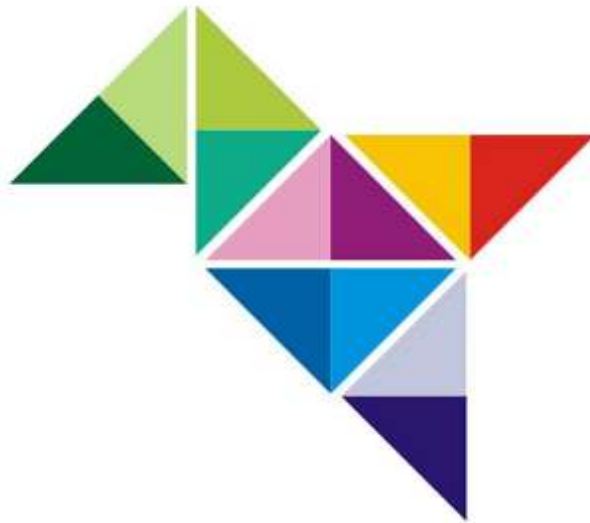


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ARTICLE

Articles

Articles (A, An तथा The) एक तरह के determiners हैं, जिनका प्रयोग Noun के पहले या Noun के लिए होता है।

Ex :-

He is a boy.

She is an intelligent girl.

This is the book which I like most.

Articles दो हैं :-

I. Indefinite Articles : A, An

II. Definite Article : The

Indefinite Articles :- A या An का प्रयोग किसी Noun के Position को Indefinite या Uncertain (अनिश्चित) बनाने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex :-

There was a king.

I saw an old man.

Definite Article :- The का प्रयोग Noun को Definite (निश्चित) बनाने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex :- This is the pen which I have bought.

The water of this well is sweet.

A तथा An में अंतर

‘A’ का प्रयोग Consonant Sound से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों के पहले होता है।

Ex :-

A table, a pen, a boy, a university
a uniform, a one-eyed man, a B.A.

यहाँ टेबुल में ‘ट’, पेन में ‘प’, बॉय में ‘ब’, यूनिवर्सिटी में ‘य’, यूनिफार्म में ‘य’, वन आईड-मैन में ‘व’, बी० ए० में ‘ब’ Consonant Sound है।

अतः

an Eropean (×)

an union (×)

an one-rupee note (×)

सही होगा-

a European (✓)

a Union (✓)

a one-rupee note (✓)

An का प्रयोग Vowel Sound से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों के पहले होता है।

Ex :-

An orange, an elephant, an apple,
an hour, an honest boy, an M.A.

यहाँ औरेंज में ‘अ’, एलिफेंट में ‘ए’, एप्पल में ‘ए’, आवर में ‘अ’, ऑनेस्ट में ‘अ’, एम० ए० में ‘ए’ Vowel Sound है।

अतः

a hour (×)

a M.A. (×)

a honourable man (×)

सही होगा-

an hour (✓)

an M.A. (✓)

an honourable man (✓)

याद रखें :-

- Vowel Sound (स्वर ध्वनि) : अ, आ, इ, ई,
- Consonant Sound (व्यंजन ध्वनि) : क, ख, ग,

Position of Article

1. Article का प्रयोग Noun के पहले होता है, अगर Noun के पहले Adjective हो, तो Article, Adjective के पहले आता है, Noun के पहले नहीं।

अर्थात्

A / An / The + Noun

A / An / The + Adjective + Noun

Ex :-

I have a cow. (✓)
Art. Noun

The cow has four feet. (✓)
Art. Noun

लेकिन,

Sita is beautiful a girl. (×)
Adj. Art. Noun

Sita is a beautiful girl. (✓)
Art. Adj. Noun

2. अगर Noun के साथ Adjective तथा Adverb का प्रयोग एक साथ हो तो Article का प्रयोग Adverb के पहले होता है, तथा

उनका क्रम होगा -

अर्थात्

Article + Adverb + Adjective + Noun

Ex :-

Sita is very a beautiful girl. (×)
Adv. Art. Adj. Noun

Sita is very beautiful a girl. (×)
Adv. Adj. Art.Noun

Sita is a very beautiful girl. (✓)
Art. Adv. Adj. Noun

इसी प्रकार,

He is very best the player. (×)
Adv. Adj. Art. Noun

He is very the best player. (×)
Adv. Art. Adj. Noun

He is the very best player. (✓)
Art. Adv. Adj. Noun

3. यदि **Such / What / Many / Rather / Half** के बाद **Noun** का प्रयोग हो तो **Articles** का प्रयोग इनके बाद होता है न कि इनके पहले।

अर्थात्

Such / What / Many / Rather / Half + A/An + N

Ex :-

I have not seen a such girl. (×)

I have not seen such a girl. (✓)

A what place, it is ! (×)

What a place, it is ! (✓)

पुनः

Such beautiful a girl. (×)

Such a beautiful girl. (✓)

Many good a book. (×)

Many a good book. (✓)

याद रखें :-

इनके बाद Adjective का प्रयोग हो, तो Article का प्रयोग Adjective के पहले होता है, बाद में नहीं।

4. यदि किसी Adjective के पहले **Too, So** या **How** का प्रयोग हो, तो **article** का प्रयोग **adjective** के बाद होता है न कि पहले।

अर्थात्

How / So / Too / As + Adj. + A/An + Noun

Ex :-

You are too a dull student. (×)

You are too dull a student. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

How a beautiful girl is she ? (×)

How beautiful a girl is she ? (✓)

It is so a fine day ! (×)

It is so fine a day ! (✓)

Uses of A/An

1. **A/An** का प्रयोग **Singular Countable Noun (SCN)** के पहले होता है यदि उस **Noun** से किसी अनिश्चित व्यक्ति, जानवर या वस्तु का बोध होता है।

Ex :-

She is a doctor. (✓)

I have a car. (✓)

You have an umbrella. (✓)

अतः

She is doctor. (×)

I have car. (×)

You have umbrella. (×)

2. निम्नलिखित **Idioms** के साथ **Indefinite Article** का प्रयोग होता है -

In a hurry, in a temper, in a moment, in a fix, a little learning, have a pain, have a headache, make a noise, make a mistake, commit a crime, have a meal, take a rest, in a mood etc.

Ex :-

She replied in momemt. (×)

She replied in a moment. (✓)

Don't make noise in the class. (×)

Don't make a noise in the class. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

I am in hurry. (×)

I am in a hurry. (✓)

3. **Verb** का प्रयोग **Noun** के रूप में होने पर इसके पहले **Indefinite Article** का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

He gave me answer to the question. (×)
Noun

He gave me an answer to the question. (✓)
Art. Noun

इसी प्रकार,

I go for walk in the morning. (×)

I go for a walk in the morning. (✓)

Uses of 'The'

1. Noun को Definite या Certain (निश्चित) बनाने के लिए Definite Article का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

A water is dirty. (×)

The water is dirty. (×)

लेकिन, The water of this well is dirty. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

I bought a gold. (×)

I bought the gold. (×)

लेकिन, This is the gold I have bought. (✓)

2. यदि वाक्य में Noun + Preposition + Noun का प्रयोग हो, तो प्रथम Noun के पहले 'The' का प्रयोग होता है।

अर्थात्

The + N + Preposition + N

Ex :-

The boys of my locality are laborious. (✓)

The gold of India is famous. (✓)

3. Relative Pronoun (who, which, that) से पहले प्रयुक्त होने वाले Noun के पहले Definite Article का प्रयोग होता है।

अर्थात्

who
 The + Noun + which + Verb
that

Ex :-

He is a boy who can do it. (×)

He is boy who can do it. (×)

He is the boy who can do it. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Ram is a student that has failed. (×)

Ram is the student that has failed. (✓)

4. Superlative degree के पहले निश्चित रूप से Definite Article का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

I am best student of this class. (×)

I am the best student of this class. (✓)

पुनः She is most beautiful girl in my village. (×)

She is the most beautiful girl in my village. (✓)

5. Comparative degree के समानान्तर बनावट (Parallel Construction) में दोनों Comparative degree के पहले निश्चित रूप से Definite Article का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

More he reads more he forgets. (×)

The more he reads more he forgets. (×)

The more he reads the more he forgets. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Higher we go, cooler we feel. (×)

The higher we go the cooler we feel. (✓)

6. Comparative degree के बाद यदि 'of the two' का प्रयोग हो या Comparative degree का प्रयोग दो में एक को Select करने के उद्देश्य से हो, तो इसके पहले Definite Article का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Ram is taller of the two. (×)

Ram is the taller of the two. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Sita is more beautiful of the two. (×)

Sita is the more beautiful of the two. (✓)

7. नदी, सागर, खाड़ी, मरूभूमि, जंगल इत्यादि के नामों के पहले The का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

The Ganga, The Black Sea, The Thar, The Indian Ocean, The Bay of Bengal, The Gulf of Maxico, The Black forest etc.

8. धार्मिक ग्रंथों या बड़े ग्रंथों के नाम के पहले The का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

The Bible, The Ramayan, The Mahabharata, The Koran, The Vedas etc.

9. आकाशीय पिण्डों (heavenly bodies), दिशाएँ (directions) या जो वस्तु दुनिया में केवल एक हो, उसके नाम के पहले The का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

The Sun, The Moon, The Earth, The Sky, The East, The West, The South, The North, The Air, The Equator

10. पर्वत श्रेणी (range of mountains) के नामों के पहले The का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

The Himalayas, The Alps, The Vindhyas

लेकिन,

The Mount Everest (×)

The Mount Abu (×)

याद रखें :-

चोटी (Peak) या जो पहाड़ एक वचन के रूप में होते हैं उनके पहले The का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Mount Everest (✓)

Mount Abu (✓)

11. हवाई जहाजों (Aeroplanes), समुद्री जहाजों (Ships), रेलगाड़ियों (Trains) तथा सामाचार-पत्रों (News papers) के नाम के पहले भी The का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

The Vikrant, The Meghdoot, The Virat, The Punjab Mail, The Rajdhani Express. The Hindustan Times, The Times of India etc.

12. ऐतिहासिक इमारतों (Historical buildings), स्थानों (Places), घटनाओं (Events) के नामों के पहले The का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

The Red fort, The Taj Mahal, The Kaba, The Kurukshetra, The Battle of Panipat etc.

13. Musical Instruments (वाद्य यंत्रों) के पहले भी 'The' लगता है।

Ex :-

I know how to play harmonium. (×)

I know how to play the harmonium. (✓)

Omission of Articles

1. Plural Nouns तथा Uncountable Nouns के पहले Indefinite Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

A dogs bark. (×)

Dogs bark. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

I drink a water. (×)

I drink water. (✓)

2. भाषाओं (Languages), खेल-कूद (Sports), विषयों (Subjects), त्योहारों (Festivals) के नाम के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

I know the french. (×)

I know french. (✓)

I have no intrest in a Physics. (×)

I have no intrest in Physics. (✓)

I celebrated the Diwali with my family. (×)

I celebrated Diwali with my family. (✓)

I like to play the cricket. (×)

I like to play cricket. (✓)

3. निम्नलिखित भोजन सामग्री तथा भोजन के नामों के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Lunch, breakfast, dinner, supper

Ex :-

I have had the breakfast in the morning. (×)

I have had breakfast in the morning. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

When to do your lunch ? (✓)

She invited me to dinner. (✓)

याद रखें :-

जब Special प्रकार का भोज हो या भोजन के नाम के पहले Adjective या Adverb का प्रयोग हो, तो उनके पहले Article का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

I have taken a light breakfast. (✓)

That was a very tasteful lunch. (✓)

I was invited to a dinner to welcome the P.M. (✓)

4. निम्नलिखित स्थानों के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, अगर इनका प्रयोग मौलिक उद्देश्य के लिए हो -

School, college, home, church, prison, hospital, court, bed, temple, mosque etc.

Ex :-

I go to school daily. (✓)

Mr. Paul went to Church to pray. (✓)

The injured boy was sent to hospital. (✓)

लेकिन, I go to school to meet my friend. (×)

I go to the school to meet my friend. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Where is hospital in this town ? (×)

Where is the hospital in this town ? (✓)

याद रखें :-

उपर्युक्त जगहों का प्रयोग मौलिक उद्देश्य के लिए न होकर अन्य प्रसंग में हो तो इनके पहले Article 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।

5. Man, woman, life, death, art, science का प्रयोग यदि व्यापक अर्थ में हो, तो इनके पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

Man is mortal. (✓)

Life is not a bed of roses. (✓)

Woman is man's mate. (✓)

लेकिन,

I saw a man trembling on the road. (✓)

The life of Mohan is in danger. (✓)

6. दिनों, महिनों, ऋतुओं तथा बिमारियों के नाम के पहले Article नहीं लगता है।

Ex :-

He will come on a Sunday. (×)

He will come on Sunday. (✓)

He is suffering from the small pox. (×)

He is suffering from small pox. (✓)

We shall go to Mumbai in the winter. (×)

We shall go to Mumbai in winter. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

January is the first month of the year. (✓)

She died of cholera. (✓)

याद रखें :-

लेकिन कुछ बिमारियों के पहले The लगता है।

Ex :-

The plague, the measles, the mumps, the gout.

Some Hot Tips

1. **Type of / Kind of / Sort of** के बाद प्रयुक्त Noun के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

I don't like this type of a man. (×)

I don't like this type of man. (✓)

What sort of a book do you want? (×)

What sort of book do you want? (✓)

2. **Appoint, elect, declare, crown तथा made** के बाद आने वाले Nouns के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

They elected him a captain. (×)

They elected him captain. (✓)

We made him a captain. (×)

We made him captain. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

I was appointed a teacher. (×)

I was appointed teacher. (✓)

3. **Most of / one of / the number of** के बाद आने वाले Noun के पहले The का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Most of boys have passed. (×)

Most of the boys have passed. (✓)

One of students has done his work. (×)

One of the students has done his work. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

The number of girls is beautiful. (×)

The number of the girls is beautiful. (✓)

4. एक ही Noun के लिए दो Articles का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। इस स्थिति में सिर्फ पहले वाले Noun के साथ Article का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Mahatma Gandhi was a great scholar and a poet. (×)

Mahatma Gandhi was a great scholar and poet. (✓)

The P.M. and the chairman of Yojana Ayog has come. (×)

The P.M. and chairman of Yojana Ayog has come. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Ram is a singer and a dancer. (×)

Ram is a singer and dancer. (✓)

5. **The post of, the rank of, the position of, the title of** के बाद प्रयुक्त होने वाले Noun के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

Ram was given the post of a poen. (×)

Ram was given the post of poen. (✓)

Sohan was degraded to the rank of the clerk. (×)

Sohan was degraded to the rank of clerk. (✓)

6. निम्नलिखित Idioms के साथ Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है-

In good condition, in rage, in detail, in final, in brief, in conclusion, in trouble, on demand, on earth, on foot, by car/bus, at night, all day, all night, in fact, for leave, on strike, for payment, in confusion etc.

Ex :-

He is in a good condition. (×)

He is in good condition. (✓)

The workers are on the strike. (×)

The workers are on strike. (✓)

लेकिन,

In a good state या In a bad state सही होता है।

EXERCISE

DIRECTIONS : Find out the part which has an error in the following sentences.

1. Ravi prefers (a)/self-employment (b)/ to job (c)/ in my office (d).
2. Nisha was reading (a)/ with such concentration (b)/ that she did not (c)/ hear the doorbell (d).
3. What sort of (a)/ the people are they (b)/ who always fight for (c)/ worthless matters (d).
4. She told (a)/ that (b)/ not make (c)/ noise (d).
5. He is the best artist (a)/ of the time but (b)/ unfortunately (c)/ least recognised (d).
6. It was by (a)/ a mistake (b)/ that he caught (c)/ her hand (d).
7. The higher (a)/ he climbs (b)/ cooler (c)/ he feels (d).
8. I have (a)/ no money (b)/ to buy (c)/ motor-car (d).
9. I play (a)/ violin (b)/ but not (c)/ the piano (d).
10. On Saturday (a)/ I go (b)/ to (c)/ the church (d).
11. It is very authentic source (a)/ hence you must rely (b)/ on it if you want (c)/ to know the real cause (d).
12. Suman is the tallest (a)/ and the best student (b)/ of his class so (c)/ we teach him carefully (d).
13. All the modern amenities (a)/ of life that we (b)/ enjoy at present (c)/ lies in the science (d).
14. It is the most remarkable (a)/ event so the event (b)/ which you find at present (c)/ is matter of pleasure (d).
15. He had no illusion of being (a)/ either a distinguished (b)/ writer or (c)/ a editor (d).
16. The need to set up (a)/ a good library in the locality (b)/ has been in the minds of people (c)/ for sometime now (d).
17. One such dreadful night (a)/ he did not (b)/ go out rather (c)/ slept inside (d).
18. Gandhiji was a great (a)/ philosopher and a great (b)/ politician who served (c)/ India (d).
19. I am not (a)/ wealthy so I (b)/ cannot afford to buy (c)/ a expensive car (d).
20. Ramesh is a student (a)/ whom we all expect (b)/ to get more than (c)/ 95% marks (d).
21. Of the two (a)/ boys (b)/ Mohan is (c)/ more intelligent (d).
22. He was (a)/ first boy (b)/ to do (c)/ the work (d).
23. English (a)/ are (b)/ fond (c)/ of sports (d).
24. The smell (a)/is (b)/ one of the five (c)/ senses (d).
25. Ganga is one of the (a)/ longest rivers which (b)/ originates from (c)/ the Himalayas (d).

EXPLANATION

1. (c) job एक singular countable noun है अतः इसके पहले a का प्रयोग होगा।

2. (b) such के बाद a का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि such+a/an+noun सही होता है।
3. (b) people के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
4. (d) noise के पहले a का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि make a noise सही होता है।
5. (d) least के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि superlative degree के पहले the का प्रयोग होता है।
6. (b) mistake के पहले a का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि by mistake सही होता है।
7. (c) cooler के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि comp. degree के समानान्तर बनावट में दोनों के पहले the का प्रयोग होता है।
8. (d) motor-car के पहले a का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि singular countable noun के पहले a/an का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।
9. (b) violin के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाद्य यंत्र के पहले the का प्रयोग होता है।
10. (d) church के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ प्राथमिक उद्देश्य से जाने पर article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
11. (a) very के पहले a का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Adv. + Adj. + SCN की बनावट में adverb के पहले article का प्रयोग होता है।
12. (b) best के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि एक ही noun के लिए दो बार article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
13. (d) science के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि science के पहले article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
14. (d) matter के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Noun+of+Noun की बनावट में पहले noun के पहले the का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।
15. (d) editor के पहले a नहीं बल्कि an का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि vowel sound (स्वर ध्वनि) के पहले an का प्रयोग होता है।
16. (c) people के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ people से 'खास लोगों' का बोध हो रहा है।
17. (a) such के बाद a का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि such+a/an+adj. +noun (SCN) सही होता है।
18. (b) great के पहले a का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि एक ही noun के लिए दो बार article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
19. (d) expensive car के पहले a का नहीं बल्कि an का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि vowel sound के पहले an का प्रयोग होता है।
20. (a) a student की जगह the student होगा क्योंकि relative pronoun (who, which, that, whom) के पहले प्रयुक्त noun के पहले the का प्रयोग होता है।
21. (d) more के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि of the two से तुलना की जाए तो comp. degree के पहले the लगता है।
22. (b) first के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ordinal number (first, second,) के पहले the का प्रयोग होता है।
23. (a) english से यहाँ विषय के नाम का नहीं बल्कि अंग्रेज लोग का बोध हो रहा है अतः इसके पहले the लगेगा।
24. (a) smell के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि uncountable noun के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
25. (a) Ganga के पहले the प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि नदी के नाम के पहले the का प्रयोग होता है।

NOUN : Number & Case

जो Noun एक या अनेक होने का बोध कराता है, उसे Number कहते हैं।

Ex :-

A boy (एक लड़का)

Boys (अनेक लड़के)

अंग्रेजी में Number दो प्रकार के होते हैं :-

I. Singular Number (एक वचन) : जब किसी Noun से एक व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान का बोध हो, तो उसे Singular Noun कहते हैं।

Ex :-

A book, a pen, an orator etc.

II. Plural Number (बहुवचन) : जब किसी Noun से दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान का बोध हो, तो उसे Plural Noun कहते हैं।

Ex :-

Boys, girls, pencils, cows etc.

याद रखें :-

Proper, Abstract तथा Material Nouns का कभी भी बहुवचन नहीं होता है।

Proper Noun (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा) – Ram, Mohan etc.

Abstract Noun (भाववाचक संज्ञा) – Height, Length etc.

Material Noun (द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा) – Tea, Water etc.

Singular से Plural Number बनाने के नियम

1. साधारणतया Noun के अंत में 'S' जोड़कर Plural बनाया जाता है।

Ex :-

Boy - Boys, Girl - Girls, Cow - Cows etc.

2. Noun के अंत में यदि s, x, ch, sh, z, ss हो, तो उसमें 'es' जोड़कर Plural बनाया जाता है।

Ex :-

Bus - Buses, Tax - Taxes, Watch - Watches, Bush - Bushes, Topaz - Topazes, Class - Classes.

याद रखें :-

लेकिन Noun जिनका अंत 'ch' से हो और उनका उच्चारण 'क' (k) की तरह हो, तो उसमें केवल 's' जोड़कर Plural बनाया जाता है।

Ex :-

Stomach - Stomachs, Monarch - Monarchs, Conch - Conchs etc.

3. अगर कोई Noun 'y' से खत्म हो और 'y' के पहले एक Consonant हो, तो 'y' की जगह 'ies' का प्रयोग कर Plural बनाया जाता है।

Ex :-

Army - Armies, Lady - Ladies, Baby - Babies, City - Cities, Fly - Flies, Story - Stories.

याद रखें :-

लेकिन 'y' के पहले Vowel हो, तो उस Noun में 's' जोड़कर Plural बनाया जाता है।

Ex :-

Boy - Boys, Day - Days, Toy - Toys etc.

4. Noun के अंत में यदि 'o' हो, तो उसमें 'es' जोड़कर Plural बनाया जाता है।

Ex :-

Mango - Mangoes, Potato - Potatoes, Hero - Heroes, Mosquito - Mosquitoes

अपवाद :-

Photo - Photos, Kilo - Kilos, Piano - Pianos etc.

याद रखें :-

लेकिन अगर Noun के अंतिम दो अक्षर oo, io, eo, yo आदि हो और उनके पहले एक Consonant हो, तो उसमें 's' लगाकर Plural बनाया जाता है।

Ex :-

Bamboo - Bamboos, Cuckoo - Cuckoos, Studio - Studios, Radio - Radios etc.

5. अगर किसी Noun का अंतिम अक्षर 'f' या 'fe' हो, तो साधारणतया f या fe की जगह 'ves' लिखकर Plural बनाया जाता है।

Ex :-

Knife - Knives, Wife - Wives, Half - Halves, Leaf - Leaves, Thief - Thieves, Calf - Calves.

अपवाद :-

Chief - Chiefs, Dwarf - Dwarfs, Proof - Proofs, Safe (तिजौरी) - Safes, Belief - Beliefs, Grief - Grievs, Staff - Staffs etc.

6. आठ Nouns ऐसे हैं, जो अपने अंदर Vowel के परिवर्तन से Plural बनते हैं।

Ex :-

Foot - Feet, Goose (कलहंस) - Geese, Man - Men, Woman - Women, Louse (जूँ) - Lice, Mouse - Mice, Tooth - Teeth, Dormouse (गिलहरी) - Dormice etc.

7. तीन Nouns ऐसे हैं जिनमें 'en' जोड़कर Plural बनाया जाता है।

Ex :-

Ox - Oxen, Child - Children, Brother - Brothers

8. Compound Nouns में, उनके मुख्य शब्द का Plural बनाकर, पूरे Noun का Plural बनाया जाता है।

Ex :-

Step-son	- Step-sons
Chief-minister	- Chief-ministers
Court-martial	- Courts-martial
Maid-servant	- Maid-servants
Governor-general	- Governors-general
Boy-friend	- Boy-friends
Pick-pocket	- Pick-pockets.

याद रखें :-

लेकिन अगर Compound Nouns के साथ Preposition आये तो Preposition के पहले पड़ने वाले शब्द का Plural बनाकर पूरे Noun का Plural बनाया जाता है।

Ex :-

Commander-in-chief	- Commanders-in-chief
Father-in-law	- Fathers-in-law
Passer-by	- Passers-by
Looker-on	- Lookers-on
Hanger-on	- Hangers-on (पिछलग्गू)

9. कुछ ऐसे Compound Nouns हैं जिनके दोनों पदों को Plural बनाकर समुचे Noun का Plural बनाया जाता है।

Ex :-

Man-servant	- Men-servants
Comman-servant	- Commen-servants
Lord-justice	- Lords-justices

लेकिन,

Post-man - Post-men

Milk-man - Milk-men सही होता है।

10. कुछ भाषा के Nouns और उनका Plural Form नीचे दिए गए हैं। इन्हें याद रखें -

Agendum (कार्यक्रम)	- Agenda
Pendulum (लोलक)	- Pendula
Axis (धूरी)	- Axes
Bandit (लुटेरा)	- Banditti/Bandits

Bacterium (कीटाणु)	- Bacteria
Criterion (कसौटी)	- Criteria
Formula (सूत्र)	- Formulae/Formulas
Medium (माध्यम)	- Media
Series (क्रम)	- Series
Index (सूची)	- Indices
Maximum (अधिकतम)	- Maxima
Phenomenon (घटना)	- Phenomena
Stratum (समाजिक स्तर)	- Stratum/Strata
Radius (त्रिज्या)	- Radii
Memorandum (स्मृतिपत्र)	- Memoranda
Datum (जानी हुई बात)	- Data
Genius (विद्वान)	- Genii/Genuses
Basis (आधार)	- Bases

11. Material Noun का चूँकि गिनती नहीं होता है अतः Material Noun का Plural नहीं होता है। लेकिन यदि उनमें s लगा दिया जाए तो उनका अर्थ बदल जायेगा और वह बहुवचन होगा।

Ex :-

Sand (बालू)	- Sands (मरूस्थल)
Iron (लोहा)	- Irons (हथकड़ी)
Copper (ताँबा)	- Coppers (ताँबे का सिक्का)
Land (धरती)	- Lands (देश)
Wood (लकड़ी)	- Woods (जंगल)
Colour (रंग)	- Colours (झंडा)
Air (हवा)	- Airs (अहंकार)
Advice (राय)	- Advices (सूचनाएँ)
Good (अच्छाई, भलाई)	- Goods (सामान)
Work (काम, श्रम)	- Works (रचनाएँ)
Water (पानी)	- Waters (समुद्र)
Way (रास्ता)	- Ways (तरीका)
People (लोग)	- Peoples (राष्ट्र)
Force (बल, ताकत)	- Forces (सेना)

अतः

A ball loses its force when it comes to the ground.

