

Combined Graduate Level Examination 2020 Tier II

Roll Number	
Candidate Name	
Venue Name	Ion Digital Zone IDZ1 Mundka
Exam Date	03/02/2022
Exam Time	2:00 PM - 4:00 PM
Subject	Paper II English Language and Comprehension

Section : English Language and Comprehension

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Castles are home to a rich history. From blood feuds to tragic pasts, (1)_____ love affairs to alleged ghosts, no castle is ever (2)_____ a secret to unveil. Known locally as Chateaux Picomtal, Picomtal Castle (3)_____ came under new ownership. During renovation of the (4)_____, a surprising discovery was made. Messages (5)_____ long ago were found on the floorboards of (6)_____ upper chambers.

The messages were written (7)_____ 1880 and 1881 by Joachim Martin; the carpenter (8)_____ installed the flooring. His messages were a diary of 72 entries of his daily (9)_____, personal thoughts along with his emotions and feelings. Joachim's (10)_____ is indeed a very personal account of the history of those times. The discovery gives us an honest look at an average person's daily life over 135 years ago.

SubQuestion No : 1

Q.1 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 1.

Ans ☒ 1. since

☒ 2. from

☒ 3. till

☒ 4. with

Question ID : 65497840296

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Castles are home to a rich history. From blood feuds to tragic pasts, (1)_____ love affairs to alleged ghosts, no castle is ever (2)_____ a secret to unveil. Known locally as Chateaux Picomtal, Picomtal Castle (3)_____ came under new ownership. During renovation of the (4)_____, a surprising discovery was made. Messages (5)_____ long ago were found on the floorboards of (6)_____ upper chambers.

The messages were written (7)_____ 1880 and 1881 by Joachim Martin; the carpenter (8)_____ installed the flooring. His messages were a diary of 72 entries of his daily (9)_____, personal thoughts along with his emotions and feelings. Joachim's (10)_____ is indeed a very personal account of the history of those times. The discovery gives us an honest look at an average person's daily life over 135 years ago.

SubQuestion No : 2

Q.2 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 2.

Ans ☒ 1. with

☒ 2. including

☒ 3. without

☒ 4. excluding

Question ID : 65497840297

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Castles are home to a rich history. From blood feuds to tragic pasts, (1)_____ love affairs to alleged ghosts, no castle is ever (2)_____ a secret to unveil. Known locally as Chateaux Picomtal, Picomtal Castle (3)_____ came under new ownership. During renovation of the (4)_____, a surprising discovery was made. Messages (5)_____ long ago were found on the floorboards of (6)_____ upper chambers.

The messages were written (7)_____ 1880 and 1881 by Joachim Martin; the carpenter (8)_____ installed the flooring. His messages were a diary of 72 entries of his daily (9)_____, personal thoughts along with his emotions and feelings. Joachim's (10)_____ is indeed a very personal account of the history of those times. The discovery gives us an honest look at an average person's daily life over 135 years ago.

SubQuestion No : 3

Q.3 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 3

- Ans ☒ 1. momentarily
☒ 2. presently
☒ 3. recently
☒ 4. justly

Question ID : 65497840298

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Castles are home to a rich history. From blood feuds to tragic pasts, (1)_____ love affairs to alleged ghosts, no castle is ever (2)_____ a secret to unveil. Known locally as Chateaux Picomtal, Picomtal Castle (3)_____ came under new ownership. During renovation of the (4)_____, a surprising discovery was made. Messages (5)_____ long ago were found on the floorboards of (6)_____ upper chambers.

The messages were written (7)_____ 1880 and 1881 by Joachim Martin; the carpenter (8)_____ installed the flooring. His messages were a diary of 72 entries of his daily (9)_____, personal thoughts along with his emotions and feelings. Joachim's (10)_____ is indeed a very personal account of the history of those times. The discovery gives us an honest look at an average person's daily life over 135 years ago.

SubQuestion No : 4

Q.4 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 4.

- Ans ☒ 1. property
☒ 2. land
☒ 3. possessions
☒ 4. commodity

Question ID : 65497840299

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Comprehension:



In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Castles are home to a rich history. From blood feuds to tragic pasts, (1)_____ love affairs to alleged ghosts, no castle is ever (2)_____ a secret to unveil. Known locally as Chateaux Picomtal, Picomtal Castle (3)_____ came under new ownership. During renovation of the (4)_____, a surprising discovery was made. Messages (5)_____ long ago were found on the floorboards of (6)_____ upper chambers.

The messages were written (7)_____ 1880 and 1881 by Joachim Martin; the carpenter (8)_____ installed the flooring. His messages were a diary of 72 entries of his daily (9)_____, personal thoughts along with his emotions and feelings. Joachim's (10)_____ is indeed a very personal account of the history of those times. The discovery gives us an honest look at an average person's daily life over 135 years ago.

SubQuestion No : 5

Q.5 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 5.

- Ans  1. wrote
 2. written
 3. to write
 4. writing

Question ID : 65497840300

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Castles are home to a rich history. From blood feuds to tragic pasts, (1)_____ love affairs to alleged ghosts, no castle is ever (2)_____ a secret to unveil. Known locally as Chateaux Picomtal, Picomtal Castle (3)_____ came under new ownership. During renovation of the (4)_____, a surprising discovery was made. Messages (5)_____ long ago were found on the floorboards of (6)_____ upper chambers.

The messages were written (7)_____ 1880 and 1881 by Joachim Martin; the carpenter (8)_____ installed the flooring. His messages were a diary of 72 entries of his daily (9)_____, personal thoughts along with his emotions and feelings. Joachim's (10)_____ is indeed a very personal account of the history of those times. The discovery gives us an honest look at an average person's daily life over 135 years ago.

SubQuestion No : 6

Q.6 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 6.

- Ans  1. the
 2. this
 3. an
 4. a

Question ID : 65497840301

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Castles are home to a rich history. From blood feuds to tragic pasts, (1)_____ love affairs to alleged ghosts, no castle is ever (2)_____ a secret to unveil. Known locally as Chateaux Picomtal, Picomtal Castle (3)_____ came under new ownership. During renovation of the (4)_____, a surprising discovery was made. Messages (5)_____ long ago were found on the floorboards of (6)_____ upper chambers.

The messages were written (7)_____ 1880 and 1881 by Joachim Martin; the carpenter (8)_____ installed the flooring. His messages were a diary of 72 entries of his daily (9)_____, personal thoughts along with his emotions and feelings. Joachim's (10)_____ is indeed a very personal account of the history of those times. The discovery gives us an honest look at an average person's daily life over 135 years ago.

SubQuestion No : 7

Q.7 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 7.

Ans ✓ 1. between

✗ 2. among

✗ 3. across

✗ 4. from

Question ID : 65497840302

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Castles are home to a rich history. From blood feuds to tragic pasts, (1)_____ love affairs to alleged ghosts, no castle is ever (2)_____ a secret to unveil. Known locally as Chateaux Picomtal, Picomtal Castle (3)_____ came under new ownership. During renovation of the (4)_____, a surprising discovery was made. Messages (5)_____ long ago were found on the floorboards of (6)_____ upper chambers.

The messages were written (7)_____ 1880 and 1881 by Joachim Martin; the carpenter (8)_____ installed the flooring. His messages were a diary of 72 entries of his daily (9)_____, personal thoughts along with his emotions and feelings. Joachim's (10)_____ is indeed a very personal account of the history of those times. The discovery gives us an honest look at an average person's daily life over 135 years ago.

SubQuestion No : 8

Q.8 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 8.

Ans ✓ 1. who

✗ 2. that

✗ 3. which

✗ 4. what

Question ID : 65497840303

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Castles are home to a rich history. From blood feuds to tragic pasts, (1)_____ love affairs to alleged ghosts, no castle is ever (2)_____ a secret to unveil. Known locally as Chateaux Picomtal, Picomtal Castle (3)_____ came under new ownership. During renovation of the (4)_____, a surprising discovery was made. Messages (5)_____ long ago were found on the floorboards of (6)_____ upper chambers.

The messages were written (7)_____ 1880 and 1881 by Joachim Martin; the carpenter (8)_____ installed the flooring. His messages were a diary of 72 entries of his daily (9)_____, personal thoughts along with his emotions and feelings. Joachim's (10)_____ is indeed a very personal account of the history of those times. The discovery gives us an honest look at an average person's daily life over 135 years ago.

SubQuestion No : 9

Q.9 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 9.

- Ans ☒ 1. time
☒ 2. being
☒ 3. life
☒ 4. breath

Question ID : 65497840304

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Castles are home to a rich history. From blood feuds to tragic pasts, (1)_____ love affairs to alleged ghosts, no castle is ever (2)_____ a secret to unveil. Known locally as Chateaux Picomtal, Picomtal Castle (3)_____ came under new ownership. During renovation of the (4)_____, a surprising discovery was made. Messages (5)_____ long ago were found on the floorboards of (6)_____ upper chambers.

The messages were written (7)_____ 1880 and 1881 by Joachim Martin; the carpenter (8)_____ installed the flooring. His messages were a diary of 72 entries of his daily (9)_____, personal thoughts along with his emotions and feelings. Joachim's (10)_____ is indeed a very personal account of the history of those times. The discovery gives us an honest look at an average person's daily life over 135 years ago.

SubQuestion No : 10

Q.10 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 10.

- Ans ☒ 1. message
☒ 2. diary
☒ 3. notebook
☒ 4. copy

Question ID : 65497840305

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

In the late 18th century the Industrial Revolution began to transform life in Britain. Until then, most people lived in the countryside and made their living from farming. By the mid-19th century most people in Britain lived in towns and made their living from mining or manufacturing industries.

In 1712 a man named Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729) made primitive steam engines for pumping water from mines. In 1769 James Watt (1736-1819) patented a more efficient steam engine. In 1785 his engine was adapted to driving machinery in a cotton factory. The use of steam engines to drive machines slowly transformed industry.

Meanwhile, during the 1700s Britain built up a great overseas empire. The North American colonies were lost after the War of Independence 1776-1783. On the other hand, after the Seven Years War 1756-1763, Britain captured Canada and India. Britain also took Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago in the West Indies. In 1707 the Act of Union was passed. Scotland was united with England and Wales. England became part of Great Britain.

Owning land was the main form of wealth in the 18th century. Political power and influence were in the hands of rich landowners. At the top were the nobility. Below them were a class of nearly rich landowners called the gentry. In the early 18th century there was another class of landowners called yeomen who were small landowners, described as farmers of the middle class. However, during the century this class became less and less numerous. However other middle class people such as merchants and professional men became richer and more numerous, especially in the towns.

Below them were the great mass of the population, craftsmen and labourers. In the 18th century probably half the population lived at subsistence or bare survival level.

In the early 18th century England suffered from gin drinking. It was cheap and it was sold everywhere as you did not need a license to sell it. Many people ruined their health by drinking gin. Sadly, for many poor people drinking gin was their only comfort. The situation improved after 1751 when a tax was imposed on gin.

At the end of the 17th century it was estimated the population of England and Wales was about 5 1/2 million. The population of Scotland was about 1 million. The population of London was about 600,000. In the mid-18th century the population of Britain was about 6 1/2 million. In the late 18th century it grew rapidly and by 1801 it was over 9 million. The population of London was almost 1 million.

During the 18th century, towns in Britain grew larger. Nevertheless, most towns still had populations of less than 10,000. However, in the late 18th century new industrial towns in the Midland and the North of England mushroomed. Meanwhile, the population of London grew to nearly 1 million by the end of the century. Other towns were much smaller. The population of Liverpool was about 77,000 in 1800. Birmingham had about 73,000 people and Manchester had about 70,000. Bristol had a population of about 68,000. Sheffield was smaller with 31,000 people and Leeds had about 30,000 people.

SubQuestion No : 11

Q.11 By the end of the 18th century the population of Britain was:

Ans ☒ 1. around 5 1/2 million

☒ 2. over 9 million

☒ 3. almost 6 1/2 million

☒ 4. about 1 million

Question ID : 65497840327

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

In the late 18th century the Industrial Revolution began to transform life in Britain. Until then, most people lived in the countryside and made their living from farming. By the mid-19th century most people in Britain lived in towns and made their living from mining or manufacturing industries.

In 1712 a man named Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729) made primitive steam engines for pumping water from mines. In 1769 James Watt (1736-1819) patented a more efficient steam engine. In 1785 his engine was adapted to driving machinery in a cotton factory. The use of steam engines to drive machines slowly transformed industry.

Meanwhile, during the 1700s Britain built up a great overseas empire. The North American colonies were lost after the War of Independence 1776-1783. On the other hand, after the Seven Years War 1756-1763, Britain captured Canada and India. Britain also took Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago in the West Indies. In 1707 the Act of Union was passed. Scotland was united with England and Wales. England became part of Great Britain.

Owning land was the main form of wealth in the 18th century. Political power and influence were in the hands of rich landowners. At the top were the nobility. Below them were a class of nearly rich landowners called the gentry. In the early 18th century there was another class of landowners called yeomen who were small landowners, described as farmers of the middle class. However, during the century this class became less and less numerous. However other middle class people such as merchants and professional men became richer and more numerous, especially in the towns.

Below them were the great mass of the population, craftsmen and labourers. In the 18th century probably half the population lived at subsistence or bare survival level.

In the early 18th century England suffered from gin drinking. It was cheap and it was sold everywhere as you did not need a license to sell it. Many people ruined their health by drinking gin. Sadly, for many poor people drinking gin was their only comfort. The situation improved after 1751 when a tax was imposed on gin.

At the end of the 17th century it was estimated the population of England and Wales was about 5 1/2 million. The population of Scotland was about 1 million. The population of London was about 600,000. In the mid-18th century the population of Britain was about 6 1/2 million. In the late 18th century it grew rapidly and by 1801 it was over 9 million. The population of London was almost 1 million.

During the 18th century, towns in Britain grew larger. Nevertheless, most towns still had populations of less than 10,000. However, in the late 18th century new industrial towns in the Midland and the North of England mushroomed. Meanwhile, the population of London grew to nearly 1 million by the end of the century. Other towns were much smaller. The population of Liverpool was about 77,000 in 1800. Birmingham had about 73,000 people and Manchester had about 70,000. Bristol had a population of about 68,000. Sheffield was smaller with 31,000 people and Leeds had about 30,000 people.

SubQuestion No : 12

Q.12 Around what time period did the British capture Canada and India?

Ans  1. 1745-1752

 2. 1756-1763

 3. 1663-1729

 4. 1776-1783

Question ID : 65497840325

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

In the late 18th century the Industrial Revolution began to transform life in Britain. Until then, most people lived in the countryside and made their living from farming. By the mid-19th century most people in Britain lived in towns and made their living from mining or manufacturing industries.

In 1712 a man named Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729) made primitive steam engines for pumping water from mines. In 1769 James Watt (1736-1819) patented a more efficient steam engine. In 1785 his engine was adapted to driving machinery in a cotton factory. The use of steam engines to drive machines slowly transformed industry.

Meanwhile, during the 1700s Britain built up a great overseas empire. The North American colonies were lost after the War of Independence 1776-1783. On the other hand, after the Seven Years War 1756-1763, Britain captured Canada and India. Britain also took Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago in the West Indies. In 1707 the Act of Union was passed. Scotland was united with England and Wales. England became part of Great Britain.

Owning land was the main form of wealth in the 18th century. Political power and influence were in the hands of rich landowners. At the top were the nobility. Below them were a class of nearly rich landowners called the gentry. In the early 18th century there was another class of landowners called yeomen who were small landowners, described as farmers of the middle class. However, during the century this class became less and less numerous. However other middle class people such as merchants and professional men became richer and more numerous, especially in the towns.

Below them were the great mass of the population, craftsmen and labourers. In the 18th century probably half the population lived at subsistence or bare survival level.

In the early 18th century England suffered from gin drinking. It was cheap and it was sold everywhere as you did not need a license to sell it. Many people ruined their health by drinking gin. Sadly, for many poor people drinking gin was their only comfort. The situation improved after 1751 when a tax was imposed on gin.

At the end of the 17th century it was estimated the population of England and Wales was about 5 1/2 million. The population of Scotland was about 1 million. The population of London was about 600,000. In the mid-18th century the population of Britain was about 6 1/2 million. In the late 18th century it grew rapidly and by 1801 it was over 9 million. The population of London was almost 1 million.

During the 18th century, towns in Britain grew larger. Nevertheless, most towns still had populations of less than 10,000. However, in the late 18th century new industrial towns in the Midland and the North of England mushroomed. Meanwhile, the population of London grew to nearly 1 million by the end of the century. Other towns were much smaller. The population of Liverpool was about 77,000 in 1800. Birmingham had about 73,000 people and Manchester had about 70,000. Bristol had a population of about 68,000. Sheffield was smaller with 31,000 people and Leeds had about 30,000 people.

SubQuestion No : 13

Q.13 Among the following towns, which had the maximum population?

Ans  1. Birmingham

 2. Liverpool

 3. Manchester

 4. Bristol

Question ID : 65497840330

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

In the late 18th century the Industrial Revolution began to transform life in Britain. Until then, most people lived in the countryside and made their living from farming. By the mid-19th century most people in Britain lived in towns and made their living from mining or manufacturing industries.

In 1712 a man named Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729) made primitive steam engines for pumping water from mines. In 1769 James Watt (1736-1819) patented a more efficient steam engine. In 1785 his engine was adapted to driving machinery in a cotton factory. The use of steam engines to drive machines slowly transformed industry.

Meanwhile, during the 1700s Britain built up a great overseas empire. The North American colonies were lost after the War of Independence 1776-1783. On the other hand, after the Seven Years War 1756-1763, Britain captured Canada and India. Britain also took Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago in the West Indies. In 1707 the Act of Union was passed. Scotland was united with England and Wales. England became part of Great Britain.

