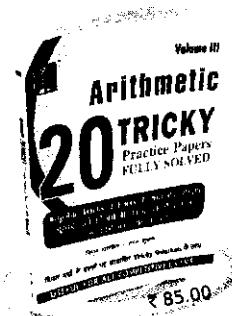
1450. The Bengal Renaissance Movement

- (a) wanted to overthrow colonialism
- (b) wanted to propagate Brahmoism
- (c) wanted social reform to improve the lot of the weak and the downtrodden
- (d) None of the above

उत्तर (c)



प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी हेतु **GUIDER** की
उपयोगी पुस्तकें...



Directions (Q. Nos. 1451-1454) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

1451. _____ can be no excuses this time, students.

- (a) They're
- (b) They
- (c) Their
- (d) There

व्याख्या (d) यहाँ पर There का प्रयोग एक विशेष परिस्थिति में किसी कार्य के लिए किया गया है। अतः यही सही है।

1452. Tables are usually made _____ wood.

- (a) from
- (b) of
- (c) with
- (d) by

व्याख्या (b) जिस Material का कोई सामान बनता है, उसको of के द्वारा व्यक्त करते हैं।

1453. All of them are surprised _____ her rudeness.

- (a) with
- (b) upon
- (c) at
- (d) on

व्याख्या (c) To be surprised at, suggests something has happened contrary to the way you expected उसके अशिष्ट (Rude) व्यवहार से सभी आश्चर्य में हैं।

1454. When Wilbur Wright tried to sell his flying machine to the U.S. Government, the officials in charge were _____.

- (a) highly misunderstood
- (b) grudgingly skeptical
- (c) grudgingly unhappy
- (d) highly skeptical

व्याख्या (d) Wilbur Wright के द्वारा उड़ने वाले यंत्र को अमेरिकी सरकार को बेचा जा रहा था तथा अधिकारी उसकी सफलता के प्रति संदिग्धता की स्थिति में थे।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1455-1458) : In these questions, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered as 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

1455. P. Seems like a perfect holiday

- Q. watching the sun sink
- R. sitting on the beach and
- S. into the blue sea
- (a) RPQS
- (b) QRPS
- (c) QSPR
- (d) RQSP

व्याख्या (d) RQSP सही वाक्य विन्यास है।

1456. 1. Surprisingly, Salim Ali had no university degree.

P. He left for Burma to help his brother in his farm.

Q. In the jungles of Burma, he looked for birds instead of animals.

R. Although he joined college, his intense dislike for Mathematics did not allow him to continue his studies.

S. But here again, he proved a failure.

6. When he returned home he did a course in Zoology and was appointed a guide at the museum of the Bombay Natural History Society.

- (a) SPQR
- (b) PRSQ
- (c) RPSQ
- (d) PQSR

व्याख्या (c) सही वाक्य विन्यास RPSQ है।

1457. 1. Anthony was acting oddly, even for a robber

P. It worked

Q. He drew his toy gun, demanded money then asked the teller to call the police

R. He entered a bank in Pennsylvania

S. He later explained that he wanted to be arrested so he could get away from his wife

6. He was sentenced to three years in prison.

- (a) RQSP
- (b) PQSR
- (c) PQRS
- (d) RQPS

व्याख्या (a) RQSP सही वाक्य विन्यास है।

1458. 1. Swami Vivekananda was the Hindu monk of India.

P. He went to Chicago and attended the Parliament of Religion.

Q. Sri Ramkrishna inspired him to serve the poor suffering humanity as his god.

R. He came back to India.

S. Sri Ramkrishna the wonderful god-man of Dakshineswar was his preceptor.

6. He founded the world famous Ramakrishna Mission.

- (a) PSRQ
- (b) PQRS
- (c) SQPR
- (d) PQSR

व्याख्या (c) SQPR वाक्य विन्यास सही है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1459-1462) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/ Phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1459. He turned a **deaf ear** to his parents advice.