The forces are sent to the border.

इसी प्रकार,

We should do our work.

The works of Shakespear are good.

Uses of Noun

1. निम्नलिखित Nouns सदा Singular होते हैं -

Mathematics, Physics, Politics, News, Jewellery, Furniture, Crochery (कप, प्याला), Luggage, Baggage (सामान), Scenery (दृश्यों का समूह), Poetry (काव्य), Information, Food, Music, Science, Society.

अतः Tagore's poetries are great. (×)

Tagore's poetry is great. (✓)

याद रखें :-

Mathematics, Physics, Politics इत्यादि ऐसे तो Singular होते हैं लेकिन इनको Particularised (खास) या Possessed करने पर ये Plural हो जाते हैं।

अतः Mathematics is an interesting subject. (✓)

लेकिन,

His mathematics is weak. (×)

His mathematics are weak. (✓)
P.N. P.V.

इसी प्रकार,

The mathematics of Sohan is very weak. (×)

The mathematics of Sohan are very good. (✓)
P.N. P.V.

पुनः The politics of India is dirty. (×)

The politics of India are dirty. (✓)

2. निम्नलिखित Nouns हमेशा Plural होते हैं और इनके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है।

Scissors (कैंची), Spectacles (चश्मा), Trousers (पैजामा), Measles (चेचक), Billiards, Police, Public, Poultry (मुर्गी पालन केन्द्र), Peasantry (किसान), Mumps.

अतः Scissors are new. (✓)

Spectacles have been framed. (✓)

याद रखें :-

लेकिन उपयुक्त में A pair of जोड़ दिया जाए तो वे Singular हो जाते हैं तथा इनके साथ Singular Verb लगता है।

अतः A pair of spectacles have been framed. (×)

A pair of spectacles has been framed. (✓)
S.V.

इसी प्रकार,

A pair of scissors are sharp. (×)

A pair of scissors is sharp. (✓)
S.V.

3. Dozen, Hundred, Thousand, Score इत्यादि ऐसे Nouns हैं जो Singular तथा Plural दोनों अवस्थाओं में समान रूप में प्रयोग होते हैं, यदि इनसे निश्चित संख्या का बोध होता है। अर्थात् इनके अंत में 's' जोड़कर Plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।

Ex :-

She has bought two dozens eggs. (×)

She has bought two dozen eggs. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

He received three thousands rupees. (×)

He received three thousand rupees. (✓)

याद रखें :-

लेकिन इनसे अनिश्चित संख्या (जैसे - कुछ, बहुत) का बोध हो तो अंत में s लगाकर Plural बनाया जाता है तथा इनके बाद of का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।

अतः Hundreds and thousands of people were present there. (✓)

पुनः He has got a few dozens of pens. (✓)

4. A lot of, lots of, plenty of, the number of, a number of, one of, most of के बाद Plural Countable Noun या Uncountable Noun का प्रयोग होता है।

अतः There are a lot of book. (×)

There are a lot of books. (✓)

पुनः One of the student has done his work. (×)

One of the students has done his work. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

A number of boy is present. (×)

A number of boys are present. (✓)

5. Each of / Either of / Neither of के बाद Plural Noun का प्रयोग होता है।

अर्थात्

Each of }
 Either of } + the + Noun (Plural)
 Neither of }

Ex :-

Either of the boy. (×)

Either of the boys. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Each of the girl. (×)

Each of the girls. (✓)

Cases of Noun

Noun का Case हम तीन तरह से बनाते हैं -

- Apostroph's ['s] का प्रयोग कर
- केवल Apostrophe (') का प्रयोग कर
- of का प्रयोग कर

Ex :-

Ram's book - राम की पुस्तक

Boys' college - लड़कों का कॉलेज

The book of Ram - राम की पुस्तक

Uses of Case

- केवल सजीव पदार्थों (Living things) के साथ 's का प्रयोग होता है, निर्जीव पदार्थों (Non living things) के साथ 's का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

Ram's book (✓)

लेकिन, The house's roof (×)

याद रखें :-

निर्जीव पदार्थों के साथ 's नहीं बल्कि of का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

The house's roof (×)

The roof of the house (✓)

The table's legs (×)

The legs of the table (✓)

- 's ending Plural Nouns के साथ 's का नहीं बल्कि उसके स्थान पर केवल ' [Apostroph] का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Girls's hostel (×)

Girls' hostel (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Boys's college (×)

Boys' college (✓)

याद रखें :-

लेकिन ऐसे Plural Nouns जिनके अंत में s नहीं होता, के साथ Apostroph's ['s] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है।

Ex :-

Women's college (✓)

Men's work (✓)

- Compound Nouns के Last term के साथ Apostroph 's' ['s] का प्रयोग होता है।**

Ex :-

Father's-in-law house (×)

Father-in-law's house (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Brother's-in-law health (×)

Brother-in-law's health (✓)

- जब दो Nouns एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु को बताते हैं, तो बाद वाला Noun पहले वाले Noun का Noun of apposition कहलाता है और ऐसी स्थिति में बाद वाले Noun के साथ ही Apostroph 's' ['s] का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Tagore, the poet's house was dawatated. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

It is Mohan's, the writer house. (×)

It is Mohan, the writer's house. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

I married my brother's Ram's sister. (×)

I married my brother Ram's sister. (✓)

- The / this / that / those + Noun + of + Noun के Structure में Last Noun के साथ apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।**

Ex :-

This advice of Mr. Rao's is important. (×)

This advice of Mr. Rao is important. (✓)

- जिस Noun के लिए Relative Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है उसमें apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

This is Ali's house who is a singer. (×)

This is the house of Ali who is a singer. (✓)

This is Ali's house which is elegant. (✓)

(यहाँ Which का प्रयोग house के लिए हुआ है न कि Ali के लिए।)

- Indefinite Pronoun जैसे - everybody, somebody, everyone, anyone के साथ भी apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग सही होता है।**

Ex :-

Any body's book. (✓)

Somebody's pen. (✓)

लेकिन, Anybody's else book. (×)

याद रखें :-

लेकिन इसके बाद else का प्रयोग हो, तो 's 'else' में लगता है।
No body else's advice. (✓)
Anybody else's book. (✓)

8. A / An + Noun + of + Noun बनावट में Last Noun के साथ apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

A friend of my wife house. (×)
A friend of my wife's house. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Mr. Rao is a friend of Mr. Saha. (×)
Mr. Rao is a friend of Mr. Saha's. (✓)

9. Hissing Sound वाले Nouns के साथ केवल apostrophe ['] का प्रयोग होता है न कि 's का।

Ex :-

For Justice' sake (न्याय के लिए)
For concience' sake (चेतना के लिए)
For goodness' sake (अच्छाई के लिए)
Moses' Law (मॉसेज का कानून)
Jesus' death (ईसा की मृत्यु)

10. The + adjective से बनाये गए Plural Noun के साथ apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

The poor's problem. (×)
The problem of the poor. (✓)
The blind's house. (×)
The house of the blind (✓)

11. City, Village, Court, Town, Hostel इत्यादि के साथ भी 's का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

I donot like city's life. (×)
I do not like the life of the city. (✓)
इसी प्रकार,
Court's decree was inrolled. (×)
The decree of the court was inrolled. (✓)

12. Everything, anything, nothing, all, many, both, each, either, neither के साथ भी 's का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

Nothing's colour is blue. (×)
The colour of nothing is blue. (✓)

Both's names are familiar. (×)

The names of both are familiar. (✓)

13. दो लगातार Nouns पर Apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

Ex :-

Ram's wife's brother. (×)

The brother of Ram's wife. (✓)

14. कुछ खास परिस्थितियों में निम्नलिखित expressions के साथ Apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग सही होता है।

Ex :-

The train's	} + arrival / departure
The ship's	
The plane's	
A boat's crew	

EXERCISE

DIRECTIONS : Find out the part which has an error in the following sentences.

- Six hours (a)/ are (b)/ a long (c)/ period (d).
- Neither of (a)/ the woman (b)/ is (c)/ present (d).
- A set of (a)/ questions (b)/ have been (c)/ given (d).
- Many a students (a)/ has (b)/ decided to (c)/ study minutely (d).
- One of my best (a)/ friend is (b)/ both a novelist (c)/ and poet of repute (d).
- My politics (a)/ is not your's (b)/ but I like (c)/ what you say (d).
- A number of (a)/ students is (b)/ going to (c)/ the class picnic (d).
- All the chiefs-minister (a)/ are responsible for the (b)/ pitiable condition (c)/ of their states (d).
- Two dozens (a)/ eggs have (b)/ been (c)/ bought (d).
- The teacher was (a)/ specially pleased that (b)/ one of her student was (c)/ a topper of the university (d).
- Some phenomenon (a)/ of nature (b)/ are difficult (c)/ to explain (d).
- Villages after villages (a)/ was swept (b)/ away in (c)/ the flood (d).
- The number of (a)/ girls student (b)/ that have passed in the examination, (c)/ is laborious (d).
- The natural (a)/ sceneries of (b)/ this place (c)/ is worth praising (d).
- We saw (a)/ several kind of (b)/ birds at the (c)/ wild life preserve (d).
- The changing of (a)/ milk into curd (b)/ is a (c)/ wounderful phenomena (d).

17. There are many (a)/ problem which (b)/ need serious (c)/ consideration (d).
18. Father-in-laws (a)/ are generally (b)/ responsible for (c)/ dowry deaths (d).
19. The sick (a)/ are not properly (b)/ looked after (c)/ in hospital (d).
20. I hear (a)/ some old song (b)/ that (c)/ I like (d).
21. More than (a)/ one person (b)/ were (c)/ present there (d).
22. Mohan and Sohan (a)/ are two (b)/ ten year (c)/ old boy (d).
23. Hindi and English (a)/ are the medium (b)/ of instruction in (c)/ most of our schools (d).
24. The number (a)/ of applicants for (b)/ various jobs (c)/ are increasing rapidly (d).
25. He gave me (a)/ a few letter (b)/ and requested me (c)/ to drop them (d).
26. In the recent (a)/ wills world (b)/ cup Tendulkar's performance (c)/ was better than Lara (d)
27. Let them and (a)/ we study english (b)/ with a view to (c)/ attaining perfection (d)
28. This book's rules (a)/ are so important (b)/ that they pique (c)/ reader's curiosity (d)
29. A table's legs (a)/ have been (b)/ broken by (c)/ Mohan's brother (d)
30. I like (a)/ Mohan's teaching (b)/ who is my (c)/ elder brother (d)

EXPLANATION

1. (b) are के जगह is का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि distance, time तथा weight को एक unit मान लिया जाए, तो उसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
2. (b) woman के जगह women का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि neither of के बाद plural noun का प्रयोग होता है।
3. (c) have के जगह has का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि of से बने collective noun (a set of ...) के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
4. (a) students की जगह student का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि many + a/an के बाद singular noun का प्रयोग होता है।
5. (b) friend की जगह friends का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि one of के बाद plural noun का प्रयोग होता है।
6. (b) is की जगह are का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि politics को particularise करने पर इसके साथ plural verb का प्रयोग होता है।
7. (b) is की जगह are का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि a number of के बाद plural noun तथा plural verb का प्रयोग होता है।
8. (a) chiefs-minister की जगह chief-ministers का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि compound noun के मुख्य भाग का plural बनाकर पूरे भाग का plural बनाया जाता है।
9. (a) dozens की जगह dozen का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि dozen, hundred, thousand के अंत में s का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
10. (c) student की जगह students होगा क्योंकि one of के बाद plural noun का प्रयोग होता है।
11. (a) phenomenon की जगह phenomena होगा क्योंकि some के बाद plural countable noun का प्रयोग होता है।
12. (a) villages after villages की जगह village after village का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि noun + prep. + same noun में दोनों nouns, singular होते हैं।
13. (b) girls student की जगह girl students का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि compound noun के मुख्य भाग के अंत में s का प्रयोग होता है।
14. (b) sceneries की जगह scenery का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि scenery में ies जोड़कर plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।
15. (b) kind की जगह kinds का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि many/several के बाद plural noun का प्रयोग होता है।
16. (d) phenomena की जगह phenomena का singular phenomenon का प्रयोग होगा।
17. (b) problem की जगह problems का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि many के बाद plural noun का प्रयोग होता है।
18. (a) father-in-laws की जगह fathers-in-law का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि preposition से बने compound noun में preposition के पहले प्रयुक्त noun का plural बनाया जाता है।
19. (a) sick की जगह sick होगा, क्योंकि the + adj. से plural noun का बोध होता है, उसमें s का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
20. (b) song की जगह songs होगा क्योंकि some के बाद plural countable noun का प्रयोग होता है।
21. (c) were की जगह was होगा, क्योंकि more than one के बाद singular noun तथा singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
22. (d) boy की जगह boys होगा क्योंकि लड़का की संख्या दो है।
23. (b) medium की जगह इसका plural, media होगा, क्योंकि दो भाषा का जिक्र है।
24. (d) are की जगह is का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि the number of के बाद plural noun तथा singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
25. (b) letter की जगह letters का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि a few के बाद plural countable noun का प्रयोग होता है।
26. (d) Lara की जगह Lara's होगा, क्योंकि तुलना हमेशा समान case में होता है।
27. (b) we के जगह us का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि let के बाद objective case का प्रयोग होता है।
28. (a) this book's rules की जगह the rules of this book का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि non-livings के साथ 's का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
29. (a) a table's legs की जगह the legs of a table का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि non-livings के साथ 's का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
30. (b) Mohan's teaching की जगह the teaching of Mohan का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि जिस noun के लिए relative pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। उसका प्रयोग relative pronoun के ठीक पहले होता है।

PRONOUN

ऐसा शब्द जिनका प्रयोग Noun के लिए किया गया हो, Pronoun कहलाता है।

Ex :-

Ram is a boy.

He is a good boy.

यहाँ 'He' एक Pronoun है क्योंकि इसका प्रयोग Noun 'Ram' के लिए किया गया है।

Kinds of Pronoun

1. Personal Pronoun (व्यक्तिवाचक सर्वनाम)

Ex :-

He, She, It, They, You, We, I

2. Possessive Pronoun (संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम)

Ex :-

My-Mine, Our-Ours, Your-Yours, Them-Theirs

3. Demonstrative Pronoun (संकेतवाचक सर्वनाम)

Ex :-

This, That, These, Those, One, Ones

4. Indefinite Pronoun (अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम)

Ex :-

All, None, Some, Many, Few, Less, Somebody,
Nobody, Someone, Anything, Everything

5. Reflexive Pronoun (निजवाचक सर्वनाम)

Ex :-

Myself, Yourself, Ourselves, Himself

6. Relative Pronoun (संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम)

Ex :-

Who, Which, That, Whose, Whom, What

7. Reciprocal Pronoun (परस्पर वाचक सर्वनाम)

Ex :-

Each other, One another

8. Interrogative Pronoun (प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम)

Who, Which, What, Whose, Whom

9. Distributive Pronoun (विभागसूचक सर्वनाम)

Ex :-

Each, Either, Neither

Pronoun in Different Cases

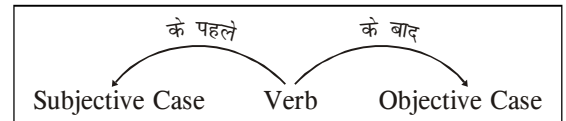
Nominative Case	Objective Case	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
I	me	my	mine
We	us	our	ours
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	-
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	-
One	one	ones	one's
Who	Whom	Whose	-

Use of Pronouns

1. PERSONAL PRONOUN

i) सामान्य तौर पर Subjective / Nominative Case का प्रयोग वाक्य के Subject के रूप में होता है, जबकि Objective Case का प्रयोग Object के रूप में।

अर्थात्



Ex :-

me teach Ram. (×)
↑
Verb

I teach Ram. (✓)
↑
Verb

इसी प्रकार,

I teach he. (×)
↑
Verb

I teach him. (✓)

ii) Let तथा Preposition के बाद Objective Case का प्रयोग होता है।

अर्थात्

Let
Preposition } + Objective Case

Ex :-

Let we go home. (×)

Let us go home. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Let you and mine do it. (×)

Let you and me do it. (✓)

पुनः This invitation is for you and I. (×)
Prep.

This invitation is for you and me. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Between you and he, you are rouge. (×)
Prep.

Between you and him, you are rouge. (✓)

iii) Gerund (M.V. + ing) के बाद Objective Case का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Talking he was not pleasant. (×)
Gerund

Talking him was not pleasant. (✓)

iv) Infinitive (To + V₁) के पहले और बाद Objective case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

I requested she to come here. (×)
Infinitive

I requested her to come here. (✓)

v) As / Than के बाद Nominative Case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Ram is as fat as me. (×)

Ram is as fat as I. (✓)

I am better than him. (×)

I am better than he. (✓)

याद रखें :-

लेकिन, दो object के बीच तुलना होने पर, As / Than के बाद Objective Case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

I love you as much as he. (×)

I love you as much as him. (✓)

vi) यदि वाक्य का Subject 'One' हो तो उसका Possessive Case 'Ones' का प्रयोग करना चाहिए his, her, their आदि का नहीं।

Ex :-

One should keep his promise. (×)

One should keep ones promise. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

One should keep himself away. (×)

One should keep oneself away. (✓)

vii) Possessive Case के Pronoun के दो भाग होते हैं -

Possessive Case	
Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
(a) My	Mine
(b) Your	Yours
(c) Our	Ours
(d) Her	Hers
(e) Their	Theirs

याद रखें :-

Possessive Adjective के बाद Noun का प्रयोग होता है जबकि Possessive Pronoun के बाद कभी भी Noun का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

India is a great country and is our. (×)

India is a great country and is ours. (✓)

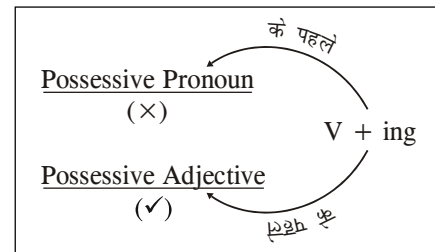
इसी प्रकार,

This is yours book. (×)
Noun

This is your book. (✓)

viii) V + ing का प्रयोग Noun की तरह हो तो उसके पहले Possessive Adjective का प्रयोग होता है न कि Poss.Pronoun का।

अर्थात्



Ex :-

He objected to us going to Kashmir. (×)
Poss. pronoun

He objected to our going to Kashmir. (✓)
Poss. Adj.

इसी प्रकार,

He was astonished at me doing this work. (×)
Poss. Pron.

He was astonished at my doing this work. (✓)
Poss. Adj.

ix) 'One of' के बाद Singular Verb तथा Singuar Pronoun (his/her) का प्रयोग होता है न कि their का।

Ex :-

One of my friends has passed their examination. (×)
 ↑ S.V.

One of my friends has passed his examination. (✓)

Order of Pronouns

1. यदि तीनों Persons (1st, 2nd, 3rd) के Pronoun एक साथ आये और उनका उद्देश्य अच्छा हो तो उनका क्रम होगा -

2nd	+	3rd	+	1st
(2)		(3)		(1)

Ex :-

You, I and he study here. (×)
 2nd 1st 3rd

You, he and I study here. (✓)
 2nd 3rd 1st

याद रखें :-

जब वाक्य से दोष, भूल, पाप आदि स्वीकारने का अर्थ प्रकट हो तो उनका क्रम होगा -

1st	+	2nd	+	3rd
(1)		(2)		(3)

Ex :-

You, he and I are criminals. (×)
 2nd 3rd 1st

I, you and he are criminals. (✓)
 1st 2nd 3rd

2. यदि कई Persons एक साथ आये और उनमें 1st Person भी मौजूद हो, तो उनका अधिकार दर्शाने के लिए our/us/ourselves का प्रयोग होता है न कि your, his या my का।

Ex :-

You and I have done your/my work. (×)

You and I have done our work. (✓)

याद रखें :-

लेकिन यदि वाक्य में First Person न हो, केवल 2nd और 3rd Persons ही हो, तो Your/Yourselves का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

You and he are doing our/his work. (×)

You and he are doing your work. (✓)

Use of 'It'

i) Natural (प्राकृतिक) घटना जैसे - Season, Weather अथवा समय (time), दिन (day), वर्ष (year) को बतलाने के लिए 'It' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex :-

It is winter.

It is five o' clock

It is raining.

It was 1857.

ii) किसी निर्जीव वस्तुओं या छोटे-छोटे जानवरों अथवा कीड़े-मकोड़ों के लिए It का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex :-

It is a chair

It is a dog.

It is an ant.

iii) छोटे बच्चे जिसके लिंग (Sex) की जानकारी न हो, के लिए भी It का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

The child was playing with its toy. (✓)

The baby is crying because it is hungry. (✓)

2. RELATIVE PRONOUN

i) Who का प्रयोग 'सजीव' के लिए, Which का प्रयोग 'निर्जीव' के लिए तथा 'That' का प्रयोग सजीव तथा निर्जीव दोनों के लिए होता है।

अर्थात्

Who	- सजीव के लिए
Which	- निर्जीव के लिए
That	- सजीव तथा निर्जीव के लिए

Ex :-

Ram is the boy which has passed. (×)

Ram is the boy who has passed. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

This is the pen who I bought yesterday. (×)

This is the pen which I bought yestdrday. (✓)

लेकिन, The boy that stole my purse was a student. (✓)

The pen that is on the table is mine. (✓)

ii) Who, which, that का प्रयोग उस Noun के ठीक बाद होता है जिसके लिए यह प्रयुक्त होता है।

Ex :-

This is Ali's house who is a writer. (×)

यहाँ Who का प्रयोग Ali के लिए हुआ है। अतः सही होगा -

This is the house of Ali who is a writer. (✓)

iii) **Who, which, that** के बाद क्रिया (Verb) क्या लगेगी यह इसके पहले आने वाला Noun पर निर्भर करता है।

अर्थात् यदि इसके पहले Noun Singular हो तो इसके बाद आने वाला Verb भी Singular होगा और यदि Noun Plural होगा तो इसके बाद आने वाला Verb भी Plural होगा।

Ex :-

It is I who is responsible for this. (×)

It is I who am responsible for this. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

One of the boys who has passed in the examination is
P.N. S.V.
my brother. (×)

One of the boys who have passed in the examination is
P.N. P.V.
my brother. (✓)

iv) **'Who' Nominative Case** है जबकि **'Whom' Objective Case** अतः **Who** के लिए Verb आता है जबकि **Whom** के लिए नहीं।

Ex :-

The doctor who I met was Ram's brother. (×)
Sub I Sub II Verb I Verb II

यहाँ अतिरिक्त Verb नहीं आया है। अतः सही होगा -

The doctor whom I met was Ram's brother. (✓)

पुनः The doctor whom came here was my brother. (×)
Sub I Verb II Verb II

यहाँ Verb II के लिए Subject नहीं आया है। अतः सही होगा -

The doctor who came here was my brother. (✓)

v) **All, None, Only, Everything, Nothing, Interrogative Pronoun** तथा **Superlative degree Adjective** के बाद **Relative Pronoun** के रूप में सदा **that** का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Mr. Sharma is the bravest man who I know. (×)
Sup. degree

Mr. Sharma is the bravest man that I know. (✓)
Sup. degree

इसी प्रकार,

All which glitters is not gold. (×)

All that glitters is not gold. (✓)

पुनः This is the same pen which you want. (×)

This is the same pen that you want. (✓)

vi) **The same** का प्रयोग Noun के पहले हो, तो उस Noun के लिए **As** या **That** दोनों का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

Ex :-

This is the same shirt that/as I bought yesterday. (✓)

किन्तु **The same** के बाद यदि Verb छिपा हुआ हो, तो केवल **As** का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

This is not the same watch as mine (is).

3. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

1. **Enjoy, absent, avail, revenge, introduce, sacrifice, satisfy, avoid, prostrate, acquit** इत्यादि ऐसे Verbs हैं जिनके बाद एक Object या एक Reflexive Pronoun का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।

Ex :-

She introduced me to D.M. (✓)
Obj.

लेकिन, She introduced to D.M. (×)

सही होगा -

She introduced herself to D.M. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

He absented from the class. (×)

He absented himself from the class. (✓)

4. RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

i) **Each other** का प्रयोग दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है, जबकि **one another** का प्रयोग दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है।

Ex :-

The two girls love one another. (×)

The two girls love each other. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

We all love each other. (×)

We all love one another. (✓)

5. DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN

- i) दो या दो से अधिक वस्तुओं या व्यक्तियों में से प्रत्येक का बोध कराने के लिए **Each** का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Each of the two boys has done this work. (✓)

या Each of the five boys has done this work. (✓)

- ii) दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं में से 'एक' का बोध कराने के लिए 'either' का प्रयोग होता है जबकि दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं में से 'एक भी नहीं' का बोध कराने के लिए **neither** का प्रयोग होता है।

अर्थात्

Either - दो में से एक

Neither - दो में से एक भी नहीं

Ex :-

Either of the two boys has come to me. (✓)

Neither of the two boys has helped me. (✓)

- iii) दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं में से एक का बोध कराने के लिए **Either** की जगह **anyone** का प्रयोग होता है जबकि दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं में से 'एक भी नहीं' का बोध कराने के लिए **Neither** की जगह **none** का प्रयोग होता है।

अर्थात्

Anyone - दो से अधिक में से एक

None - दो से अधिक में से कोई भी नहीं

Ex :-

Either of the five boys has done his work. (×)

Anyone of the five boys has done his work. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Neither of the four boys has helped me. (×)

None of the four boys has helped me. (✓)

6. INDEFINITE PRONOUN

- i). **Body** तथा **One** से बने **Pronoun (Somebody, anyone,....)** के साथ अधिकार को सुचित करने के लिए **their** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है बल्कि उसके स्थान पर **His/her** का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Everybody should do their duty. (×)

Everybody should do his duty. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Someone has done their duty. (×)

Someone has done his duty. (✓)

याद रखें :-

Thing से बने Pronoun (Everything, anything, ...) के लिए its का प्रयोग होता है न कि his/her या their का।

Ex :-

Everything has their own importance. (×)

Everything has its own importance. (✓)

7. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

- i) **This** तथा **these** का प्रयोग निकट की वस्तु या व्यक्ति के लिए किया जाता है। **This** का प्रयोग एक तथा **these** का प्रयोग एक से अधिक के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex :-

This is a present from my father.