Owning land was the main form of wealth in the 18th century. Political power and influence were in the hands of rich landowners. At the top were the nobility. Below them were a class of nearly rich landowners called the gentry. In the early 18th century there was another class of landowners called yeomen who were small landowners, described as farmers of the middle class. However, during the century this class became less and less numerous. However other middle class people such as merchants and professional men became richer and more numerous, especially in the towns.

Below them were the great mass of the population, craftsmen and labourers. In the 18th century probably half the population lived at subsistence or bare survival level.

In the early 18th century England suffered from gin drinking. It was cheap and it was sold everywhere as you did not need a license to sell it. Many people ruined their health by drinking gin. Sadly, for many poor people drinking gin was their only comfort. The situation improved after 1751 when a tax was imposed on gin.

At the end of the 17th century it was estimated the population of England and Wales was about 5 1/2 million. The population of Scotland was about 1 million. The population of London was about 600,000. In the mid-18th century the population of Britain was about 6 1/2 million. In the late 18th century it grew rapidly and by 1801 it was over 9 million. The population of London was almost 1 million.

During the 18th century, towns in Britain grew larger. Nevertheless, most towns still had populations of less than 10,000. However, in the late 18th century new industrial towns in the Midland and the North of England mushroomed. Meanwhile, the population of London grew to nearly 1 million by the end of the century. Other towns were much smaller. The population of Liverpool was about 77,000 in 1800. Birmingham had about 73,000 people and Manchester had about 70,000. Bristol had a population of about 68,000. Sheffield was smaller with 31,000 people and Leeds had about 30,000 people.

SubQuestion No : 14

Q.14 The number of new towns increased in Britain during the 18th century basically because of:

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. increase in mining
 - ☒ 2. growth of population
 - ☒ 3. increase in farming
 - ☒ 4. growth of industry

Question ID : **65497840329**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

In the late 18th century the Industrial Revolution began to transform life in Britain. Until then, most people lived in the countryside and made their living from farming. By the mid-19th century most people in Britain lived in towns and made their living from mining or manufacturing industries.

In 1712 a man named Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729) made primitive steam engines for pumping water from mines. In 1769 James Watt (1736-1819) patented a more efficient steam engine. In 1785 his engine was adapted to driving machinery in a cotton factory. The use of steam engines to drive machines slowly transformed industry.

Meanwhile, during the 1700s Britain built up a great overseas empire. The North American colonies were lost after the War of Independence 1776-1783. On the other hand, after the Seven Years War 1756-1763, Britain captured Canada and India. Britain also took Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago in the West Indies. In 1707 the Act of Union was passed. Scotland was united with England and Wales. England became part of Great Britain.

Owning land was the main form of wealth in the 18th century. Political power and influence were in the hands of rich landowners. At the top were the nobility. Below them were a class of nearly rich landowners called the gentry. In the early 18th century there was another class of landowners called yeomen who were small landowners, described as farmers of the middle class. However, during the century this class became less and less numerous. However other middle class people such as merchants and professional men became richer and more numerous, especially in the towns.

Below them were the great mass of the population, craftsmen and labourers. In the 18th century probably half the population lived at subsistence or bare survival level.

In the early 18th century England suffered from gin drinking. It was cheap and it was sold everywhere as you did not need a license to sell it. Many people ruined their health by drinking gin. Sadly, for many poor people drinking gin was their only comfort. The situation improved after 1751 when a tax was imposed on gin.

At the end of the 17th century it was estimated the population of England and Wales was about 5 1/2 million. The population of Scotland was about 1 million. The population of London was about 600,000. In the mid-18th century the population of Britain was about 6 1/2 million. In the late 18th century it grew rapidly and by 1801 it was over 9 million. The population of London was almost 1 million.

During the 18th century, towns in Britain grew larger. Nevertheless, most towns still had populations of less than 10,000. However, in the late 18th century new industrial towns in the Midland and the North of England mushroomed. Meanwhile, the population of London grew to nearly 1 million by the end of the century. Other towns were much smaller. The population of Liverpool was about 77,000 in 1800. Birmingham had about 73,000 people and Manchester had about 70,000. Bristol had a population of about 68,000. Sheffield was smaller with 31,000 people and Leeds had about 30,000 people.

SubQuestion No : 15

Q.15 The main theme of the passage is:

Ans  1. society in 18th century England

 2. towns in 18th century England

 3. expansion of the English Empire in 18th century

 4. habits of Englishmen in 18th century England

Question ID : 65497840324

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

In the late 18th century the Industrial Revolution began to transform life in Britain. Until then, most people lived in the countryside and made their living from farming. By the mid-19th century most people in Britain lived in towns and made their living from mining or manufacturing industries.

In 1712 a man named Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729) made primitive steam engines for pumping water from mines. In 1769 James Watt (1736-1819) patented a more efficient steam engine. In 1785 his engine was adapted to driving machinery in a cotton factory. The use of steam engines to drive machines slowly transformed industry.

Meanwhile, during the 1700s Britain built up a great overseas empire. The North American colonies were lost after the War of Independence 1776-1783. On the other hand, after the Seven Years War 1756-1763, Britain captured Canada and India. Britain also took Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago in the West Indies. In 1707 the Act of Union was passed. Scotland was united with England and Wales. England became part of Great Britain.

Owning land was the main form of wealth in the 18th century. Political power and influence were in the hands of rich landowners. At the top were the nobility. Below them were a class of nearly rich landowners called the gentry. In the early 18th century there was another class of landowners called yeomen who were small landowners, described as farmers of the middle class. However, during the century this class became less and less numerous. However other middle class people such as merchants and professional men became richer and more numerous, especially in the towns.

Below them were the great mass of the population, craftsmen and labourers. In the 18th century probably half the population lived at subsistence or bare survival level.

In the early 18th century England suffered from gin drinking. It was cheap and it was sold everywhere as you did not need a license to sell it. Many people ruined their health by drinking gin. Sadly, for many poor people drinking gin was their only comfort. The situation improved after 1751 when a tax was imposed on gin.

At the end of the 17th century it was estimated the population of England and Wales was about 5 1/2 million. The population of Scotland was about 1 million. The population of London was about 600,000. In the mid-18th century the population of Britain was about 6 1/2 million. In the late 18th century it grew rapidly and by 1801 it was over 9 million. The population of London was almost 1 million.

During the 18th century, towns in Britain grew larger. Nevertheless, most towns still had populations of less than 10,000. However, in the late 18th century new industrial towns in the Midland and the North of England mushroomed. Meanwhile, the population of London grew to nearly 1 million by the end of the century. Other towns were much smaller. The population of Liverpool was about 77,000 in 1800. Birmingham had about 73,000 people and Manchester had about 70,000. Bristol had a population of about 68,000. Sheffield was smaller with 31,000 people and Leeds had about 30,000 people.

SubQuestion No : 16

Q.16 Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

Ans ☒ 1. After the War of Independence, Britain had colonies in North America.

☒ 2. In the mid-19th century the towns grew and most people were engaged in mining and manufacturing.

☒ 3. In 18th century England almost half the population consisted of poor people.

☒ 4. Before the Industrial Revolution, most of the people in England lived in villages and were engaged in agriculture.

Question ID : 65497840332

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

In the late 18th century the Industrial Revolution began to transform life in Britain. Until then, most people lived in the countryside and made their living from farming. By the mid-19th century most people in Britain lived in towns and made their living from mining or manufacturing industries.

In 1712 a man named Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729) made primitive steam engines for pumping water from mines. In 1769 James Watt (1736-1819) patented a more efficient steam engine. In 1785 his engine was adapted to driving machinery in a cotton factory. The use of steam engines to drive machines slowly transformed industry.

Meanwhile, during the 1700s Britain built up a great overseas empire. The North American colonies were lost after the War of Independence 1776-1783. On the other hand, after the Seven Years War 1756-1763, Britain captured Canada and India. Britain also took Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago in the West Indies. In 1707 the Act of Union was passed. Scotland was united with England and Wales. England became part of Great Britain.

Owning land was the main form of wealth in the 18th century. Political power and influence were in the hands of rich landowners. At the top were the nobility. Below them were a class of nearly rich landowners called the gentry. In the early 18th century there was another class of landowners called yeomen who were small landowners, described as farmers of the middle class. However, during the century this class became less and less numerous. However other middle class people such as merchants and professional men became richer and more numerous, especially in the towns.

Below them were the great mass of the population, craftsmen and labourers. In the 18th century probably half the population lived at subsistence or bare survival level.





In the early 18th century England suffered from gin drinking. It was cheap and it was sold everywhere as you did not need a license to sell it. Many people ruined their health by drinking gin. Sadly, for many poor people drinking gin was their only comfort. The situation improved after 1751 when a tax was imposed on gin.

At the end of the 17th century it was estimated the population of England and Wales was about 5 1/2 million. The population of Scotland was about 1 million. The population of London was about 600,000. In the mid-18th century the population of Britain was about 6 1/2 million. In the late 18th century it grew rapidly and by 1801 it was over 9 million. The population of London was almost 1 million.

During the 18th century, towns in Britain grew larger. Nevertheless, most towns still had populations of less than 10,000. However, in the late 18th century new industrial towns in the Midland and the North of England mushroomed. Meanwhile, the population of London grew to nearly 1 million by the end of the century. Other towns were much smaller. The population of Liverpool was about 77,000 in 1800. Birmingham had about 73,000 people and Manchester had about 70,000. Bristol had a population of about 68,000. Sheffield was smaller with 31,000 people and Leeds had about 30,000 people.

SubQuestion No : 17

Q.17 Which of the following was NOT a colony of Britain in the West Indies?

- Ans**  1. Tobago
 2. Canada
 3. Dominica
 4. Grenada

Question ID : 65497840333

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

In the late 18th century the Industrial Revolution began to transform life in Britain. Until then, most people lived in the countryside and made their living from farming. By the mid-19th century most people in Britain lived in towns and made their living from mining or manufacturing industries.

In 1712 a man named Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729) made primitive steam engines for pumping water from mines. In 1769 James Watt (1736-1819) patented a more efficient steam engine. In 1785 his engine was adapted to driving machinery in a cotton factory. The use of steam engines to drive machines slowly transformed industry.

Meanwhile, during the 1700s Britain built up a great overseas empire. The North American colonies were lost after the War of Independence 1776-1783. On the other hand, after the Seven Years War 1756-1763, Britain captured Canada and India. Britain also took Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago in the West Indies. In 1707 the Act of Union was passed. Scotland was united with England and Wales. England became part of Great Britain.

Owning land was the main form of wealth in the 18th century. Political power and influence were in the hands of rich landowners. At the top were the nobility. Below them were a class of nearly rich landowners called the gentry. In the early 18th century there was another class of landowners called yeomen who were small landowners, described as farmers of the middle class. However, during the century this class became less and less numerous. However other middle class people such as merchants and professional men became richer and more numerous, especially in the towns.

Below them were the great mass of the population, craftsmen and labourers. In the 18th century probably half the population lived at subsistence or bare survival level.

In the early 18th century England suffered from gin drinking. It was cheap and it was sold everywhere as you did not need a license to sell it. Many people ruined their health by drinking gin. Sadly, for many poor people drinking gin was their only comfort. The situation improved after 1751 when a tax was imposed on gin.

At the end of the 17th century it was estimated the population of England and Wales was about 5 1/2 million. The population of Scotland was about 1 million. The population of London was about 600,000. In the mid-18th century the population of Britain was about 6 1/2 million. In the late 18th century it grew rapidly and by 1801 it was over 9 million. The population of London was almost 1 million.

During the 18th century, towns in Britain grew larger. Nevertheless, most towns still had populations of less than 10,000. However, in the late 18th century new industrial towns in the Midland and the North of England mushroomed. Meanwhile, the population of London grew to nearly 1 million by the end of the century. Other towns were much smaller. The population of Liverpool was about 77,000 in 1800. Birmingham had about 73,000 people and Manchester had about 70,000. Bristol had a population of about 68,000. Sheffield was smaller with 31,000 people and Leeds had about 30,000 people.

SubQuestion No : 18

Q.18 Which of the following transformed life in 18th century England?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Making of Great Britain
 - ☒ 2. The Industrial Revolution
 - ☐ 3. Invention of the steam engine
 - ☐ 4. Farming and mining

Question ID : 65497840326

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

In the late 18th century the Industrial Revolution began to transform life in Britain. Until then, most people lived in the countryside and made their living from farming. By the mid-19th century most people in Britain lived in towns and made their living from mining or manufacturing industries.

In 1712 a man named Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729) made primitive steam engines for pumping water from mines. In 1769 James Watt (1736-1819) patented a more efficient steam engine. In 1785 his engine was adapted to driving machinery in a cotton factory. The use of steam engines to drive machines slowly transformed industry.

Meanwhile, during the 1700s Britain built up a great overseas empire. The North American colonies were lost after the War of Independence 1776-1783. On the other hand, after the Seven Years War 1756-1763, Britain captured Canada and India. Britain also took Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago in the West Indies. In 1707 the Act of Union was passed. Scotland was united with England and Wales. England became part of Great Britain.

Owning land was the main form of wealth in the 18th century. Political power and influence were in the hands of rich landowners. At the top were the nobility. Below them were a class of nearly rich landowners called the gentry. In the early 18th century there was another class of landowners called yeomen who were small landowners, described as farmers of the middle class. However, during the century this class became less and less numerous. However other middle class people such as merchants and professional men became richer and more numerous, especially in the towns.

Below them were the great mass of the population, craftsmen and labourers. In the 18th century probably half the population lived at subsistence or bare survival level.

In the early 18th century England suffered from gin drinking. It was cheap and it was sold everywhere as you did not need a license to sell it. Many people ruined their health by drinking gin. Sadly, for many poor people drinking gin was their only comfort. The situation improved after 1751 when a tax was imposed on gin.

At the end of the 17th century it was estimated the population of England and Wales was about 5 1/2 million. The population of Scotland was about 1 million. The population of London was about 600,000. In the mid-18th century the population of Britain was about 6 1/2 million. In the late 18th century it grew rapidly and by 1801 it was over 9 million. The population of London was almost 1 million.

During the 18th century, towns in Britain grew larger. Nevertheless, most towns still had populations of less than 10,000. However, in the late 18th century new industrial towns in the Midland and the North of England mushroomed. Meanwhile, the population of London grew to nearly 1 million by the end of the century. Other towns were much smaller. The population of Liverpool was about 77,000 in 1800. Birmingham had about 73,000 people and Manchester had about 70,000. Bristol had a population of about 68,000. Sheffield was smaller with 31,000 people and Leeds had about 30,000 people.

SubQuestion No : 19

Q.19 In British society, what was the social hierarchy of the following classes from top to bottom? Select the correct order.

- A. Yeomen and merchants
- B. Craftsmen and labourers
- C. Nobility
- D. Gentry

Ans  1. CDAB

 2. CADB

 3. BADC

 4. DCBA

Question ID : **65497840331**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

In the late 18th century the Industrial Revolution began to transform life in Britain. Until then, most people lived in the countryside and made their living from farming. By the mid-19th century most people in Britain lived in towns and made their living from mining or manufacturing industries.

In 1712 a man named Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729) made primitive steam engines for pumping water from mines. In 1769 James Watt (1736-1819) patented a more efficient steam engine. In 1785 his engine was adapted to driving machinery in a cotton factory. The use of steam engines to drive machines slowly transformed industry.

Meanwhile, during the 1700s Britain built up a great overseas empire. The North American colonies were lost after the War of Independence 1776-1783. On the other hand, after the Seven Years War 1756-1763, Britain captured Canada and India. Britain also took Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago in the West Indies. In 1707 the Act of Union was passed. Scotland was united with England and Wales. England became part of Great Britain.

Owning land was the main form of wealth in the 18th century. Political power and influence were in the hands of rich landowners. At the top were the nobility. Below them were a class of nearly rich landowners called the gentry. In the early 18th century there was another class of landowners called yeomen who were small landowners, described as farmers of the middle class. However, during the century this class became less and less numerous. However other middle class people such as merchants and professional men became richer and more numerous, especially in the towns.

Below them were the great mass of the population, craftsmen and labourers. In the 18th century probably half the population lived at subsistence or bare survival level.

In the early 18th century England suffered from gin drinking. It was cheap and it was sold everywhere as you did not need a license to sell it. Many people ruined their health by drinking gin. Sadly, for many poor people drinking gin was their only comfort. The situation improved after 1751 when a tax was imposed on gin.

At the end of the 17th century it was estimated the population of England and Wales was about 5 1/2 million. The population of Scotland was about 1 million. The population of London was about 600,000. In the mid-18th century the population of Britain was about 6 1/2 million. In the late 18th century it grew rapidly and by 1801 it was over 9 million. The population of London was almost 1 million.

During the 18th century, towns in Britain grew larger. Nevertheless, most towns still had populations of less than 10,000. However, in the late 18th century new industrial towns in the Midland and the North of England mushroomed. Meanwhile, the population of London grew to nearly 1 million by the end of the century. Other towns were much smaller. The population of Liverpool was about 77,000 in 1800. Birmingham had about 73,000 people and Manchester had about 70,000. Bristol had a population of about 68,000. Sheffield was smaller with 31,000 people and Leeds had about 30,000 people.

SubQuestion No : 20

Q.20 In the early 18th century, people in England drank a lot of gin because of which of the following reasons?

- a. It was cheap.
- b. It was easily available.
- c. For many poor people drinking gin was their only comfort.

Ans  1. Only a and b are correct.

 2. Only b and c are correct.

 3. Only a and c are correct.

 4. a, b and c all are correct.