- (a) listen carefully
- (b) refused to obey
- (c) big help
- (d) attentively

व्याख्या (b) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त Idiom/Phrase का अर्थ है : refused to obey or refuse to listen, to pay no attention to one's advice or request. (ध्यान न देना)

1460. Once the case reached the court, the police **washed their hands off it**.

- (a) waited for a response to
- (b) claimed credit for
- (c) disassociated themselves from
- (d) seemed eager to continue

व्याख्या (c) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त Idiom/Phrase का अर्थ है 'disassociated themselves from; to refuse to have anything more to do with. This phrase is derived from a striking scene in Bible history. At

the trial of Jesus Christ, Pilate, The Roman Governor, called for a vessel of water, washed his hands before the people and said, I am innocent of the blood of this just person. So when a man gets involved in a matter, and when he sees that it will not end as he had hoped, he, fearing disaster, blame or dishonour, he withdraws from all connections with it, and says, 'I wash my hands of this whole business'. (किसी मामले से ज्वय को अलग कर लेना)

1461. She wanted to go hitch-hiking but her mother **put her foot down** and now she's going by bus.

- (a) took a firm stand
- (b) expressed her displeasure
- (c) scolded her badly
- (d) got irritated

व्याख्या (a) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त Idiom/Phrase का अर्थ है : 'took a firm stand,' to refuse to go further; to be firm in refusing to make a decided stand; to show determination in the face of opposition; take a resolute stand (किसी

चीज या बात का दृढ़ता से विरोध करना)

1462. Adolescence is a period of **halcyon days**.

- (a) hard days
- (b) of mental pressure
- (c) happy days
- (d) days of preparation

व्याख्या : चक्षु = देख गए Idiom/Phrase का लान्दर है 'happy days' a period of happiness and prosperity; a period of happy days उच्चन्ता एवं प्रसन्नता का काल)

Directions (Q. Nos. 1463-1467) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then, fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Passage

When I go into a stranger's library I (1463) round the bookshelves. This is to know the type of person he is and I feel that I know the (1464) to his mind. A house without books is a (1465) house no matter how rich the carpets are. These only tell you whether he (1466) a lot of money, but the books tell you whether he has a mind as well. It is not a (1467) of money that we do not buy books.

1463. (a) run (b) look
 (c) wander (d) wonder

व्याख्या : (b) चक्षु व्याप्ति में शब्द 'look' का प्रयोग उचित है 'look round' एक Phrasal verb है।

1464. (a) mystery (b) key
 (c) solution (d) secret

व्याख्या : (b) चक्षु व्याप्ति में शब्द 'key' का प्रयोग उचित है।

1465. (a) bleak
 (b) unlucky
 (c) bad
 (d) characterless

व्याख्या : (a) चक्षु व्याप्ति में शब्द 'bleak' (उजाड़, नीरस, निरामय) का प्रयोग उचित है।

1466. (a) has (b) have
 (c) has had (d) had

व्याख्या : (a) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द has का प्रयोग उचित है।

1467. (a) question
 (b) issue
 (c) cause
 (d) reason

व्याख्या : (a) रिक्त स्थान में शब्द question का प्रयोग उचित है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1468-1469) : Some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c, d). If a sentence is free from error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-Sheet.

1468. Ragu came out of the bathroom (a) / with a towel (b) / in the hand. (c) / No error (d).

व्याख्या : (c) वाक्यांश (c) त्रुटिपूर्ण है। सामान्यतः एक व्यक्ति के दो हाथ होते हैं और शरीर के अंग के पूर्व एक सम्बन्धवाचक विशेषण (Possessive Adjective - his/her/our etc.) का प्रयोग उचित होगा। अतः वाक्यांश (c) में 'in his hand' अथवा 'in one of his hands' या 'in his right hand' अथवा 'in his left hand' का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

1469. Neither the girl nor her parents (a) / was present (b) / to receive the award. (c) / No error (d).

व्याख्या : (b) वाक्यांश (b) में 'was' के स्थान पर 'were' का प्रयोग करना चाहिए क्योंकि Neither—nor से जब दो Subjects को जोड़ा जाता है, तो Helping Verb बाद में आने वाले Subject के अनुसार रखा जाता है, यहाँ पर बाद में आने वाला Subject (Parents) Plural है इसलिए were का प्रयोग उचित है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1470-1473) : In these questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four suggested alternatives, select the one which best expresses the same sentence Passive/Active Voice.