These are my friends.

- ii) **That** तथा **those** का प्रयोग दूर की वस्तु या व्यक्ति के लिए किया जाता है। **That** का प्रयोग एक तथा **those** का प्रयोग एक से अधिक के लिए होता है।

Ex :-

That is my elder sister.

Those are Ram's cows.

8. INTEROGATIVE PRONOUN

- i) **Who** का प्रयोग व्यक्ति का पता करने के लिए होता है।

Ex :-

Who is at the door ?

Who teaches you english ?

- ii) **Which** का प्रयोग व्यक्ति तथा वस्तु दोनों के लिए होता है। इसका प्रयोग चुनाव (Selection) के लिए होता है।

Ex ;-

Which of these pictures do you like the most ?

Which of you has done this ?

- iii) **Preposition** के बाद **whom** का प्रयोग होता है न कि **who** का।

Ex :-

By whom was the glass broken ?

By whom was the boys taught ?

By whom was this written ?

याद रखें :-

Preposition का प्रयोग वाक्य के अंत में होने पर वाक्य के शुरू में **who** का प्रयोग होता है, न कि **whom** का।

Ex :-

Who was the Ramayan written by ?

Who was the boy taught by ?

EXERCISE

DIRECTIONS : Find out the part which has an error in the following sentences.

1. Neither of (a)/ the three boys (b)/ has completed (c)/ the work (d).
2. They (a)/ are requested (b)/ to do (c)/ one's work (d).
3. One should (a)/ look for (b)/ his own (c)/ faults first (d).
4. Each of the (a)/ two boys (b)/ has paid (c)/ her school fees (d).
5. Either of the two (a)/ wives is (b)/ dominated by (c)/ their husband (d).
6. Not only Ram (a)/ but also his (b)/ friends have (c)/ done his work (d).
7. This cake (a)/ is meant (b)/ for you (c)/ and I (d).
8. You and (a)/ he must (b)/ do (c)/ his duty (d).
9. He is the person (a)/ whom I fear (b)/ will challenge (c)/ your authority (d).
10. This is (a)/ the worst (b)/ which you (c)/ can do (d).
11. It is the same (a)/ book which (b)/ I saw at (c)/ the book fair (d).
12. It is me (a)/ who will (b)/ do your (c)/ work (d).
13. I, he and you (a)/ should (b)/ start a (c)/ business (d).
14. It is (a)/ I who (b)/ is called (c)/ by officer (d).
15. Let we (a)/ all go (b)/ for walk (c)/ except her (d).
16. None of the (a)/ two boys (b)/ were (c)/ present there (d).
17. He (a)/ availed (b)/ of this (c)/ opportunity (d).
18. Ram as well as (a)/ his friends (b)/ was doing (c)/ their work (d).
19. Sangita and myself (a)/ went to (b)/ the Patna (c)/ market (d).
20. My parents (a)/ do not like (b)/ me going (c)/ to movies (d).
21. The student (a)/ which has (b)/ come is (c)/ intelligent (d).
22. Who (a)/ is the (b)/ oldest of (c)/ the workers ? (d).
23. Ali is (a)/ the boy (b)/ and who (c)/ has failed (d).
24. This is (a)/ not the (b)/ same book (c)/ that mine (d).
25. Among boys (a)/ and girls (b)/ six boys (c)/ hate each other (d).
26. We enjoyed (a)/ ourselves the (b)/ picnic (c)/ last week (d).

EXPLANATION

1. (a) neither के बदले none का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'दो से अधिक में से कोई नहीं' के अर्थ में none का प्रयोग होता है, neither का नहीं।
2. (b) one's work की जगह their work होगा, क्योंकि they का Possessive, their होता है।
3. (c) his own की जगह ones own का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि one का possessive में ones का प्रयोग होता है।
4. (d) her के बदले his का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि boys के लिए his का प्रयोग होता है।
5. (d) their की जगह her का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि each या either के साथ his या her का प्रयोग होगा है their का नहीं।
6. (d) his work की जगह their work का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि not only but also में but also के बाद प्रयुक्त noun के अनुसार ही verb तथा pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
7. (d) I की जगह me होगा, क्योंकि Preposition के बाद objective case का प्रयोग होता है।
8. (d) his की जगह your का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 2nd और 3rd persons के pronoun के लिए your का प्रयोग होता है।
9. (b) whom के बदले who का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि who के लिए verb का प्रयोग होता है, whom के लिए नहीं।
10. (c) which की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि superlative degree के बाद that का प्रयोग होता है।
11. (b) which की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि the same के बाद relative pronoun, that का प्रयोग होता है।
12. (a) me की जगह I होगा क्योंकि relative pronoun (who) के पहले subjective case का प्रयोग होता है।
13. (a) I, he and you की जगह you, he and I का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब तीनों persons के pronoun एक साथ प्रयोग हो तो उनका क्रम-231 का होता है।
14. (c) is की जगह am का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि relative pronoun के बाद प्रयुक्त verb, relative pronoun के पहले प्रयुक्त noun या pronoun के अनुसार होता है।
15. (a) we की जगह us का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि let के बाद objective case का प्रयोग होता है।
16. (a) none की जगह neither का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'दो में से कोई नहीं' के अर्थ में neither का प्रयोग होता है।
17. (b) availed के बाद himself का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि avail के बाद एक object या reflexive pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
18. (d) their work की जगह his work का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि as well as के बाद प्रयुक्त pronoun उसके पहले प्रयुक्त noun के अनुसार होता है।
19. (a) myself की I का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि subject के रूप में subjective case का प्रयोग होता है।
20. (c) me की जगह my का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि v + ing का प्रयोग noun के रूप में हो तो उसके पहले possessive adjective के pronoun (my, his) का प्रयोग होता है।
21. (b) which की जगह who का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि व्यक्ति के लिए who का प्रयोग होता है, which का नहीं।
22. (a) who के बदले which का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि selection (चुनाव) के अर्थ में which का प्रयोग होता है, who का नहीं।
23. (c) and who के बदले सिर्फ who का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि relative pronoun के पहले and या that का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
24. (d) that की जगह as का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि the same के बाद पूरा clause (s+v) का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है।
25. (d) each other की जगह one another का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि दो से अधिक के लिए one another का प्रयोग होता है each other का नहीं।
26. (b) ourselves का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि enjoyed के बाद object नहीं रहने पर Reflexive pronoun का प्रयोग होता है यहाँ object, the picnic मौजूद है।

SYNTAX : Subject Verb Agreement

‘Syntax’ का अर्थ Subject तथा Verb के बीच Agreement का अध्ययन करना है।

Subject तथा Verb के Agreement से तात्पर्य Subject एवं उसके वचन (Singular एवं Plural) के अनुसार Verb का प्रयोग है।

Ex :-

Ram goes home.
S.S. S.V.

They play football.
P.S. P.V.

याद रखें :-

Verb का मूल रूप Plural होता है, लेकिन इनके अंत में s या es का प्रयोग होने पर ये Singular हो जाते हैं।

अर्थात् Play (Plural) – Plays (Singular)

Rules of Agreement

1. **Singular Subject (S.S.) के साथ Singular Verb (S.V.) तथा Plural Subject (P.S.) के साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है।**

अर्थात्

Singular Subject – Singular Verb
Plural Subject – Plural Verb

Ex :-

She read a book. (×)
S.S. P.V.

She reads a book. (✓)
S.S. S.V.

इसी प्रकार,

They plays football. (×)
P.S. S.V.

They play football. (✓)
P.S. P.V.

2. **यदि दो Nouns या Pronouns ‘and’ से जुड़े हो तो उनके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है।**

Ex :-

Ram and Shyam is friends. (×)

Ram and shyam are friends. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

You and I am solving the problem. (×)

You and I are solving the problem. (✓)

याद रखें :-

लेकिन, and से जुड़ने के बावजूद एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु का बोध कराते हो, तो उनके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Bread and butter is my favourite food. (✓)
S.V.

इसी प्रकार,

Slow and steady wins the race. (✓)
S.V.

कुछ ऐसे Nouns का युग्म निम्नलिखित है -

Rice and curry, Horse and carriage, Hammer and sickle, Crown and glory,
--

3. **Each या Every का प्रयोग किसी भी तरह से किया जाए इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।**

Ex :-

Each student and each teacher are lazy. (×)
P.V.

Each student and each teacher is lazy. (✓)
S.V.

Each and every woman have come. (×)
P.V.

Each and every woman has come. (✓)
S.V.

इसी प्रकार,-

Each of the six boys are dull. (×)
P.V.

Each of the six boys is dull. (✓)
S.V.

पुनः Everyone of the ten girls are beautiful. (×)
P.V.

Everyone of the ten girls is beautiful. (✓)
S.V.

4. **One of, Either of, Neither of, The number of के बाद Plural Noun तथा Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।**

अर्थात्

One of Either of Neither of The number of	} + P.N. + S.V.
--	-----------------

Ex :-

One of the boys are very intelligent. (×)
P.N. P.V.

One of the boys is very intelligent. (✓)

पुनः Either of the teachers are increasing. (×)
P.N. P.V.

Either of the teachers is greedy. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

The number of the boys are increasing. (×)
P.S. P.V.

The number of the boy is increasing. (✓)

याद रखे :-

A number of के बाद Plural Noun तथा Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है।

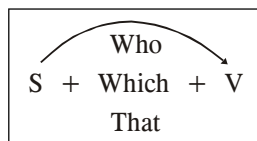
Ex :-

A number of boys has participated. (×)
P.S. S.V.

A number of boys have participated. (✓)

5. Who, which, that के बाद आने वाला Verb इसके ठीक पहले प्रयुक्त Noun के Number के अनुसार होता है।

अर्थात्



Ex :-

One of the boys who is playing there is Sita's brother. (×)
P.N. S.V.

One of the boys who are playing there is Sita's brother. (✓)
P.N.

इसी प्रकार,

The man who are here is my friend. (×)
S.N. S.V.

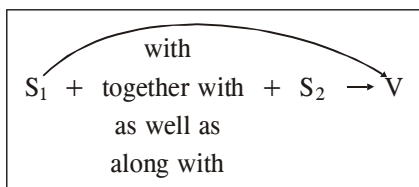
The man who is here is my friend. (✓)
S.N. S.V.

पुनः It is I who has helped you. (×)

It is I who have helped you. (✓)

6. दो Nouns या Pronouns यदि with, together with, as well as, besides, along with, like, in addition to इत्यादि से जुड़े हो तो Verb का प्रयोग पहले Noun या Pronoun के अनुसार होता है।

अर्थात्



The thief as well as his sons were arrested. (×)
S.N. P.V.

The thief as well as his sons was arrested. (✓)
S.N. S.V.

He together with his friends are coming. (×)
S.P. P.V.

He together with his friends is coming. (✓)
S.P. S.V.

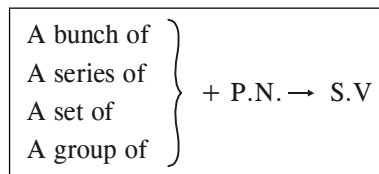
इसी प्रकार,

Parents as well as their sons was there. (×)
P.N. S.V.

Parents as well as their sons were there. (✓)
P.N. P.V.

7. 'Of' से बने Collection noun के बाद Plural Noun तथा Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।

अर्थात्



Ex :-

A set of questions have been given. (×)
P.V.

A set of questions has been given. (✓)

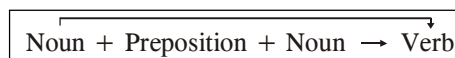
इसी प्रकार

A group of boys were found. (×)

A group of boys was found. (✓)

8. Preposition के पहले जो Noun आता है वही Subject माना जाता है तथा उसी के अनुसार Verb का प्रयोग होता है।

अर्थात्



Ex :-

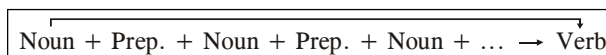
The books of Ram has lost. (×)
P.S. Prep. S.V.

The books of Ram have lost. (✓)
P.S. P.V.

याद रखें :-

यदि वाक्य में एक से अधिक Preposition हो तो पहले Preposition के पहले प्रयुक्त Noun या Pronoun के अनुसार ही Verb का प्रयोग होता है।

अर्थात्



Ex :-

The habit of most of the people in different countries
Noun Prep. Prep. Noun Prep. Noun

are to be criticise others. (×)

The habit of most of the people in different countries is to
 be criticise others. (✓)

यहाँ Verb का प्रयोग पहले Preposition के पहले प्रयुक्त Noun
 'Habit' के अनुसार होगा।

9. **The + Adjective के साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है।**
 अर्थात्

The + Adjective → Plural Verb

Ex :-

The poor is becoming poorer. (×)
S.V.

The poor are becoming poorer. (✓)
P.V.

10. **Many + a/an तथा More than one के बाद Singular
 Countable Noun तथा Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।**
 अर्थात्

Many + a/an } + SCN + S.V.
 More than one }

Ex :-

Many a boys have come. (×)
P.S. P.V.

Many a boy has come. (✓)
S.S. S.V.

इसी प्रकार,

More than one boys have come. (×)
P.S. P.V.

More than one boy has come. (✓)
S.S. S.V.

11. **Several/Both/Many/Various/A few के बाद Plural Noun
 तथा Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है।**

अर्थात्

Several }
 Both } + P.N. + P.V.
 Many }
 Various }
 A few }

Ex :-

Both the child is intelligent. (×)
S.N. S.V.

Both the children are intelligent. (✓)
P.N. P.V.

इसी प्रकार,

Several issue is likely to come controversial. (×)
S.N. S.V.

Several issues are likely to come controversial. (✓)
P.N. P.V.

12. **दो Subject यदि Not only but also, Neither nor
 तथा Either or से जुड़े हो तो Verb अपने नजदीक वाले
 Subject के अनुसार होता है।**

Ex :-

Neither you nor I are willing to do it. (×)
S₁ S₂

Neither you nor I am willing to do it. (✓)
S₁ S₂

इसी प्रकार,

Either you or he have to do it. (×)
S₁ S₂ P.V.

Either you and he has to do it. (✓)
S₁ S₂ S.V.

13. **Body, one तथा thing से बने Pronoun (Somebody, anyone,
 everything,...) के साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।**

Ex :-

Everybody know that the earth is round. (×)
P.V.

Everybody knows that the earth is round. (✓)
S.V.

इसी प्रकार,

Someone have stolen my pen. (×)
P.V.

Someone has stolen my pen. (✓)
S.V.

Everything have its own importance. (×)
P.V.

Everything has its own importance. (✓)
S.V.

14. **वर्तमान के Unfulfilled wish, Condition, Desire को व्यक्त
 करने के लिए If, as if, I wish के बाद Verb के रूप में सिर्फ
 'Were' का प्रयोग होता है, चाहे Subject किसी भी Number
 या Person का ही क्यों न हो।**

Ex :-

If he was a bird. (×)

If he were a bird. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

I wish I was a bird. (×)

I wish I were a bird. (✓)

If I were a bird I would fly. (✓)

EXERCISE

DIRECTIONS : Find out the part which has an error in the following sentences.

1. One of my (a)/ best friend is (b)/ both a novelist (c)/ and a poet of repute (d).
2. Several persons (a)/ has died (b)/ by (c)/ violence (d).
3. The number of girls (a)/ in the colleges (b)/ are increasing (c)/ day by day (d).
4. The tables in the (a)/ corner of this (b)/ room is (c)/ broken (d).
5. Neither the size (a)/ nor the colour of (b)/ the gloves (c)/ were right (d).
6. When we reached (a)/ there nobody (b)/ were in (c)/ the house (d).
7. Many a (a)/ boy were (b)/ present to (c)/ welcome each participant (d).
8. One of the issues (a)/ which was discussed (b)/ in the meeting, (c)/ was raised by me (d).
9. A number of (a)/ students (b)/ has passed (c)/ in the examination (d).
10. Either of (a)/ the student (b)/ has broken (c)/ the window (d).
11. The teacher asked the students (a)/ if everyone of them (b)/ were ready (c)/ to take practical class every day (d).
12. A few (a)/ students is (b)/ needed to do (c)/ this work (d).
13. One of (a)/ the candidates (b)/ are competent enough (c)/ to do this work (d).
14. The poor (a)/ tends to (b)/ become poorer (c)/ and the rich richer (d).
15. Four miles (a)/ has been (b)/ recorded on (c)/ the odometer (d).
16. The habit of (a)/ most of the people (b)/ in different countries (c)/ are to criticise others (d).
17. Every leaf (a)/ and every flower (b)/ proclaim (c)/ the glory of God (d).
18. If I was you, (a)/ I could have (b)/ told the chairman to keep (c)/ his mouth shut (d).
19. Many students (a)/ has (b)/ participated (c)/ here (d).
20. She (a)/ as well as her (b)/parents have (c)/ come (d).
21. Bread and butter (a)/ are (b)/ essential for (c)/ one's life (d).
22. Nothing but (a)/ trees were (b)/ seen (c)/ in the garden (d).
23. Five kilometres (a)/ are a (b)/ long (c)/ distance (d)/
24. More boys (a)/ than one (b)/ was present (c)/ in the class (d).
25. Each of (a)/ the girls (b)/ have been (c)/ awarded (d).

EXPLANATION

1. (b) friend की जगह friends होगा क्योंकि one of के बाद plural noun तथा singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
2. (b) has की जगह have का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि several के बाद plural noun तथा plural verb का प्रयोग होता है।
3. (c) are की जगह is होगा, क्योंकि the number of के बाद

singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।

4. (c) is की जगह are का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ subject, tables है जो plural है।
5. (d) were की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि subject, the colour है जो singular है।
6. (c) were की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि body तथा one से बने pronoun के साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
7. (b) were की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि many + a/an के बाद singular noun तथा singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
8. (b) was की जगह were का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि relative pronoun के बाद आनेवाला verb उसके पहले प्रयुक्त noun के अनुसार होता है।
9. (c) has की जगह have का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि a number of के बाद plural verb का प्रयोग होता है।
10. (b) student की जगह students होगा, क्योंकि either of/neither of के बाद plural noun का प्रयोग होता है।
11. (c) were की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि everyone/ anyone/someone के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
12. (b) is की जगह are होगा, क्योंकि a few के बाद plural noun तथा plural verb का प्रयोग होता है।
13. (c) are की जगह is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि one of के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
14. (b) tends की जगह tend होगा क्योंकि the + adj के बाद plural verb का प्रयोग होता है।
15. (b) has की जगह have का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि four miles, plural noun को व्यक्त करता है।
16. (d) are की जगह is होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का कर्ता the habit, singular है।
17. (c) proclaim की जगह proclaims होगा क्योंकि each या every के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
18. (a) was की जगह were का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि unfulfilled condition को बतलाने के लिए सभी प्रकार के subject के साथ were का प्रयोग होता है।
19. (b) has की जगह have होगा क्योंकि many के बाद plural countable noun तथा plural verb का प्रयोग होता है।
20. (c) have की जगह has होगा क्योंकि as well as के पहले प्रयुक्त noun के अनुसार verb का प्रयोग होता है।
21. (b) are की जगह is का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि and से जुड़े दो nouns एक ही भाव को प्रकट करते हो तो उसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
22. (b) were की जगह was होगा क्योंकि nothing but के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
23. (b) are की जगह is का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि distance, time, weight का प्रयोग single unit के रूप में हो तो उसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
24. (c) was की जगह were का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि more + P.N. + than one के बाद plural verb का प्रयोग होता है।
25. (c) have की जगह has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि each या every के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।

ADJECTIVE

Adjective वह शब्द है जो एक वाक्य में प्रयुक्त Noun या Pronoun की विशेषता बतलाता है।

Ex :-

Ram is handsome.
Adj.

She is beautiful.
Adj.

यहाँ handsome तथा beautiful एक Adjective है जो Noun 'Ram' और Pronoun 'She' की विशेषता बतला रहा है।

Kinds of Adjective

1. Proper Adjective (व्यक्तिवाचक विशेषण)

Ex :-

Indian, Russian, Chinese, American.

2. Possessive Adjective (संबंधसूचक विशेषण)

Ex :-

My, his, her, your, our, their.

3. Distributive Adjective (विभागसूचक विशेषण)

Ex :-

Each, Every, Either, Neither.

4. Demonstrative Adjective (संकेतवाचक विशेषण)

Ex :-

This, that, these, those, certain, some, any, other.

5. Quantative Adjective (परिमाणवाचक विशेषण)

Ex :-

Much, little, whole, some, enough, all, most.

6. Numeral Adjective (संख्यावाचक विशेषण)

Ex :

One, two, first, last, third, next, many, few, some.

7. Intrognative Adjective (प्रश्नवाचक विशेषण)

Ex :-

Whose, what, which,

8. Emphasizing Adjective (बलाघातसूचक विशेषण)

Ex :-

Own, Very

9. Exclamatory Adjective (विस्मयादिबोधक विशेषण)

Ex :-

What

Degrees of Comparison

अंग्रेजी (English) में degrees of comparison तीन होते हैं।

I. **Positive Degree** – wise, beautiful etc.

II. **Comparative Degree** – wiser, more beautiful etc.

III. **Superlative Degree** – wisest, most beautiful etc.

I. POSITIVE DEGREE

इसका प्रयोग किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु या पदार्थ के सामान्य गुण, अवस्था आदि का बोध कराने के लिए होता है।

Ex :-

Sita is as beautiful as Radha.

याद रखें :-

Positive degree के Adjective को as as या so as के बीच रखा जाता है।

Ex :-

He is not so good as I.

II. COMPARATIVE DEGREE

इसका प्रयोग दो व्यक्तियों, वस्तुओं के गुणों की तुलना (Compare) करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex :-

Sita is more beautiful than Radha.

याद रखें :-

• Comparative degree के बाद Than का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।

Ex :-

I am better than you.

• जब एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु के दो गुणों की तुलना करना हो, तो कभी भी 'er' लगाकर नहीं बल्कि more लगाकर तुलना किया जाता है।

Ex :-

Ram is braver than intelligent. (×)

Ram is more brave than intelligent. (✓)

III. SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

इसका प्रयोग दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों, वस्तुओं, तथा पदार्थों के highest degree of quality (विशिष्टता) को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex :-

Rani is the most beautiful girl in the class.

याद रखें :-

Superlative Degree के पहले The का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।

Ex :-

He is cleverest of all five brothers. (×)

He is the cleverest of all five brothers. (✓)

Degree of Adjective

Adjective के तीन degrees होते हैं।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Fat	fatter	fattest
High	higher	highest
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Handsome	more handsome	most handsome
Good/Well	better	best
Bad/ill	worse	worst
Few	fewer	fewest
Little	less	least
Much/Many	more	most

Use of Degrees

1. **Comparative Degree** के बाद **than** तथा **Superlative Degree** के पहले **the** का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।

अर्थात् Comparative Degree + than(✓)

जबकि The + Superlative Degree (✓)

Ex :-

He is wiser to you. (×)

He is wiser than you. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Ram is best student of this class. (×)

Ram is the best student of his class. (✓)

2. **Senior, Junior, Superior, Prior, Prefer, Preferable** के बाद 'than' का नहीं बल्कि 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

I know that Ram is Junior than Shyam. (×)

I know that Ram is Junior to Shyam. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

I prefer coffee than tea. (×)

I prefer coffee to tea.

3. **Comparative Degree** का प्रयोग दो के लिए होता है जबकि दो से अधिक के लिए **Superlative Degree** का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Of the two boys, Ram is the tallest. (×)

Of the two boys, Ram is the taller. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Of the five boys, Ram is the taller. (×)

Of the five boys, Ram is the tallest. (✓)

4. **Perfect, Complete, Unique, Excellent, Round, Straight, Dead, Universal, Chief** आदि ऐसे **Adjectives** हैं जिनके पहले **more** या **most** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

Everybody knows that Ragini is the most unique singer of this college. (×)

Everybody knows that Ragini is the unique singer of this college. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

This is the most perfect piece of machinery I have ever seen. (×)

This is the perfect piece of machinery I have ever seen. (✓)

पुनः Happiness is one of the chiefest aim of mankind. (×)

Happiness is one of the chief aim of mankind. (✓)

5. **Comparatively/Relatively** के बाद **Positive Degree** के **Adjective** का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

The wind is comparatively colder today. (×)

The wind is comparatively cold today. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

The weather is comparatively hotter today. (×)

The weather is comparatively hot today. (✓)

6. **Interior, Exterior, Minor, Major** आदि **Positive Degree** के **Adjectives** हैं। अतः इनके पहले **more** या **most** तथा बाद में **than** या **to** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

This is a minor problem. (✓)

The interior decoration of the Principal's office is excellent. (✓)

7. यदि दो **Adjective** 'and' से जुड़े हों तो दोनों एक ही **degree** में होते हैं।

Ex :-

Ram is the tallest and better student of his class. (×)
S.degree C.degree

Ram is the tallest and best student of his class. (✓)
S.degree S.degree

इसी प्रकार,

Sita is more beautiful and intelligent than Rita. (×)
C.degree P.degree

Sita is more beautiful and more intelligent than Rita.(✓)
C.degree C.degree

8. कभी भी वाक्य में Double Comparative या Double Superlative का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

Ram is the most tallest of all. (×)

Ram is the tallest of all. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Madhuri is more wiser than any other girl in the class.(×)

Madhuri is wiser than any other girl in the class. (✓)

9. Superlative Degree के बाद of all का प्रयोग होने पर आगे other का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, जबकि than के बाद any का प्रयोग होने पर आगे other का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।

Ex :-

Gold is the haviest of all other metals. (×)

Gold is the haviest of all metals. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Gold is havier than any metal. (×)

Gold is havier than any other metal. (✓)

10. जब एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु की तुलना उसी वर्ग के अन्य व्यक्तियों अथवा वस्तुओं से Positive Degree में किया जाता है तो No के बाद Other का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।

Ex :-

No student of this class is as good as Ram. (×)

No other student of this class is as good as Ram. (✓)

Uses of Adjective

1. Some/Any

Positive Sentence में Some का प्रयोग होता है जबकि Negative Sentence में Any का।

Ex :-

I have any money. (×)

I have some money. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

I do not have some books to read. (×)

I do not have any book to read. (✓)

2. Less/Fewer

Less का प्रयोग मात्रा का बोध कराने के लिए होता है जबकि Fewer का संख्या का बोध कराने के लिए।

Ex :-

Less than twenty men were present there. (×)

Fewer than twenty men were present there. (✓)

इसी प्रकार

No fewer than two kilograms of rice was there in the pot. (×)

Not less than two kilograms of rice was there in the pot.(✓)

3. Few/A few/The few

इनका प्रयोग Countable Noun के साथ होता है जिसमें -

few का अर्थ होता है - 'कुछ नहीं'

A few का अर्थ होता है - 'कुछ थोड़ा'

The few का अर्थ होता है - 'जो कुछ थोड़ा'

Ex :-

I have few books. (मेरे पास कुछ भी किताबें नहीं हैं।)

I have a few books. (मेरे पास कुछ किताबें हैं।)

He read the few books he had.