Question ID : **65497840328**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

The severe cyclonic storm, Nisarga, which made a landfall south of Alibag in Maharashtra's Raigad district on Wednesday at 11.30 a.m. is an indication of an increasing frequency of severe cyclones developing in the Arabian Sea in the past decade, a trend that studies have linked to climate change.

In the past two years, there have been seven cyclones in the Arabian Sea, though, according to India Meteorological Department (IMD), the ratio of cyclones in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal — which just witnessed the destructive cyclone Amphan on May 21 — is 1:4. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) last year came out with a special report, Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, in which it said that extreme rainfall and extreme sea level events associated with some tropical cyclones are being seen to have a cascading impact on coastal areas.

"There is emerging evidence for an increase in annual global proportion of Category 4 or 5 tropical cyclones in recent decades," the IPCC report had said.

A category 4 cyclone has a wind speed of 209-251 kmph, and is referred to as an extremely severe cyclonic storm, while a category 5 cyclone has a wind speed of more than 252 kmph, and is referred to as a super cyclone.

The IPCC report refers to a 2017 study led by Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences Program, Princeton University, USA, which found that in 2014 and 2015, post-monsoon extremely severe cyclonic storms (ESCS) were first observed over the Arabian Sea causing widespread damage.

The study had concluded that climate change had led to an increase in the occurrence of ESCSs in the Arabian Sea.

"Our research suggests that cyclones would be more frequent during the post monsoon season (October-December) by a series climate model simulations. However, we didn't find any significant changes in cyclone activity during the pre-monsoon (April-June) season through the climate simulations. It is very difficult to identify if a cyclone (like Nisarga) is generated in line with climate change," said Hiroyuki Murakami, the lead author of the study.

"Coastal hazards will be exacerbated by an increase in the average intensity, magnitude of storm surge, rising mean sea levels and precipitation rates of tropical cyclones," the IPCC report further stated.

SubQuestion No : 21

Q.21 According to the research on cyclones, the frequency of cyclones is expected to be more during:

- Ans**  1. January-March
 2. October-December
 3. July-September
 4. April-June

Question ID : **65497840344**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

The severe cyclonic storm, Nisarga, which made a landfall south of Alibag in Maharashtra's Raigad district on Wednesday at 11.30 a.m. is an indication of an increasing frequency of severe cyclones developing in the Arabian Sea in the past decade, a trend that studies have linked to climate change.

In the past two years, there have been seven cyclones in the Arabian Sea, though, according to India Meteorological Department (IMD), the ratio of cyclones in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal — which just witnessed the destructive cyclone Amphan on May 21 — is 1:4. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) last year came out with a special report, Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, in which it said that extreme rainfall and extreme sea level events associated with some tropical cyclones are being seen to have a cascading impact on coastal areas.

"There is emerging evidence for an increase in annual global proportion of Category 4 or 5 tropical cyclones in recent decades," the IPCC report had said.

A category 4 cyclone has a wind speed of 209-251 kmph, and is referred to as an extremely severe cyclonic storm, while a category 5 cyclone has a wind speed of more than 252 kmph, and is referred to as a super cyclone.

The IPCC report refers to a 2017 study led by Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences Program, Princeton University, USA, which found that in 2014 and 2015, post-monsoon extremely severe cyclonic storms (ESCS) were first observed over the Arabian Sea causing widespread damage.

The study had concluded that climate change had led to an increase in the occurrence of ESCSs in the Arabian Sea.

"Our research suggests that cyclones would be more frequent during the post monsoon season (October-December) by a series climate model simulations. However, we didn't find any significant changes in cyclone activity during the pre-monsoon (April-June) season through the climate simulations. It is very difficult to identify if a cyclone (like Nisarga) is generated in line with climate change," said Hiroyuki Murakami, the lead author of the study.

"Coastal hazards will be exacerbated by an increase in the average intensity, magnitude of storm surge, rising mean sea levels and precipitation rates of tropical cyclones," the IPCC report further stated.

SubQuestion No : 22

Q.22 Match the words (a, b, c) with their meanings (1, 2, 3).

- a. cascading 1. intensify
b. precipitation 2. drop-down
c. exacerbate 3. rainfall

- Ans  1. a-3, b-2, c-1
 2. a-2, b-1, c-3
 3. a-1, b-3, c-2
 4. a-2, b-3, c-1

Question ID : 65497840343

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

The severe cyclonic storm, Nisarga, which made a landfall south of Alibag in Maharashtra's Raigad district on Wednesday at 11.30 a.m. is an indication of an increasing frequency of severe cyclones developing in the Arabian Sea in the past decade, a trend that studies have linked to climate change.

In the past two years, there have been seven cyclones in the Arabian Sea, though, according to India Meteorological Department (IMD), the ratio of cyclones in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal — which just witnessed the destructive cyclone Amphan on May 21 — is 1:4. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) last year came out with a special report, Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, in which it said that extreme rainfall and extreme sea level events associated with some tropical cyclones are being seen to have a cascading impact on coastal areas.

"There is emerging evidence for an increase in annual global proportion of Category 4 or 5 tropical cyclones in recent decades," the IPCC report had said.

A category 4 cyclone has a wind speed of 209-251 kmph, and is referred to as an extremely severe cyclonic storm, while a category 5 cyclone has a wind speed of more than 252 kmph, and is referred to as a super cyclone.

The IPCC report refers to a 2017 study led by Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences Program, Princeton University, USA, which found that in 2014 and 2015, post-monsoon extremely severe cyclonic storms (ESCS) were first observed over the Arabian Sea causing widespread damage.

The study had concluded that climate change had led to an increase in the occurrence of ESCSs in the Arabian Sea.

"Our research suggests that cyclones would be more frequent during the post monsoon season (October-December) by a series climate model simulations. However, we didn't find any significant changes in cyclone activity during the pre-monsoon (April-June) season through the climate simulations. It is very difficult to identify if a cyclone (like Nisarga) is generated in line with climate change," said Hiroyuki Murakami, the lead author of the study.

"Coastal hazards will be exacerbated by an increase in the average intensity, magnitude of storm surge, rising mean sea levels and precipitation rates of tropical cyclones," the IPCC report further stated.

SubQuestion No : 23

Q.23 The passage is mainly focused on:

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. the research on super cyclones
 - ☐ 2. the effect of climate change on cyclone Nisarga
 - ☐ 3. the frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal
 - ☒ 4. the link of frequent cyclones with climate change

Question ID : **65497840341**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

The severe cyclonic storm, Nisarga, which made a landfall south of Alibag in Maharashtra's Raigad district on Wednesday at 11.30 a.m. is an indication of an increasing frequency of severe cyclones developing in the Arabian Sea in the past decade, a trend that studies have linked to climate change.

In the past two years, there have been seven cyclones in the Arabian Sea, though, according to India Meteorological Department (IMD), the ratio of cyclones in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal — which just witnessed the destructive cyclone Amphan on May 21 — is 1:4. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) last year came out with a special report, Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, in which it said that extreme rainfall and extreme sea level events associated with some tropical cyclones are being seen to have a cascading impact on coastal areas.

"There is emerging evidence for an increase in annual global proportion of Category 4 or 5 tropical cyclones in recent decades," the IPCC report had said.

A category 4 cyclone has a wind speed of 209-251 kmph, and is referred to as an extremely severe cyclonic storm, while a category 5 cyclone has a wind speed of more than 252 kmph, and is referred to as a super cyclone.

The IPCC report refers to a 2017 study led by Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences Program, Princeton University, USA, which found that in 2014 and 2015, post-monsoon extremely severe cyclonic storms (ESCS) were first observed over the Arabian Sea causing widespread damage.

The study had concluded that climate change had led to an increase in the occurrence of ESCSs in the Arabian Sea.

"Our research suggests that cyclones would be more frequent during the post monsoon season (October-December) by a series climate model simulations. However, we didn't find any significant changes in cyclone activity during the pre-monsoon (April-June) season through the climate simulations. It is very difficult to identify if a cyclone (like Nisarga) is generated in line with climate change," said Hiroyuki Murakami, the lead author of the study.

"Coastal hazards will be exacerbated by an increase in the average intensity, magnitude of storm surge, rising mean sea levels and precipitation rates of tropical cyclones," the IPCC report further stated.

SubQuestion No : 24

Q.24 The hazards in coastal areas worsen due to the increase in which of the following?

- a. Precipitation rate of the cyclone
- b. Magnitude of storm
- c. The rise of sea level

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Only a and c are true
 - ☐ 2. Only b and c are true
 - ☐ 3. Only a and b are true
 - ☒ 4. a, b and c all are true

Question ID : 65497840345

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

The severe cyclonic storm, Nisarga, which made a landfall south of Alibag in Maharashtra's Raigad district on Wednesday at 11.30 a.m. is an indication of an increasing frequency of severe cyclones developing in the Arabian Sea in the past decade, a trend that studies have linked to climate change.

In the past two years, there have been seven cyclones in the Arabian Sea, though, according to India Meteorological Department (IMD), the ratio of cyclones in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal — which just witnessed the destructive cyclone Amphan on May 21 — is 1:4. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) last year came out with a special report, Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, in which it said that extreme rainfall and extreme sea level events associated with some tropical cyclones are being seen to have a cascading impact on coastal areas.

"There is emerging evidence for an increase in annual global proportion of Category 4 or 5 tropical cyclones in recent decades," the IPCC report had said.

A category 4 cyclone has a wind speed of 209-251 kmph, and is referred to as an extremely severe cyclonic storm, while a category 5 cyclone has a wind speed of more than 252 kmph, and is referred to as a super cyclone.

The IPCC report refers to a 2017 study led by Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences Program, Princeton University, USA, which found that in 2014 and 2015, post-monsoon extremely severe cyclonic storms (ESCS) were first observed over the Arabian Sea causing widespread damage.





The study had concluded that climate change had led to an increase in the occurrence of ESCSs in the Arabian Sea.

"Our research suggests that cyclones would be more frequent during the post monsoon season (October-December) by a series climate model simulations. However, we didn't find any significant changes in cyclone activity during the pre-monsoon (April-June) season through the climate simulations. It is very difficult to identify if a cyclone (like Nisarga) is generated in line with climate change," said Hiroyuki Murakami, the lead author of the study.

"Coastal hazards will be exacerbated by an increase in the average intensity, magnitude of storm surge, rising mean sea levels and precipitation rates of tropical cyclones," the IPCC report further stated.

SubQuestion No : 25

Q.25 Which of the following is a category 4 cyclone?

- Ans**  1. Onewith a wind speed of 209-251 kmph
-  2. Onewith a wind speed of less than 150 kmph
-  3. Onewith a wind speed of more than 252 kmph
-  4. Onewith a wind speed of 150-208 kmph

Question ID : **65497840342**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

The blowout of an Oil India Limited (OIL) gas well in Assam's Tinsukia district last week is causing extensive damage to biodiversity and wildlife in the region, including the endangered hoolock gibbons and Gangetic dolphins.

Baghjan, where the gas well blowout occurred on 27 May, is close to the Dibru-Saikhowa National Park, the Maguri-Motapung wetlands, and the forest villages of Barekuri which are habitat to the hoolock gibbon.

Uncontrollable gas flow is continuing from the gas well.

"What we are seeing is complete horror. Condensed oil is leaking continuously. The Maguri-Motapung wetlands (an important bird and biodiversity area) is very badly affected. There is a thick layer of crude oil on the water. Fish are dying and some cattle that graze in the adjacent wetlands are also dead," said Mridupaban Phukon, a student and wildlife activist.

"We have been informed by people in Barekuri villages that condensed oil is coating leaves and has started affecting the hoolock gibbon habitat. If not contained immediately the wetlands and national park will be devastated," he said.

Around 650 families have been evacuated from the affected areas and continue to be camped in three relief camps.

"I visited the area on Sunday but it was barricaded. I could see the damage everywhere. Dead fish were floating and the vegetation is brown now. One Gangetic dolphin died soon after the leak. Usually the Maguri jheel is rich with birdlife, I could hardly spot any birds that day. I appeal for immediate help," said Nabamita Ray, a doctor and wildlife enthusiast.

Oil India's crisis management team (CMT) members have started pumping water through the casing valve. Water is being pumped continuously through the valve into the well head. Oil India has also contacted global experts to control the blowout. The water pumps are being installed in the nearby river (source of water) and pipeline-laying work is in progress.

A blowout is the uncontrolled release of crude oil or natural gas from an oil well or gas well after pressure control systems have failed.

Dibru-Saikhowa has recorded over 40 mammals, 500 species of birds, 104 fish species, 105 butterfly species and 680 types of plants. It harbours tigers, elephants, wild buffalos, leopards, hoolock gibbons, capped langurs, slow lorises, Gangetic dolphins, besides critically endangered bird species such as the Bengal florican, white-winged duck, greater adjutant stork, white-rumped vulture, slender-billed vulture, and the very rare and endemic black-breasted parrotbill. All these are facing threat from the uncontrolled flow of the oil.

SubQuestion No : 26

Q.26 Match the words (a, b, c) with their meaning (1, 2, 3).

- a. extensive 1. adjoining
- b. adjacent 2. thickened
- c. condensed 3. widespread

- Ans  1. a-3, b-2, c-1
-  2. a-1, b-3, c-2
-  3. a-2, b-3, c-1
-  4. a-3, b-1, c-2

Question ID : 65497840337

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

The blowout of an Oil India Limited (OIL) gas well in Assam's Tinsukia district last week is causing extensive damage to biodiversity and wildlife in the region, including the endangered hoolock gibbons and Gangetic dolphins.

Baghjan, where the gas well blowout occurred on 27 May, is close to the Dibru-Saikhowa National Park, the Maguri-Motapung wetlands, and the forest villages of Barekuri which are habitat to the hoolock gibbon.

Uncontrollable gas flow is continuing from the gas well.

"What we are seeing is complete horror. Condensed oil is leaking continuously. The Maguri-Motapung wetlands (an important bird and biodiversity area) is very badly affected. There is a thick layer of crude oil on the water. Fish are dying and some cattle that graze in the adjacent wetlands are also dead," said Mridupaban Phukon, a student and wildlife activist.

"We have been informed by people in Barekuri villages that condensed oil is coating leaves and has started affecting the hoolock gibbon habitat. If not contained immediately the wetlands and national park will be devastated," he said.

Around 650 families have been evacuated from the affected areas and continue to be camped in three relief camps.

"I visited the area on Sunday but it was barricaded. I could see the damage everywhere. Dead fish were floating and the vegetation is brown now. One Gangetic dolphin died soon after the leak. Usually the Maguri jheel is rich with birdlife, I could hardly spot any birds that day. I appeal for immediate help," said Nabamita Ray, a doctor and wildlife enthusiast.

Oil India's crisis management team (CMT) members have started pumping water through the casing valve. Water is being pumped continuously through the valve into the well head. Oil India has also contacted global experts to control the blowout. The water pumps are being installed in the nearby river (source of water) and pipeline-laying work is in progress.

A blowout is the uncontrolled release of crude oil or natural gas from an oil well or gas well after pressure control systems have failed.

Dibru-Saikhowa has recorded over 40 mammals, 500 species of birds, 104 fish species, 105 butterfly species and 680 types of plants. It harbours tigers, elephants, wild buffalos, leopards, hoolock gibbons, capped langurs, slow lorises, Gangetic dolphins, besides critically endangered bird species such as the Bengal florican, white-winged duck, greater adjutant stork, white-rumped vulture, slender-billed vulture, and the very rare and endemic black-breasted parrotbill. All these are facing threat from the uncontrolled flow of the oil.

SubQuestion No : 27

Q.27 Why could Nabamita Ray not reach the area to see the damage done by the leaking oil?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. The area was barricaded to stop the people to go in as it might be dangerous.
 - ☐ 2. The area was covered with thick slippery oil and it was impossible to walk.
 - ☐ 3. The villagers stopped her from visiting the Maguri jheel.
 - ☐ 4. She was stopped by the forest authorities as she might disturb the animals.

Question ID : **65497840338**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

The blowout of an Oil India Limited (OIL) gas well in Assam's Tinsukia district last week is causing extensive damage to biodiversity and wildlife in the region, including the endangered hoolock gibbons and Gangetic dolphins.

Baghjan, where the gas well blowout occurred on 27 May, is close to the Dibru-Saikhowa National Park, the Maguri-Motapung wetlands, and the forest villages of Barekuri which are habitat to the hoolock gibbon.

Uncontrollable gas flow is continuing from the gas well.

"What we are seeing is complete horror. Condensed oil is leaking continuously. The Maguri-Motapung wetlands (an important bird and biodiversity area) is very badly affected. There is a thick layer of crude oil on the water. Fish are dying and some cattle that graze in the adjacent wetlands are also dead," said Mridupaban Phukon, a student and wildlife activist.

"We have been informed by people in Barekuri villages that condensed oil is coating leaves and has started affecting the hoolock gibbon habitat. If not contained immediately the wetlands and national park will be devastated," he said.

Around 650 families have been evacuated from the affected areas and continue to be camped in three relief camps.

"I visited the area on Sunday but it was barricaded. I could see the damage everywhere. Dead fish were floating and the vegetation is brown now. One Gangetic dolphin died soon after the leak. Usually the Maguri jheel is rich with birdlife, I could hardly spot any birds that day. I appeal for immediate help," said Nabamita Ray, a doctor and wildlife enthusiast.

Oil India's crisis management team (CMT) members have started pumping water through the casing valve. Water is being pumped continuously through the valve into the well head. Oil India has also contacted global experts to control the blowout. The water pumps are being installed in the nearby river (source of water) and pipeline-laying work is in progress.

A blowout is the uncontrolled release of crude oil or natural gas from an oil well or gas well after pressure control systems have failed.