1470. "Jack fell as he'd have wished," the mother said.

- (a) The mother said that Jack had fallen as he would have wished.
 (b) The mother said that Jack fell as he had wished.
 (c) The mother said that Jack has fallen as he has wished.
 (d) The mother said that Jack has been fallen as he would have been wished.

व्याख्या : (a) दिया गया वाक्य Direct Speech में है। इसमें Reported Speech वाले भाग को पहले तथा Reporting Verb वाले भाग के बाद में रखा गया है। Indirect Speech बनाते समय Reporting Verb 'said' के बाद Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग करते हुए Reported Speech में 'fell' (Past Indefinite Tense) को 'had fallen' (Past Perfect Tense) में बदल देते हैं परन्तु इसके Pronoun 'he' तथा 'would have wished' में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है।

1471. "Can you see a woman seated on the bench in a park?" - Alice asked her.

- (a) Alice asked her if she can see a woman seated on the bench in a park.

- (b) Alice told her if she could see a woman seated on the bench in a park.

- (c) Alice asked her if she could see a woman seated on the bench in a park.

- (d) Alice asked her if she could have seen a woman seated on the bench in a park.

व्याख्या : (c) दिया गया वाक्य Direct Speech में है। इसमें Reported Speech वाले भाग को पहले तथा Reporting Verb वाले भाग को बाद में रखा गया है। यह Interrogative Sentence (प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य) है। Indirect Speech में बदलते समय Interrogative Sentences को Assertive Sentence (साधारण वाक्य) बनाते हुए प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर Full stop (.) का प्रयोग करते हैं। चूंकि दिए गए वाक्य की Reported Speech, Auxiliary Verb (can) से प्रारम्भ है, अतः Indirect Speech को Connective 'if' से प्रारम्भ करते हैं तथा Second Person के Pronoun 'you' को Third Person के Pronoun 'she' में एवं 'can' को 'could' में बदल देते हैं।

1472. The king said, "My force will protect the kingdom."

- (a) The king said that his force would protect the kingdom.
 (b) The king said that the king's force will protect the kingdom.
 (c) The king ordered that our force should protect the kingdom.
 (d) The king commanded that his force will be protected the kingdom.

व्याख्या : (a) दिया गया वाक्य (Direct Speech) Assertive Sentence (साधारण वाक्य) है। Indirect Speech में परिवर्तित करते समय Reporting Verb 'said' को Conjunction 'that' में तथा Reported Speech में Possessive Case के Pronoun 'my' को 'his' में एवं 'will' को 'would' में बदल देते हैं।

1473. "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.

- (a) She ordered the boys "Don't play on the grass".
 (b) She said to the boys that they should not play on the grass.

- (c) She told the boys that they should not be playing on the grass.
 (d) She told the boys not to play on the grass.

व्याख्या (d) दिया गया वाक्य (Direct Speech) Negative-Imperative Sentence है। इसमें Reported Speech वाले भाग को पहले तथा Reporting Verb वाले भाग को बाद में रखा गया है। इसे Indirect Speech में बदलते समय Reported Speech में से केवल 'do' हटाकर 'not' के बाद Infinitive (to + verb) का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1474-1476) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1474. Wily

- (a) Wise (b) Stupid
 (c) Cunning (d) Angry

व्याख्या (c) शब्द Wily (मक्कार, धूर्त, कपटी, कुटिल) का पर्यायवाची शब्द Cunning (धूर्त, चालाक, मक्कार, कपटी) है। अन्य पर्यायवाची शब्द निम्नवत् हैं- Guileful, Dodgy, Foxy अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ हैं- Wise - बुद्धिमान, Stupid - बेवकूफ, Angry - क्रोधित।

1475. Salacious

- (a) Satisfied (b) Lustful
 (c) Angry (d) Unhappy

व्याख्या (b) Salacious का अर्थ है : कामुक, अश्लील। दिए गए विकल्पों में Lustful शब्द इन्हीं अर्थों को प्रकट करता है। अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ हैं : Satisfied - संतुष्ट, Angry - क्रोधित, Unhappy - अप्रसन्न।