(जो कुछ थोड़ा किताब उसके पास था उसे वह पढ़ लिया है।)

4. Little/A little/The little

इनका प्रयोग Uncountable Noun के साथ अथवा मात्रा (quantity) के लिए होता है, जिसमें -

Little का अर्थ होता है - 'कुछ नहीं'

A little का अर्थ होता है - 'कुछ थोड़ा'

The little का अर्थ होता है - 'जो कुछ थोड़ा'

Ex :-

He had little money. (उसके पास पैसा नहीं था।)

He had a little money. (उसके पास कुछ पैसा था।)

He lost the little money he had.

(जो कुछ थोड़ा पैसा उसके पास था, उसने खो दिया।)

अतः Ram could not write a letter because there was a little ink in his pen. (×)

Ram could not write a letter because there was little ink in his pen. (✓)

5. Much/Many

Much का प्रयोग मात्रा का बोध कराने के लिए Material (Uncountable) Noun के साथ होता है, जबकि Many का प्रयोग संख्या का बोध कराने के लिए Plural Countable Noun के साथ होता है।

Ex :-

There is many water in the pot. (×)

There is much water in the pot. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

There are much books on the table. (×)

There are many books on the table. (✓)

EXERCISE

DIRECTIONS : Find out the part which has an error in the following sentences.

1. Sita is (a)/ perhaps the (b)/ bravest and (c)/ clever girl in the class (d).
2. This book (a)/ is more (b)/ preferable (c)/ to that (d).
3. This is (a)/ the most (b)/ happiest day (c)/ in my life (d).
4. Out of (a)/ these two books, (b)/ I buy the least (c)/ costly (d).
5. Churchill was (a)/ greater than (b)/ any politician (c)/ of his time (d).
6. The doctor observed (a)/ that the patient (b)/ was gradually (c)/ becoming weak (d).
7. The two first (a)/ chapters of (b)/ this book are (c)/ interesting (d).
8. Not less than (a)/ two thousand soldiers (b)/ were killed (c)/ in the battle (d).
9. The girl said (a)/ that she preferred the (b)/ blue gown (c)/ than the black one (d).
10. It is easy (a)/ to talk about (b)/ a problem than (c)/ to resolve it (d).
11. Of the two (a)/ sisters the elder (b)/ is more (c)/ religious (d).
12. Mahesh feels (a)/ that his shirt (b)/ is superior (c)/ than my shirt (d).
13. The statue of (a)/ Budha is the most (b)/ unique object (c)/ in the museum (d).
14. Ram is the (a)/ tallest of all (b)/ other persons (c)/ in his country (d).
15. The history (a)/ book is cheaper (b)/ than (c)/ good (d).
16. I do not (a)/ have some (b)/ books to read (c)/ right now (d).
17. I am suffering (a)/ from a tooth-ache (b)/ and hence cannot (c)/ eat something (d).
18. No umpires (a)/ in the world (b)/ is as respected (c)/ as Dicky Bird of England (d).
19. All renew (a)/ licences may (b)/ be collected (c)/ from the cashier's counter (d).
20. I cannot (a)/ ask him for (b)/ money without any (c)/ vividly reason (d).
21. Our new playground (a)/ is big (b)/ and cleaner (c)/ than theirs (d).
22. The girls sang (a)/ few songs (b)/ to entertain (c)/ the guests (d).
23. The doctor refused (a)/ to give any (b)/ medicine as there was (c)/ a little hope of his recovery (d).
24. Amrita was (a)/ overburden (b)/ by his (c)/ office work (d).

EXPLANATION

1. (d) cleaver की जगह cleverest का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि and समान degrees को जोड़ता है।
2. (b) more का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि preferable के पहले more या most का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

3. (b) most का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि double superlative का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
4. (c) least के जगह less का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि दो के लिए comparative degree का प्रयोग होता है।
5. (c) any के बाद other का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि than के बाद any other का प्रयोग होता है, any का नहीं।
6. (d) weak के जगह weaker का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि v+ing के बाद comparative degree का प्रयोग होता है।
7. (a) two first की जगह first two का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि ordinal number (first, second,) के बाद cardinal number (two, three,) का प्रयोग होता है।
8. (a) not less than की जगह no fewer than होगा, क्योंकि संख्या का बोध कराने के fewer का प्रयोग होता है।
9. (d) than के बदले to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि prefer के बाद to का प्रयोग होता है, than का नहीं।
10. (a) easy के जगह easier का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि आगे than का प्रयोग हुआ है।
11. (c) more के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि of the two का प्रयोग कर तुलना करने पर comparative degree के पहले the का प्रयोग होता है।
12. (d) than के बदले to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि superior के बाद to का प्रयोग होता है, न कि than का।
13. (b) most का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि, unique के पहले more या most का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
14. (c) other का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि superlative degree में of all के बाद other का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
15. (b) cheaper के बदले more cheap का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु की दो गुणों की तुलना more लगाकर किया जाता है।
16. (b) some के बदले any का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि negative sentence में any का प्रयोग होता है some का नहीं।
17. (d) something के बदले anything का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य negative में है।
18. (a) No के बाद other का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि एक व्यक्ति या वस्तु की तुलना उसी वर्ग के अन्य व्यक्ति वस्तु से किया जाता है तो no के बाद other का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।
19. (a) renew की जगह renewed का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि adjective के रूप में noun के पहले v³ का प्रयोग होता है v¹ का नहीं।
20. (b) vividly के जगह vivid का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि noun (reason) के पहले adjective का प्रयोग होता है, adverb का नहीं।
21. (b) big की जगह bigger का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि आगे than का प्रयोग हुआ है।
22. (b) few की जगह a few का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि a few का अर्थ होता है - 'कुछ'।
23. (d) little के पहले a का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य का भाव नकारात्मक है।
24. (b) overburden की जगह overburdened का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि was/were के बाद v³ का प्रयोग होता है।

ADVERB

Adverb एक ऐसा शब्द है जिसका प्रयोग सामान्यतः Verb, Adjective या अन्य Adverb की विशेषता बतलाने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex :-

Ram speaks loudly .
Verb Adv.

She is very beautiful .
Adv. Adj.

Ram runs very slowly .
Adv. Adv.

Kinds of Adverb

1. **Adverbs of manner** : ये क्रिया के ढंग (कैसे/किस प्रकार) को बतलाता है -

hard, well, slowly, fast, beautifully, carefully

Ex :-

It is raining heavily .
Adv.

He runs slowly .
Adv.

2. **Adverbs of Place** : ये स्थान (कहाँ) का बोध कराते है -

here, there, out, away, everywhere
near, away, above, below.

Ex :-

Come here.

I looked everywhere.

3. **Adverbs of time** : ये समय (कब) का बोध कराते है -

yesterday, today, tomorrow, last month,
Now, then, soon, before, shortly

Ex :-

I met him yesterday.

He will come tomorrow.

4. **Adverbs of frequency** : ये बारंबारता (कितनी बार) का बोध कराते है -

always, often, seldom, once,
twice, never, again, sometime

Ex :-

Ram always laughs at me.

I have never seen the Taj Mahal.

The Position of Adverb

1. **Adverbs of manner, Place तथा Time** का प्रयोग Verb के बाद होता है, लेकिन यदि वाक्य में Object हो तो इनका प्रयोग Object के भी बाद होता है।

Ex :-

He runs slowly. (✓)

लेकिन She writes beautifully a letter. (×)

She writes a letter beautifully. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

He yesterday came. (×)

He came yesterday. (✓)

याद रखें :-

Time एवं Place का प्रयोग वाक्य के आरंभ में भी हो सकता है।

Ex :-

Yesterday he met me. (✓)

There lived a king. (✓)

2. **Adverbs of Frequency** का प्रयोग main verb (मुख्य क्रिया) के ठीक पहले होता है।

Ex :-

I have seen never the Taj Mahal. (×)
M.V.

I have never seen the Taj Mahal. (✓)
M.V.

इसी प्रकार,

Sohan laughs always at me. (×)

Sohan always laughs at me. (✓)

3. यदि **Adverb of manner, Place और Time** एक साथ आये तो उनका क्रम होगा -

manner + place + time

अतः

She has been living here beautifully for three years. (×)
P M T

She has been living beautifully here for three years. (✓)
M P T

इसी प्रकार,

He sang yesterday beautifully. (×)
T M

He sang beautifully yesterday. (✓)
M T

Some Important Points

1. सामान्यतः Adjective में ly लगाकर Adverb बनाया जाता है।

अर्थात् Adj + ly = Adv.

Ex :-

Slow + ly = Slowly
Adj. Adj.

याद रखें :-

कभी भी double Adjective का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है। यदि इस तरह का प्रयोग हो तो पहले Adjective को Adverb बना देना चाहिए।

Ex :-

He is absolute right. (×)
Adj. Adj.

He is absolutely right. (✓)
Adv. Adj.

इसी प्रकार,

It is real important. (×)
Adj. Adj.

It is really important. (✓)
Adv. Adj.

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के बाद Adjective का प्रयोग होता है, Adverb का नहीं।

fell, smell, taste, seem, appear, loom

Ex :-

The roses smell sweetly. (×)
Adv.

The roses smell sweet. (✓)
Adj.

इसी प्रकार,

She seems angrily. (×)
Adv.

She seems angry. (✓)
Adj.

3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अंत में 'ly' लगाकर Adverb नहीं बनाया जाता है क्योंकि ये Adjective और Adverb दोनों होते हैं।

hard, fast, late

Ex :-

He is walking fastly. (×)

He is walking fast. (✓)
Adv.

पुनः The train is fast. (✓)
Adj.

4. Infinitive (To + V₁) को तोड़कर Adverb का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

She asked him to carefully write the answer. (×)
Adv. Infinitive

She asked him to write the answer carefully. (✓)
Infinitive

इसी प्रकार,

Ram asked Mohan to not cheat others. (×)

Ram asked Mohan not to cheat others. (✓)

याद रखें :-

'No' Adj. होता है जबकि 'Not' Adv.

5. यदि वाक्य की शुरूआत Hardly, Scarcely, No sooner, Rarely, Never, Never again, Seldom से शुरू हो तो इनके तुरंत बाद Verb का प्रयोग होता है तब Subject का।

अर्थात्

Hardly	} + Verb + Subject
Scarcely	
No sooner	
Never	
Seldom	

Ex :-

Hardly he had started when it began to rain. (×)
S V

Hardly had he started when it began to rain. (✓)
V S

इसी प्रकार,

No sooner he had entered the class than the bell rang. (×)
S V

No sooner had he entered the class than the bell rang. (✓)
V S

याद रखें :-

Hardly, Scarcely, No sooner, Never इत्यादि नकारात्मक भाव को व्यक्त करते हैं अतः इनके साथ no या not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :

I have hardly not any paper. (×)

I have hardly any paper. (✓)

Use of Some Adverbs

1. Very/Much

i) Very का प्रयोग Positive Degree के साथ होता है जबकि Much का प्रयोग Comparative Degree के साथ।

Ex :-

Very good, very wise जबकि much better, much wiser सही होता है।

याद रखें :-

Very much wise. (×)

Very much wiser. (✓)

ii) **Very** या **Much** का प्रयोग **Superlative Degree** के साथ भी होता है।

किन्तु The + Very + Sup. Degree होता है।

जबकि Much + the + Sup. Degree होता है।

Ex :-

Ram is the much best boy. (×)

Ram is the very best boy. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Ram is very the best boy. (×)

Ram is much the best boy. (✓)

iii) **Very** का प्रयोग **Present Participle (V+ing)** के पहले होता है जबकि **Much** का प्रयोग **Past Participle (Verb+ed)** के पहले।

Ex :-

This book is very interesting. (✓)
V₄

She was much surprised at his rude behaviour. (✓)
V₃

2. Fairly/Rather

i) सामान्य तौर पर **fairly** का प्रयोग अच्छे संदर्भ में (In good sense) जबकि **rather** का प्रयोग बुरे संदर्भ में (In bad sense) में किया जाता है।

Ex :-

I like Hari because he is rather tall. (×)

I like Hari because he is fairly tall. (✓)
अच्छा पक्ष

इसी प्रकार,

I don't like Hari because he is fairly tall. (×)

I don't like Hari because he is rather tall. (✓)
बुरा पक्ष

3. Enough

i) **Enough** का अर्थ 'पर्याप्त' होता है तथा इसका प्रयोग ठीक उस शब्द के बाद होता है जिसकी यह विशेषता बतलाता है।

Ex :-

He is enough lucky to get a job. (×)

He is lucky enough to get a job. (✓)

ii) इसका प्रयोग **Adj.** या **Adv.** के बाद होता है जबकि **Noun** के पहले।

Ex :-

I have enough money. (✓)
Noun

पुनः He is enough old. (×)

He is old enough. (✓)
Adj.

iii) **Enough** के पहले हमेशा **Positive Degree** के **Adjective** का प्रयोग होता है न कि **Comparative** और **Superlative**.

Ex :-

He is greater enough to pardon you. (×)
C.degree

He is great enough to pardon you. (✓)
P.degree

4. Too

i) '**Too**' का अर्थ होता है - 'आवश्यकता से अधिक' (more than enough) या हद से ज्यादा तथा इसका प्रयोग **Unpleasant Adjectives (bad, naughty, wicked,)** के साथ होता है।

too bad, too naughty, too wicked.

अतः too good, too happy, too healthy कहना गलत होगा।

Ex :-

I am too glad to meet you. (×)

I am very glad to meet you. (✓)

ii) सामान्य तौर पर **too** के साथ **Infinite (To+V₁)** का प्रयोग होता है तथा इसके बाद हमेशा **Positive Degree Adjective** का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

I am too poor that buy a car. (×)

I am too poor to buy a car. (✓)
Infinitive

इसी प्रकार,

She is too weaker in English. (×)
C.degree

She is too weak in English. (✓)
P.degree

5. Ago/Before

i) **Ago** तथा **Before** दोनों का ही अर्थ 'पहले' होता है। लेकिन **Before** का प्रयोग **Past to Past** या **Future to Present** के अर्थ में किया जाता है। जबकि **Ago** का प्रयोग **Present to Past** में किया जाता है।

Ex :-

She has come three hours before. (×)

She has come three hours ago. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Ago 1994, India was not independent. (×)

Before 1994, India was not independent. (✓)

EXERCISE

DIRECTIONS : Find out the part which has an error in the following sentences.

1. She looks (a)/ lovely and happily (b)/ when she lives (c)/ with her parents (d).
2. Hardly he (a)/ had started (b)/ when it (c)/ began to rain (d).
3. With most (a)/ humbly and (b)/ respectfully I (c)/ beg to state (d).
4. Unless you (a)/ do not labour (b)/ hard you cannot (c)/ succeed (d).
5. She was (a)/ very surprised (b)/ at his rude (c)/ behaviour (d).
6. I like (a)/ Ram because (b)/ he is (c)/ rather tall (d).
7. As the boy (a)/ came lately, (b)/ he was (c)/ fined (d).
8. Many students (a)/ who came (b)/ late than (c)/ Shyam were punished (d).
9. After six months (a)/ he has understood (b)/ everyone in America (c)/ perfect (d).
10. He worked hardly (a)/ but the failed (b)/ to win (c)/ the first prize (d).
11. This car is (a)/ enough big (b)/ for two persons (c)/ to sit comfortably (d).
12. This book is much (a)/ interesting and (b)/ is very popular (c)/ among the students (d).
13. The team managed (a)/ to score (b)/ two goals only (c)/ in the match (d).
14. The teacher requested (a)/ the boys to not (b)/ make (c)/ a noise (d).
15. He cannot (a)/ speak because (b)/ his health (c)/ is too bad (d).
16. No sooner the bell (a)/ rang than (b)/ the student came (c)/ out from the class (d).
17. This house is old (a)/ I need a (b)/ real good house (c)/ to live in (d).
18. He drove the car (a)/ so fastly (b)/ that he met (c)/ with an accident (d).
19. I have hardly (a)/ some money (b)/ to purchase (c)/ a book (d).
20. Never I have (a)/ seen such (b)/ a beautiful (c)/ painting (d).
21. Hardly had (a)/ he started (b)/ than it (c)/ began to rain (d).
22. I have (a)/ hardly not (b)/ any paper (c)/ to write on (d).
23. Ram has run fastest (a)/ enough to get (b)/ selected in the (c)/ international sports competition (d).
24. He is not (a)/ too weak (b)/ to pass (c)/ examination (d).
25. No sooner had (a)/ the aeroplane landed (b)/ then a bomb (c)/ exploded (d).
26. This shop is (a)/ very well stocked (b)/ you can almost get (c)/ any book here (d).

EXPLANATION

1. (b) lovely की जगह lovingly (adverb) का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि verb की विशेषता adverb बतलाता है, adjective नहीं।
2. (a) Hardly he had की जगह hardly had he का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि hardly/scarcely के तुरंत बाद verb तब subject का प्रयोग होता है।

3. (a) with का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि most humbly में with का अर्थ निहीत है।
4. (b) do not का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि until तथा unless वाले clause में not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
5. (b) very की जगह much का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि past participle के पहले much का प्रयोग होता है very का नहीं।
6. (d) rather की जगह fairly का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि अच्छे संदर्भ में fairly का प्रयोग होता है rather का नहीं।
7. (b) Lately की जगह late का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि late, adj. तथा adv. दोनों होता है।
8. (c) late की जगह later का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि आगे than का प्रयोग हुआ है।
9. (d) perfect की जगह perfectly का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि verb (understood) की विशेषता adverb बतलाता है adjective नहीं।
10. (a) hardly की जगह hard का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि hardly का अर्थ 'मुश्किल से' होता है जबकि hard, adj. तथा Adv. दोनों होता है।
11. (b) enough big की जगह big enough का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि enough का प्रयोग adj. तथा adv. के बाद होता है।
12. (a) much की जगह very का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि present participle के पहले very का प्रयोग होता है much का नहीं।
13. (c) two goals only की जगह only two goals का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि only का प्रयोग उसके ठीक पहले होता है, जिसकी यह विशेषता बतलाता है।
14. (b) to not की जगह not to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि to + v₁ के बीच adv. (not) का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
15. (d) too bad की very bad का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि too का प्रयोग negative sentence में नहीं होता है।
16. (a) No sooner the bell की जगह No sooner did the bell तथा आगे rang की जगह ring का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि no sooner के बाद पहले verb तब subject का प्रयोग होता है।
17. (c) real की जगह really का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि adj. (good) की विशेषता adv. बतलायेगा।
18. (b) fastly की जगह fast का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि fast, adj. और adv. दोनों होता है।
19. (b) some की जगह any का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि hardly के साथ some का नहीं बल्कि any का प्रयोग होता है।
20. (a) never I have की जगह never have I का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि never के बाद पहले verb तब subject का प्रयोग होता है।
21. (c) than की जगह when का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि hardly के साथ than का नहीं बल्कि when का प्रयोग होता है।
22. (b) not का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि hardly के बाद not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
23. (a) fastest की जगह fast का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि enough के पहले positive degree adjective का प्रयोग होता है।
24. (a) not का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि too + adj. + to, structure में not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
25. (c) then की जगह than का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि no sooner के बाद than का प्रयोग होता है, न कि then का।
26. (d) any की जगह some का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि affirmative sentence में some का प्रयोग होता है any का नहीं।

TIME AND TENSE

Tense क्रिया के विभिन्न रूपों पर आधारित एक रचना है जो यह बतलाता है कि कोई काम या दशा (State) किस समय 'हो' रहा है, किस समय 'हुआ' या किस समय 'होगा'।

Ex :-

Sita is reading a novel. (सीता उपन्यास पढ़ रही है।)

I went home. (मैं घर गया था)

Ram will go to Patna tomorrow. (राम कल पटना जायेगा।)

Time के आधार पर Tense के तीन भेद होता है -

I. Present Tense (वर्तमान मान) - जो वर्तमान की बात बतायें।

II. Past Tense (भूतकाल) - जो बीते समय की बात करें।

III. Future Tense (भविष्यत काल) - जो भविष्य की बात करें।

पुनः एक ही काल में क्रिया की भिन्न-भिन्न अवस्थाओं को व्यक्त करने के लिए प्रत्येक Tense के चार-चार उपभेद हैं -

(a) Simple या Indefinite (b) Continuous या Progressive

(c) Perfect (d) Perfect Continuous.

I. PRESENT TENSE

1. SIMPLE PRESENT

बनावट :-

(a) Subject + V¹ या V^s +

(b) Subject + is/are/am + Complement

Ex :-

I live in Patna.

He works in the office.

The Earth is round.

USES

i) वर्तमान की आदत (habit) को व्यक्त करने के लिए -

Ex :-

He takes tea every morning.

He gets up before sunrise.

ii) जो बात हमेशा के लिए सत्य है -

Ex :-

The sun rises in the east.

Fortune favours the brave.

iii) जो काम निकट भविष्य में होने वाला हो -

Ex :-

He leaves for Patna tomorrow.

She goes to Mumbai next month.

iv) किसी लेखक की बात, Radio, T.V. Commentary या Historical truth को व्यक्त करने के लिए -

Ex :-

Kalidas is the Shakespear of India.

Sachin hits the huge six.

v) अगर किसी वाक्य में always, often, usually, generally, daily, everyday इत्यादि शब्दों का प्रयोग समय का बोध कराने के लिए किया गया हो, तो उस वाक्य की क्रिया Simple Present में होती है।

Ex :-

He is always coming late. (×)

He always comes late. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

He is going to school every day. (×)

He goes to school everyday. (✓)

vi) जब भविष्य की दो घटनाओं का जिक्र हो तो If, when, unless, until, as soon as, as long as, in case से शुरू होने वाले clause की क्रिया Simple Present (V¹ या V^s) में होती है।

Ex :-

As soon as I will reach Patna, I will inform you. (×)

As soon as I reach Patna, I will inform you. (✓)

If you will work hard, you will pass. (×)

If you work hard, you will pass. (✓)

याद रखें :-

इनके साथ वाले clause में कभी भी shall या will का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

I will wait, until he will come back. (×)

I will wait until he comes back. (✓)

2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

बनावट :-

Subject + is/are/am + V⁴ (v+ing) +

Ex :-

I am going home.

Ram is playing football.

USES

i) जो काम हो रहा है -

Ex :-

We are playing cricket.

She is singing a song.

ii) निकट भविष्य में निश्चित Programm के लिए -

Ex :-

I am going to Delhi tonight.

He is buying a car tomorrow.

iii) निम्नलिखित Verb का प्रयोग Continuous tense (Present, Past, Future) में कभी भी नहीं होता है।

Appear, desire, think, feel, hope, love, forget, remember, see, want, suppose, know, understand, hear, taste.

Ex :-

I am hearing your voice. (×)

I hear your voice. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

I am loving you. (×)

I love you (✓)

iv) वाक्य में now, thesedays, at present, at this moment का प्रयोग होने पर वह वाक्य Present Continuous में होता है।

Ex :-

He reads now. (×)

He is reading now. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

They do not take milk these days. (×)

They are not taking milk these days. (✓)

3. PRESENT PERFECT

बनावट :-

Subject + has/have + V³ +

Ex :-

I have done my work.

He has read a novel.

USES

i) यदि कोई काम अभी-अभी समाप्त हुआ हो -

Ex :-

The bus has left.

I have finished the job.

ii) ऐसे कार्य के लिए जो Past में हुए किन्तु वर्तमान महत्त्व के बने हुए हैं -

I have seen the Taj Mahal.

I have visited Mumbai.

iii) ऐसे कार्य के लिए जो Past में शुरू हुए, किन्तु अब भी जारी हैं -

Ex :-

I have lived here for a month.

They have slept since 4 pm.

iv) It is/This is + Superlative Degree के बाद Present Perfect Tense का प्रयोग होता है।

अतः It is the best that you do. (×)

It is the best that you have done. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

This is the worst that you are doing. (×)

This is the worst that you have done. (✓)

v) Yet का प्रयोग Negative वाक्य में Present Perfect Tense के अंत में होता है।

Ex :-

He has not yet come. (×)

He has not come yet. (✓)

4. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

बनावट :-

(a) Subject + has/have + been + V-ing + O + for/since + time
(b) Subject + has/have + been + Adj. + for/since + time

Ex :-

I have been teaching you for three months.

I have been ill since Sunday.

USES

i) ऐसे कार्य के लिए जो Past में शुरू हुए और अब भी जारी हैं

Ex :-

I have been living here for a month.