Dibru-Saikhowa has recorded over 40 mammals, 500 species of birds, 104 fish species, 105 butterfly species and 680 types of plants. It harbours tigers, elephants, wild buffalos, leopards, hoolock gibbons, capped langurs, slow lorises, Gangetic dolphins, besides critically endangered bird species such as the Bengal florican, white-winged duck, greater adjutant stork, white-rumped vulture, slender-billed vulture, and the very rare and endemic black-breasted parrotbill. All these are facing threat from the uncontrolled flow of the oil.

SubQuestion No : 28

Q.28 Which is the critically endangered bird species found at Dibru-Saikhowa National Park?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Gangetic dolphin
 - ☒ 2. Bengal florican
 - ☒ 3. Hoolock gibbon
 - ☒ 4. Capped langur

Question ID : **65497840336**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

The blowout of an Oil India Limited (OIL) gas well in Assam's Tinsukia district last week is causing extensive damage to biodiversity and wildlife in the region, including the endangered hoolock gibbons and Gangetic dolphins.

Baghjan, where the gas well blowout occurred on 27 May, is close to the Dibru-Saikhowa National Park, the Maguri-Motapung wetlands, and the forest villages of Barekuri which are habitat to the hoolock gibbon.

Uncontrollable gas flow is continuing from the gas well.

"What we are seeing is complete horror. Condensed oil is leaking continuously. The Maguri-Motapung wetlands (an important bird and biodiversity area) is very badly affected. There is a thick layer of crude oil on the water. Fish are dying and some cattle that graze in the adjacent wetlands are also dead," said Mridupaban Phukon, a student and wildlife activist.

"We have been informed by people in Barekuri villages that condensed oil is coating leaves and has started affecting the hoolock gibbon habitat. If not contained immediately the wetlands and national park will be devastated," he said.

Around 650 families have been evacuated from the affected areas and continue to be camped in three relief camps.

"I visited the area on Sunday but it was barricaded. I could see the damage everywhere. Dead fish were floating and the vegetation is brown now. One Gangetic dolphin died soon after the leak. Usually the Maguri jheel is rich with birdlife, I could hardly spot any birds that day. I appeal for immediate help," said Nabamita Ray, a doctor and wildlife enthusiast.





Oil India's crisis management team (CMT) members have started pumping water through the casing valve. Water is being pumped continuously through the valve into the well head. Oil India has also contacted global experts to control the blowout. The water pumps are being installed in the nearby river (source of water) and pipeline-laying work is in progress.

A blowout is the uncontrolled release of crude oil or natural gas from an oil well or gas well after pressure control systems have failed.

Dibru-Saikhowa has recorded over 40 mammals, 500 species of birds, 104 fish species, 105 butterfly species and 680 types of plants. It harbours tigers, elephants, wild buffalos, leopards, hoolock gibbons, capped langurs, slow lorises, Gangetic dolphins, besides critically endangered bird species such as the Bengal florican, white-winged duck, greater adjutant stork, white-rumped vulture, slender-billed vulture, and the very rare and endemic black-breasted parrotbill. All these are facing threat from the uncontrolled flow of the oil.

SubQuestion No : 29

Q.29 Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

- Ans**  1. Around 650 families from the nearby villages were evacuated from the areas affected by the blowout.
-  2. The place where the blowout happened was close to the Dibru-Saikhowa National Park and the Maguri-Motapung wetlands.
-  3. One hoolock gibbon died soon after the leak of the oil from the blowout.
-  4. The blowout of an Oil India Limited (OIL) gas well occurred in Assam's Tinsukia district.

Question ID : **65497840339**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

The blowout of an Oil India Limited (OIL) gas well in Assam's Tinsukia district last week is causing extensive damage to biodiversity and wildlife in the region, including the endangered hoolock gibbons and Gangetic dolphins.

Baghjan, where the gas well blowout occurred on 27 May, is close to the Dibru-Saikhowa National Park, the Maguri-Motapung wetlands, and the forest villages of Barekuri which are habitat to the hoolock gibbon.

Uncontrollable gas flow is continuing from the gas well.

"What we are seeing is complete horror. Condensed oil is leaking continuously. The Maguri-Motapung wetlands (an important bird and biodiversity area) is very badly affected. There is a thick layer of crude oil on the water. Fish are dying and some cattle that graze in the adjacent wetlands are also dead," said Mridupaban Phukon, a student and wildlife activist.

"We have been informed by people in Barekuri villages that condensed oil is coating leaves and has started affecting the hoolock gibbon habitat. If not contained immediately the wetlands and national park will be devastated," he said.

Around 650 families have been evacuated from the affected areas and continue to be camped in three relief camps.

"I visited the area on Sunday but it was barricaded. I could see the damage everywhere. Dead fish were floating and the vegetation is brown now. One Gangetic dolphin died soon after the leak. Usually the Maguri jheel is rich with birdlife, I could hardly spot any birds that day. I appeal for immediate help," said Nabamita Ray, a doctor and wildlife enthusiast.

Oil India's crisis management team (CMT) members have started pumping water through the casing valve. Water is being pumped continuously through the valve into the well head. Oil India has also contacted global experts to control the blowout. The water pumps are being installed in the nearby river (source of water) and pipeline-laying work is in progress.

A blowout is the uncontrolled release of crude oil or natural gas from an oil well or gas well after pressure control systems have failed.

Dibru-Saikhowa has recorded over 40 mammals, 500 species of birds, 104 fish species, 105 butterfly species and 680 types of plants. It harbours tigers, elephants, wild buffalos, leopards, hoolock gibbons, capped langurs, slow lorises, Gangetic dolphins, besides critically endangered bird species such as the Bengal florican, white-winged duck, greater adjutant stork, white-rumped vulture, slender-billed vulture, and the very rare and endemic black-breasted parrotbill. All these are facing threat from the uncontrolled flow of the oil.

SubQuestion No : 30

Q.30 The main focus of this report is on:

- Ans ☒ 1. the scene created by the gas well blowout
- ☒ 2. the damage to the biodiversity and wildlife that the blowout has caused
- ☒ 3. what a gas well blowout is and how it occurs
- ☒ 4. the measures being employed by the gas company to control the blow out

Question ID : 65497840335

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

The air has become very dirty in (1)_____ parts of the world. This is of course (2)_____ to your health. Experts say many people die (3)_____ it each year. There is a new study on (4)_____ pollution which comes from the experts of the World Health Organization (WHO) (5)_____ is an agency of the United Nations. If you (6)_____ unhealthy air for long periods of time, you could (7)_____ sick. Air pollution has been linked to many diseases (8)_____ stroke and cancer. The WHO says that seven million (9)_____ die each year as a result of the (10)_____ air.

SubQuestion No : 31

Q.31 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 1.

- Ans ☒ 1. many
- ☒ 2. much
- ☒ 3. every
- ☒ 4. any

Question ID : 65497840285

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Comprehension:


In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

The air has become very dirty in (1)_____ parts of the world. This is of course (2)_____ to your health. Experts say many people die (3)_____ it each year. There is a new study on (4)_____ pollution which comes from the experts of the World Health Organization (WHO) (5)_____ is an agency of the United Nations. If you (6)_____ unhealthy air for long periods of time, you could (7)_____ sick. Air pollution has been linked to many diseases (8)_____ stroke and cancer. The WHO says that seven million (9)_____ die each year as a result of the (10)_____ air.


SubQuestion No : 32

Q.32 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 2.

Ans  1. harmful

 2. wasteful

 3. useful

 4. helpful

Question ID : **65497840286**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : 1

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

The air has become very dirty in (1)_____ parts of the world. This is of course (2)_____ to your health. Experts say many people die (3)_____ it each year. There is a new study on (4)_____ pollution which comes from the experts of the World Health Organization (WHO) (5)_____ is an agency of the United Nations. If you (6)_____ unhealthy air for long periods of time, you could (7)_____ sick. Air pollution has been linked to many diseases (8)_____ stroke and cancer. The WHO says that seven million (9)_____ die each year as a result of the (10)_____ air.

SubQuestion No : 33

Q.33 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 3

Ans  1. through

 2. by

 3. from

 4. with

Question ID : **65497840287**

Status : **Marked For Review**

Chosen Option : 3

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

The air has become very dirty in (1)_____ parts of the world. This is of course (2)_____ to your health. Experts say many people die (3)_____ it each year. There is a new study on (4)_____ pollution which comes from the experts of the World Health Organization (WHO) (5)_____ is an agency of the United Nations. If you (6)_____ unhealthy air for long periods of time, you could (7)_____ sick. Air pollution has been linked to many diseases (8)_____ stroke and cancer. The WHO says that seven million (9)_____ die each year as a result of the (10)_____ air.

SubQuestion No : 34

Q.34 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 4.

- Ans ☒ 1. land
☒ 2. noise
☒ 3. air
☒ 4. water

Question ID : 65497840288

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

The air has become very dirty in (1)_____ parts of the world. This is of course (2)_____ to your health. Experts say many people die (3)_____ it each year. There is a new study on (4)_____ pollution which comes from the experts of the World Health Organization (WHO) (5)_____ is an agency of the United Nations. If you (6)_____ unhealthy air for long periods of time, you could (7)_____ sick. Air pollution has been linked to many diseases (8)_____ stroke and cancer. The WHO says that seven million (9)_____ die each year as a result of the (10)_____ air.

SubQuestion No : 35

Q.35 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 5.

- Ans ☒ 1. what
☒ 2. who
☒ 3. which
☒ 4. whom

Question ID : 65497840289

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

The air has become very dirty in (1)_____ parts of the world. This is of course (2)_____ to your health. Experts say many people die (3)_____ it each year. There is a new study on (4)_____ pollution which comes from the experts of the World Health Organization (WHO) (5)_____ is an agency of the United Nations. If you (6)_____ unhealthy air for long periods of time, you could (7)_____ sick. Air pollution has been linked to many diseases (8)_____ stroke and cancer. The WHO says that seven million (9)_____ die each year as a result of the (10)_____ air.

SubQuestion No : 36

Q.36 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 6.

- Ans ☒ 1. draw
☒ 2. gulp
☒ 3. inhale
☒ 4. gasp

Question ID : 65497840290

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : 3

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

The air has become very dirty in (1)_____ parts of the world. This is of course (2)_____ to your health. Experts say many people die (3)_____ it each year. There is a new study on (4)_____ pollution which comes from the experts of the World Health Organization (WHO) (5)_____ is an agency of the United Nations. If you (6)_____ unhealthy air for long periods of time, you could (7)_____ sick. Air pollution has been linked to many diseases (8)_____ stroke and cancer. The WHO says that seven million (9)_____ die each year as a result of the (10)_____ air.

SubQuestion No : 37

Q.37 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 7.

- Ans ☒ 1. became
☒ 2. becoming
☒ 3. becomes
☒ 4. become

Question ID : 65497840291

Status : **Marked For Review**

Chosen Option : 4

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

The air has become very dirty in (1)_____ parts of the world. This is of course (2)_____ to your health. Experts say many people die (3)_____ it each year. There is a new study on (4)_____ pollution which comes from the experts of the World Health Organization (WHO) (5)_____ is an agency of the United Nations. If you (6)_____ unhealthy air for long periods of time, you could (7)_____ sick. Air pollution has been linked to many diseases (8)_____ stroke and cancer. The WHO says that seven million (9)_____ die each year as a result of the (10)_____ air.

SubQuestion No : 38

Q.38 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 8.

Ans ☒ 1. similar

☒ 2. like

☒ 3. such

☒ 4. same

Question ID : 65497840292

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

The air has become very dirty in (1)_____ parts of the world. This is of course (2)_____ to your health. Experts say many people die (3)_____ it each year. There is a new study on (4)_____ pollution which comes from the experts of the World Health Organization (WHO) (5)_____ is an agency of the United Nations. If you (6)_____ unhealthy air for long periods of time, you could (7)_____ sick. Air pollution has been linked to many diseases (8)_____ stroke and cancer. The WHO says that seven million (9)_____ die each year as a result of the (10)_____ air.

SubQuestion No : 39

Q.39 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 9.

Ans ☒ 1. human

☒ 2. individual

☒ 3. people

☒ 4. person

Question ID : 65497840293

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

The air has become very dirty in (1)_____ parts of the world. This is of course (2)_____ to your health. Experts say many people die (3)_____ it each year. There is a new study on (4)_____ pollution which comes from the experts of the World Health Organization (WHO) (5)_____ is an agency of the United Nations. If you (6)_____ unhealthy air for long periods of time, you could (7)_____ sick. Air pollution has been linked to many diseases (8)_____ stroke and cancer. The WHO says that seven million (9)_____ die each year as a result of the (10)_____ air.

SubQuestion No : 40

Q.40 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 10.

Ans ✓ 1. polluted

✗ 2. grimy

✗ 3. grubby

✗ 4. muddy

Question ID : 65497840294

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

A new swarm of locusts entered Rajasthan's Jaisalmer on Sunday. This is the fifth swarm to (1)_____ the state in four days from (2)_____ western border with Pakistan. Since the first locust swarm (3)_____ the state's Sri Ganganagar district on April 11, as many as 25 swarms (4)_____ entered Rajasthan. Some swarms moved to Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, (5)_____ which agricultural departments issued advisories to farmers asking them to be on high alert.

SubQuestion No : 41

Q.41 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 1.

Ans ✗ 1. introduce

✗ 2. come

✓ 3. enter

✗ 4. insert

Question ID : 65497840307

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

A new swarm of locusts entered Rajasthan's Jaisalmer on Sunday. This is the fifth swarm to (1)_____ the state in four days from (2)_____ western border with Pakistan. Since the first locust swarm (3)_____ the state's Sri Ganganagar district on April 11, as many as 25 swarms (4)_____ entered Rajasthan. Some swarms moved to Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, (5)_____ which agricultural departments issued advisories to farmers asking them to be on high alert.

SubQuestion No : 42

Q.42 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 2.

- Ans  1. its
-  2. it
-  3. his
-  4. their

Question ID : 65497840308

Status : **Marked For Review**

Chosen Option : 1

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

A new swarm of locusts entered Rajasthan's Jaisalmer on Sunday. This is the fifth swarm to (1)_____ the state in four days from (2)_____ western border with Pakistan. Since the first locust swarm (3)_____ the state's Sri Ganganagar district on April 11, as many as 25 swarms (4)_____ entered Rajasthan. Some swarms moved to Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, (5)_____ which agricultural departments issued advisories to farmers asking them to be on high alert.

SubQuestion No : 43

Q.43 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 3.

- Ans  1. invaded
-  2. invade
-  3. was invading
-  4. isinvading

Question ID : 65497840309

Status : **Marked For Review**

Chosen Option : 1





Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

A new swarm of locusts entered Rajasthan's Jaisalmer on Sunday. This is the fifth swarm to (1)_____ the state in four days from (2)_____ western border with Pakistan. Since the first locust swarm (3)_____ the state's Sri Ganganagar district on April 11, as many as 25 swarms (4)_____ entered Rajasthan. Some swarms moved to Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, (5)_____ which agricultural departments issued advisories to farmers asking them to be on high alert.

SubQuestion No : 44

Q.44 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 4.

- Ans  1. having
 2. have
 3. to have
 4. has

Question ID : 65497840310

Status : **Marked For Review**

Chosen Option : 2



Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

A new swarm of locusts entered Rajasthan's Jaisalmer on Sunday. This is the fifth swarm to (1)_____ the state in four days from (2)_____ western border with Pakistan. Since the first locust swarm (3)_____ the state's Sri Ganganagar district on April 11, as many as 25 swarms (4)_____ entered Rajasthan. Some swarms moved to Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, (5)_____ which agricultural departments issued advisories to farmers asking them to be on high alert.

SubQuestion No : 45

Q.45 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 5.

- Ans  1. until
 2. before
 3. since
 4. after

Question ID : 65497840311

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : 4

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Quarantine and self-isolation need not be monotonous and stifling. They can be the gateway to work, be it in the arts or the sciences, that define the history of the world.

Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, John Milton and Lord Byron used such time to add to their formidable body of work in science and literature. It was not called lockdown in their time, but they spent long spells in isolation, when medicine was not as developed as it is now.

The University of Cambridge, where all four studied, delved into its archives to collate their activities during such periods of isolation centuries ago.

Isaac Newton (Trinity College): Considered Trinity's most accomplished alumni, he exemplified productivity during a pandemic. Like many in Cambridge during the Great Plague of 1655-56, he retreated to the countryside to escape the disease-ridden city and spent two extended periods at his family home in rural Lincolnshire.

Newton thrived in isolation, and later described it as one of the most productive times in his life, finding the space to reflect on and develop his theories on optics, calculus, and the laws of motion and gravity. It was during this time that he conducted his famous prism experiment. "He bored a hole through his window shutters to produce a single, thin beam of light to pass through two prisms, proving for the first time that prisms did not create colours, but merely separated colours that were already there," the university's researcher, Alisha Matthewson-Grand, wrote.

"Indeed, Newton was so intellectually transformed by his period of isolation that later commentators have referred to his time away from Cambridge as his annus mirabilis, or his 'year of wonders'."

Charles Darwin (Christ's College): Darwin's experience with isolation was not the result of a pandemic but his own chronic ill health. He suffered from a myriad of unexplained symptoms, including vertigo, vomiting, cramps, fatigue, anxiety and visual disturbances.

He noted in his autobiography of 1876 that "few persons can have lived a more retired life than we [Darwin and his wife Emma] have done. Besides short visits to the houses of relations, and occasionally to the seaside or elsewhere, we have gone nowhere."

Darwin believed that periods of isolation and ill health helped his career. At home, he was free from the demands placed on other scientists (teaching, administrative work), and thus able to devote himself entirely to research; he wrote: "Ill-health, though it has annihilated several years of my life, has saved me from the distractions of society and amusement."