1476. Derive

- (a) Sustain
 (b) Obtain
 (c) Contain
 (d) Attain

व्याख्या (b) Derive का अर्थ है, उत्पन्न करना, प्राप्त करना। दिए गए विकल्पों में Obtain शब्द इन्हीं अर्थों को प्रकट करता है। अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ निम्नवत् हैं- Sustain - स्थीरकार्य, Contain - धारण करना, Attain - प्राप्त करना।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1477-1479) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

1477. Indomitable

- (a) Adamant
 (b) Certain
 (c) Arrogant
 (d) Cowardly

व्याख्या (d) शब्द Indomitable (अदम्य, अजेय, जिसे जीता न जा सके) का विपरीतार्थक शब्द Cowardly (कातर, कायर, डरपोक, भीरु, बुजदिल) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं- Chicken-hearted, Lily-livered, Timorous. अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ निम्नवत् हैं- Adamant - अटल, Certain - निश्चित, Arrogant - अहंकारी।

1478. Felicity

- (a) Innocence (b) Sorrow
 (c) Mimicry (d) Infidelity

व्याख्या (b) शब्द Felicity (आनन्द, सुख, चैन, परम सुख) का विपरीतार्थक शब्द Sorrow (दुःख, शोक, गम, अफसोस) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द निम्नवत् हैं- Rue, Grief, Sadness. अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ हैं- Innocence - भोलापन, Mimicry - नकल, Infidelity - अर्थमिता।

1479. Relinquish

- (a) Continue (b) Vanish
 (c) Quench (d) Relish

व्याख्या (a) शब्द Relinquish (त्यागना, तजना, छोड़ देना, छोड़ना) का विपरीतार्थक शब्द Continue (कायम रखना, कायम रहना, जारी रहना) है। अन्य विलोम शब्द हैं- Keep on, Retain, Carry on. अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ हैं- Vanish - समाप्त होना, Quench - शांत करना, Relish - आनन्द।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1480-1483) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

1480. Group of people living together in the same locality

- (a) Community
 (b) Public
 (c) Neighbourhood
 (d) Crowd

व्याख्या (a) लोगों का ऐसा समूह जो एक ही क्षेत्र में निवास करता है, Community (एक स्थान या जिले के निवासी; समुदाय; विरादी) कहलाता है।

1481. The firing of a number of guns together as a salute or otherwise

- (a) Salvo
 (b) Gun-salute
 (c) Reception
 (d) Salutation

व्याख्या (a) दिए गए वाक्य के लिए एक शब्द Salvo (बारूद की बौछार; जयजयकार) कहलाता है।

1482. Study of the problems of legal punishment and prison management

- (a) Penology
 (b) Criminology
 (c) Neurology
 (d) Astrology

व्याख्या (a) दिए गए वाक्य के लिए एक शब्द Penology (दण्ड विज्ञान; दंड शास्त्र) है।

1483. Bring about an easy and painless death for someone suffering from an incurable disease-

- (a) Suicide
 (b) Uxoricide
 (c) Euthanasia
 (d) Strangulation

व्याख्या (c) परेशानियों एवं बोमारी से तंग आकर किसी व्यक्ति को आरामदायक, आसान और दंदरहित मृत्यु की चाह Euthanasia (इच्छामृत्यु) कहलाती है।

Directions (Q. Nos. 1484-1485) : There are four different words, out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer-Sheet.