We have been writing since September.

ii) 'for' का प्रयोग period of time (समय की लम्बाई) के लिए होता है जबकि 'since' का प्रयोग point of time (समय के नाम) के लिए।

Ex :-

I have been reading here for 4 o'clock. (×)

I have been reading here since 4 o'clock. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

We have been writing since two years. (×)

We have been writing for two years. (✓)

याद रखें :-

For + the last week/year/month सही होता है।
जबकि Since + last week/year/month सही होता है।

Ex :-

I have been playing since the last week. (×)
I have been playing for the last week. (✓)

iii) यदि किसी वाक्य में For + Period of time या Since + Point of time का प्रयोग हो तो उस वाक्य की क्रिया has/have + been + v+ing की होगी।

Ex :-

I am living here since 1994. (×)
I have been living here since 1994. (✓)
इसी प्रकार,

He is doing this work for two days. (×)
He has been doing this work for two days. (✓)

iv) Marriage, death, childhood, arrival, departure इत्यादि का प्रयोग Present Perfect Continuous Tense में होने पर इनके साथ since का प्रयोग होता है न कि for का।

Ex :-

Sita has been weeping for her marriage. (×)
Sita has been weeping since her marriage. (✓)
इसी प्रकार,

We have been working for his arrival. (×)
We have been working since his arrival. (✓)

II. PAST TENSE

1. SIMPLE PAST

बनावट :-

- | |
|--|
| (a) Subject + V ² + O |
| (b) Subject + was/were + Complement. |

Ex :-

I ate a mango.
He was a lawyer.

USES

i) ऐसा कार्य जो Past में समाप्त हो गया हो -

Ex :-

He lost his book yesterday.
Pd. Nehru died in 1964.

ii) Past की आदत (Habit) को बतलाने के लिए -

Ex :-

He always came to see me.

He studied many hours everyday.

याद रखें :-

Past की आदत बतलाने के लिए 'used to' का भी प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

He used to come to see me.
He used to study many hours everyday.

iii) Yesterday, last + night/week/month/year, ago आदि के साथ Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Ram has come here yesterday. (×)
Ram came here yesterday. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

He has completed his work last night. (×)
He completed his work last night. (✓)

iv) Past की दो साथ-साथ होने वाली क्रिया को बतलाने के लिए, Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex :-

She was cooking while the children played. (×)
She cooked while the children played. (✓)

v) It is time या It is high time या It is right time जिसका अर्थ है - 'समय हो चुका है' के बाद सिर्फ Simple Past Tense का ही प्रयोग होता है।

अर्थात्

It is time	} + Simple Past सही होता है।
It is high time	
It is right time	

Ex :-

It is time we started for the station.
(अब हमारे स्टेशन जाने का समय हो चुका है।)

vi) वर्तमान के Unfulfilled wish, condition, desire आदि को व्यक्त करने के लिए I wish, If, as if, as though के बाद Simple Past tense का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

I wish I were the P.M. of India.
If I were a bird.

याद रखें :-

If + S + were + , S + would + V¹ सही होता है।
अतः If I were a bird, I will fly. (×)
If I were a bird, I would fly. (✓)

2. PAST CONTINUOUS

बनावट :-

Subject + was/were + V ⁴ (v+ing) + O

Ex :-

He was playing cricket.
They were doing their work.

USES

i) ऐसे कार्य के लिए जो Past में जारी थे -

Ex :-

He was writing a letter.

They were watching television

ii) जब Past में दो घटनाएँ एक साथ जारी हो -

Ex :-

While Rita was dancing, Radha was singing.

While he was playing, I was dancing.

iii) यदि किसी वाक्य में then या those days शब्द का प्रयोग समय का बोध कराने के लिए किया गया हो, तो उस वाक्य की क्रिया Past Continuous Tense में होती है -

Ex :-

He is reading then. (×)

He was reading then. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

He and I are playing cricket those days. (×)

He and I were playing cricket those days. (✓)

4. PAST PERFECT

बनावट :-

Subject + had + V³ +

Ex :-

The patient had died before the doctor came.

याद रखें :-

Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग वैसे वाक्य के लिए नहीं होता जिसमें केवल एक Subject और एक Verb होता है। इस स्थिति में वाक्य की क्रिया Simple Past में होती है।

Ex :-

I had meet him (×)

I met him. (✓)

USES

i) जब Past में दो घटनाएँ घटी हो तो जो घटना पहले घटे उसके लिए Past Perfect (S + had + V³) तथा जो बाद में घटे उसके लिए Simple Past का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

He reached the station after the train had started.

इसी प्रकार

The Patient had died before the doctor came.

ii) Before का प्रयोग Past Perfect के बाद तथा Simple Past के पहले होता है जबकि After का प्रयोग Past Perfect के पहले तथा Simple Past के बाद।

Ex :-

The patient died before the doctor had come. (×)

The patient had died before the doctor came. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

I came after he went. (×)

I came after he had gone. (✓)

iii) Past के Unfulfilled wish, condition, desire को व्यक्त करने के लिए I wish, if, as if, as though के साथ Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

I wish I had passed in the first division.

याद रखें :-

इस स्थिति I wish, if, as if, as though वाले clause में कभी भी would have/could have/should have का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, लेकिन दूसरे clause के साथ इनका प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।

Ex :-

If he would have come on time, he would have caught the train. (×)

If he had come on time, he would have caught the train. (✓)

4. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

बनावट :-

Subject + had + been + V⁴ (v+ing) + O + + for/since + time.

Ex :-

Ram had been lying there for an hour.

USES

i) इस Tense का प्रयोग वैसे कार्य के लिए होता है जो भूतकाल में ही शुरू होकर कुछ देर चलने के बाद समाप्त हो गये हो -

Ex :-

I had been reading a novel since 4 o'clock

पुनः They had been dancing for two hours.

III. FUTURE TENSE

1. SIMPLE FUTURE

बनावट :-

Subject + shall/will + V¹ +

Ex :-

He will do it.

I shall go home.

USES

i) ऐसे कार्य के लिए जो भविष्य में होंगे -

Ex :-

I shall go to Patna.

Ram will help you.

- ii) जब किसी वाक्य में Tomorrow, Next + year/month/week का प्रयोग हो तो वह वाक्य Simple Future में होता है।

Ex :-

He will take his examination next year.

इसी प्रकार

He will do it tomorrow.

- iii) Conditional sentence में यदि subordinate clause 'Simple Present' में हो तो उसका Principal clause 'Simple Future' में होता है।

Ex :-

If you come here, I shall help you.
Subordinate clause Principal clause

She will come, If you write to her.
Principal clause Subordinate clause

याद रखें :-

If, as if, I wish, until, unless के ठीक बाद Simple Future का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

2. FUTURE CONTINUOUS

बनावट :-

Subject + shall/will + be + V⁴ (v+ing) +

Ex :-

I shall be going there.

He will be writing some letters.

USES

- i) ऐसे कार्य जो भविष्य में कुछ समय तक जारी रहने वाले हो -

Ex :-

She will be staying there.

I shall be watching the film.

- ii) भविष्य (Future) के सुनिश्चित कार्यक्रम या योजना (Plan) का बोध कराने के लिए -

Ex :-

Ram will be staying there till Monday.

He will be meeting me tomorrow.

3. FUTURE PERFECT

बनावट :-

Subject + shall/will + have + V³ +

Ex :-

I shall have written a letter by this time tomorrow.

His brother will have finished the work by next month.

USES

- i) वैसे कार्य (action) को व्यक्त (Express) करने के लिए, जिससे

यह बोध होता है कि action (कार्य) Future में किसी निर्धारित समय तक समाप्त हो चुकेगा -

Ex :-

She will have come back by evening.

(वह शाम तक घर वापस आ चुकी होगी।)

I shall have finished the book by August.

(मैं अगस्त तक यह किताब समाप्त कर चुका हूँगा।)

- ii) इस Tense के साथ समय निर्धारण करने के लिए by का प्रयोग होता है, न कि for या since का।

Ex :-

I shall have finished this book since July. (×)

I shall have finished this book by July. (✓)

याद रखें :-

इस Tense के साथ केवल Point of time का ही प्रयोग होता है, न कि Period of time का।

अतः I shall have come by 15th July होगा न कि 15th days.

4. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

बनावट :-

Subject + shall/will + have + V⁴ (v+ing) + O
+ + for/from + time.

Ex :-

I shall have been looking from 4 o'clock.

Sita will have been singing from morning.

USES

- i) इस Tense का प्रयोग वैसे कार्य (action) को अभिव्यक्त (Express) करने के लिए होता है जो Future में किसी निश्चित समय तक जारी रहेंगे -

Ex :-

He will have been playing cricket for two days.

याद रखें :-

इस Tense में Point of time को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए from का प्रयोग होता है न कि since का

Ex :-

Ram will have been ploughing the field since morning. (×)

Ram will have been ploughing the field from morning. (✓)

याद रखें :-

सामान्यतः इस Tense के साथ By + time expressing word का प्रयोग सही होता है।

Ex :-

By six o'clock I shall have been reading for four hours. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

By the end of this month, I shall have been teaching in this school for fifteen days. (✓)

EXERCISE

DIRECTIONS : Find out the part which has an error in the following sentences.

1. Kalidas was (a)/ the Shakespeare (b)/ of (c)/ India (d).
2. She (a)/ is weeping (b)/ for two (c)/ hours (d).
3. This is (a)/ the worst (b)/ that you (c)/ are doing (d).
4. Ram (a)/ has been (b)/ weeping (c)/ for his marriage (d).
5. Unless you (a)/ will labour (b)/ hard, you (c)/ will fail (d).
6. It is (a)/ the first time (b)/ when I (c)/ met him (d).
7. The police had come (a)/ after (b)/ the thief (c)/ had gone away (d).
8. My father told (a)/ me that (b)/ necessity was the (c)/ mother of invention (d).
9. Whenever she (a)/ is writing a letter (b)/ she commits (c)/ so many mistakes (d).
10. I had reached (a)/ there before (b)/ he (c)/ had went out (d).
11. She said to (a)/ Mohan that she (b)/ has met him (c)/ previous day (d).
12. I have been (a)/ reading in this (b)/ school since (c)/ the last week (d).
13. As soon as I (a)/ will reach Patna, (b)/ I will (c)/ inform you (d).
14. He is (a)/ feeling that (b)/ he will (c)/ get good marks (d).
15. I (a)/ am not finishing (b)/ my work (c)/ yet (d).
16. Ram and Shyam (a)/ are learning (b)/ english for (c)/ two hours (d).
17. He has not (a)/ completed (b)/ his work (c)/ last night (d).
18. I have come (a)/ to know that your (b)/ father has died (c)/ last night (d).
19. She says (a)/ that she will take (b)/ her umbrella (c)/ in case, it will rain (d).
20. "It is high time (a)/ you are starting (b)/ this work", (c)/ said my friend to me (d).
21. If you would have (a)/ informed me I would have (b)/ immediately taken some (c)/ action against him (d).
22. Since I meet (a)/ Dinesh last Saturday (b)/ he has been contacting me (c)/ every day over phone (d)/
23. No sooner did he (a)/ give a whistle than (b)/ we all start running (c)/ in that direction (d).
24. He is in good health (a)/ because he was walking (b)/ in the morning before (c)/ the sun comes out (d).
25. While he was crossing (a)/ the road a bus (b)/ run over him therefore (c)/ he died at once (d).

EXPLANATION

1. (a) was के is का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि universal truth को present simple में लिखा जाता है।
2. (b) is के जगह has been का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि आगे for + time

- का प्रयोग हुआ है।
3. (d) are doing की जगह have done का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि this is + superlative degree के बाद present perfect tense का प्रयोग होता है।
4. (d) for की जगह since का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि marriage के पहले since का प्रयोग होता है।
5. (b) will का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि unless के बाद simple present tense का प्रयोग होता है।
6. (d) met के जगह have met का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि it is the first time के बाद present perfect tense का प्रयोग होता है।
7. (a) had come की जगह came का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि after के पहले simple past tense का प्रयोग होता है।
8. (c) was की जगह is का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि proverbs (कहावतों) को simple present tense में लिखा जाता है।
9. (b) is writing की जगह writes का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य simple present tense में है।
10. (d) had went की जगह सिर्फ went का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि before के बाद simple past tense का प्रयोग होता है।
11. (c) has की जगह had का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि यदि वाक्य की पहली क्रिया past में हो तो उस वाक्य की सारी क्रियाएँ past में होती हैं।
12. (c) since की जगह for का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि the last week से period of time का बोध होता है।
13. (b) will का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि as soon as के बाद simple present tense का प्रयोग होता है।
14. (b) is feeling की जगह सिर्फ feels का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि feel का प्रयोग continuous form में नहीं होता है।
15. (a) am not finishing की जगह have not finished का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि yet का प्रयोग present perfect tense में होता है।
16. (b) are की जगह have been का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि आगे for + period of time का प्रयोग हुआ है।
17. (a) has not का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि yesterday तथा last night का प्रयोग simple past tense में होता है।
18. (c) has died की जगह सिर्फ died का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि last night का प्रयोग simple past tense में होता है।
19. (d) will rain की जगह rains का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि in case वाला clause, simple present tense में होता है।
20. (b) are starting की जगह started का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि it is high time के बाद simple past tense का प्रयोग होता है।
21. (a) would have की जगह सिर्फ had का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि if के साथ कभी भी would have का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
22. (a) meet की जगह met का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि since का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में होने पर उसके बाद simple past tense का प्रयोग होता है।
23. (c) start की जगह started का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य की पहली क्रिया past tense में है।
24. (b) is walking की जगह walks का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वर्तमान की आदत को present simple tense में बतलाया जाता है।
25. (c) run over की जगह ran over का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य की पहली क्रिया यदि past में हो तो उस वाक्य की सारी क्रियाएँ past में होती हैं।

NON-FINITE VERB

वैसे Verbs जो अपने Subject के Number और Person के अनुसार नहीं बदलते हैं, Non Finites या Infinitive Verbs कहलाते हैं।

Non finites तीन तरह के होते हैं -

- I. Infinitive (To + V¹)
- II. Gerund (V + ing)
- III. Participle (Verb + ed/en, Having + V³)

I. INFINITIVE

Infinitive 'non-finite verb' का वह रूप है जो 'To' के साथ या 'To' के बिना प्रयुक्त होता है।

Ex :-

I want to read. [Infinitive with 'to']

Let me go. [Infinitive without 'to']

Use of Infinitive

1. वाक्य के Subject (कर्ता), Object (कर्म), Verb (क्रिया) के Complement तथा Preposition के Object के रूप में -

Ex :-

To play is a good exercise.
Subject

No one likes to die.
Object

He is to come here.
Comp.

She is about to sleep.
Prep. Object.

2. उद्देश्य (Purpose) या कारण (Cause) बतलाने के लिए -

Ex :-

You have come here for reading. (×)
Gerund

You have come here to read. (✓)
Infinitive

इसी प्रकार,

She is frank enough for speaking. (×)
Gerund

She is frank enough to speak. (✓)
Infinitive.

Some Important Points

1. निम्नलिखित Verbs के Object के बाद Infinitive (To + V¹) का प्रयोग होता है -

Advise, teach, tell, allow, invite, show, forbid, compel, require, remind, order, ask, beg, permit, encourage.

Ex :-

She advised him read mindly. (×)

She advised him to read mindly. (✓)
Infinitive.

इसी प्रकार,

He compelled me leave the place. (×)

He compelled me to leave the place. (✓)

2. Like, want, wish, promise आदि के बाद Object + to + V¹ का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

I want to go.
To + V¹

Ram wants everyone to listen this notice.
Obj. To + V¹

3. Let, make, see, hear, dare not, need not, bid आदि के बाद Infinitive का प्रयोग बिना 'To' का होता है।

Ex :-

Let them go there. (×)

Let them go there. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

He made me to laugh. (×)

He made me laugh. (✓)

4. Had better, had rather, would rather, sooner than, rather, than, nothing but के बाद Infinitive का प्रयोग बगैर 'To' का होता है।

Ex :-

You had better to go. (×)

You had better go. (✓)

I would rather to die than beg. (×)

I would rather die than beg. (✓)

5. Shall, will, can, could, would, should, may, might, must अर्थात् Modal Auxiliary Verbs के बाद भी Infinitive का प्रयोग बगैर 'To' का होता है।

Ex :-

It may to rain now. (×)

It may rain now. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

You should to forgive her. (×)

You should forgive her. (✓)

6. Infinitive यानि To + V¹ के बीच Adverb का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए -

Ex :-

I found her to loudly sing. (×)

I found her sing loudly. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

He asked me to not open the door. (×)

He asked me not to open the door. (✓)

7. निम्नलिखित Verbs के बाद सीधा infinitive (To + V¹) ही प्रयोग होता है -

Appear, forget, stop, refuse, promise, prove, remember, begin, decide, seem, try

Ex :-

They refused to work for you. (✓)

पुनः He forget that he should bring a pen. (×)

He forget to bring a pen. (✓)

8. Know के बाद how/where/when/why का प्रयोग कर Infinitive (To+V¹) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex :-

I know to play the harmonium. (×)

I know how to play the harmonium. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

I know where/why/when start the work. (×)

I know where/why/when to start the work. (✓)

II. GERUND

जब Verb में ing लगाकर Noun के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है, तो वह Gerund कहलाता है।

अर्थात्

V + ing ⇒ Noun → Gerund

Ex :-

Walking is useful

Swimming is an exercise.

Use of Gerund

1. वाक्य के Subject (कर्त्ता), Object (कर्म), Verb (क्रिया) के Complement तथा Preposition के Object के रूप में -

Ex :-

Smoking is harmful.
Sub

You need beating.
Obj.

Her hobby is gardening.
Comp.

The boys are tired of waiting.
Prep. Obj.

Some Important Points

1. निम्नलिखित Preposition के बाद Verb का ing रूप अर्थात् Gerund का प्रयोग होता है।

Beside, at, in, on, from, of, after, with, before, for, without

Ex :-

I am fond of teach. (×)

I am fond of teaching. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

The teacher prevented him from do so. (×)

The teacher prevented him from doing so. (✓)

2. निम्नलिखित Phrases ऐसे हैं जिनके साथ To होते हुए भी इनके बाद V + ing का प्रयोग होता है न कि V¹ का।

Addicted to, habituated to, accustomed to, with a view to, used to, look forward to, fed up with.

Ex :-

Ram came here with a view to read. (×)
V¹

Ram came here with a view to reading. (✓)
V+ing

पुनः Sita is habituated to dance. (×)
V¹

Sita is habituated to dancing. (✓)
V+ing

3. Possessive Adjectives (my, his, our, their, her, your, Ram's etc.) के बाद Verb के Gerund Form (V + ing) का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

We should not mind his come late. (×)
P.A. V¹

We should not mind his coming late. (✓)
P.A. V+ing

पुनः I like Lata's sing. (×)
P.A. V¹

I like Lata's singing. (✓)
P.A. V+ing

6. निम्नलिखित Verbs के बाद Gerund का प्रयोग होता है न कि infinitive का -

Mind, enjoy, dislike, like, avoid, admit, appreciate, stop excuse, no use, good use, prevent, detest, deny, excuse.

Ex :-

There is no use to write a letter. (×)
To + V¹

There is no use writing a letter. (✓)
V+ing

पुनः I avoided to meet a girl. (×)
To + V¹

I avoided meeing a girl. (✓)
V + ing

III. PARTICIPLE

Participle क्रिया (Verb) का वह रूप है जो एक क्रिया के रूप में तथा एक विशेषण (Adjective) के रूप में काम करता है -

Ex :-

I am writing a letter.
V + ing

The running girl is my sister.
Adj. Noun

Participle के तीन रूप होते हैं -

1. **Present Participle** (V + ing, being + V³)
2. **Past Participle** (Verb + ed/en/ne)
3. **Perfect Participle** (Having + V³)

1. PRESENT PARTICIPLE

i) जब एक ही Subject द्वारा दो कार्य एक साथ किए जाए या एक कार्य के तुरंत बाद दूसरा कार्य हो, तो **Present Participle** का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Opening the box he took out the water.

The student left the class shouting.

ii) निम्नलिखित Verb of sensation के बाद **Object Complement** के रूप में **Present Participle** का प्रयोग होता है।

Hear, see, feel, smell, find, watch, tease, listen, look, observe, perceive.

Ex :-

I felt the house shake. (×)

I felt the house shaking. (✓)

2. PAST PARTICIPLE

i) सामान्यतः Verb के साथ ed/en/t या en लगाकर **Past Participle** बनाया जाता है।

Ex :-

Worked, eaten, sent, gone etc.

ii) **Past Participle** का प्रयोग पूर्ण रूप से **Adjective** की तरह होता है।

Ex :-

A tired man was sleeping under the tree.
Adj. Noun

The tiger was killed.
Sub. Adj.

3. PERFECT PARTICIPLE

i) जब एक क्रिया के पूरी होने के बाद दूसरी क्रिया होती है तो **Perfect Participle (Having + V³)** का प्रयोग होता है।

अर्थात्

Having + V³ = Perfect Participle

Ex :-

अतः Taking tea, I went out the house. (×)

Having taken tea, I went out the house. (✓)

(क्योंकि चाय पीने के बाद मैं घर से बाहर निकला

अर्थात्, एक कार्य पूरी तरह होने के बाद दूसरा कार्य हुआ है।)

Some Important Points

1. हर **Participle** के लिए एक **Subject of reference** का होना अनिवार्य होता है।

Ex :-

Being a fine day, he went for a walk. (×)

(यहाँ being के लिए Subject of reference नहीं है अतः इसके लिए एक Subject of reference देना होगा।)

अतः It being a fine day he went for a walk. (✓)

Subject of reference की जाँच :- इसके जाँच के लिए Participle के पहले दूसरे Clause के Subject को मन ही मन Participle के पहले रखकर देखे। यदि उस Participle के साथ Participle सही अर्थ देता है इसका मतलब है Participle का प्रयोग बिल्कुल सही है। यदि सही अर्थ नहीं देता है तो इसका मतलब है कि Participle का प्रयोग त्रुटिपूर्ण है। अतः ऐसे वाक्य में Participle के पहले एक Subject of reference देकर वाक्य शुद्ध करें

Ex :-

Being beautiful sight, It charmed all of us. (✓)

(क्योंकि यहाँ being के लिए Subject of reference दूसरे Clause का It मौजूद है।)

3. **Having** के बाद **Active Voice** में V³ का प्रयोग होता है जबकि **Passive Voice** में **Having + been + V³** या **being + V³** का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Having deserted by her husband she committed suicide. (×)

Having been deserted by her husband she committed suicide. (✓)

याद रखें :-

V³ + by + O, Passive voice का सूचक होता है।

Ex :-

The leader having killed, the follower ran away. (×)

The leader having been killed, the follower ran away. (✓)

EXERCISE

DIRECTIONS : Find out the part which has an error in the following sentences.

1. Do you feel like (a)/ going to a film (b)/ or would you (c)/ rather to stay at home (d)
2. Ashis keeps to ask (a)/ me the time and (b)/ I keep telling him (c)/ to buy himself a watch (d).
3. Babita rushed out (a)/ of the room without (b)/ given me (c)/ a chance to explain (d).
4. That is far too heavy (a)/ for one person to carry (b)/ let me (c)/ to help you (d).
5. If you can't (a)/ remember his number (b)/ you had better (3)/ to look it up (d).
6. I can't help sneezing. (a)/ I caught a cold (b)/ yesterday from sit (c)/ in a draught (d).
7. He could make (a)/ them accepted his proposal (b)/ because he was quite (c)/ familiar with their practice (d).
8. Being a cold morning (a)/ I decided not (b)/ to go for (c)/ my morning walk (d).
9. By virtue of his (a)/ great abilities he (b)/ has been able (c)/ to got various positions (d).
10. He being the best (a)/ student in the class (b)/ Nitin was chosen (c)/ to participate in the competition (d).
11. Children visiting the (a)/ park are amused (b)/ at the monkey's, (c)/ play in the cages (d).
12. Jaya does not (a)/ know to swim (2)/ so she is (4)/ afraid of water (d).
13. He forgot (a)/ that he should (b)/ bring a (c)/ pen (d).
14. He informed (a)/ me that he (b)/ knew to play (c)/ on the harmonium (d).
15. I had (a)/ better gone (b)/ than stay (c)/ here (d).
16. Having deserted (a)/ by her husband, (b)/ she committed (c)/ suicide (d).
17. You must (a)/ not held in high esteem (b)/ those who are (c)/ dangers to our society (d).
18. Do you doubted about (a)/ the success of this boy (b)/ who is used to working (c)/ hard in all circumstances (d).
19. Being a rainy day (a)/ Vijay decided to stay (b)/ at home and work (c)/ further on the problem (d).
20. Having had reached (a)/ the station, you (b)/ may buy your ticket and wait (c)/ for the train for New Delhi (d).
21. If you apologise for having (a)/ fail in keeping your promises, (b)/ your friends will forgive (c)/ you, be sure (d).
22. You must to read (a)/ your book if you (b)/ want to obtain good (c)/ marks in the examination (d).
23. When the crowds (a)/ became furious during (b)/ the concert the police (c)/ started fire at them (d).
24. They were carried before (a)/ the judge but they (b)/ denied to know (c)/ anything about the burglary (d).