Lord Byron (Trinity College): In 1811, Lord Byron was forced to quarantine in Malta after returning from a cholera-ravaged Greece. He was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lockdown, a measure he considered to be draconian and unnecessary.

While confined, he wrote 'Farewell to Malta', a satirical poem attacking the island for (among other things) "Its smoky towns and cloudy sky" and its "cursed street of stairs". He references his quarantine explicitly in the first verse "Adieu, thou damned'st quarantine / That gave me fever, and the spleen!".

John Milton (Christ's College): The author of 'Paradise Lost' spent some time away from Cambridge as a first year undergraduate in 1626, when the town was hit by bubonic plague. He was home in London when he wrote Elegia Prima, his first Latin elegy. The work is an early example of his aptitude for verse composition, as well as his impressive flair for comedy.

SubQuestion No : 46

Q.46 Lord Byron was a:

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. teacher
 - ☒ 2. scientist
 - ☒ 3. poet
 - ☒ 4. researcher

Question ID : **65497840314**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Quarantine and self-isolation need not be monotonous and stifling. They can be the gateway to work, be it in the arts or the sciences, that define the history of the world.

Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, John Milton and Lord Byron used such time to add to their formidable body of work in science and literature. It was not called lockdown in their time, but they spent long spells in isolation, when medicine was not as developed as it is now.

The University of Cambridge, where all four studied, delved into its archives to collate their activities during such periods of isolation centuries ago.

Isaac Newton (Trinity College): Considered Trinity's most accomplished alumni, he exemplified productivity during a pandemic. Like many in Cambridge during the Great Plague of 1655-56, he retreated to the countryside to escape the disease-ridden city and spent two extended periods at his family home in rural Lincolnshire.

Newton thrived in isolation, and later described it as one of the most productive times in his life, finding the space to reflect on and develop his theories on optics, calculus, and the laws of motion and gravity. It was during this time that he conducted his famous prism experiment. "He bored a hole through his window shutters to produce a single, thin beam of light to pass through two prisms, proving for the first time that prisms did not create colours, but merely separated colours that were already there," the university's researcher, Alisha Matthewson-Grand, wrote.

"Indeed, Newton was so intellectually transformed by his period of isolation that later commentators have referred to his time away from Cambridge as his annus mirabilis, or his 'year of wonders'."

Charles Darwin (Christ's College): Darwin's experience with isolation was not the result of a pandemic but his own chronic ill health. He suffered from a myriad of unexplained symptoms, including vertigo, vomiting, cramps, fatigue, anxiety and visual disturbances.

He noted in his autobiography of 1876 that "few persons can have lived a more retired life than we [Darwin and his wife Emma] have done. Besides short visits to the houses of relations, and occasionally to the seaside or elsewhere, we have gone nowhere."

Darwin believed that periods of isolation and ill health helped his career. At home, he was free from the demands placed on other scientists (teaching, administrative work), and thus able to devote himself entirely to research; he wrote: "Ill-health, though it has annihilated several years of my life, has saved me from the distractions of society and amusement."

Lord Byron (Trinity College): In 1811, Lord Byron was forced to quarantine in Malta after returning from a cholera-ravaged Greece. He was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lockdown, a measure he considered to be draconian and unnecessary.

While confined, he wrote 'Farewell to Malta', a satirical poem attacking the island for (among other things) "its smoky towns and cloudy sky" and its "cursed street of stairs". He references his quarantine explicitly in the first verse "Adieu, thou damned'st quarantine / That gave me fever, and the spleen!"

John Milton (Christ's College): The author of 'Paradise Lost' spent some time away from Cambridge as a first year undergraduate in 1626, when the town was hit by bubonic plague. He was home in London when he wrote Elegia Prima, his first Latin elegy. The work is an early example of his aptitude for verse composition, as well as his impressive flair for comedy.

SubQuestion No : 47

Q.47 Match the words (a, b, c) with their meaning (1, 2, 3).

Words Meaning

a. delved 1. assemble

b. collated 2. dug

c. retreated 3. retired

Ans  1. a-2, b-3, c-1

 2. a-3, b-2, c-1

 3. a-2, b-1, c-3

 4. a-1, b-3, c-2

Question ID : **65497840320**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Quarantine and self-isolation need not be monotonous and stifling. They can be the gateway to work, be it in the arts or the sciences, that define the history of the world.

Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, John Milton and Lord Byron used such time to add to their formidable body of work in science and literature. It was not called lockdown in their time, but they spent long spells in isolation, when medicine was not as developed as it is now.

The University of Cambridge, where all four studied, delved into its archives to collate their activities during such periods of isolation centuries ago.

Isaac Newton (Trinity College): Considered Trinity's most accomplished alumni, he exemplified productivity during a pandemic. Like many in Cambridge during the Great Plague of 1655-56, he retreated to the countryside to escape the disease-ridden city and spent two extended periods at his family home in rural Lincolnshire.

Newton thrived in isolation, and later described it as one of the most productive times in his life, finding the space to reflect on and develop his theories on optics, calculus, and the laws of motion and gravity. It was during this time that he conducted his famous prism experiment. "He bored a hole through his window shutters to produce a single, thin beam of light to pass through two prisms, proving for the first time that prisms did not create colours, but merely separated colours that were already there," the university's researcher, Alisha Matthewson-Grand, wrote.

"Indeed, Newton was so intellectually transformed by his period of isolation that later commentators have referred to his time away from Cambridge as his annus mirabilis, or his 'year of wonders'."

Charles Darwin (Christ's College): Darwin's experience with isolation was not the result of a pandemic but his own chronic ill health. He suffered from a myriad of unexplained symptoms, including vertigo, vomiting, cramps, fatigue, anxiety and visual disturbances.

He noted in his autobiography of 1876 that "few persons can have lived a more retired life than we [Darwin and his wife Emma] have done. Besides short visits to the houses of relations, and occasionally to the seaside or elsewhere, we have gone nowhere."

Darwin believed that periods of isolation and ill health helped his career. At home, he was free from the demands placed on other scientists (teaching, administrative work), and thus able to devote himself entirely to research; he wrote: "Ill-health, though it has annihilated several years of my life, has saved me from the distractions of society and amusement."

Lord Byron (Trinity College): In 1811, Lord Byron was forced to quarantine in Malta after returning from a cholera-ravaged Greece. He was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lockdown, a measure he considered to be draconian and unnecessary.

While confined, he wrote 'Farewell to Malta', a satirical poem attacking the island for (among other things) "Its smoky towns and cloudy sky" and its "cursed street of stairs". He references his quarantine explicitly in the first verse "Adieu, thou damned'st quarantine / That gave me fever, and the spleen!"

John Milton (Christ's College): The author of 'Paradise Lost' spent some time away from Cambridge as a first year undergraduate in 1626, when the town was hit by bubonic plague. He was home in London when he wrote Elegia Prima, his first Latin elegy. The work is an early example of his aptitude for verse composition, as well as his impressive flair for comedy.

SubQuestion No : 48

Q.48 The central idea of the passage is that:

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. scientific theories can be formulated only in quarantine
 - ☒ 2. some great works have come out of quarantine
 - ☐ 3. quarantine makes one ill and inactive
 - ☐ 4. quarantine is monotonous and stifling

Question ID : 65497840321

Status : **Marked For Review**

Chosen Option : 2

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Quarantine and self-isolation need not be monotonous and stifling. They can be the gateway to work, be it in the arts or the sciences, that define the history of the world.

Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, John Milton and Lord Byron used such time to add to their formidable body of work in science and literature. It was not called lockdown in their time, but they spent long spells in isolation, when medicine was not as developed as it is now.

The University of Cambridge, where all four studied, delved into its archives to collate their activities during such periods of isolation centuries ago.

Isaac Newton (Trinity College): Considered Trinity's most accomplished alumni, he exemplified productivity during a pandemic. Like many in Cambridge during the Great Plague of 1655-56, he retreated to the countryside to escape the disease-ridden city and spent two extended periods at his family home in rural Lincolnshire.

Newton thrived in isolation, and later described it as one of the most productive times in his life, finding the space to reflect on and develop his theories on optics, calculus, and the laws of motion and gravity. It was during this time that he conducted his famous prism experiment. "He bored a hole through his window shutters to produce a single, thin beam of light to pass through two prisms, proving for the first time that prisms did not create colours, but merely separated colours that were already there," the university's researcher, Alisha Matthewson-Grand, wrote.

"Indeed, Newton was so intellectually transformed by his period of isolation that later commentators have referred to his time away from Cambridge as his annus mirabilis, or his 'year of wonders'."

Charles Darwin (Christ's College): Darwin's experience with isolation was not the result of a pandemic but his own chronic ill health. He suffered from a myriad of unexplained symptoms, including vertigo, vomiting, cramps, fatigue, anxiety and visual disturbances.

He noted in his autobiography of 1876 that "few persons can have lived a more retired life than we [Darwin and his wife Emma] have done. Besides short visits to the houses of relations, and occasionally to the seaside or elsewhere, we have gone nowhere."

Darwin believed that periods of isolation and ill health helped his career. At home, he was free from the demands placed on other scientists (teaching, administrative work), and thus able to devote himself entirely to research; he wrote: "Ill-health, though it has annihilated several years of my life, has saved me from the distractions of society and amusement."

Lord Byron (Trinity College): In 1811, Lord Byron was forced to quarantine in Malta after returning from a cholera-ravaged Greece. He was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lockdown, a measure he considered to be draconian and unnecessary.

While confined, he wrote 'Farewell to Malta', a satirical poem attacking the island for (among other things) "its smoky towns and cloudy sky" and its "cursed street of stairs". He references his quarantine explicitly in the first verse "Adieu, thou damned'st quarantine / That gave me fever, and the spleen!"

John Milton (Christ's College): The author of 'Paradise Lost' spent some time away from Cambridge as a first year undergraduate in 1626, when the town was hit by bubonic plague. He was home in London when he wrote Elegia Prima, his first Latin elegy. The work is an early example of his aptitude for verse composition, as well as his impressive flair for comedy.

SubQuestion No : 49

Q.49 After reading this passage it can be said that it is:

- Ans**  **1. a newspaper article**
-  **2. an encyclopaedic entry**
-  **3. a news report**
-  **4. a short story**

Question ID : **65497840313**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Quarantine and self-isolation need not be monotonous and stifling. They can be the gateway to work, be it in the arts or the sciences, that define the history of the world.

Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, John Milton and Lord Byron used such time to add to their formidable body of work in science and literature. It was not called lockdown in their time, but they spent long spells in isolation, when medicine was not as developed as it is now.

The University of Cambridge, where all four studied, delved into its archives to collate their activities during such periods of isolation centuries ago.

Isaac Newton (Trinity College): Considered Trinity's most accomplished alumni, he exemplified productivity during a pandemic. Like many in Cambridge during the Great Plague of 1655-56, he retreated to the countryside to escape the disease-ridden city and spent two extended periods at his family home in rural Lincolnshire.

Newton thrived in isolation, and later described it as one of the most productive times in his life, finding the space to reflect on and develop his theories on optics, calculus, and the laws of motion and gravity. It was during this time that he conducted his famous prism experiment. "He bored a hole through his window shutters to produce a single, thin beam of light to pass through two prisms, proving for the first time that prisms did not create colours, but merely separated colours that were already there," the university's researcher, Alisha Matthewson-Grand, wrote.

"Indeed, Newton was so intellectually transformed by his period of isolation that later commentators have referred to his time away from Cambridge as his annus mirabilis, or his 'year of wonders'."

Charles Darwin (Christ's College): Darwin's experience with isolation was not the result of a pandemic but his own chronic ill health. He suffered from a myriad of unexplained symptoms, including vertigo, vomiting, cramps, fatigue, anxiety and visual disturbances.

He noted in his autobiography of 1876 that "few persons can have lived a more retired life than we [Darwin and his wife Emma] have done. Besides short visits to the houses of relations, and occasionally to the seaside or elsewhere, we have gone nowhere."

Darwin believed that periods of isolation and ill health helped his career. At home, he was free from the demands placed on other scientists (teaching, administrative work), and thus able to devote himself entirely to research; he wrote: "Ill-health, though it has annihilated several years of my life, has saved me from the distractions of society and amusement."

Lord Byron (Trinity College): In 1811, Lord Byron was forced to quarantine in Malta after returning from a cholera-ravaged Greece. He was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lockdown, a measure he considered to be draconian and unnecessary.

While confined, he wrote 'Farewell to Malta', a satirical poem attacking the island for (among other things) "Its smoky towns and cloudy sky" and its "cursed street of stairs". He references his quarantine explicitly in the first verse "Adieu, thou damned'st quarantine / That gave me fever, and the spleen!".

John Milton (Christ's College): The author of 'Paradise Lost' spent some time away from Cambridge as a first year undergraduate in 1626, when the town was hit by bubonic plague. He was home in London when he wrote Elegia Prima, his first Latin elegy. The work is an early example of his aptitude for verse composition, as well as his impressive flair for comedy.

SubQuestion No : 50

Q.50 Where did Milton spend his time of isolation?

Ans  1. In Lincolnshire

 2. In London

 3. In Malta

 4. At Cambridge

Question ID : **65497840317**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Quarantine and self-isolation need not be monotonous and stifling. They can be the gateway to work, be it in the arts or the sciences, that define the history of the world.

Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, John Milton and Lord Byron used such time to add to their formidable body of work in science and literature. It was not called lockdown in their time, but they spent long spells in isolation, when medicine was not as developed as it is now.

The University of Cambridge, where all four studied, delved into its archives to collate their activities during such periods of isolation centuries ago.

Isaac Newton (Trinity College): Considered Trinity's most accomplished alumni, he exemplified productivity during a pandemic. Like many in Cambridge during the Great Plague of 1655-56, he retreated to the countryside to escape the disease-ridden city and spent two extended periods at his family home in rural Lincolnshire.

Newton thrived in isolation, and later described it as one of the most productive times in his life, finding the space to reflect on and develop his theories on optics, calculus, and the laws of motion and gravity. It was during this time that he conducted his famous prism experiment. "He bored a hole through his window shutters to produce a single, thin beam of light to pass through two prisms, proving for the first time that prisms did not create colours, but merely separated colours that were already there," the university's researcher, Alisha Matthewson-Grand, wrote.

"Indeed, Newton was so intellectually transformed by his period of isolation that later commentators have referred to his time away from Cambridge as his annus mirabilis, or his 'year of wonders'."

Charles Darwin (Christ's College): Darwin's experience with isolation was not the result of a pandemic but his own chronic ill health. He suffered from a myriad of unexplained symptoms, including vertigo, vomiting, cramps, fatigue, anxiety and visual disturbances.

He noted in his autobiography of 1876 that "few persons can have lived a more retired life than we [Darwin and his wife Emma] have done. Besides short visits to the houses of relations, and occasionally to the seaside or elsewhere, we have gone nowhere."

Darwin believed that periods of isolation and ill health helped his career. At home, he was free from the demands placed on other scientists (teaching, administrative work), and thus able to devote himself entirely to research; he wrote: "Ill-health, though it has annihilated several years of my life, has saved me from the distractions of society and amusement."





Lord Byron (Trinity College): In 1811, Lord Byron was forced to quarantine in Malta after returning from a cholera-ravaged Greece. He was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lockdown, a measure he considered to be draconian and unnecessary.

While confined, he wrote 'Farewell to Malta', a satirical poem attacking the island for (among other things) "its smoky towns and cloudy sky" and its "cursed street of stairs". He references his quarantine explicitly in the first verse "Adieu, thou damned'st quarantine / That gave me fever, and the spleen!".

John Milton (Christ's College): The author of 'Paradise Lost' spent some time away from Cambridge as a first year undergraduate in 1626, when the town was hit by bubonic plague. He was home in London when he wrote Elegia Prima, his first Latin elegy. The work is an early example of his aptitude for verse composition, as well as his impressive flair for comedy.

SubQuestion No : 51

Q.51 Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- Ans**  1. Darwin suffered from a number of problems like vomiting, fatigue, cramps, anxiety, etc.
-  2. Newton's period of isolation was his year of wonder as he was intellectually transformed during this time.
-  3. Milton was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lockdown, a measure he considered absolutely unnecessary.
-  4. Newton and Byron were the alumni of Trinity College, of the Cambridge University.

Question ID : 65497840322

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Quarantine and self-isolation need not be monotonous and stifling. They can be the gateway to work, be it in the arts or the sciences, that define the history of the world.

Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, John Milton and Lord Byron used such time to add to their formidable body of work in science and literature. It was not called lockdown in their time, but they spent long spells in isolation, when medicine was not as developed as it is now.

The University of Cambridge, where all four studied, delved into its archives to collate their activities during such periods of isolation centuries ago.

Isaac Newton (Trinity College): Considered Trinity's most accomplished alumni, he exemplified productivity during a pandemic. Like many in Cambridge during the Great Plague of 1655-56, he retreated to the countryside to escape the disease-ridden city and spent two extended periods at his family home in rural Lincolnshire.

Newton thrived in isolation, and later described it as one of the most productive times in his life, finding the space to reflect on and develop his theories on optics, calculus, and the laws of motion and gravity. It was during this time that he conducted his famous prism experiment. "He bored a hole through his window shutters to produce a single, thin beam of light to pass through two prisms, proving for the first time that prisms did not create colours, but merely separated colours that were already there," the university's researcher, Alisha Matthewson-Grand, wrote.

"Indeed, Newton was so intellectually transformed by his period of isolation that later commentators have referred to his time away from Cambridge as his annus mirabilis, or his 'year of wonders'."