1484. (a) Maintenance
 (b) Maintanance
 (c) Maintaintce
 (d) Mentaince

व्याख्या (a) वर्तनी विकल्पों में विकल्प (a) 'maintenance' (कायम रखने की स्थिरता प्रक्रिया, निर्वाह राशि जो किसी को कानून द्वारा देय हो) की वर्तनी शुद्ध है।

1485. (a) Neucomer
 (b) Newcomer
 (c) Newcomer
 (d) Nucomer

व्याख्या (c) वर्तनी विकल्पों में विकल्प (c) 'Newcomer' (नवागत) की वर्तनी शुद्ध है।

Directions (Q. Nos. (1486-1490) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

1486. Seeing that she is very tired, I walked out of the room and let her sleep.

- (a) Seeing that she are very tired
 (b) Seeing that she was very tired
 (c) Seeing she is tired
 (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) कालाकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर विकल्प (c) का प्रयोग उचित है।

1487. She hurt her back while she **worked** yesterday.

- (a) worked out
- (b) had worked
- (c) was working
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (c) वाक्य के कालांकित भाग का 'Past Continuous' से प्रतिस्थापन वाक्य को संरचना बनाता है।

1488. I must quit the job now if I prefer a better one.

- (a) It's time I quit the job if I prefer a better one
- (b) It's time I quit the better job if I prefer
- (c) It's time the job quits me before I get the better job
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (d) वाक्य में सुधार की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

1489. He is so intelligent that he **could** win the quiz competition.

- (a) will
- (b) can
- (c) should
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (b) कालांकित वाक्यांश के स्थान पर 'can' का प्रयोग उचित है।

1490. If the room had been brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime.

- (a) If the room was brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime.
- (b) If the room been brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime.
- (c) Had the room been brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime.
- (d) No improvement

व्याख्या (d) No Improvement

Directions (Q. Nos. 1491-1494) : In these questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

1491. I cannot draw this picture.

- (a) This picture cannot be drawn by me.
- (b) This picture cannot be drawn by I.
- (c) This picture could not be drawn by me.
- (d) This picture could not be drawn by I.

व्याख्या (a) दिया गया वाक्य Active Voice में है। यह Modal Verb (can) के पश्चात् not का प्रयोग होने के कारण नकारात्मक भाव प्रकट कर रहा है। जब Modal Verb (can) के पश्चात् not के साथ Transitive Verb (सकर्मक क्रिया) का प्रयोग हो, तो प्रयुक्त Verb (क्रिया) को Passive Voice में परिवर्तित करने हेतु वाक्य संरचना निम्नवत् है—Sub + Modal Verb (can) + not + be + V³ + other words

1492. The men had constructed the bridge.

- (a) The bridge has been constructed by the men.
- (b) The bridge was constructed by the men.
- (c) The bridge was being constructed by the men.
- (d) The bridge has been constructed by the men.

व्याख्या (d) दिया गया वाक्य (Active Voice) Past Perfect Tense में है। इसे Passive Voice में परिवर्तित करने हेतु वाक्य संरचना निम्नवत् है—Sub + had+ been + V³ + other words

1493. The doctor advised me to give up sweets.

- (a) To me given up sweets was advised by doctor.
- (b) The doctor advised to give up sweets me.
- (c) I was advised by the doctor to give up sweets.
- (d) I was advised to give up eat sweets by the doctor.

व्याख्या (c) दिया गया वाक्य (Active Voice)

Imperative Sentence (Indirect Command/Advice/Request) है। कुछ Imperative sentences की संरचना Indirect Narration में इस प्रकार की जाती है—

Sub + advice/ask/tell/request + Obj. + infinitive

ऐसे वाक्यों को निम्नवत् नियमों द्वारा Passive Voice में परिवर्तित किया जाता है-

- (a) Reporting Verb के Object को Subject बना दिया जाता है।
- (b) Infinitive तथा इससे जुड़े शब्दों को ज्यों-का-त्यों रख दिया जाता है।
- (c) Reporting Verb के पहले Verb 'be' (was) + Past Participle का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

1494. Our Almighty will bless wise men.

- (a) Wise men will be blessed by our Almighty.
- (b) Wise men should be blessed by our Almighty.
- (c) Wise men have been blessed by our Almighty.
- (d) Wise men would be blessed by our Almighty.

व्याख्या (a) दिया गया वाक्य (Active Voice) Future Indefinite Tense में है। इसे Passive Voice में परिवर्तित करने हेतु वाक्य संरचना है—Sub + will + V³ + other words

Directions (Q. Nos. 1495-1500) : You have two passages with 3 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval in the Answer-Sheet.

Passage-I

"I must find a hiding place," he thought, "and in the next few seconds or I am done for."