EXPLANATION

1. (d) rather के बाद to का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि rather के बाद Bare infinitive (बिना 'to' के) का प्रयोग होता है।

2. (a) keeps to ask की जगह keeps asking का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि keep + Gerund का प्रयोग होता है।
3. (c) given me की जगह giving me का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि preposition 'without' के बाद V + ing का प्रयोग होता है।
4. (d) help के पहले to का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि let के बाद Bare infinitive का प्रयोग होता है।
5. (d) look के पहले to का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि had better के बाद Bare infinitive का प्रयोग होता है।
6. (c) from sit की जगह from sitting का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि preposition के बाद gerund का प्रयोग होता है।
7. (b) accepted की जगह accept का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि make के बाद Bare infinitive का प्रयोग होता है।
8. (a) being के पहले it का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि participle 'being' का subject of reference का होना जरूरी होता है।
9. (d) to got की जगह to get का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि to के बाद V¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
10. (a) being के पहले he का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि participle 'being' का subject of reference 'Nitin' मौजूद है।
11. (d) play की जगह playing का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि possessive case + Gerund का प्रयोग होता है।
12. (b) know to swim की जगह know how to swim का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि know के बाद how का प्रयोग कर infinitive को रखा जाता है।
13. (b) that he should के बदले to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि forget के बाद सीधा infinitive का प्रयोग होता है।
14. (c) knew to play की जगह knew how to play का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि know के बाद how का प्रयोग कर infinitive को रखा जाता है।
15. (b) gone की जगह go का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि had better के बाद Bare infinitive का प्रयोग होता है।
16. (a) having deserted की जगह having been deserted का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि passive voice में having + been + v³ का प्रयोग होता है।
17. (b) held की जगह hold का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि model auxiliary verbs के बाद V¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
18. (a) doubted के बदले doubt का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि do, does, did के बाद V¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
19. (a) being के पहले it का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि participle के लिए subject of reference का होना जरूरी होता है।
20. (a) had का प्रयोग superfluous (अनावश्यक) है, क्योंकि perfect participle के रूप में having + v³ का प्रयोग होता है।
21. (b) fail के बदले failed का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि has, have, had तथा having के बाद v³ का प्रयोग होता है।
22. (a) to read के बदले सिर्फ read का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि model auxiliary verbs (may, must, shall, will,) के बाद v¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
23. (d) started firing का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि start, good use, no use के बाद verb + ing का प्रयोग होता है।
24. (c) to know की जगह knowing का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि deny, avoid, delike के बाद Gerund का प्रयोग होता है।

CONJUNCTION

Conjunction वह शब्द है जो दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों, शब्द समूहों, वाक्यांशों या वाक्यों को जोड़ता है।

Ex :-

Ram and Shyam are friends.
Word Conj. Word

You sing but she dances.
Sentence Conj. Sentence

Position of Conjunction

Conjunction का स्थान केवल दो जगहों पर होता है -

I. वाक्यों के बीच में

II. वाक्यों के शुरू में

Ex :-

I know why Ram has failed.
Conj.

पुनः As Ram came late, he was punished.
Conj.

याद रखें :-

- i) Sub + Verb + Conj + Sub + Verb सही होता है।
- ii) Sub + Verb + Conj + Verb + Sub गलत होता है।
- iii) Conj + Sub + Verb + Sub + Verb सही होता है।

Ex :-

I know why has Ram failed. (×)
S V Conj. V S

I know why Ram has failed. (✓)
S V Conj. S V

इसी प्रकार,

Why has Ram failed, I know. (×)
Conj. V S S V

Why Ram has failed, I know. (✓)
Conj. S V S V

Kinds of Conjunction

Conjunction को दो भागों में बाँटा जा सकता है -

I. **Single Conjunction** : and, but, if, when, since, why etc.

II. **Pair Conjunction** : Not only but also, Neither....nor, Either or, Hardly when etc.

Some Important Points

1. हमेशा Correct Pair of Conjunctions का प्रयोग करना चाहिए -

Ex :-

Either or	Neither nor
Not only but also	No sooner than
Hardly when	Both and
No other than	Not/Never or
Scarcely when	Although/Though yet
Whether or/or not	Nothing else but
The reason why that	The reason that
Rather than	Other than

अतः Neither he or his brother knows the address of the School. (×)

Neither he nor his brother knows the address of the school. (✓)

पुनः Hardly had I left the house than it began to rain. (×)

Hardly had I left the house when It began to rain. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Not only Ram and also Shyam can do it. (×)

Not only Ram but also Shyam can do it. (✓)

2. किसी वाक्य में **Pair Conjunctions** का प्रयोग हुआ हो, तो उस वाक्य में **Parallel Construction in Conjunction** का प्रयोग होता है।

Paralled Contruction in Conjunction का अर्थ है प्रथम Conjunction के बाद जिस Part of Speech (Article, Noun, Preposition,) का प्रयोग किया जाता है, उसी Parts of Speech का प्रयोग Second, Conjunction के बाद भी होता है।

अर्थात् Not only + Noun but also + Noun

पुनः Neither + Verb nor + Verb

इसी प्रकार, Not only + Prep. but also + Prep.

Ex :-

Neither Ram eats nor drinks. (×)
Noun Verb

(यहाँ Neither के बाद Noun आया है जबकि nor के बाद Verb)

अतः Ram neither eats nor drinks. (✓)
Verb Verb

याद रखें :-

ऐसी स्थिति में वाक्य को शुद्ध करने के लिए II conjunction को आधार मानकर I Conjunction को आगे-पीछे कर सही किया जाता है।

पुनः Ram not only has a book but also a pen. (×)
Art. V_{erb} Art.

Ram has not only a book but also a pen. (✓)
Art. Art.

3. **Relative pronoun (why, who, which) के पहले that, and या as to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।**

अतः

that why	} इत्यादि गलत होता है।
that if	
whether if	
as to why	
and that	

Ex :-

I do not know that why he failed. (×)

I do not know why he failed. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

He asked me that if he was absent. (×)

He asked me if he was absent. (✓)

4. **Because, since, as, as soon as के बाद therefore, thus, hence, so that, so आदि का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।**

Ex :-

As he came late, therefore he was punished. (×)

As he came late, he was punished. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Because he is rich, therefore he can buy anything. (×)

Because he is rich, he can buy anything. (✓)

Use of Conjunction

1. **Since**

Since शब्द Preposition तथा Conjunction दोनों की तरह कार्य करता है। जब Since का प्रयोग Conjunction की तरह होता है तो Since के पहले वाला वाक्य Present Perfect Tense (has/have + V³) का होता है, जबकि बाद वाला वाक्य Simple Past Tense का।

अर्थात्

has/have + V³ ← since → +V²

Ex :-

I have not seen my father since I come here. (×)
V³ V¹

I have not seen my father since I came here. (✓)
V³ V²

पुनः

Much has happened since you join this college. (×)
V³ V¹

(✓)

2. **Until/Unless**

Until का प्रयोग 'समय' (जब तक नहीं) के लिए होता है तथा Unless का प्रयोग 'शर्त' (यदि नहीं) के लिए होता है।

Ex :-

They cannot do well until they work hard. (×)

They cannot do well unless they work hard. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

You wait here unless seven o'clock. (×)

You wait here until seven o'clock. (✓)

याद रखें :-

Until या Unless से आरंभ होने वाले वाक्य में कभी भी not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

Unless you do not labour hard, you will fail. (×)

Unless you labour hard, you will fail. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

You wait here until I do not come back. (×)

You wait here until I come back. (✓)

3. **Lest**

Lest का अर्थ होता है 'अन्यथा, अपितु' आदि तथा इसके बाद should का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Work hard lest you will fail. (×)

Work hard lest you should fail. (✓)

याद रखें :-

Lest एक Negative शब्द है और इसके साथ not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

Make haste lest you should not miss the train. (×)

Make haste lest you should miss the train. (✓)

4. **As/Like**

As एक Conjunction है तथा इसके बाद एक सम्पूर्ण clause का प्रयोग होता है जबकि Like एक Preposition है तथा इसके बाद Noun या Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।

अर्थात्

As + clause (S+V)
Like + Noun/Pronoun

सही होता है।

Ex :-

She ran as a panther. (×)
Noun

She ran like a panther. (✓)
Noun

इसी प्रकार,

Please do like I tell you. (×)

Please do as I tell you. (✓)

5. **Because/Because of**

Beacause एक Conjunction है तथा इसके बाद एक Clause (S+V) का प्रयोग होता है जबकि Because of एक तरह का Preposition है और इसके बाद Noun या Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।

अर्थात्

Because + Clause
Because of + Noun/Pronoun

सही होता है।

Ex :-

She was worried because of she was late. (×)
Clause

She was worried because she was late. (✓)
Clause

पुनः She was late because the train. (×)
Noun

She was late because of the train. (✓)
Noun

6. **Such as/Such that**

Such के बाद as का प्रयोग होता है यदि इसके बाद Infinitive (To+V¹) का प्रयोग होता है। लेकिन Such के बाद एक clause (S+V) का प्रयोग होने पर Such के बाद that का प्रयोग होता है।

अर्थात्

Such

as + infinitive
that + clause

सही होता है।

Ex :-

I am not such a fool that to believe that. (×)
Infinitive

I am not such a fool as to believe that. (✓)
Infinitive

इसी प्रकार,

There was such a noise as we could not hear our selves. (×)
Clause

There was such a noise that we could not hear our selves. (✓)
Clause

7. **So as/As as**

इन दोनों का प्रयोग Positive Degree में दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं की तुलना के लिए होता है। लेकिन as as का प्रयोग Affirmative तथा Negtative दोनों ही प्रकार के वाक्यों के साथ होता है, जबकि so as का प्रयोग केवल Negative वाक्य के साथ होता है।

Ex :-

Ram is not as good as Shyam. (✓)

या Ram is as good as Shyam. (✓)

लेकिन Ram is so good as you. (×)

Ram is not so good as you. (✓)

8. **And/But**

And का प्रयोग दो समान अर्थ वाले शब्दों या वाक्यों को जोड़ने के लिए होता है जबकि But का प्रयोग दो विरोधी अर्थ वाले शब्दों या वाक्यों को जोड़ने के लिए।

अर्थात् Positive word + and + Positive word

जबकि Positive word + but + Negative word सही होता है।

Ex :-

Ram is brave and intelligent. (✓)
P.word P.word

लेकिन, Ram is brave and dishonest. (×)
P.word N.word

Ram is brave but dishonest. (✓)
P.word N.word

9. **The samethat/as**

The same के बाद अगर verb स्पष्ट हो तो 'that' का प्रयोग होता है लेकिन जब Verb स्पष्ट न हो तो 'as' का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

This is the same book as I wanted. (×)
Verb

This is the same book that I wanted. (✓)
Verb

इसी प्रकार,

This is the same horse that mine. (×)

This is the same horse as mine. (✓)

EXERCISE

DIRECTIONS : Find out the part which has an error in the following sentences.

1. Neither Ram (a)/ or his brother knew (b)/ the address (c)/ of the school (d).
2. Soloman is not only (a)/ famous for his (b)/ wealth but also (c)/ for his wisdom (d).
3. Ten years (a)/ have passed (b)/ since I (c)/ have seen you (d).
4. The reason why (a)/ he failed is because (b)/ he did not (d)/ work hard (d).
5. Because he is rich, (a)/ therefore he can (b)/ buy anything (c)/ he likes (d).
6. I cannot explain (a)/ that why I (b)/ want to read (c)/ this book (d).
7. He managed to get (a)/ through in the exam (b)/ because of he (c)/ had worked hard (d).
8. He has (a)/ lived both in (b)/ India as well as (c)/ in China (d).
9. If I would have (a)/ worked hard, I (b)/ would have got (c)/ first division (d).
10. Although he (a)/ is poor but (b)/ he is happy (c)/ and contented (d).
11. The choice is, (a)/ between glorious (b)/ death or (c)/ life (d).
12. Not only he goes (a)/ to my house (b)/ but also (c)/ stays there (d).
13. He will (a)/ either do the work (b)/ else return (c)/ the money (d).
14. I don't know (a)/ that he (b)/ will come (c)/ or not (d).
15. I have never (a)/ seen him (b)/ nor heard (c)/ about him (d).
16. He is (a)/ the same man (b)/ who helped (c)/ me (d).
17. Such was (a)/ his behaviour (b)/ as everybody (c)/ disliked him (d).
18. You would have (a)/ passed the examination (b)/ if you would have (c)/ worked hard (d).
19. Let us know (a)/ if he can (b)/ come (c)/ or not (d).
20. Sita excels (a)/ not only in literature (b)/ and also (c)/ in science (d).
21. Ram is (a)/ so tired (b)/ as he (c)/ can not walk (d).
22. She has (a)/ done nothing (b)/ and cry (c)/ all day (d).
23. He seldom (a)/ or ever gives (b)/ his wife (c)/ a present (d).
24. I took (a)/ medicine so (b)/ as I might (c)/ recover soon (d).
25. She does not (a)/ know what (b)/ have you (c)/ bought (d).
26. If he was (a)/ a king (b)/ he would (c)/ buy a car (d).
27. Swetlana is (a)/ beautiful but (b)/ every dress (c)/ suits her (d).

EXPLANATION

1. (b) or की जगह nor का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि neither के बाद nor का प्रयोग होता है, or का नहीं।
2. (a) not only का प्रयोग famous के बाद होगा, क्योंकि but also के बाद preposition का प्रयोग हुआ है।
3. (c) have seen के बदले saw का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि since के बाद simple past tense का प्रयोग होता है।

4. (b) because की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि the reason why के बाद that का प्रयोग होता है।
5. (d) therefore का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि because के बाद therefore का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
6. (b) why के पहले that का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य में double conjunction का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
7. (c) because of की जगह सिर्फ because का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि because के बाद clause (S+V) का प्रयोग होता है।
8. (c) as well as की जगह and का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि both के साथ and का प्रयोग होता है।
9. (a) would have की जगह सिर्फ had का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि If के साथ कभी भी would have का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
10. (b) but के जगह yet का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि although के साथ yet का प्रयोग होता है, but का नहीं।
11. (c) or की जगह and का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि between के बाद and का प्रयोग होता है or का नहीं।
12. (a) not only का प्रयोग he के बाद होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य में paralld construction in conjunction का प्रयोग होता है।
13. (c) else की जगह or का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि either के साथ or का प्रयोग होता है।
14. (b) that की जगह weather का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य के अंत में or not का प्रयोग हुआ है।
15. (c) nor की जगह or का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि never के बाद or का प्रयोग होता है nor का नहीं।
16. (c) who की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि the same के बाद that का प्रयोग होता है।
17. (c) as की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि आगे subject + verb का प्रयोग हुआ है।
18. (c) would have की जगह had का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि If वाले clause में would have का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
19. (d) If की जगह weather का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि weather के साथ or not का प्रयोग होता है।
20. (c) and also की जगह but also का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि not only के साथ but also का प्रयोग होता है।
21. (c) as की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि so के बाद subject+ verb का प्रयोग होने पर that का प्रयोग होता है।
22. (c) and की जगह but का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि nothing के साथ but का प्रयोग होता है।
23. (d) ever की जगह never का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि seldom or never का प्रयोग सही होता है।
24. (c) as की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि so के बाद clause (S+V) का प्रयोग होने पर that का प्रयोग होता है as का नहीं।
25. (c) have you की जगह you have का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Conj. के पहले Sub.+verb का प्रयोग होने पर Conj. के बाद भी Sub.+verb का प्रयोग होता है।
26. (a) was की जगह were का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि unfulfilled condition को बतलाने के लिए if के साथ were का प्रयोग होता है, चाहे subject कुछ भी क्यों न हो।
27. (b) but की जगह and का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि समान अर्थ को जोड़ने के लिए and का प्रयोग होता है but का नहीं।

PREPOSITION

Preposition वह शब्द है जो प्रायः किसी Noun या Pronoun के पहले प्रयुक्त होकर उस Noun या Pronoun का संबंध वाक्य के कुछ अन्य शब्दों के साथ कराता है।

Ex :-

There is a book on the table.
↑ Prep. ↓

There is a book under the table.
↑ Prep. ↓

Uses of Prepositions

1. **At/In/On**

i) **At** का प्रयोग छोटे कस्बों, गाँवों या शहरों के नाम के पहले होता है जबकि **in** का प्रयोग बड़े नगरों, राज्यों और देशों के नाम के पहले।

Ex :-

I live **at** Rampur.

He lives **in** Mumbai.

ii) घड़ी के समय (5 o'clock, 6 o'clock,.....), Parts of day (sunrise, dawn, noon, sunset, night, dusk) तथा उम्र (Age) अथवा चरण के पहले **at** का प्रयोग होता है जबकि **morning**, **evening** तथा **year**, **month**, **week** तथा इसके नाम के पहले **in** का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

I get up **at** 6 o'clock **in** the morning.

I am **at** sixteen.

He will come **in** a week.

He takes his lunch **at** noon.

iii) खास दिन (Day) या तिथि (Date) के पहले **on** का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

I will start **on** Monday.

He will start **on** the 2nd June.

याद रखें :-

दिन के Specific Part या Particularised करने पर भी उनके पहले 'on' का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

He will come **on** the night of 15th August.

I will be there **on** Sunday evening.

2. **In/Into/Within**

i) **In** का प्रयोग स्थिरता (Position at rest) के लिए होता है जबकि **Into** का प्रयोग गति के लिए होता है।

Ex :-

He is **in** the room. (✓)

लेकिन, The dog jumped **in** the well. (×)

The dog jumped **into** the well. (✓)

ii) जब कोई कार्य निश्चित समय के अंत या बाद में होता है तो उसके लिए **in** का प्रयोग होता है जबकि **within** का प्रयोग 'समय से पहले' के अर्थ में होता है।

Ex :-

He will come **in** a week.

(वह एक सप्ताह के बाद आयेगा।)

He will come **within** a week.

(वह एक सप्ताह के पहले आयेगा।)

3. **By/In/On**

i) **By** का प्रयोग वैसे यातायात के साधन के पहले होता है जिसमें यात्री घिर कर यात्रा करता है।

By Car, by bus, by train etc.

Ex :-

He goes to college **by** bus.

I went to Mumbai **by** plane.

ii) यदि यातायात के साधन निजी हो या colour mention कर दिया गया हो तो उसके पहले **in** का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

He came **by** his car. (×)

He came **in** his car. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

I went **by** a white bus. (×)

I went **in** a white bus. (✓)

याद रखें :-

'By + यातायात के साधन' के बीच कभी भी Article (A/An) का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

I go to college **by** a car. (×)

I go to college **by** car. (✓)

iii) दो पहिया वाहनों के पहले **on** का प्रयोग होता है न कि **By In** का।

Ex :-

He comes here **by** scooter. (×)

He comes here **on** scooter. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

On foot, on horse back, on motor cycle सही होता है।

4. **With/By**

जब कोई कार्य किसी Instrument (औजार) के सहारे किया जाता है तो उसके पहले with का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि जब कार्य किसी मनुष्य के द्वारा होता है तो by का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

She killed a tiger by the gun. (×)

She killed a tiger with the gun. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

A letter is written with me. (×)

A letter is written by me. (✓)

5. **Of/From**

इन दोनों का प्रयोग कारण (केवल मृत्यु) दर्शाने के लिए होता है। परन्तु यदि कारण के रूप में बिमारी हो तो of का प्रयोग होता है जबकि 'अन्य कारण' होने पर from का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Sohan died from cholera/fever. (×) } बीमारी
Sohan died of cholera/fever. (✓) }

इसी प्रकार,

He died of explosion. (×) } अन्य कारण
He died from explosion. (✓) }

याद रखें :-

Suffer + from + fever होता है।

Sick + with + fever सही होता है।

Ex :-

Sita is sick with fever.

I am suffering from fever.

6. **Between/Among**

दोनों का अर्थ 'बीच में' होता है। परन्तु Between का प्रयोग 'दो के बीच' के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होता है जबकि Among का प्रयोग 'दो से अधिक के बीच' के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होता है।

Ex :-

Distribute these sweets among Ram and Shyam. (×)

Distribute these sweets between Ram and Shyam. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

There is a friendship between Ram, Mohan and Sohan. (×)

There is a friendship among Ram, Mohan and Sohan. (✓)

7. **At/On/Over**

i) इन तीनों का अर्थ होता है - 'ऊपर'। परन्तु at का प्रयोग 'निकटता या एक निश्चित बिन्दु' सूचित करने के लिए होता है।

Ex :-

Mohan is standing on the gate. (×)

Mohan is standing at the gate. (✓)

ii) On का प्रयोग 'ऊपर परन्तु स्पर्श करते हुए' के संदर्भ में होता है जबकि Over का प्रयोग 'ऊपर बिना स्पर्श किये हुए' के संदर्भ में होता है।

Ex :-

There is a book on the table. (✓)

The fan was moving over our head. (✓)

8. **Beside/Besides**

Beside का प्रयोग 'निकट या पास (by the side of)' तथा Besides का प्रयोग 'अतिरिक्त (in addition to)' के अर्थ में होता है।

Ex :-

Go and sit besides your brother. (×)

Go and sit beside your brother. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Beside a car he has a motor-bike. (×)

Besides a car he has a motor bike. (✓)

9. **From/Off**

From का प्रयोग जूदाई (Separation) को दिखाने के लिए होता है जबकि Off का अर्थ होता है - 'From a place or position'

Ex :-

Leaves fall from the tree. (✓)

जबकि He fell off the horse. (✓)

Some Important Points

1. About, after, in, on, for, before, with, of आदि Preposition के बाद यदि मुख्य क्रिया (Main Verb) का प्रयोग हो तो वे हमेशा 'ing' के रूप में रहते हैं।

Ex :-

I am fond of sing. (×)

I am fond of singing. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

You prevented me from do it. (×)

You prevented me from doing it. (✓)

3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के पहले **Preposition** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Today, tomorrow, yesterday, last night, this morning
yesterday, evening, tomorrow morning, the following
day.

Ex :-

He will go there on tomorrow. (×)

He will go there tomorrow. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

They arrived here in yesterday evening. (×)

They arrived here yesterday evening. (✓)

5. **Last/next + month/year/week** की स्थिति में इनके पहले किसी भी तरह के **Preposition** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex :-

Ram came here on last week. (×)

Ram came here last week. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

I will meet you in next month. (×)

I will meet you next month. (✓)

6. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में बाएँ तथा दाएँ दोनों का अर्थ समान है लेकिन बाएँ वाले शब्दों के साथ **Preposition** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है जबकि दाएँ वाले शब्दों के साथ **Preposition** का प्रयोग सही होता है।

Order	= ask for	= आदेश देना
Resemble	= similar to	= समानता होना
Comprise	= consist of	= संग्रह होना
Tell	= say to	= कहना
Discuss	= say about	= बहस करना
Hear	= listen to	= सुनना
Despite	= in spite of	= के अलावा
Enter	= go into	= प्रवेश करना
Investigate	= enquire into	= छानबीन करना

Ex :-

This book comprises of six hundred pages. (×)

This book comprises six hundred pages. (✓)

या This book consists of six hundred pages. (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Despite of hard labour, he failed. (×)

Despite hard labour, he failed. (✓)

पुनः The Police enquired the case. (×)

The Police enquired into the case. (✓)

या The Police investigated the case. (✓)

**कुछ शब्दों के साथ अलग-अलग संदर्भ में अलग-अलग
Preposition का प्रयोग किया जाता है**

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Accommodate to | - उसके अनुसार ढालना |
| Accommodate with | - सहायक होना |
| 2. Adapt to | - स्वयं को ढालना |
| Adapt for | - किसी वस्तु को बदलना |
| 3. Differ with | - असहमत होना |
| Differ from | - भिन्न-भिन्न होना |
| 4. Anxious about | - किसी विषय पर चिन्ता करना |
| Anxious for | - किसी व्यक्ति के लिए चिन्ता करना |
| 5. Retired from | - कार्य मुक्त होना |
| Retired into | - कार्य से मुक्त होकर दूसरा कार्य करना |
| 6. Influence over | - प्रभाव या नियंत्रण रखना |
| Influence with | - प्रभावित करना |
| Influence on | - प्रभाव डालना |
| Influence of | - प्रभावित होना |
| 7. Labour for | - संघर्ष करना |
| Labour under | - भ्रम में होना |
| Labour at | - परिश्रम करना |
| 8. Liable to | - अधीन |
| Liable for | - उत्तरदायी |

**कुछ शब्दों का रूप बदल जाने पर उनके साथ अलग-अलग
Preposition का प्रयोग किया जाता है**

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. According to | - के अनुसार |
| In accordance with | - नियमानुसार |
| 2. Affection for | - के लिए लगाव |
| Affectionate to | - स्नेही |
| 3. Alternate with | - एक के बदले दूसरा |
| Alternative to | - विकल्प |
| 4. Ambition of | - अभिलाषा |
| Ambitious for | - अभिलाषी |
| 5. Capable of | - योग्य |
| Capacity for | - क्षमता |
| 6. Confidence in | - विश्वास |
| Confidence of | - विश्वस्त |
| 7. Descended from | - वंशज |
| Descendant of | - संतति, वंश |
| 8. Desire for | - इच्छा/अभिलाषा |
| Desirous of | - इच्छुक/अभिलाषी |

9. Equal to	- बराबर
Equally with	- समान रूप से
10. Except for	- अतिरिक्त
Exception to	- अपवाद
11. Fond of	- अनुरक्त, शौकिन
Fondness for	- अनुराग
12. Hindered from	- रोक, बाधा डाला
Hindrance to	- रूकावट, अवरोध
13. Infatuate with	- बुद्धि नष्ट करना/मूर्ख बनाना
Infatuation for	- मूर्खता/मोह
14. Neglect of	- उपेक्षा
Negligent in	- लापरवाह
15. Partial to	- पक्षपाती
Partiality for	- पक्षपात
16. Prejudice against	- पक्षपात पूर्ण धारणा
Prejudicial to	- पक्षपात करने वाला
17. Prepared for	- तैयार
Preparatory to	- तैयार करने वाला
18. Result of	- परिणाम
Resulted from	- परिणामतः
19. Respect for	- सम्मान
Respectful to	- सम्मानपूर्वक
20. Seized upon	- लाभ देना
Seizure of	- जब्त करना
21. Want of	- कमी, आवश्यकता
Wanting in	- कम, अनुपस्थित

कुछ शब्दों का अर्थ Preposition के प्रयोग के अनुसार बदल जाता है।

1. Deal with	- प्रबंध करना
Deal in	- व्यवसाय करना
2. Dispense to	- बाँटना
Dispense with	- त्याग करना
3. Gain by /from	- लाभ लेना
Gain in	- प्राप्त करना
4. Grasp of	- समझ
Grasp at	- पकड़ना
5. Search of	- प्राप्त करने के लिए
Search for	- खोजना
6. Contrast to	- विपरीत
Contrast between	- अंतर

Words With Appropriate Preposition

- Abide by (पालन करना)
A person should abide by his duties.
- Abstain for (परहेज करना)
Mr. Rakesh always abstains from gambling.
- Absent from (अनुपस्थित)
He is absent from the meeting today.
- Absorb in (मग्न, तल्लीन)
Boys are absorbed in drawing.
- Ability to (कार्यक्षमता)
He has the ability to choose the right candidate.
- Abound in (भरा हुआ)
Jharkhand abounds in mineral wealth.
- Abundance of (प्रचुर, बहुतायत)
India has abundance of natural resources.
- Accede to (स्वीकार करना)
I acceded to his request.
- Access to (पहुँच)
I have no access to the chief minister.
- Accompanied by (साथ जाना)
He went to Delhi accompanied by his family.
- Accuse of (दोष लगाना)
Kamal was accused of stealing books.
- Account for (कारण बताना)
I cannot account for your failure in life.
- Accustomed to (अभ्यस्त होना)
He is accustomed to hard labour.
- Act upon (पालन करना)
You should act upon your father's advice.
- Acquit of (आरोप मुक्त करना)
The court acquitted him of all the charges.
- Acquainted with (जान-पहचान होना)
I am not acquainted with my neighbour.
- Admitted to (दाखिल होना)
He was admitted to the school.
- Admitted into (दाखिल कराना)
Shyam was admitted into the hospital.
- Adapt to (ढालना, अनुरूप करना)
One should adapt himself to the new scientific world.
- Add to (बढ़ाना)
Modern life style is adding to the environmental problems.
- Addicted to (आदी होना)
He is addicted to smoking.
- Adjacent to (निकट होना)
The farm house is adjacent to the river.