Charles Darwin (Christ's College): Darwin's experience with isolation was not the result of a pandemic but his own chronic ill health. He suffered from a myriad of unexplained symptoms, including vertigo, vomiting, cramps, fatigue, anxiety and visual disturbances.

He noted in his autobiography of 1876 that "few persons can have lived a more retired life than we [Darwin and his wife Emma] have done. Besides short visits to the houses of relations, and occasionally to the seaside or elsewhere, we have gone nowhere."

Darwin believed that periods of isolation and ill health helped his career. At home, he was free from the demands placed on other scientists (teaching, administrative work), and thus able to devote himself entirely to research; he wrote: "Ill-health, though it has annihilated several years of my life, has saved me from the distractions of society and amusement."

Lord Byron (Trinity College): In 1811, Lord Byron was forced to quarantine in Malta after returning from a cholera-ravaged Greece. He was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lockdown, a measure he considered to be draconian and unnecessary.

While confined, he wrote 'Farewell to Malta', a satirical poem attacking the island for (among other things) "Its smoky towns and cloudy sky" and its "cursed street of stairs". He references his quarantine explicitly in the first verse "Adieu, thou damned'st quarantine / That gave me fever, and the spleen!".

John Milton (Christ's College): The author of 'Paradise Lost' spent some time away from Cambridge as a first year undergraduate in 1626, when the town was hit by bubonic plague. He was home in London when he wrote Elegia Prima, his first Latin elegy. The work is an early example of his aptitude for verse composition, as well as his impressive flair for comedy.

SubQuestion No : 52

Q.52 What did Newton prove through his prism experiment?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. A thin beam of light could pass through a prism.
 - ☐ 2. Light did not have any colours.
 - ☒ 3. Prism merely separated colours that were already there.
 - ☐ 4. It was the prism that created colours in light.

Question ID : **65497840318**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Quarantine and self-isolation need not be monotonous and stifling. They can be the gateway to work, be it in the arts or the sciences, that define the history of the world.

Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, John Milton and Lord Byron used such time to add to their formidable body of work in science and literature. It was not called lockdown in their time, but they spent long spells in isolation, when medicine was not as developed as it is now.

The University of Cambridge, where all four studied, delved into its archives to collate their activities during such periods of isolation centuries ago.

Isaac Newton (Trinity College): Considered Trinity's most accomplished alumni, he exemplified productivity during a pandemic. Like many in Cambridge during the Great Plague of 1655-56, he retreated to the countryside to escape the disease-ridden city and spent two extended periods at his family home in rural Lincolnshire.

Newton thrived in isolation, and later described it as one of the most productive times in his life, finding the space to reflect on and develop his theories on optics, calculus, and the laws of motion and gravity. It was during this time that he conducted his famous prism experiment. "He bored a hole through his window shutters to produce a single, thin beam of light to pass through two prisms, proving for the first time that prisms did not create colours, but merely separated colours that were already there," the university's researcher, Alisha Matthewson-Grand, wrote.

"Indeed, Newton was so intellectually transformed by his period of isolation that later commentators have referred to his time away from Cambridge as his annus mirabilis, or his 'year of wonders'."

Charles Darwin (Christ's College): Darwin's experience with isolation was not the result of a pandemic but his own chronic ill health. He suffered from a myriad of unexplained symptoms, including vertigo, vomiting, cramps, fatigue, anxiety and visual disturbances.

He noted in his autobiography of 1876 that "few persons can have lived a more retired life than we [Darwin and his wife Emma] have done. Besides short visits to the houses of relations, and occasionally to the seaside or elsewhere, we have gone nowhere."

Darwin believed that periods of isolation and ill health helped his career. At home, he was free from the demands placed on other scientists (teaching, administrative work), and thus able to devote himself entirely to research; he wrote: "Ill-health, though it has annihilated several years of my life, has saved me from the distractions of society and amusement."


Lord Byron (Trinity College): In 1811, Lord Byron was forced to quarantine in Malta after returning from a cholera-ravaged Greece. He was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lockdown, a measure he considered to be draconian and unnecessary.

While confined, he wrote 'Farewell to Malta', a satirical poem attacking the island for (among other things) "its smoky towns and cloudy sky" and its "cursed street of stairs". He references his quarantine explicitly in the first verse "Adieu, thou damned'st quarantine / That gave me fever, and the spleen!".

John Milton (Christ's College): The author of 'Paradise Lost' spent some time away from Cambridge as a first year undergraduate in 1626, when the town was hit by bubonic plague. He was home in London when he wrote Elegia Prima, his first Latin elegy. The work is an early example of his aptitude for verse composition, as well as his impressive flair for comedy.

SubQuestion No : 53

Q.53 How did periods of isolation and ill health help Darwin in his career?

Ans  1. He was able to devote time to his research.

 2. He was resting and getting cured of his chronic ill health.

 3. He was free to teach and do administrative work.

 4. He and his wife could spend time together and visit their relatives.

Question ID : 65497840319

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 4

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Quarantine and self-isolation need not be monotonous and stifling. They can be the gateway to work, be it in the arts or the sciences, that define the history of the world.

Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, John Milton and Lord Byron used such time to add to their formidable body of work in science and literature. It was not called lockdown in their time, but they spent long spells in isolation, when medicine was not as developed as it is now.

The University of Cambridge, where all four studied, delved into its archives to collate their activities during such periods of isolation centuries ago.

Isaac Newton (Trinity College): Considered Trinity's most accomplished alumni, he exemplified productivity during a pandemic. Like many in Cambridge during the Great Plague of 1655-56, he retreated to the countryside to escape the disease-ridden city and spent two extended periods at his family home in rural Lincolnshire.

Newton thrived in isolation, and later described it as one of the most productive times in his life, finding the space to reflect on and develop his theories on optics, calculus, and the laws of motion and gravity. It was during this time that he conducted his famous prism experiment. "He bored a hole through his window shutters to produce a single, thin beam of light to pass through two prisms, proving for the first time that prisms did not create colours, but merely separated colours that were already there," the university's researcher, Alisha Matthewson-Grand, wrote.

"Indeed, Newton was so intellectually transformed by his period of isolation that later commentators have referred to his time away from Cambridge as his annus mirabilis, or his 'year of wonders'."

Charles Darwin (Christ's College): Darwin's experience with isolation was not the result of a pandemic but his own chronic ill health. He suffered from a myriad of unexplained symptoms, including vertigo, vomiting, cramps, fatigue, anxiety and visual disturbances.

He noted in his autobiography of 1876 that "few persons can have lived a more retired life than we [Darwin and his wife Emma] have done. Besides short visits to the houses of relations, and occasionally to the seaside or elsewhere, we have gone nowhere."

Darwin believed that periods of isolation and ill health helped his career. At home, he was free from the demands placed on other scientists (teaching, administrative work), and thus able to devote himself entirely to research; he wrote: "Ill-health, though it has annihilated several years of my life, has saved me from the distractions of society and amusement."

Lord Byron (Trinity College): In 1811, Lord Byron was forced to quarantine in Malta after returning from a cholera-ravaged Greece. He was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lockdown, a measure he considered to be draconian and unnecessary.

While confined, he wrote 'Farewell to Malta', a satirical poem attacking the island for (among other things) "Its smoky towns and cloudy sky" and its "cursed street of stairs". He references his quarantine explicitly in the first verse "Adieu, thou damned'st quarantine / That gave me fever, and the spleen!".

John Milton (Christ's College): The author of 'Paradise Lost' spent some time away from Cambridge as a first year undergraduate in 1626, when the town was hit by bubonic plague. He was home in London when he wrote Elegia Prima, his first Latin elegy. The work is an early example of his aptitude for verse composition, as well as his impressive flair for comedy.

SubQuestion No : 54

Q.54 Charles Darwin lived in self-isolation because:

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. his city was hit by cholera
 - ☒ 2. of his chronic ill health
 - ☐ 3. he wanted to do his research
 - ☐ 4. the Great Plague was ravaging England

Question ID : **65497840316**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Quarantine and self-isolation need not be monotonous and stifling. They can be the gateway to work, be it in the arts or the sciences, that define the history of the world.

Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, John Milton and Lord Byron used such time to add to their formidable body of work in science and literature. It was not called lockdown in their time, but they spent long spells in isolation, when medicine was not as developed as it is now.

The University of Cambridge, where all four studied, delved into its archives to collate their activities during such periods of isolation centuries ago.

Isaac Newton (Trinity College): Considered Trinity's most accomplished alumni, he exemplified productivity during a pandemic. Like many in Cambridge during the Great Plague of 1655-56, he retreated to the countryside to escape the disease-ridden city and spent two extended periods at his family home in rural Lincolnshire.

Newton thrived in isolation, and later described it as one of the most productive times in his life, finding the space to reflect on and develop his theories on optics, calculus, and the laws of motion and gravity. It was during this time that he conducted his famous prism experiment. "He bored a hole through his window shutters to produce a single, thin beam of light to pass through two prisms, proving for the first time that prisms did not create colours, but merely separated colours that were already there," the university's researcher, Alisha Matthewson-Grand, wrote.

"Indeed, Newton was so intellectually transformed by his period of isolation that later commentators have referred to his time away from Cambridge as his annus mirabilis, or his 'year of wonders'."

Charles Darwin (Christ's College): Darwin's experience with isolation was not the result of a pandemic but his own chronic ill health. He suffered from a myriad of unexplained symptoms, including vertigo, vomiting, cramps, fatigue, anxiety and visual disturbances.

He noted in his autobiography of 1876 that "few persons can have lived a more retired life than we [Darwin and his wife Emma] have done. Besides short visits to the houses of relations, and occasionally to the seaside or elsewhere, we have gone nowhere."

Darwin believed that periods of isolation and ill health helped his career. At home, he was free from the demands placed on other scientists (teaching, administrative work), and thus able to devote himself entirely to research; he wrote: "Ill-health, though it has annihilated several years of my life, has saved me from the distractions of society and amusement."

Lord Byron (Trinity College): In 1811, Lord Byron was forced to quarantine in Malta after returning from a cholera-ravaged Greece. He was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lockdown, a measure he considered to be draconian and unnecessary.

While confined, he wrote 'Farewell to Malta', a satirical poem attacking the island for (among other things) "its smoky towns and cloudy sky" and its "cursed street of stairs". He references his quarantine explicitly in the first verse "Adieu, thou damned'st quarantine / That gave me fever, and the spleen!".

John Milton (Christ's College): The author of 'Paradise Lost' spent some time away from Cambridge as a first year undergraduate in 1626, when the town was hit by bubonic plague. He was home in London when he wrote Elegia Prima, his first Latin elegy. The work is an early example of his aptitude for verse composition, as well as his impressive flair for comedy.

SubQuestion No : 55

Q.55 Who among the following was quarantined during the bubonic plague?

- Ans ☒ 1. John Milton
☐ 2. Isaac Newton
☐ 3. Charles Darwin
☐ 4. Lord Byron

Question ID : 65497840315

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.56 Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence.

She said to him, "Please fill in this form."

- Ans ☐ 1. She said that he had to fill in that form.
☐ 2. She told him to fill in this form.
☐ 3. She asked him to please fill in that form.
☒ 4. She requested him to fill in that form.

Question ID : 65497840410

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.57 Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

INEVITABLY

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Avoidably
 - ☒ 2. Certainly
 - ☒ 3. Distantly
 - ☒ 4. Unlikely

Question ID : 65497840462

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 3

Q.58 Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence.

She wondered if she had enough money to buy a pullover.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. She said, "I wonder that she has enough money to buy a pullover."
 - ☒ 2. She said, "I wonder if I have enough money to buy a pullover."
 - ☒ 3. She said, "I wondered that she has enough money to buy a pullover."
 - ☒ 4. She said, "I am wondering that she has enough money to buy a pullover."

Question ID : 65497840424

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.59 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

This work is much heavy to do by one person single-handedly.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. too heavy to do
 - ☒ 2. too heavy to be done
 - ☒ 3. much heavy to be done
 - ☒ 4. No improvement required

Question ID : 65497840370

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.60 Select the most appropriate option for the given group of words.

One who accompanies somebody to protect him

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Companion
 - ☒ 2. Guide
 - ☒ 3. Defender
 - ☒ 4. Escort

Question ID : 65497840477

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 4

Q.61 Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence.

Father said, "On the news tonight they mentioned a possibility of a power strike."

- Ans ☒ 1. Father said that on the news that night they had mentioned a possibility of a power strike."
- ☒ 2. Father wondered why on the news tonight they mentioned a possibility of a power strike.
- ☒ 3. Father asked if on the news that night they had mentioned a possibility of a power strike.
- ☒ 4. Father said that on the news tonight they mentioned a possibility of a power strike.

Question ID : 65497840413

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.62 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. He swore that the eight thousand roubles that he had were his own money.
B. He had not seen the merchant after they had had tea together.
C. Aksenov swore that he had not killed the merchant.
D. But his voice was broken and he trembled with fear as though he were guilty.

- Ans ☒ 1. CBAD
- ☒ 2. ADBC
- ☒ 3. ABDC
- ☒ 4. CADB

Question ID : 65497840444

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.63 Select the correct active form of the given sentence.

Let Arpit be appointed the monitor this time.

- Ans ☒ 1. We request you to appoint Arpit the monitor this time.
- ☒ 2. We will appoint Arpit the monitor this time.
- ☒ 3. Appoint Arpit the monitor this time.
- ☒ 4. Arpit should be appointed the monitor this time.

Question ID : 65497840407

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 3

Q.64 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

All is calm now _____ the heart of Paris due to the lock-down.

- Ans ☒ 1. in
- ☒ 2. at
- ☒ 3. on
- ☒ 4. by

Question ID : 65497840436

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.65 Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Full of hot air

- Ans ☒ 1. Talking nonsense
☐ 2. Talking too much
☐ 3. Being too proud
☐ 4. Being hot tempered

Question ID : 65497840472

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 3

Q.66 Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence.

“Good gracious! It’s snowing!” he said.

- Ans ☐ 1. He remarked that it is snowing.
☐ 2. He happily said that it is snowing.
☐ 3. He said that good gracious it's snowing.
☒ 4. He exclaimed with astonishment that it was snowing.

Question ID : 65497840409

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.67 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

I had to wait for fifteen minutes to the bus.

- Ans ☐ 1. of
☒ 2. for
☐ 3. No improvement required
☐ 4. at

Question ID : 65497840380

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.68 Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

SCATTER

- Ans ☐ 1. Fling
☐ 2. Spray
☐ 3. Litter
☒ 4. Gather

Question ID : 65497840464

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.69 Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Not make head or tail

- Ans ☒ 1. very boring and not at all fun
☒ 2. not able to understand anything
☒ 3. not find something interesting
☒ 4. very unusual and strange

Question ID : 65497840469

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 2

Q.70 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. However, there is no evidence that this train or any such trains ever existed and searches have been fruitless.
B. The group is building it in a former wood processing factory and so far, the group has built an armoured wagon, which is over 12 metres long.
C. Legend has it that in 1945, the Nazis filled a train with up to 300 tons of gold, jewels and masterpieces and then drove it into secret tunnels in Germany.
D. A group of Polish enthusiasts decided to build a full-size replica of this legendary train.

- Ans ☒ 1. CBAD
☒ 2. CADB
☒ 3. ABDC
☒ 4. ADBC

Question ID : 65497840453

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 2

Q.71 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

I have been doing this job since the last five years.

- Ans ☒ 1. No improvement required
☒ 2. for
☒ 3. by
☒ 4. from

Question ID : 65497840386

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 1

Q.72 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

The bus broke down because we had to walk some distance.

- Ans ☒ 1. because we
☒ 2. The bus broke down
☒ 3. some distance
☒ 4. had to walk

Question ID : 65497840365

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.73 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

The school is holding online activity classes for children.

- Ans ☒ 1. Online activity classes for children were held by the school.
☒ 2. Online activity classes for children are being held by the school.
☒ 3. Online school for children is being held by the activity classes.
☒ 4. Online activity classes for children have been held by the school.

Question ID : 65497840395

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.74 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. Some scientists think that the volcano could erupt in five minutes or five months.
B. They just don't know.
C. On 28th September, steam appeared above Mount Agung, a volcano in Bali, Indonesia.
D. Scientists fear that an eruption could happen soon.

- Ans ☒ 1. ABDC
☒ 2. CDAB
☒ 3. ADBC
☒ 4. CADB

Question ID : 65497840456

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.75 Select the most appropriate option for the given group of words.

A period of thousand years

- Ans ☒ 1. Centenary
☒ 2. Millennium
☒ 3. Decade
☒ 4. Century

Question ID : 65497840479

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.76 Select the most appropriate option for the given group of words.

Too great to be expressed or described in words

- Ans ☒ 1. Ineffable
☒ 2. Indelible
☒ 3. Infallible
☒ 4. Indispensable

Question ID : 65497840480

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 1

Q.77 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. Robert waited for his brother to leave.
- B. He climbed in and then just sat there thinking.
- C. His thoughts were totally focused on his brother.
- D. Then he quickly made his way to his truck.

Ans ☒ 1. CADB
☒ 2. ABDC
☒ 3. ADBC
☒ 4. CDAB

Question ID : 65497840440

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 3

Q.78 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

Her handwriting is definitely more beautiful than your.

Ans ☒ 1. is definitely
☒ 2. than your
☒ 3. more beautiful
☒ 4. Her handwriting

Question ID : 65497840361

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.79 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

Which films have you seen when you were in Meerut?

Ans ☒ 1. were you seeing
☒ 2. did you see
☒ 3. do you see
☒ 4. No improvement required

Question ID : 65497840385

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.80 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

This lock will not open unless you don't use the correct code.