Scarcely had the thought crossed his mind that the lane took a sudden turning so that he found himself hidden from his pursuers. There are circumstances in which the least energetic of mankind learn to act with speed and decision. This was such an occasion for Rehmat Ali and those who knew him best would have been the most astonished at the lad's boldness. He stopped dead, threw the box of jewellery over a garden wall and, leaping upwards with incredible lightness, he seized the top of the walls with his hands and tumbled headlong into the garden.

1495. Rehmat Ali is most likely.

- (a) a burglar
- (b) a policeman
- (c) a night watchman
- (d) a jogger

व्याख्या (a) गद्यांश में आए कई तथ्य जैसे, छुपने की जगह पाने की व्याकुलता, आभूषणों की संदूक को लेकर भागना और बारीचे में फेंकना, फिर स्वयं दूसरी तरफ कूद जाना; इनसे स्पष्ट होता है कि वह सेधमारी/चोरी करने वाला या क्योंकि कोई उसका पीछा कर रहा था।

1496. What kind of a person was Rehmat Ali originally?

- (a) Slow and steady
- (b) Lazy and indecisive
- (c) Reflective in nature
- (d) Bold and decisive

व्याख्या (b) वह पहले आलसी और निर्णय न ले पाने के लिए अपने लोगों में बिछूत था तभी तो उसके शरीर की फुटी और तेजी देखकर तथा अचानक निर्णय लेने की शक्ति से लोग हँसा रह गए।

1497. The expression 'to stop dead' means

- (a) to be paralysed
- (b) to come to a complete halt
- (c) to die suddenly
- (d) be close to death

व्याख्या (b) ऐसे रुक जाना जैसे मृत्, से तात्पर्य पूरी तरह से रुक जाना है जिसमें फिर कोई संचलन न हो।

Passage-II

Two bike-borne youths snatched a gold chain worth ₹ 60,000 from a 35 year-old homemaker in Salt Lake on Thursday morning, two days after a Bangalore-based woman was robbed in the township in similar fashion.

Around 7.30 am at BG Block, Keshtopur resident, Sujata Dey was walking home after dropping her son in school when the

youths, wearing full-mask helmets that covered their faces, snatched the chain from behind and sped away.

"I was walking back towards the Keshtopur foot-bridge, talking with a friend, when I felt a tug at my neck. Within moments, my chain was in the hands of the pillion rider. We ran for a distance chasing them but they soon took a sharp turn and we lost them," Dey said.

She said she couldn't take down the bike's registration number. "I can only recall that it was orange," she said.

Dey dialled 100, the police helpline, from her cellphone. She was directed to lodge a complaint with Bidhannagar East Police Station.

On Tuesday morning, two bike-borne youths had snatched a chain from Papiya Roy Chowdhury near her home in AE Block.

1498.

"Homemaker" is a synonym of

- (a) Housewife
- (b) Construction worker
- (c) Servant
- (d) Housekeeper

व्याख्या (a) अपने घर की व्यवस्था करने वाली, सजाने संवारने वाली गृहिणी पद की अधिकारिणी है, अतः यही उपयुक्त है।

1499. The Homemaker stayed in

- (a) Keshtopur
- (b) United States of America
- (c) Bangalore
- (d) Salt Lake

व्याख्या (a) गदांश में स्पष्टतः कहा गया है कि श्रीमती डे केश्टोपुर की निवासी हैं जो साल्टलैक टाउनशिप में पड़ता है।

1500. The thieves were chased by

- (a) The Police
- (b) Papiya Roy Chowdhury
- (c) Sujata Dey and her friend
- (d) Sujata Dey alone

व्याख्या (c) गदांश में स्पष्टतः कहा गया है कि दोनों ने बाइक-सवारों का कुछ दूर मोड़ तक पीछा किया।



प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी हेतु GUIDER की उपयोगी पुस्तकें...

सभी प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिए
गणित एवं रीजनिंग के सूत्रों का
अद्वितीय संग्रह TRICKS व SHORTCUTS
के साथ



SSC English Language & Comprehension
विषय की तैयारी हेतु MASTER Books