- Advantage of (लाभ उठाना)
He took advantage of my ignorance.
- Advantage over (सफलता)
America gained an advantage over Iraq.
- Afraid of (डरना)
I am afraid of the robbers.
- Affected by (प्रभावित होना)
Workers will not be affected by this ruling.
- Affection for (स्नेह)
He had a great affection for his parents.
- Affected with (ग्रस्त होना)
I am affected with malaria.
- Agree with (सहमत होना)
One can not agree with you on this point.
- Agree to (सहमत होना)
He has agreed to my proposal.
- Agreeable to (खुशी देना)
Sunny days are agreeable to all.
- Aim at (निशाना लगाना)
Arjuna aimed his arrow at the eye of the fish.
- Alarmed at (सावधान होना, चौकना)
The police is alarmed at the sight of a gangster.
- Alive to (सजग होना)
She is alive to her personality.
- Alive with (खचाखच भरा हुआ)
The hall was alive with spectators.
- Amused with (मन बहलाना)
We all are amused with music.
- Amazed at (चकित होना)
The people amazed at her performance.
- Angry at (नाराज होना)
The teacher is very angry at his mischief.
- Angry with (नाराज होना)
I am not angry with you.
- Annoyed at (नाराज)
I am not easily annoyed at trifles.
- Annoyed with (नाराज होना)
I am annoyed with him for saying that.
- Answer for (जवाबदेह होना)
You will have to answer for your misconduct.
- Anxious about (उत्सुक होना)
You should not be anxious about your future.
- Apologise for (माफी माँगना)
He is apologising for his rude behaviour.
- Apologise to (माफी माँगना)
She apologised to her elder sister.
- Appeal to (अनुरोध करना, अच्छा लगना)
The Prime Minister appealed to the countrymen for helping the victims.
- Appetite for (इच्छा, कामना)
He has a great appetite for riches.
- Applicable to (लागू)
This rule is also applicable to you.
- Apply for (आवेदन देना)
You can apply for a fresh trial.
- Appointed to (नियुक्त होना)
You will be appointed to the post of a teacher.
- Approve of (पसंद करना, राजी होना)
The government approved of this plan.
- Aptitude for (योग्यता होना)
Dilip Kumar had a great aptitude for dancing.
- Arrive at (पहुँचना)
We arrived at a solution of the problem.
- Ask for (माँगना)
I am just asking for your mental help.
- Ashamed of (शर्मिन्दा होना)
She is ashamed of her misconduct.
- Associated with (जुड़ा होना)
I am associated with the institution for a long time.
- Astonished at (हैरान होना)
He was astonished at hearing the news.
- Assure of (भरोसा दिलाना)
I can not assure you of my support.
- Attend to (ध्यान देना)
She is attending to her work.
- Attend upon (सेवा करना)
Ravi attended upon his sick brother.
- Authority on (अधिकार रखना)
I have an authority on this property.
- Avail of (लाभ उठाना)
You must avail of this opportunity.
- Aware of (जानना, परिचित होना)
He is aware of his condition.
- Arrive in (आ पहुँचना)
The President of India will arrive in the city on Tuesday.
- Armed with (हथियारों से सुसज्जित)
The terrorists were armed with advanced weapons.
- Bark at (भौंकना)
Dog bark at the strangers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Banished from (देश निकाला, निर्वासन)
Kautilya was banished from the country. ■ Beg of (प्रार्थना करना)
The culprit begged mercy of the court. ■ Beg for (प्रार्थना करना)
I am begging for your mercy. ■ Believe in (विश्वास करना)
He does not believe in the existence of God. ■ Begin with (आरंभ होना)
The asian game began with a big ceremony. ■ Belong to (संबंध रखना)
The camera belongs to Ramesh. ■ Bent upon (आमादा होना, हठ करना)
He is bent upon doing this uphill task. ■ Beware of (सावधान होना)
Beware of your enemies. ■ Blame for (दोष मढ़ना)
Mohan blamed Suresh for this failure. ■ Bless with (देना)
God blessed him with a sweet voice. ■ Blind of (अंधा)
He is blind of one eye. ■ Blind to (ध्यान न देना)
Ramesh is blind to his son's misconduct. ■ Boast of (डोंगि हाँकना)
Do not boast of your knowledge. ■ Bound for (जाने वाला)
This ship is bound for England. ■ Born of (जन्म लेना)
He was born of educated family. ■ Born in (पैदा होना)
He was born in a joint family. ■ Born to (जन्म देना)
A daughter was born to her. ■ Busy with (व्यस्त होना)
She was busy with her work. ■ Borrow from (उधार लेना)
He borrowed one thousand rupees from me. ■ Break into (सँध लगाना)
A thief broke into Gita's house. ■ Break out (फूट पड़ना)
The disease broke out in this area. ■ Beneficial to (लाभकारी होना)
Walking is beneficial to health. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Back out (मुकरना फिरना)
The leader backed out of his promises. ■ Based on (आधारित)
This theory is based on some established facts. ■ Bestow on, upon (प्रदान करना)
The local authority has bestowed upon him several rights. ■ Burst into (फूट-फूटकर)
The poor man burst into tears. ■ Call at (घर पर मिलने जाना)
He will call at your farm house tomorrow. ■ Call in (बुलाना)
Call in a carpenter. ■ Call on (मुलाकात करने जाना)
It is difficult to call on you today. ■ Capable of (सक्षम होना)
I am capable of getting this job. ■ Care of (ध्यान देना)
Tak care of your family. ■ Care for (परवाह करना, फिक्र करना)
He does not care for anybody. ■ Chatch at (मददगार होना)
A drowning man catches at a straw. ■ Candidate for (उम्मीदवार होना)
He is genuine candidate for this post. ■ Certain about, of (आश्चस्त होना)
I am certain about (of) my future. ■ Cheat of (ठगना, धोखे से काम लेना)
He cheated me of hundred rupees. ■ Charge with (दोष लगाना)
Shyam was charged with bribing. ■ Claim on (अधिकार, दावा)
He has no claim on this property. ■ Clash with (टकराना)
The farmers clashed with the local administration. ■ Cling to (चिपकना)
The child clings to his mother. ■ Close to (निकट)
Your father is very close to me. ■ Comply with (मानना)
She complied with my proposal. ■ Commence on (आरंभ होना)
The ardh Kumbh mela will commence on Tuesday. ■ Compare with (तुलना करना)
Do not compare yourself with my son. |
|--|--|

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Comment upon (विचार प्रकट करना)
The minister commented upon the Kashmir issue. ■ Compare to (तुलना करना)
Life is compared to a burning cigar. ■ Compensate for (क्षतिपूर्ति करना)
The State government has compensated the victims for their loss. ■ Compete with, for (मुकाबलना करना)
He competed with his friend for the examination. ■ Complain of (शिकायत करना)
She always complains of ill-health. ■ Complain against (किसी के विरुद्ध शिकायत करना)
You can complain against him to his father. ■ Condole with (शोक प्रकट करना)
I am reaching there to condole with you. ■ Confer with (सलाह देना)
I conferred with my family. ■ Confidence in (विश्वास होना)
She has no confidence in herself. ■ Confident of (विश्वस्त होना)
He is confident of his success. ■ Congratulate on, upon (बधाई देना)
Durga congratulated Sita on her birthday. ■ Content with (संतुष्ट होना)
I am content with what I have. ■ Consist of (रखना)
This house consists of four rooms. ■ Conscious of (सचेत)
He is conscious of his duties. ■ Contrary to (विरोधी)
Your opinion is contrary to your father's. ■ Control over (नियंत्रण)
I have full control over my property. ■ Correspond with (पत्र व्यवहार करना)
I had corresponded many times with the office. ■ Count on (भरोसा रखना)
You can count on her promises. ■ Cruel to (क्रूर होना)
This man is very cruel to his son. ■ Cure of (ठीक होना)
She was cured of her disease. ■ Courteous to (विनम्र होना)
A student should be courteous to his teachers. ■ Conceal from (छिपाना)
He should not conceal anything from his owner. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Come off (होना)
Her marriage comes off on Tuesday. ■ Come of (संबंध होना)
Gita comes of a noble family. ■ Come by (प्राप्त होना)
How did you come by this book ? ■ Convict of (दोषी ठहराना)
Balaram was convicted of crime. ■ Collide with (टकराना)
The truck collided with a cart. ■ Confine to (सीमित करना)
He has been confined to house for a month. ■ Competent for (योग्य होना)
She is not competent for this job. ■ Contact with (संपर्क रखना)
I have no contact with the culprit. ■ Competition for (मुकाबला)
There is a great competition for winning the game. ■ Deal with (वास्ता पड़ना)
The police has to deal with the culprits. ■ Deal in (व्यापार करना)
I deal in books. ■ Deaf to (अनसुनी करना)
The officer was deaf of my proposals. ■ Dear to (प्यारा)
Rakesh is very dear to his fatehr. ■ Deliver to (बाँटना, देना)
The rich man delivered food packets to the poor. ■ Deliver from (छुटकारा देना)
I delivered him from all his duties. ■ Demand for (माँग होना)
There is less demand for skilled persons in this country. ■ Deprive of (वंचित होना)
I was deprived of my rights. ■ Depend upon, on (निर्भर होना)
He totally depends upon (on) his father. ■ Desire for (इच्छा रखना)
He has no desire for a good house. ■ Die of (बीमारी से मृत्यु होना)
He died of cancer. ■ Devoid of (कमी होना)
He is devoid of self confidence. ■ Destined to (भाग्य में होना)
I am destined to live in poverty. |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Die from (मरना)
He died from an earthquake. ■ Differ with, on (असहमत होना)
I differ with my friend on this ground. ■ Different from (भिन्न होना)
This place is different from that. ■ Displease with (अप्रसन्न होना)
My boss is displeased with me. ■ Dispose of (निबटाना, बेचना)
They disposed of their works. I disposed of my old car. ■ Distinguish between (फर्क करना)
Death does not distinguish between the rich and the poor. ■ Doubt about (संदेह होना)
There is a great doubt about his future. ■ Down with (पीड़ित)
She is down with fever. ■ Dispense with (समाप्त करना)
The police constable dispensed with his services. ■ Dream of (स्वप्न देखना)
I always dream of a good house. ■ Drop off (गिरना)
The child dropped off the roof. ■ Dull of (मूर्ख)
He is dull of mind. ■ Devote to (समर्पित)
Nehru's life was devoted to the nation. ■ Derive from (प्राप्त करना)
This metal is derived from iron ore. ■ Disgusted with (तंग आना)
The father is disgusted with his son's behaviour. ■ Due to (के कारण)
I am unable to work due to bad weather. ■ Disqualified from, for (अयोग्य घोषित करना)
He is disqualified from participating in elections for ten years. ■ Dedicate to (समर्पित करना)
This book is dedicated to my grandfather. ■ Dismiss from (हटाना)
She was dismissed from her job. ■ Eager for (उत्सुक)
I am not eager for leaving this place. ■ End in (समाप्त होना)
The match was ended in a draw. ■ Employed in (काम पर होना)
I am employed in a hospital | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Emerge from (निकलना)
A snake emerged from a hole. ■ Embark on (जहाज पर चढ़ना)
She embarked on a ship. ■ Eligible for (योग्य)
Candidates having a degree from any university are eligible for this post. ■ Endowed with (युक्त होना)
The lions are endowed with great physical strength ■ Engage to (मँगनी होना)
Rekha was engaged to Ravi ■ Engage in (व्यस्त)
I am engaged in some work. ■ Enlist in (फौज में भर्ती होना)
He was enlisted in the Indian army. ■ Enmity with (दुश्मनी होना)
Ram had enmity with Ravana. ■ Entrust to (सौंपना)
His property has been entrusted to Madan Kumar. ■ Enquire of (पूछना)
He enquired of Charu of her condition. ■ Excuse for (क्षमा करना)
Kindly excuse me for not attending your birthday party. ■ Excuse from (क्षमा करना)
Kindly excuse me from going to Delhi. ■ Exception to (अपवाद)
There are some exceptions to this rule. ■ Essential for (आवश्यक)
M.A. is an essential qualification for this post. ■ Exposed to (विपत्ति में फँसना)
I am exposed to a great difficulty. ■ Envious of (ईर्ष्या करना)
He is envious of my success. ■ Encroach on (अतिक्रमण करना)
One should not encroach on the rights of others. ■ Exchange for (बदलाव)
He exchanged his pen for another pen. ■ Excel in (मात करना)
He excels every one in wisdom. ■ Escape from (बचना)
I escaped from an accident. ■ Explain to (व्याख्या करना)
Explain your plans to us. ■ Entitle to (पात्र होना)
He is entitled to this reward. |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Exclude from (बाहर निकालना, अलग रखना)
His name was excluded from the successful candidates. ■ Exempt from (छूट देना)
This poor child has been exempted from timely fees. ■ Expect of (आशा करना)
She never expected this of her sister. ■ Equal to (समान)
Two and two is equal to four. ■ Fall out (झगड़ना)
The two brothers fell out themselves. ■ Fall through (असफल होना)
We fell through due to improper planning. ■ Fortunate in (भाग्यशाली)
She is fortunate in her family. ■ Favourable to (पक्ष में, हक में)
Too much raining is not favourable to the farmers. ■ Furnish with (युक्त)
My house is furnished with modern facilities. ■ Freedom of (आजादी)
I have no freedom of going out. ■ Free from (खुला होना)
Sita is free from all anxieties. ■ Forgive for (क्षमा करना)
Mother forgave his son for his misconduct. ■ Fond of (शौकीन)
I am fond of reading stories. ■ Fit for (ठीक)
This land is not fit for farming. ■ Fire at (गोली चलाना)
The police fired at the culprits. ■ Fill with (भरना)
Fill the cup with tea. ■ Fight for (लड़ना)
We should fight for our rights. ■ Fight against (लड़ना)
The Indian army is fighting against the Kashmiri militants. ■ Fight with (लड़ना)
We should not fight with our neighbours. ■ Feel for (दया करना)
Why we have no feeling for victims? ■ Feed on (खाना)
Some animals feed on the flesh of other animals. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fatal to (घातक)
This habit will prove fatal to him. ■ Famous for (प्रसिद्ध)
Mathura is famous for temples. ■ Familiar with (परिचित)
I am not familiar with your family. ■ Familiar to (परिचित)
Her face is familiar to everybody. ■ Faithful to (स्वामिभक्त होना)
The dog is faithful to his master. ■ Faith in (विश्वास रखना)
I have a great faith in nature. ■ Fail in (असफल होना)
He failed in competition. ■ Genius in (प्रतिभाशाली)
He is genius in Mathematics. ■ Gifted with (प्रदत्त, मिला हुआ)
She is gifted with riches. ■ Gain on (काबू पाना)
The lion gained on the elephant after a fierce battle. ■ Glad at (प्रसन्न होना)
The father was glad at his son's achievements. ■ Good to (भलाई)
He always doing good to his family. ■ Good at (चतुर होना, दक्ष होना)
Saurabh is good at English. ■ Grateful to (आभारी होना)
I shall remain grateful to you for this kind help. ■ Glance over (नजर डालना)
The school-inspector glanced over the class. ■ Glance at (नजर डालना)
He glanced at my shirt. ■ Grieve at, for, about (शोक करना)
The farmer grieved at his ruined crops. ■ Give up (छोड़ना)
He has given up smoking. ■ Grumble at (बड़बड़ाना)
Do not grumble at your failure. ■ Guilty of (अपराधी)
Ramesh is guilty of rude behaviour. ■ Get into (पड़ जाना)
He got into deep trouble. ■ Get along (आगे बढ़ना)
She got along the path. |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Greedy of (लालची होना)
My friend became greedy of wealth. ■ Gazed at (घूरना)
The policeman gazed at the stranger. ■ Give away (देना, बाँटना)
The chief guest gave away the prizes to students. ■ Get over (काबू पाना, विजय पाना)
He got over the fear soon. ■ Give way (बैठ जाना, धराशायी होना)
The old house gave way under heavy rains. ■ Guard against (रक्षा करना)
My friend guarded me against angry people. ■ Hard up (हाथ तंग होना)
I am hard up now-a-days. ■ Hard of (कठिनाई होना)
The old woman is hard of hearing. ■ Happen to (होना)
What happened to your promises ? ■ Hanker after (चाहना)
One should not hanker after fame. ■ Hesitate at (हिचकिचाना)
Do not hesitate at telling the truth ■ Hope for (आशा करना)
He hopes for a better future. ■ Hopeful of (आशावान होना)
Ram is hopeful of his success. ■ Honest in (ईमानदार)
I am honest in my dealings. ■ Harmful to (हानिकारक)
This will prove harmful to you. ■ Heir to (उत्तराधिकारी)
He has no heir to his property. ■ Hand over (सौंपना)
I am handing over the charge to the new officer. ■ Hide from (छिपाना)
You should not hide anything from your lawyer. ■ Hinder from (रोकना)
He hindered me from speaking. ■ Hatred for (घृणा करना)
I have a great hatred for the tribe. ■ Impose upon (थोपना)
Heavy duties have been imposed upon steel producers. ■ Import from (आयात करना)
China imports computers from our country. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Involve in (फँसना)
Mohan is involved in a scandal. ■ Invest in (पूँजी लगाना)
Suraj invested ten lakh rupees in this business. ■ Inspire with (प्रेरणा देना)
Mahatma Gandhi inspired his countrymen with truth and non-violence. ■ Inquire into (छानबीन करना)
A special team has been set up to inquire into this case. ■ Interest in (रूचि लेना)
I have no interest in gambling. ■ Intimate with (घनिष्ठ होना)
Ravi is very intimate with Suresh. ■ Introduce to (परिचित कराना)
The headmaster introduced us to our new teacher. ■ Infested with (भरा हुआ)
The field is infested with thorn and bushes. ■ Inform of (सूचित करना)
He informed of his success in the examination. ■ Injurious to (हानिकारक)
Smoking is injurious to health ■ Insist on (जोर देना)
My father insisted on doing this work. ■ Interfere with (हस्तक्षेप)
Do not interfere with my personal matters. ■ Invite to (आमंत्रित करना)
He invited me to see the Tajmahal. ■ Inferior to (घटिया)
This honey is inferior to that in the jar. ■ Indifferent to (लापरवाह)
Radha is indifferent to her health. ■ Indulge in (व्यस्त होना, लगना)
We should not indulge in gossiping. ■ Indebted to (ऋणी होना)
We are indebted to our motherland. ■ Impress with (प्रभावित होना)
The boss is very much impressed with your job. ■ Ignorant of (अनभिज्ञ, अनजान)
He was ignorant of the rights of a citizen. ■ Jealous of (इर्ष्यालु होना)
Radha is jealous of her neighbour's riches. ■ Jump at (उछल पड़ना)
He jumped at seeing his friend. |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Judge of (निर्णायक)
He has no judge of good or bad. ■ Junior to (छोटा)
Mr. Shyam is junior to me by three years. ■ Judge by (निर्णय देना)
Judge him by his nature. ■ Join with (शामिल होना)
Let us join hands with each other. ■ Join to (मिलाना)
We will get a straight line by joining this point to that point. ■ Keep on (इच्छुक होना, लगे रहना)
Keep on doing this work. ■ Keep to (एक तरफ रहना)
Always keep to the bright side of the life. ■ Keep away from (दूर रहना)
Keep yourself away from a cunning fellow. ■ Kind to (दयालु)
He is always kind to the poor. ■ Key to (कुंजी)
Hard work is the key to success. ■ Knock at (खटखटाना)
Who is knocking at the door ? ■ Known for (प्रसिद्ध)
Birbal was known for his wisdom. ■ Known to (परिचित)
Swami Vivekanand was known to all. ■ Known by (पहचाना जाना)
A man is known by his character. ■ Knock against (टकराना)
His body got knocked against the wall. ■ Knock down (गिराना)
He knocked the thief down. ■ Lack in (अभाव या कमी होना)
He lacks in courage. ■ Laugh at (मजाक उड़ाना)
The boy laughed at the beggar. ■ Lead to (जाना)
This path leads him to success. ■ Liking for (पसंद)
He has a great liking for flowers. ■ Likely to (संभावना होना)
She is likely to arrive here today. ■ Listen to (ध्यान देना)
Students are carefully listening to the teacher. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Live by (के द्वारा रहना)
I am living here by the mercy of God. ■ Live in (रहना, निवास करना)
He lives in Ranchi. ■ Live on (जीवित रहना)
Some people live on one time meal. ■ Look after (देखभाल करना)
The farmer looks after his fields. ■ Look down upon (घृणा या उपेक्षा से देखना)
One should not look down upon a disabled person. ■ Look for (खोजना)
I am looking for a good job. ■ Lost to (निर्लज्ज)
She is lost to all dignity of life. ■ Loyal to (वफादार)
He is loyal to his family. ■ Lean on (सहारा लेना)
Do not lean on a mean fellow. ■ Long for (इच्छा करना)
He is longing for a son. ■ Look at (देखना)
Look at this beautiful sight. ■ Lodge against (विरुद्ध)
I will lodge a complaint against you. ■ Lust for (तृष्णा)
Gandhiji had not lust for riches. ■ Lay by (बचाना)
Lay by something against a rainy day. ■ Make fun of (मजाक उड़ाना)
Boys are making fun of this old man. ■ Make out (पता लगाना)
I am unable to make out this sum. ■ Make up (कमी पूरा करना)
I am making up my deficiency in English. ■ Make away (चुरा ले जाना)
The strange made away my personal things. ■ Marry to (शादी करना)
Vimal was married to Gita. ■ Match for (मुकाबले का)
They are not suitable match for each other. ■ Meet with (होना)
In South Africa Gandhiji met with an unpleasant situation. ■ Moved to (द्रवित होना)
She was moved to tears. |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mad with (पागल होना)
The police officer was mad with rage. ■ Merge into (मिलाना)
His company has been merged into an American company. ■ Mourn for (विलाप करना, शोक करना)
He mourned for his dead child. ■ Mix with (मिलना)
He mixes with everyone. ■ Need of (आवश्यकता)
Clean environment is the need of this hour. ■ Negligent in (लापरवाह)
Shyam is negligent in his studies. ■ Necessary for (आवश्यक)
Hard work is necessary for success. ■ Natural to (स्वाभाविक)
Food is natural to every living being. ■ Notorious for (बदनाम)
Angulimal was notorious for his cruelty. ■ Nomination for (नामजद करना)
The party nominated him for this seat. ■ Necessity for (आवश्यकता)
There is a great necessity for a hospital in this town. ■ Object to (आपत्ति करना)
The workers objected to owner's proposal. ■ Obedient to (आज्ञाकारी)
Suresh is obedient to his father. ■ Open to (खुला)
The issue is open to all. ■ Obligated to (कृतज्ञ)
He is obliged to his friend. ■ Offended with (अप्रसन्न होना)
The teacher is offended with the student. ■ Occupied in (व्यस्त होना)
He is occupied in bussiness affairs. ■ Occur in (घटित होना)
A solar eclipse will occur in this month. ■ Opposed to (विरोध में होना)
Gandhiji was opposed to violence and discrimination. ■ Overwhelmed with (बेकाबू होना)
The boy was overwhelmed with joy at his success. ■ Opportunity for (सुअवसर)
This is a good opportunity for you. ■ Officiate for (दूसरे के पद पर काम करना)
He officiated for the clerk for three months. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Opposite to (विपरीत)
Mohan is opposite to his brother. ■ Part with (अलग होना)
A patriot cannot part with his country (निर्जीव से) ■ Part from (अलग होना)
It has been a long time since he parted from his wife. ■ Provoke to (उकसाना)
Owner's remarks provoked workers to anger. ■ Protest against (विरोध करना)
The people protested against the administration. ■ Prevail over (काबू पाना)
He prevailed over his greed at last. ■ Passion for (लालसा)
He had a great passion for a son. ■ Participate in (हिस्सा लेना)
I always participate in cultural programmes. ■ Pretend to (बहाना बनाना)
He pretended to be tired. ■ Prey to (शिकार होना)
I fell a prey to the disease. ■ Point at (संकेत करना)
He pointed at the dead body. ■ Pleased with (प्रसन्न होना)
The father was pleased with his son. ■ Play at (खेलना)
We are playing at dice. ■ Pay for (भुगतना)
You will have to pay for the greed. ■ Popular with (लोकप्रिय)
The student is popular with the teachers. ■ Prefer to (पसंद करना)
I prefer rice to bread. ■ Prepare for (तैयार होना)
We are prepared for any circumstances. ■ Preside over (सभापति बनाना)
Ram presided over the meeting. ■ Proud of (गर्व होना)
We are proud of our nation. ■ Provide with (देना)
He provided with a bicycle. ■ Partial to (पक्षपातपूर्ण होना)
The officer is partial to him. ■ Parallel to (समानान्तर)
This road is parallel to that. |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pity on (दया करना)
Take pity on these poor animals. ■ Play upon (बजाना)
He is playing upon the harmonium. ■ Profit by (लाभ उठाना)
We can profit by the present situation. ■ Prevent from (रोकना जाना)
The police prevented the people from quarreling. ■ Pray to (प्रार्थना करना)
Let us pray to God for his love and kindness. ■ Put up (ठहरना)
He is putting up in the village. ■ Put out (बुझाना)
Put out the candle. ■ Pride in (गर्व होना)
She has no pride in her wealth. ■ Protect from (बचाना)
Clothes protect us from sun, rain and cold. ■ Put on (पहनना)
Put on clean clothes after taking bath. ■ Put off (स्थगित करना, टालना)
Please put off the work for a month. ■ Plunge into (गोता लगाना)
They plunged into the stream. ■ Proceed to (रवाना होना)
We will proceed to the town early morning. ■ Ponder over (विचार करना)
The crow pondered over the situation for a while. ■ Prohibit from (मना करना)
The court prohibited him from leaving the country. ■ Quarrel with (झगड़ना)
He often quarrels with his neighbours. ■ Quarrel over (किसी बात पर झगड़ना)
The three friends quarrelled over the book. ■ Qualify for (योग्य होना)
He qualified for a competition. ■ Quick at (होशियार होना)
She is quick at figures. ■ Quote from (उद्धरण देना)
He quoted a few sentences from his book. ■ Reduce to (कमजोर होना)
He was reduced to skeleton due to hard work. ■ Revolve around (चारों ओर घूमना)
Planets revolve around the sun. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Responsible for (जिम्मेदार)
I am not responsible for your failure. ■ Relieve of (मुक्त करना)
The doctor's treatment did not relieve me of my pain. ■ Rob of (लूटना)
He was robbed of his money. ■ Remind of (याद दिलाना)
I shall remind of it once again. ■ Reply to (उत्तर देना)
They are not replying to me. ■ Rule over (शासन करना)
Mughals ruled over India for about four centuries. ■ Repent of (पछतावा)
He repented of his foolishness. ■ Respect for (सम्मान)
I have a great respect for my elders. ■ Result in (परिणाम निकलना)
His failure resulted in many difficulties. ■ Rely on (भरोसा करना)
We should not rely on him. ■ Rejoice at (खुशी मनाना)
He rejoiced at his victory. ■ Regard for (सम्मान करना)
The son has a great regard for his father. ■ Refrain from (परहेज करना)
He refrains from sugar. ■ Refer to (जिक्र करना)
She is referring to her problems. ■ Related to (संबंधित होना)
I am not related to him. ■ Recover from (ठीक होना)
She recovered from illness. ■ Recommend to, for (सिफारिश करना)
The M.P. recommended him to the ministry for a job. ■ Regret for (पछताना)
He has a great regret for his misconduct. ■ Result of (परिणाम)
This is the result of your effort. ■ Result from (के कारण)
His accident resulted from reckless driving. ■ Remedy for (इलाज)
There is no remedy for death. |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Remember to (स्मरण कराना)
Please remember me to your father. ■ Run at (झपटना)
The cat was running at the mouse. ■ Relation with (संबंध)
My relations with him are now quite friendly. ■ Stain on (धब्बा)
This leaves no stain on his character. ■ Separate from (अलग)
You are not separate from others. ■ Situated to (स्थित)
A line of mountains is situated to the north of India. ■ Search for (खोज करना)
The dog is searching for food. ■ Sacred to (पवित्र)
The river Ganga is sacred to the Hindus. ■ Shiver with (काँपना)
The deer is shivering with fear. ■ Satisfied with (संतुष्ट होना)
I am not satisfied with your work. ■ Shocked at (धक्का लगाना)
The nation was shocked at hearing the news of earthquake. ■ Suspect of (संदेह करना)
The police suspected him of being terrorist. ■ Sympathy for (सहानुभूति)
She has a great sympathy for the poor. ■ Switch on (जलाना)
Switch on the lights. ■ Switch off (बुझाना)
Switch off the lamp. ■ Surrender to (हथियार डालना)
Fifty rebels surrendered to the local government. ■ Surprised at (चकित होना)
He was surprised at my sudden arrival. ■ Superior to (उत्तम होना)
This car is superior to that. ■ Succeed to (उत्तराधिकारी बनाना)
Humayun succeeded to the throne of Babar. ■ Succeed in (सफल होना)
He succeeded in his work. ■ Sure of (विश्वास होना)
I am sure of his promises. ■ Stick to (दृढ़ रहना)
The Government has to stick to its decision. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stare at (घूरना)
This boy is staring at me. ■ Stand by (साथ देना)
We all stand by you. ■ Stand on (संकोच करना)
Do not stand on ceremony. ■ Sorry for (अफसोस होना)
I am sorry for not giving money to you. ■ Slave to (आदी)
She is not slave to smoking. ■ Similar to (समान होना)
This sum is similar to that. ■ Sick of (तंग आना)
I am sick of her behaviour. ■ Short of (कमी, अभाव)
He is a little short of memory. ■ Set up (लगाना)
I am going to set up a new machine. ■ Set out (रवाना होना)
He has set out for a long journey. ■ Set aside (अमान्य करना)
The High Court has set aside the ruling of the state Government. ■ Set apart (अलग करना)
Both countries set apart their own grievances to deal with terrorism. ■ See through (ताड़ लेना)
He saw through the magician's trick. ■ Send for (बुला भेजना)
The officer sent for the clerk. ■ Send to (भेजना)
Please send this message to the higher authority. ■ Seek from (चाहना)
I never seek help from others. ■ Save from (बचाना)
Save your children from anti-social elements. ■ Side with (साथ देना, पक्ष लेना)
We must side with the truth. ■ Smile at (मुस्कराना)
Ram smiled at Sita. ■ Sufficient for (पर्याप्त)
There is sufficient food for us. ■ Sentence to (दंड देना)
The culprit was sentenced to death. |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Supply with (देना)
The Government supplied the victims with food and shelter. ■ Tamper with (खराब करना, बिगाड़ना)
The player tried to tamper with the ball. ■ Triumph over (विजय पाना)
The science will triumph over human diseases. ■ Tide over (काबू पाना)
We are trying to tide over natural disasters. ■ Tremble with (भय से काँपना)
The deer trembled with fear to see a tiger. ■ Think over (विचार करना)
There is no need to think over the past. ■ Teem with (भरा होना)
This area teems with dust. ■ Take for (समझना)
He took this man for his friend. ■ Talk about (बात करना)
Come here and talk about the problem. ■ True to (ईमानदार होना)
Gandhiji was true to his words. ■ Trust in (विश्वास करना)
I have a great trust in God. ■ Tired of (तंग आना)
He is tired of his friend. ■ Throw into (फेंकना)
The boy threw a stone into the well. ■ Thankful to (कृतज्ञ)
I will remain thankful to you for timely help. ■ Taken in (धोखा खाना)
He was taken in by the cheater. ■ Taste for (रूचि, चाव)
She has a great taste for music. ■ Take after (शक्ल मिलना)
He takes after my friend. ■ Touch upon (छूना)
He touched upon the table. ■ Used to (अभ्यस्त होना)
He is used to hard work. ■ Useful for (लाभदायक)
The democracy is useful for the upliftment of the people. ■ Unfit for (अयोग्य)
She is unfit for doing this work. ■ Void of (रहित, हीन)
He is void of a limb. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Victim to (शिकार होना)
She fell a victim to drinking. ■ Versed in (दक्ष)
This man is versed in singing. ■ Vain of (घमंडी)
He is vain of his wealth. ■ Vote for (वोट देना)
I voted for peace. ■ Vote against (खिलाफ मत देना)
He voted against crime. ■ Work out (हल करना)
He worked out the sum within ten minutes. ■ Work at (काम करना)
Shyam is working at the proposal. ■ Withdraw from (निकालना)
I withdrew ten thousand rupees from the account. ■ Weary of (तंग आना)
She is weary of this kind of behaviour. ■ Waited upon (मिलने जाना)
The chief minister waited upon the Governor. ■ Write down (लिखना)
Write down your name and address on the paper. ■ Wonder at (चकित होना)
Many people wondered at Gandhiji's life style. ■ Worthy of (योग्य होना)
Old people are worthy of our respect. ■ Wish for (चाहना)
He wished for her a prosperous life. ■ Warn against (सचेत करना)
I am warning you against bad company. ■ Wait upon (सेवा करना)
Many doctors waited upon the old leader. ■ Wait for (प्रतीक्षा करना)
Time and tide wait for none. ■ Walk with (घूमना)
If you walk with friends, you will feel better. ■ Yield to (झुकना)
We could not yield to the terror. ■ Zeal for (उत्साह)
She has a great zeal for life. ■ Zealous in (उत्साही)
Anu is zealous in her duty. |
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FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. He is afraid the charge.
2. He abstains liquor.
3. We should rely our efforts.
4. Take care your books.
5. I warned him the danger.
6. I found him absorbed thought.
7. My pen is similar your pen.
8. He is entitled this award.
9. He was found guilty murder.
10. You must comply my wishes.
11. He is devoid sense.
12. He is married my cousin.
13. You are eligible the post.
14. He prohibited me entering.
15. he was involved the crime.
16. He insisted seeing Agra.
17. Pay attention your studies.
18. I congratulated him his act.
19. Don't make fun the poor.
20. She was accompanied Mohan.
21. I am acquainted this country.
22. He is succumb pressure.
23. I am inspired his success.
24. He had faith his ability.
25. He was prevented working.
26. Don't lean the wall.
27. This is an axception rule.
28. He acceded my request.
29. She excelled dancing.
30. Mohan was anxious the safety.
31. At last he yielded the temptatation.
32. You can make the journey foot.
33. That rule is applicable everyone.
34. He has no affection anybody.
35. He felt pity the poor.
36. Beware dogs.
37. The lady objected the statement.
38. He is suffering fever.
39. I prefer milk tea.
40. He is sick fever.
41. He is jealous me.
42. He aimed his gun the tiger.
43. I am devoted my love.
44. I have liking fish.
45. He took his coat.
46. He could not comply my request.
47. He is weak english.
48. They were aware the problems.
49. I am not envious his success.
50. He was addicted gambling.
51. He is eager peace.
52. She is familiar us.
53. Tendulkar is accomplished cricket.
54. It is based truth.