Ans ☒ 1. didn't use
☒ 2. No improvement required
☒ 3. are using
☒ 4. use

Question ID : 65497840374

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 4

Q.81 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. They were mysterious visitors who brought gifts to the babe in the manger.
- B. The Magi were wise men.
- C. Being wise, their gifts were no doubt wise ones.
- D. It was from there that the tradition of giving Christmas gifts began.

Ans ☒ 1. BDCA
☒ 2. BACD
☒ 3. DCAB
☒ 4. CBDA

Question ID : 65497840457

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 2

Q.82 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

Why did you take this toy along the child?

Ans ☒ 1. at
☒ 2. No improvement required
☒ 3. by
☒ 4. from

Question ID : 65497840383

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.83 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

This mango tree yields lot of mangoes every year.

Ans ☒ 1. a lot of
☒ 2. No improvement required
☒ 3. a lot
☒ 4. the lot of

Question ID : 65497840384

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 1

Q.84 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

The pink locusts are attacking the crops in several districts of Rajasthan.

Ans ☒ 1. The crops in several districts of Rajasthan have been attacked by the pink locusts.
☒ 2. The pink locusts in several districts of Rajasthan are being attacked by the crops.
☒ 3. The crops in several districts of Rajasthan are being attacked by the pink locusts.
☒ 4. Several districts of Rajasthan are being attacked in the crops by the pink locusts.

Question ID : 65497840391

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.85 Select the correct active form of the given sentence.

Four people were arrested by the police for cheating.

- Ans ☒ 1. The police arrested four people for cheating.
☐ 2. The police has arrested four people for cheating.
☐ 3. The police is arresting four people for cheating.
☐ 4. Four people arrested the police for cheating.

Question ID : 65497840405

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.86 Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence.

The doctor advised her to keep off the sweets for a while.

- Ans ☐ 1. The doctor asked her, "Why don't you keep off the sweets for a while?"
☐ 2. The doctor said to her, "You must keep off the sweets for a while."
☒ 3. The doctor said to her, "Keep off the sweets for a while."
☐ 4. The doctor said to her, "She must keep off the sweets for a while."

Question ID : 65497840431

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.87 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

A sincere person creates goodwill whenever he goes.

- Ans ☒ 1. wherever
☐ 2. if ever
☐ 3. somewhere
☐ 4. No improvement required

Question ID : 65497840373

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.88 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. He knew that the man had come there with a specific purpose.
B. He had to sleep to be well rested for the next day's work.
C. Puller slumped back on his bed.
D. But his thoughts dwelled on a suspicious man whom he had seen.

- Ans ☐ 1. CDAB
☐ 2. BCDA
☒ 3. CBDA
☐ 4. BDAC

Question ID : 65497840441

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 3

Q.89 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

The negligence of the plant manager caused the mishap at LG Polymers.

- Ans ☒ 1. The mishap at LG Polymers has been caused by the negligence of the plant manager.
- ☒ 2. The negligence of the plant manager was caused by the mishap at LG Polymers.
- ☒ 3. The mishap at LG Polymers was causing the negligence of the plant manager.
- ☒ 4. The mishap at LG Polymers was caused by the negligence of the plant manager.

Question ID : 65497840393

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.90 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

He won't come to school tomorrow, won't he?

- Ans ☒ 1. He won't come
- ☒ 2. tomorrow
- ☒ 3. to school
- ☒ 4. won't he

Question ID : 65497840362

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.91 Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Not mince words

- Ans ☒ 1. Not to be honest
- ☒ 2. To speak in a garbled way
- ☒ 3. Not to come directly to the point
- ☒ 4. To speak in a direct way

Question ID : 65497840467

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.92 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

You must start your work without some farther delay.

- Ans ☒ 1. much far delay
- ☒ 2. any further delay
- ☒ 3. any farther delay
- ☒ 4. No improvement required

Question ID : 65497840369

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 2

Q.93 Select the correct active form of the given sentence.

You are advised not to travel interstate during the lockdown.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. You cannot travel interstate during the lockdown.
 - ☒ 2. Why don't you travel interstate during the lockdown?
 - ☒ 3. You will not travel interstate during the lockdown.
 - ☒ 4. Do not travel interstate during the lockdown.

Question ID : 65497840404

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 4

Q.94 Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence.

Mary says, "My younger brother wants to be a radio jockey."

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Mary says that her younger brother wants to be a radio jockey.
 - ☒ 2. Mary says that my younger brother wanted to be a radio jockey.
 - ☒ 3. Mary said that her younger brother wanted to be a radio jockey.
 - ☒ 4. Mary says that my younger brother wants to be a radio jockey.

Question ID : 65497840415

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 1

Q.95 Select the most appropriate option for the given group of words.

A person who is neither well experienced nor professional

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Proficient
 - ☒ 2. Amateur
 - ☒ 3. Expert
 - ☒ 4. Veteran

Question ID : 65497840483

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.96 Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence.

"We will wait for you if you are late," they said to me on the telephone.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. They told me on the telephone that they would wait for me if I am late.
 - ☒ 2. They told me on the telephone that they would wait for me if I was late.
 - ☒ 3. They said to me on the telephone that we will wait for you if you are late.
 - ☒ 4. They said to me on the telephone that they will wait for me if you were late.

Question ID : 65497840417

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 2

Q.97 Given below are four sentences which are jumbled. Pick the option that gives their correct order.

- A. These thunderstorms were a huge relief after the heat wave conditions the region had experienced.
- B. The Weather Department forecasts more storms in the coming days.
- C. Thunderstorms and strong winds were reported in Northern India.
- D. The Weather Department has also said monsoon is likely to hit South India soon.

Ans ☒ 1. CABD

☒ 2. DCAB

☒ 3. CADB

☒ 4. BACD

Question ID : 65497840442

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.98 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. I went over with other curious sightseers to look at it.
- B. One evening a meteor fell near our suburban house.
- C. Only one end of its roughly cylindrical shape was visible.
- D. In size it had a diameter of about thirty yards.

Ans ☒ 1. BACD

☒ 2. CBDA

☒ 3. DCAB

☒ 4. BDCA

Question ID : 65497840445

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.99 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

A good breakfast give very energy needed by you.

Ans ☒ 1. gives all the energy

☒ 2. give very much energy

☒ 3. No improvement required

☒ 4. gives many energy

Question ID : 65497840382

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 1

Q.100 Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

To take stock of

Ans ☒ 1. To assess

☒ 2. To discuss

☒ 3. To assemble

☒ 4. To modify

Question ID : 65497840470

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.101 Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence.

The doctor exclaimed with relief that he didn't need to go out in the rain.

- Ans ☒ 1. The doctor said, "Thank God! I needn't go out in the rain."
☒ 2. The doctor said with relief, "He didn't needed to go out in the rain."
☒ 3. The doctor exclaimed, "Oh, I don't have to go out in the rain!"
☒ 4. The doctor said relieved, "I needn't to go out in the rain."

Question ID : 65497840432

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.102 Select the most appropriate option for the given group of words.

A mass of snow, ice and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside.

- Ans ☒ 1. Blizzard
☒ 2. Glacier
☒ 3. Avalanche
☒ 4. Typhoon

Question ID : 65497840485

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.103 Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

FASTEN

- Ans ☒ 1. Detach
☒ 2. Release
☒ 3. Affix
☒ 4. Loosen

Question ID : 65497840461

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.104 Select the correct active form of the given sentence.

What are you being disturbed by?

- Ans ☒ 1. What has disturbed you?
☒ 2. Why are you disturbed?
☒ 3. What is disturbing you?
☒ 4. Who has disturbed you?

Question ID : 65497840402

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.105 Select the wrongly spelt word.

- Ans ☒ 1. incorrect
☒ 2. increament
☒ 3. incubate
☒ 4. incorporate

Question ID : 65497840489

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 2

Q.106 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

Often we ourselves are responsible for our ill health.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. themselves
 - ☒ 2. yourself
 - ☒ 3. ourself
 - ☒ 4. No improvement required

Question ID : 65497840381
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.107 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. Between the fifth and eighth of May, the tiny hatchlings began to come out from the sand.
- B. In late March, the turtles settled on the Gahirmatha beach to lay eggs in the sand.
- C. And now they are making their journey towards the sea.
- D. Thousands of baby Olive Ridley turtles have hatched on a beach in eastern India.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. BDCA
 - ☒ 2. DACB
 - ☒ 3. CBDA
 - ☒ 4. DBAC

Question ID : 65497840452
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.108 Select the correct active form of the given sentence.

The football match was being watched by the boys.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. The football match was watching the boys.
 - ☒ 2. The boys had been watching the football match.
 - ☒ 3. The boys were watching the football match.
 - ☒ 4. The boys are watching the football match.

Question ID : 65497840401
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.109 Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence.

The captain said that the crew had to leave the ship at Liverpool.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. The captain said, "The crew have to leave the ship at Liverpool."
 - ☒ 2. The captain said to the crew, "Leave the ship at Liverpool."
 - ☒ 3. The captain said, "The crew could leave the ship at Liverpool."
 - ☒ 4. The captain said, "The crew has to leave the ship at Liverpool."

Question ID : 65497840428
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.110 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. Three walls have posters with prayers printed in large letters.
- B. It is very sparsely furnished.
- C. The fourth has a chart with a family tree of the organisation.
- D. I await Mother Teresa in her office.

Ans ☒ 1. BADC
☒ 2. BDCA
☒ 3. DBAC
☒ 4. DCBA

Question ID : 65497840447

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 3

Q.111 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

A businessman at our colony was found COVID positive.

Ans ☒ 1. at our colony
☒ 2. A businessman
☒ 3. was found
☒ 4. COVID positive

Question ID : 65497840353

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.112 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. If infected people do not get help, it can kill them.
- B. Corona is a disease which causes cough and breathing problems.
- C. Last Wednesday, five people were infected in my town.
- D. By Friday, the number increased to 139.

Ans ☒ 1. CDAB
☒ 2. BACD
☒ 3. ABCD
☒ 4. BCAD

Question ID : 65497840448

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.113 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

A large number of student have participated in this music video.

Ans ☒ 1. in this music video
☒ 2. have participated
☒ 3. of student
☒ 4. A large number

Question ID : 65497840352

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.114 Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence.

She said to them, "Don't smoke here."

- Ans
- ☒ 1. She asked them to not smoke here.
 - ☒ 2. She told them do not smoke here.
 - ☒ 3. She told them not to smoke there.
 - ☒ 4. She asked them to smoke somewhere else.

Question ID : 65497840414

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.115 Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence.

The officer informed his boss that his men were leaving the next day by plane.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. The officer said to his boss, "His men were leaving the next day by plane."
 - ☒ 2. The officer said to his boss, "Your men were leaving tomorrow by plane."
 - ☒ 3. The officer said to his boss, "His men are leaving the next day by plane."
 - ☒ 4. The officer said to his boss, "My men are leaving tomorrow by plane."

Question ID : 65497840433

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.116 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

Walking on the road a rickshaw hit him.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. on the road
 - ☒ 2. hit him
 - ☒ 3. Walking
 - ☒ 4. a rickshaw

Question ID : 65497840358

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.117 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

A herd of wild goats invaded a deserted town in Wales during the lockdown.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. A herd of wild goats in Wales was invaded by a deserted town during the lockdown.
 - ☒ 2. A deserted town in Wales was invaded by a herd of wild goats during the lockdown.
 - ☒ 3. A deserted town in Wales is being invaded by a herd of wild goats during the lockdown.
 - ☒ 4. A deserted town in Wales has been invaded by a herd of wild goats during the lockdown.

Question ID : 65497840389

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.118 Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence.

He said that his new slippers were very comfortable.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. He said, "His new slippers were very comfortable."
 - ☒ 2. He said, "My new slippers are very comfortable."
 - ☒ 3. He said, "My new slippers were very comfortable."
 - ☒ 4. He said, "His new slippers have been very comfortable."

Question ID : 65497840423

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.119 Select the most appropriate option for the given group of words.

The original natives of a country

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Savages
 - ☒ 2. Aborigines
 - ☒ 3. Tribal
 - ☒ 4. Cannibals

Question ID : 65497840482

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.120 Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence.

She enquired if all those potatoes were to be peeled for dinner.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. She said, "Should I peel all these potatoes for dinner?"
 - ☒ 2. She said, "All those potatoes were to be peeled for dinner?"
 - ☒ 3. She said, "Are all these potatoes to be peeled for dinner?"
 - ☒ 4. She said, "Are all those potatoes peeling for dinner?"

Question ID : 65497840426

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.121 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. Cheetahs typically reach 67–94 cm at the shoulder, and the head-and-body length is between 1.1 and 1.5 m.
- B. Adults typically weigh between 20 and 65 kg.
- C. The cheetah is a large cat native to Africa and central Iran.
- D. It is the fastest land animal, capable of running at 80 to 128 km per hour.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. CDAB
 - ☒ 2. CADB
 - ☒ 3. ABDC
 - ☒ 4. ADBC

Question ID : 65497840454

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.122 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

Scarcely had the train stopped at the platform than the passengers started pushing each other to enter the train.

- Ans ☒ 1. to enter the train
☒ 2. than the passengers
☒ 3. started pushing each other
☒ 4. stopped at the platform

Question ID : 65497840355

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.123 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. It was designed by Eugenio Cendoya and Enric Catà in 1929.
B. The Palau Nacional is a building on the hill of Montjuïc in Barcelona.
C. Since 1934 it has been home to the Art Museum of Catalonia.
D. It was declared a National Museum in 1990.

- Ans ☒ 1. DCAB
☒ 2. BACD
☒ 3. BDCA
☒ 4. CBDA

Question ID : 65497840443

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.124 Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

SUPPRESS

- Ans ☒ 1. Abolish
☒ 2. Release
☒ 3. Quash
☒ 4. Contain

Question ID : 65497840465

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 2

Q.125 Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Read between the lines

- Ans ☒ 1. Discern the hidden meaning in the text
☒ 2. Skip pages and read fast
☒ 3. Make a great effort to read
☒ 4. Read each and every word

Question ID : 65497840474

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.126 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

Either of these two roads lead to the post office.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Either of these
 - ☒ 2. the post office
 - ☒ 3. lead to
 - ☒ 4. two roads

Question ID : 65497840356
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.127 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

I fell asleep after I am reading a novel.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. while I was reading
 - ☒ 2. while I am reading
 - ☒ 3. after I was reading
 - ☒ 4. No improvement required

Question ID : 65497840375
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.128 Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence.

Bill said, "I have missed my train. I will be late for work."

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Bill said that he missed his train and that he will be late for work.
 - ☒ 2. Bill said that I have missed my train and that I would be late for work.
 - ☒ 3. Bill said that he had missed his train and that he would be late for work.
 - ☒ 4. Bill said that he has missed his train and that he is late for work.

Question ID : 65497840418
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.129 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

It was too an interesting movie.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. so
 - ☒ 2. such
 - ☒ 3. enough
 - ☒ 4. No improvement required

Question ID : 65497840378
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.130 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

Each of the naughty boys were punished by the Principal.

Ans ☒ 1. No improvement required

☒ 2. were punish

☒ 3. was punishing

☒ 4. was punished

Question ID : 65497840366

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.131 Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

SENTIMENT

Ans ☒ 1. Antipathy

☒ 2. Concrete

☒ 3. Hatred

☒ 4. Feeling

Question ID : 65497840460

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.132 Select the wrongly spelt word.

Ans ☒ 1. frown

☒ 2. front

☒ 3. frost

☒ 4. frowk

Question ID : 65497840488

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 4

Q.133 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

I'm sure to succeed at the long run.

Ans ☒ 1. at the

☒ 2. I'm sure

☒ 3. to succeed

☒ 4. long run

Question ID : 65497840347

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.134 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

His father prevented him to go abroad for higher studies.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. for higher studies
 - ☒ 2. His father
 - ☒ 3. to go abroad
 - ☒ 4. prevented him

Question ID : 65497840357

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.135 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

Prashant is better from more other players of our school.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. from many other
 - ☒ 2. than most other
 - ☒ 3. No improvement required
 - ☒ 4. than more other

Question ID : 65497840371

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 4

Q.136 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

She don't go for a walk everyday.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. everyday
 - ☒ 2. a walk
 - ☒ 3. She don't
 - ☒ 4. go for

Question ID : 65497840364

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.137 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

A ten-year-old girl was taking art classes for children.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Art classes for children had been taken by a ten-year-old girl.
 - ☒ 2. Art classes for children were taken by a ten-year-old girl.
 - ☒ 3. Children for art classes were being taken by a ten-year-old girl.
 - ☒ 4. Art classes for children were being taken by a ten-year-old girl.

Question ID : 65497840397

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.138 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. More than 134,000 people have been evacuated to safe areas.
- B. They are now far away from the volcano.
- C. The volcano is expected to erupt within two days.
- D. Mount Agung is a volcano on the popular tourist island of Bali in Indonesia.

Ans ☒ 1. CBDA
☒ 2. DCAB
☒ 3. BDCA
☒ 4. BACD

Question ID : 65497840459

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.139 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

I found my bag to lie where I had left it.

Ans ☒ 1. No improvement required
☒ 2. to be lying
☒ 3. lying
☒ 4. to lay

Question ID : 65497840377

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 3

Q.140 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

A lot of food we serve are wasted.

Ans ☒ 1. are wasted
☒ 2. we serve
☒ 3. A lot
☒ 4. of food

Question ID : 65497840350

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 2

Q.141 Select the correct active form of the given sentence.

Superstitions are still believed in.

Ans ☒ 1. People still believed in superstitions.
☒ 2. People are still believing in superstitions.
☒ 3. People still can believe in superstitions.
☒ 4. People still believe in superstitions.

Question ID : 65497840398

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.142 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

Issue the advisory to the villagers to be on alert for the cyclone.

- Ans ☒ 1. Let the advisory be issued to the villagers to be on alert for the cyclone.
☐ 2. The advisory will be issued to the villagers to be on alert for the cyclone.
☐ 3. Why hasn't the advisory been issued to the villagers to be on alert for the cyclone?
☐ 4. The advisory might be issued to the villagers to be on alert for the cyclone.

Question ID : 65497840394

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.143 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

Why has the Chief Minister sealed the Delhi borders?

- Ans ☐ 1. Why are the Delhi borders being sealed by the Chief Minister?
☒ 2. Why have the Delhi borders been sealed by the Chief Minister?
☐ 3. Why the Chief Minister has been sealed by the Delhi borders?
☐ 4. Why were the Delhi borders sealed by the Chief Minister?

Question ID : 65497840390

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.144 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

Mrs. Dhar teach in this school for the last ten years.

- Ans ☐ 1. was teaching
☒ 2. has been teaching
☐ 3. No improvement required
☐ 4. had taught

Question ID : 65497840368

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.145 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. Because their bodies were so well protected from decay in the permafrost, their genetic material remained intact.
B. Using their genetic material scientists at Harvard University are researching ways to bring the mammoth back to life.
C. The last mammoths lived as recently as 4,000 years ago.
D. Their well-preserved bodies can be found frozen in the tundra of Siberia.

- Ans ☐ 1. CADB
☐ 2. ABDC
☒ 3. CDAB
☐ 4. ADBC

Question ID : 65497840451

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.146 Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence.

She said, "I am going home tomorrow."

- Ans
- ☒ 1. She said that she was going home tomorrow.
 - ☒ 2. She said that she is going home the next day.
 - ☒ 3. She said that she was going home the next day.
 - ☒ 4. She said that I was going home the next day.

Question ID : 65497840408

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.147 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The policeman stopped me _____ let me go after I showed him my pass.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. because
 - ☒ 2. so
 - ☒ 3. but
 - ☒ 4. or

Question ID : 65497840435

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.148 Select the most appropriate option for the given group of words.

A set of rooms specially in a hotel for the use of one person or his family

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Suite
 - ☒ 2. Flat
 - ☒ 3. Apartment
 - ☒ 4. Abode

Question ID : 65497840486

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.149 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

I enjoy watch historical movies.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. to watch
 - ☒ 2. No improvement required
 - ☒ 3. to watching
 - ☒ 4. watching

Question ID : 65497840367

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.150 Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence.

The captain told the crew that the ship had to reach London that night.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. The captain said to the crew, "The ship had to reach London that night."
 - ☒ 2. The captain said to the crew, "The ship has to reach London tonight."
 - ☒ 3. The captain said to the crew, "The ship had reached London tonight."
 - ☒ 4. The captain said to the crew, "The ship will have to reach London that night."

Question ID : 65497840434

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.151 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

He tried to run away but was soon overtook by some policemen.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. overtook by
 - ☒ 2. some policemen
 - ☒ 3. but was soon
 - ☒ 4. He tried to run away

Question ID : 65497840363

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.152 Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence.

Anju said to me, "What are you doing next weekend?"

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Anju asked me what I had done the following weekend.
 - ☒ 2. Anju asked me what I am doing the coming weekend.
 - ☒ 3. Anju asked me what are you doing next weekend.
 - ☒ 4. Anju asked me what I was doing the following weekend.

Question ID : 65497840422

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.153 Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence.

Anurag said, "The coming elections in Bihar will be the main topic of discussion for the next fortnight."

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Anurag predicted that the coming elections in Bihar would be the main topic of discussion for the following fortnight.
 - ☒ 2. Anurag informed that the coming elections in Bihar were the main topic of discussion for the following fortnight.
 - ☒ 3. Anurag commented that the coming elections in Bihar will be the main topic of discussion for the next fortnight.
 - ☒ 4. Anurag exclaimed that the coming elections in Bihar are the main topic of discussion for the coming fortnight.

Question ID : 65497840421

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.154 Select the most appropriate option for the given group of words.

Soil deposited by flowing water

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Humus
 - ☒ 2. Clay
 - ☒ 3. Loam
 - ☒ 4. Alluvium

Question ID : 65497840487

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 4

Q.155 Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence.

Rahul said to his mother, "When will you come back?"

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Rahul asked his mother when she would come back.
 - ☒ 2. Rahul told his mother to come back.
 - ☒ 3. Rahul asked his mother whether she was coming back.
 - ☒ 4. Rahul asked his mother when would you come back.

Question ID : 65497840420

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.156 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

I have withdraw money from the bank.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. have withdrawing
 - ☒ 2. No improvement required
 - ☒ 3. have withdrew
 - ☒ 4. have withdrawn

Question ID : 65497840379

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.157 Select the correct active form of the given sentence.

A book has been sent to me by my father on my birthday.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. My father has sent me a book on my birthday.
 - ☒ 2. My father is sending me a book on my birthday.
 - ☒ 3. A book has sent my father on my birthday.
 - ☒ 4. My father will send me a book on my birthday.

Question ID : 65497840400

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.158 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. Paper, pencil, whiteboard, textbook are the tools you need if you want to go to school.
- B. But recently, you can add another one to the list: an iPad.
- C. But today, it is also being used to make learning fun.
- D. The tablet is useful for searching the internet and watching videos.

Ans ☒ 1. CDAB
☒ 2. ADBC
☒ 3. CADB
☒ 4. ABDC

Question ID : 65497840458
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.159 Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Wear your heart on your sleeve

Ans ☒ 1. To keep a secret
☒ 2. To show your true emotions
☒ 3. To look attractive
☒ 4. To love someone secretly

Question ID : 65497840468
Status : Marked For Review
Chosen Option : 1

Q.160 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. All I could hear was frogs croaking—and the rain.
- B. But there was no sign of her, or any other passengers, or the plane.
- C. I tried to look for my mother.
- D. I found myself lying under a section of three seats turned upside down after the crash.

Ans ☒ 1. BACD
☒ 2. CBDA
☒ 3. DCBA
☒ 4. DCAB

Question ID : 65497840446
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.161 Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

On tenterhooks

Ans ☒ 1. Anxious and tense
☒ 2. Happy and joyous
☒ 3. Alert and enthusiastic
☒ 4. Neutral and undecided

Question ID : 65497840475
Status : Marked For Review
Chosen Option : 1

Q.162 Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

On cloud nine

- Ans ☒ 1. Extremely happy and excited
☐ 2. Very far away from home
☐ 3. Knowledgeable and wise
☐ 4. Crazy and foolish

Question ID : 65497840473

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.163 Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence.

"I finished my assignment two hours ago," she said.

- Ans ☐ 1. She said that she finished my assignment two hours ago.
☒ 2. She said that she had finished her assignment two hours before.
☐ 3. She said that I finished my assignment two hours before.
☐ 4. She said that she has finished her assignment two hours ago.

Question ID : 65497840412

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.164 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

No one have ever paid me such a nice compliment.

- Ans ☐ 1. nice compliment
☐ 2. such a
☒ 3. have ever paid me
☐ 4. No one

Question ID : 65497840348

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.165 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

We do not sell stationery at this shop.

- Ans ☐ 1. Stationery is not being sold at this shop.
☐ 2. Stationery has not been sold at this shop.
☒ 3. Stationery is not sold at this shop.
☐ 4. Stationery will not sell at this shop.

Question ID : 65497840396

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.166 Select the option which means the same as the group of words given.

Something which is considered to be very important

- Ans ☒ 1. Supplementary
☒ 2. Meagre
☒ 3. Cardinal
☒ 4. Scanty

Question ID : 65497840484

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.167 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. The boy, who was passionate about nature, knew that he had to walk away slowly not to alarm the animal.
B. Twelve-year-old Alessandro was wandering among the bushes looking for pine cones, when he appeared to be followed by a bear.
C. Alessandro's mother panicked when she saw the bear; however, the boy told her to be silent.
D. When he had safely entered his house, the bear stopped following him and disappeared.

- Ans ☒ 1. BDCA
☒ 2. CBDA
☒ 3. BACD
☒ 4. DCAB

Question ID : 65497840450

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.168 Select the correct active form of the given sentence.

This passage has been cleaned by Bhanu with his vacuum cleaner.

- Ans ☒ 1. Bhanu has cleaned this passage with his vacuum cleaner.
☒ 2. Bhanu has cleaned his vacuum cleaner with this passage.
☒ 3. Bhanu was cleaning this passage with his vacuum cleaner.
☒ 4. Bhanu had cleaned this passage with his vacuum cleaner.

Question ID : 65497840399

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.169 Select the correct active form of the given sentence.

Has the essay been completed by you?

- Ans ☒ 1. When will you complete the essay?
☒ 2. Have you completed the essay?
☒ 3. Did you complete the essay?
☒ 4. Will you complete the essay?

Question ID : 65497840406

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.170 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

What is the name of the Swami whom autobiography impressed you so much?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. What is the name
 - ☒ 2. whom autobiography
 - ☒ 3. impressed you so much
 - ☒ 4. of the Swami

Question ID : 65497840349
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.171 Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence.

The fisherman asked his contractor if those salmon were to go on that morning's fish train.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. The fisherman said to his contractor, "Are those salmon going on that morning's fish train?"
 - ☒ 2. The fisherman said to his contractor, "Are these salmon to go on this morning's fish train?"
 - ☒ 3. The fisherman said to his contractor, "Were these salmon to go on that morning's fish train?"
 - ☒ 4. The fisherman said to his contractor, "Is those salmon to go on this morning's fish train?"

Question ID : 65497840427
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.172 Select the most appropriate option for the given group of words.

Substance used for killing troublesome small animals like insects, mice etc.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Homicide
 - ☒ 2. Infanticide
 - ☒ 3. Fungicide
 - ☒ 4. Pesticide

Question ID : 65497840478
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.173 Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence.

Mother told Avika that those flowers were not to be thrown that day.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Mother said to Avika, "Don't throw those flowers today."
 - ☒ 2. Mother said to Avika, "These flowers were not to be thrown that day."
 - ☒ 3. Mother said to Avika, "Those flowers were not to be thrown that day."
 - ☒ 4. Mother said to Avika, "These flowers are not to be thrown today."

Question ID : 65497840429
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.174 Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence.

His mother told him to phone his father at once.

- Ans ☒ 1. His mother said to him, "Phone your father at once."
☐ 2. His mother said to him, "He has to phone your father at once."
☐ 3. His mother said to him, "You should phone his father at once."
☐ 4. His mother said to him, "He must phone his father at once."

Question ID : 65497840430

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.175 Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Miss the boat

- Ans ☐ 1. To do something carefully
☒ 2. To lose an opportunity
☐ 3. To reach the end
☐ 4. To settle down at a place

Question ID : 65497840466

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.176 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

He spent money on his holiday as if he were a millionaire.

- Ans ☐ 1. even if he was
☐ 2. as if he is
☐ 3. even if he were
☒ 4. No improvement required

Question ID : 65497840376

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.177 Select the most appropriate option for the given group of words.

A cruel and oppressive ruler

- Ans ☐ 1. Traitor
☐ 2. Aristocrat
☒ 3. Tyrant
☐ 4. Democrat

Question ID : 65497840476

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 3

Q.178 Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence.

She asked if anyone had found her brooch.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. She said, "Does anyone find my brooch?"
 - ☒ 2. She said, "Is any one finding her brooch?"
 - ☒ 3. She said, "Has anyone found my brooch?"
 - ☒ 4. She said, "If anyone has found her brooch?"

Question ID : 65497840425

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.179 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

How many sums had you solve so far?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. No improvement required
 - ☒ 2. are you solving
 - ☒ 3. have you solved
 - ☒ 4. do you solve

Question ID : 65497840387

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.180 Select the wrongly spelt word.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. delicious
 - ☒ 2. virtuous
 - ☒ 3. religious
 - ☒ 4. precious

Question ID : 65497840490

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 2

Q.181 Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

EMBARK

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Board
 - ☒ 2. Launch
 - ☒ 3. Commence
 - ☒ 4. Finish

Question ID : 65497840463

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.182 Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Don't put all your eggs in the same basket

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Don't invest in loss making propositions
 - ☒ 2. Don't concentrate all your resources in one place
 - ☒ 3. Don't share your wealth with others
 - ☒ 4. Don't buy too many things at one time

Question ID : 65497840471

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.183 Select the option which means the same as the group of words given.

The sovereign head of a state

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Monochrome
 - ☒ 2. Monarch
 - ☒ 3. Monolith
 - ☒ 4. Monotone

Question ID : 65497840481

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.184 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

_____ the bus stopped, the children ran out.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. As soon as
 - ☒ 2. As long as
 - ☒ 3. No sooner than
 - ☒ 4. In order that

Question ID : 65497840439

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 3

Q.185 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. There was the image of his wife when he parted from her to go to the fair.
- B. He saw her as if she were present; he heard her speak and laugh.
- C. He felt terribly unhappy, and all sort of images rose in his mind.
- D. All that night Aksenov lay awake.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. DCAB
 - ☒ 2. BACD
 - ☒ 3. BDCA
 - ☒ 4. CBDA

Question ID : 65497840455

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 1

Q.186 Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence.

Anne said to Mary, "I have received a job offer from a company."

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Anne told Mary that I had received a job offer from a company.
 - ☒ 2. Anne told Mary that I have received a job offer from a company.
 - ☒ 3. Anne told Mary that she had received a job offer from a company.
 - ☒ 4. Anne told Mary that she has received a job offer from a company.

Question ID : 65497840416

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.187 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

He wrote a letter in verse form to his friend.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. A verse in letter form had been written by him to his friend.
 - ☒ 2. A letter in verse form was being written by him to his friend.
 - ☒ 3. A letter in verse form was written by him to his friend.
 - ☒ 4. A letter in verse form has been written by him to his friend.

Question ID : 65497840388

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.188 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The Magic Fountain is renowned for _____ spectacular light and music shows.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. its
 - ☒ 2. their
 - ☒ 3. his
 - ☒ 4. it's

Question ID : 65497840437

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 1

Q.189 Select the correct active form of the given sentence.

These instructions can be easily carried out.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. One will be able to carry out these instructions easily.
 - ☒ 2. You should easily carry out these instructions.
 - ☒ 3. One can easily carry out these instructions.
 - ☒ 4. I would easily carry out these instructions.

Question ID : 65497840403

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.190 Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

- A. The team is also collecting data on snow depth, weather and wind speed.
- B. Chinese scientists are likely to be the only people to summit the world's tallest mountain this year as both, China and Nepal cancelled spring climbing season.
- C. A team of scientists from China has scaled Mount Everest as a part of a project to re-measure its height.
- D. China's network of satellites is being used in the survey to determine the mountain's current height and natural resources.

Ans ☒ 1. CADB

☐ 2. ABDC

☐ 3. ADBC

☐ 4. CDAB

Question ID : 65497840449

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.191 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

_____ 540,000-square-foot building now houses _____ enormous collection of artworks and historic archives.

Ans ☐ 1. No word required; the

☐ 2. The; no word required

☐ 3. The; a

☒ 4. A; an

Question ID : 65497840438

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 1

Q.192 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

Every soldier and every officer was in their place.

Ans ☐ 1. Every soldier

☐ 2. and every officer

☒ 3. their place

☐ 4. was in

Question ID : 65497840360

Status : Marked For Review

Chosen Option : 4

Q.193 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.

I had taken a loan from the bank in my mother's name.

Ans ☐ 1. A bank has been taken by me from the loan in my mother's name.

☒ 2. A loan had been taken by me from the bank in my mother's name.

☐ 3. A loan will be taken by me from the bank in my mother's name.

☐ 4. A loan was taken by me from the bank in my mother's name.

Question ID : 65497840392

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.194 Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

The report that markets are open is not true.

- Ans
- ☐ 1. was open
 - ☐ 2. have open
 - ☒ 3. No improvement required
 - ☐ 4. has opened

Question ID : 65497840372
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.195 Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence.

Anne said, "Next week I have my first skating lesson."

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Anne said that in the following week she had her first skating lesson.
 - ☐ 2. Anne said that in the next week she has her first skating lesson.
 - ☐ 3. Anne said that the following week I had my first skating lesson.
 - ☐ 4. Anne said that the next week I have my first skating lesson.

Question ID : 65497840411
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.196 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

Avika hopes getting a distinction in English.

- Ans
- ☐ 1. in English
 - ☐ 2. a distinction
 - ☐ 3. Avika hopes
 - ☒ 4. getting

Question ID : 65497840351
Status : Marked For Review
Chosen Option : 4

Q.197 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

We all will be shift to our new house next month.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. will be shift
 - ☐ 2. next month
 - ☐ 3. to our new house
 - ☐ 4. We all

Question ID : 65497840346
Status : Marked For Review
Chosen Option : 1

Q.198 Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence.

"I wish I had something to eat. I am so hungry." said Chippa.

- Ans
- ☐ 1. Chippa said he wishes he has something to eat as he is so hungry.
 - ☐ 2. Chippa said I wish I have something to eat as I am so hungry.
 - ☐ 3. Chippa said he wishes he had something to eat as he was so hungry.
 - ☒ 4. Chippa said he wished he had something to eat as he was so hungry.

Question ID : 65497840419

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.199 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

This is the album who I found in the garage.

- Ans
- ☐ 1. in the garage
 - ☐ 2. the album
 - ☒ 3. who I found
 - ☐ 4. This is

Question ID : 65497840359

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.200 Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

The crowd of the migrant worker at the station for the Shramik Special is unforgettable.

- Ans
- ☐ 1. at the station
 - ☒ 2. of the migrant worker
 - ☐ 3. The crowd
 - ☐ 4. is unforgettable

Question ID : 65497840354

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4