55. Translate Sanskrit.
56. Sohan is famous his honesty.
57. Gandhi ji was the incarnation good.
58. The island was infested rats.
59. She boasted her skill at chess.
60. you should not cope your seniors.
61. One should keep pace the time.
62. She is fed reading.
63. She is breaved the news.
64. I am contented what I have.
65. You are not connected that.
66. you believe god.
67. I buy a T.V. the instalement system.
68. He is assisted her work.
69. She bent back.
70. I don't comment them.
71. Mohan took revenge Sohan.
72. You should refrain talking.
73. She was expelled the class.
74. Ram is zealous his study.
75. She is desirous meeting me.
76. He was fascinated her.
77. Mohan is devoted his father.
78. I am dear them.
79. He is sincere his study.
80. Sita is benevolent her society.
81. Mohan is mean his behaviour.
82. The police probe the case.
83. Ram couitioned him the danger.
84. Shoes guards our legs stone on the road.
85. She is reputed her career.
86. The statements were not consistent each other.
87. One should think one's success.
88. He is incumbent his fate.
89. The servant not found duty.
90. I am vaxed you.
91. I am interestedchess but I am not very good it.
92. The vegetables were cut mother a knife.
93. The train startsPatna and goes Delhi.
94. He has appliedthe principal leave.
95. He is angry you that point.

ANSWERS

1. of 2. from 3. on 4. of 5. against 6. in 7. to 8. to 9. of 10. with 11. of 12. to 13. for 14. from 15. in 16. on 17. to 18. on 19. of 20. by 21. with 22. to 23. by 24. in 25. from 26. against 27. to 28. to 29. in 30. for 31. to 32. on 33. for 34. for 35. on 36. of 37. to 38. from 39. to 40. with 41. of 42. at 43. to 44. for 45. off 46. with 47. in 48. of 49. of 50. to 51. to 52. with 53. in 54. on 55. into 56. for 57. of 58. with 59. of 60. with 61. with 62. with 63. in 64. with 65. with 66. in 67. at 68. in 69. on 70. on 71. on 72. from 73. from 74. of 75. of 76. with 77. to 78. to 79. to 80. to 81. to 82. into 83. against 84. against 85. for 86. with 87. of 88. to 89. on 90. with 91. in, at 92. by, with 93. from, to 94. to, for 95. with, at

EXERCISE

DIRECTIONS : Find out the part which has an error in the following sentences.

1. Rajesh will (a)/ come (b)/ from Patna (c)/ in next week (d).
2. The people (a)/ complained the (b)/ C.M. about (c)/ the flood (d).
3. I have been (a)/ suffering from (b)/ fever since (c)/ a long time (d).
4. Many people (a)/ in Europe (b)/ died from (c)/ cancer (d).
5. Despite of (a)/ our good (b)/ contacts we could (c)/ not get tickets (d).
6. Rakesh along with (a)/ his friends was (b)/ invited for (c)/ the party (d).
7. In the last week (a)/ I told (b)/ Sainky to (c)/ come in time (d).
8. There can (a)/ hardly be (b)/ objectively in measure (c)/ of human behaviour (d).
9. The consequence of (a)/ the action was (b)/ not fully realised to (c)/ the authorities (d).
10. I have (a)/ an appointment (b)/ on the 5th of September (c)/ on 8 o'clock (d).
11. Ram is (a)/ accustomed with (b)/ sufferings and (c)/ hard work (d).
12. It being a (a)/ pleasn't morning I (b)/ decided to go out (c)/ on walking (d).
13. Our Housing Society (a)/ comprises of (b)/ eight blocks and (c)/ forty eight flats (d).
14. Ram who (a)/ was junior (b)/ in most other employees (c)/ in his office (d).
15. Unless you (a)/ take interest (b)/ into the studies (c)/ you will not succeed (d).
16. From the last one month (a)/ each of us (b)/ has been working (c)/ on the same project (d).
17. We saw (a)/ a crowd of (b)/ about ten people (c)/ fighting between themselves (d).
18. The advancing (a)/ army attacked (b)/ against (c)/ the city (d).
19. Ramesh is (a)/ capable for (b)/ doing (c)/ such a job (d).
20. Distribute the (a)/ money (b)/ among the (c)/ two boys (d).
21. Beside (a)/ giving me advice (b)/ she gives me (c)/ practical help (d).
22. She burst (a)/ in tears, when she (b)/ found that he did not (c)/ care for her affection (d).
23. He described (a)/ about the (b)/ incidents (c)/ at length (d).
24. He worked (a)/ hard with a (b)/ view to get (c)/ first division (d).
25. She is (a)/ conscious and (b)/ engaged in (c)/ her work (d).
26. He ordered (a)/ for two (b)/ cups of (c)/ tea (d).

EXPLANATION

1. (d) next week के पहले in का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि next/last+month/year/week के पहले preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
2. (b) complained के बाद to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि complained to somebody about something होता है।

3. (c) since की जगह for का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि period of time के पहले for का प्रयोग होता है।
4. (c) from की जगह of का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि मृत्यु का कारण बिमारी हो तो died के बाद of का प्रयोग होता है।
5. (a) despite के बाद of का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि despite = in stead of होता है।
6. (c) for की जगह to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि invite के बाद preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
7. (a) in the last week की जगह सिर्फ last week का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि last week के पहले preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
8. (c) measure की जगह measuring का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि preposition 'in' के बाद verb + ing का प्रयोग होता है।
9. (c) to की जगह by का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि passive voice में preposition 'by' का प्रयोग होता है।
10. (d) on 8 o'clock की जगह at 8 o'clock का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि घड़ी के समय के पहले preposition 'at' का प्रयोग होता है।
11. (b) with की जगह to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि accustomed के साथ preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
12. (d) on की जगह for का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि go out for walking सही होता है।
13. (b) of का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि comprise के बाद किसी भी preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
14. (c) in की जगह to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि junior, senior इत्यादि के बाद preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
15. (c) into की जगह in का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि interest के साथ preposition 'in' का प्रयोग होता है।
16. (a) from की जगह since का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य की शुरुआत since से होता है from से नहीं।
17. (d) between की जगह among का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि दो से अधिक के लिए 'बीच' के अर्थ में among का प्रयोग होता है।
18. (c) against की जगह on का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि attack के बाद preposition 'on' का प्रयोग होता है।
19. (b) for की जगह of का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि capable के बाद preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होता है।
20. (c) among की जगह between का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि दो के लिए 'बीच' के अर्थ में between का प्रयोग होता है।
21. (a) beside के बदले besides का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'के अतिरिक्त' के अर्थ में besides का प्रयोग होता है।
22. (b) in के जगह into का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि burst into tears सही होता है।
23. (b) about का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि describe के बाद किसी भी प्रकार के preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
24. (c) get की जगह getting का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि with a view to के बाद v+ing का प्रयोग होता है।
25. (b) conscious के बाद preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि दो शब्द and से जुड़े हो और अलग-अलग preposition लेते हो, तो दोनों का preposition अलग कर देना चाहिए।
26. (b) for का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि order के बाद किसी भी प्रकार के preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

SLANG & SUPERFLUOUS EXPRESSION

अंग्रेजी भाषा में कुछ शब्द अनावश्यक रूप से व्यवहार में आते हैं, जिन्हें English Language में **Slang words** कहते हैं।

सामान्य तौर पर बोलने में हम इन Slang words का प्रयोग करते हैं। लेकिन लिखते समय slang words का प्रयोग सही नहीं माना जाता है। ऐसे प्रमुख शब्द या Expression नीचे दिए गए हैं -

INCORRECT	CORRECT
■ Cousin brother/sister	Cousin
■ Supposing if	Supposing
■ Suppose if	Suppose 'or' if
■ Kindly requested	Requested
■ Final Conclusion	Conclusion
■ Freeship	Free student ship
■ Lecturership	Lectureship
■ Funeral Service	Funeral
■ Return back	Return 'or' come back
■ Retreat back	Retreat
■ Recede back	Recede
■ Recall back	Recall
■ Recast back	Recast
■ Rewrite back	Rewrite
■ Reimburse back	Reimburse
■ Consensus opinion	Consensus
■ Consort husband/wife	Consort
■ Coward man	Coward
■ Flee away	Flee 'or' run away
■ Cen percent	Hundred percent
■ Mutual Friend	Common friend
■ Mutual interest	Common interest
■ Mutual agreement	Agreement
■ Overturn	Turn over
■ Cut Jokes	Crack Jokes
■ Fast enemies	Sworn Enemies
■ Linking road	Link road
■ Linking language	Link language
■ Repeat again	Repeat
■ Recall again	Recall
■ Recede again	Recede
■ Regain again	Regain
■ Reborn again	Reborn
■ Rebuild again	Rebuild
■ Override	Prevail over
■ Sufficient enough	Sufficient 'or' enough
■ Comparatively better	Comparatively good 'or' better
■ Suddenly come across	Come across
■ An english teacher	A teacher of English
■ Reason because	Reason why

INCORRECT	CORRECT
■ Yesterday night	Last night
■ Quite all	Quite 'or' all
■ Throughout the whole year	Throughtout the year
■ Passing marks	Pass marks
■ My family member	A member of my family
■ Own father	Father
■ Own autobiography	Autobiography
■ Absolute perfect	Perfect
■ Blunder mistake	Blunder
■ Reputed robber/Criminal	Notorious robber/criminal
■ Correct news	True news
■ Tough Contest	Close contest
■ Great pain	Severe pain
■ Keep words	Keep word
■ Your sincerely	Yours sincerely
■ Cent percent marks	Full marks
■ Tennis Field	Tennis court
■ A miser man	A miserly man/a miser
■ Head pain	Headache
■ Custom duty	Customs duty
■ Birth date	Date of birth
■ White hair	Grey hair
■ Vacant Vessels	Empty Vessels
■ Saving Bank	Savings Bank
■ Worth seeing sight	A sight worth seeing
■ Proud	Proud
■ Teaching line	teaching profession
■ Boarding	Boarding house
■ With bag and baggage	Bag and baggage
■ Good in studies	Good at studies
■ Bad in habit	Bad at habits
■ In hurry	In a hurry
■ Eat the poor	Feed the poor
■ Make noise	Make a noise
■ Make a lecture	Deliver a lecture
■ Make a goal	Score a goal
■ Speak a lie	Tell a lie
■ Tell the truth	Speak the truth
■ Pray God	Pray to God
■ Give order	Give orders
■ See the pulse	Feel the pulse
■ Give a speech	Deliver a speech
■ Drink tea	Take tea
■ Cut the pencil	Sharpen the pencil

EXERCISE

DIRECTIONS : Find out the part which has an error in the following sentences.

1. With this ambiguous remark, (a)/ George proceeded forward (b)/ to hand over the key (c)/ to my room (d).
2. The modern woman of today (a)/ makes up (b)/ her mind (c)/ without assistance (d).
3. After Mashi had (a)/ shown Rashi how to insert (b)/ the paper once, (c)/ she repeated the operation again (d).
4. Mr. Rajiv Narayan (a)/ joined the bride (b)/ and groom together (c)/ in a holy wedlock (d).
5. Nobody could get out (a)/ of work early enough (b)/ to attend (c)/ the matinee performance (d).
6. Chedilal's workmanship (a)/ in jewellery (b)/ is unique (c)/ and alone (d).
7. It is (a)/ sufficient enough to say (b)/ here that it (c)/ worked very well (d).
8. When the road (a)/ became too slippery, (b)/ we decided to return back to the cabin (c)/ and wait for the storm to subside (d).
9. Things will (a)/ now revert back to (b)/ a healthy state (c)/ of business (d).
10. My teacher (a)/ repeated again the question (b)/ slowly so that (c)/ I would understand (d).
11. The reason I want (a)/ to take that class is because (b)/ the professor is supposed (c)/ to be very eloquent (d).
12. The twins have (a)/ the same identical (b)/ birth marks on (c)/ their heads (d).
13. Bret and Maria, (a)/ two of Hemingway's heroines, (b)/ are diametrically opposite (c)/ types of women (d).
14. Anjali Guha's husband left (a)/ for work (b)/ one morning and (c)/ did not return back (d).
15. I think (a)/ we have sufficient enough (b)/ information to write (c)/ their report (d).
16. Will you repeat again (a)/ what you said (b)/ before continue (c)/ with my typing ? (d)
17. The mountain climbers (a)/ proceeded forward on their (b)/ long trek up (c)/ the side of the mountain (d).
18. If the matter is (a)/ of sufficient enough importance (b)/ it will be referred (c)/ to the board of directors (d).
19. Deepak and his wife Niru (a)/ competeds together (b)/ in the (c)/ musical talent show (d).
20. I asked (a)/ Kumarmangalam to (b)/ refer back (c)/ to his notes (d).
21. The reason because (a)/ I came here (b)/ was to be (c)/ with my family (d).
22. I think (a)/ that we should come up (b)/ with a new innovation (c)/ for doing this job (d).
23. The teacher asked us (a)/ to join together (b)/ the students who were (c)/ cleaning the room (d).
24. My cousins (a)/ love to play (b)/ with the (c)/ two twins (d).

25. Public pressure is towards more street lighting (a)/ rather than less (b)/ the reason is because they feel (c)/ safer in well-lit streets (d).

EXPLANATION

1. (b) Forward नहीं होगा क्योंकि proceed तथा forward का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है।
2. (a) The modern woman of today की जगह या तो the women of today या the modern women होगा।
3. (d) again का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि repeat के साथ again का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
4. (c) together का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि join के साथ together का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
5. (d) matinee का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
6. (d) and alone नहीं होगा, क्योंकि पहले unique आया है।
7. (b) sufficient या enough शब्द में से किसी एक ही शब्द का प्रयोग होगा।
8. (c) back का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि return तथा back का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है।
9. (b) revert और back दोनों का अर्थ एक ही है अतः दोनों में से किसी एक ही का प्रयोग होगा।
10. (b) again का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि repeat के साथ again का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
11. (b) because की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि reason के बाद because नहीं आता है।
12. (b) same का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि same identical का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है।
13. (c) diametrically opposite की जगह या तो diametrical या केवल opposite होगा।
14. (d) back का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि return के बाद back का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
15. (b) sufficient या enough में कोई एक का ही प्रयोग होगा।
16. (a) again का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि repeat के बाद again का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
17. (b) forward का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि proceed के बाद forward का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
18. (b) यहाँ sufficient का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
19. (b) together का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
20. (c) back का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि refer के बाद back का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
21. (a) because के जगह why का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि the reason के बाद why का प्रयोग होता है।
22. (c) with a new innovation की जगह with an innovation का प्रयोग होगा।
23. (b) together का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि join के बाद together का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
24. (d) two का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि twins का ही अर्थ होता है - 'जुड़वाँ'।
25. (c) because की जगह that लगेगा, क्योंकि reason के साथ because का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Question Tags

दैनिक बोलचाल में जब कोई व्यक्ति कुछ बात करता है, तो श्रोता से उसकी पुष्टि हेतु कथन के साथ एक लघु प्रश्न भी पूछ लेता है जिसे Question Tag कहते हैं। Question Tag का प्रयोग सामान्यतः वार्तालाप में किया जाता है। जैसे -

He is your brother, isn't he ?
(वह तुम्हारा भाई है, न ?)

You do not read, do you ?
(तुम नहीं पढ़ते हो, न ?)

He wrote a letter, didn't he ?
(वह पढ़ता था, न ?)

I have a moter cycle, haven't I ?
(मुझे मोटर साइकिल है, न ?)

Question Tags बनाने के नियम

1. यदि Sentence Affirmative हो तो उसका Question Tags 'Negative' होता है तथा उसकी बनावट होती है -

Auxiliary Verb + n't + Subject (pronoun) + ?

Ex :-

He is writting a letter, isn't he ?
Ram have gone home, haven't he ?
He will do it, willn't he ?
Boys can play football, can't they ?
Sita can do it, can't she ?

2. यदि Sentence 'Negative' हो तो उसका Question Tags 'Affirmative' होता है तथा उसकी बनावट होती है -

Auxiliary Verb + Subject (pronoun) + ?

Ex :-

He is not singing a song, is he ?
Sita was not a sales girl, was she ?
Boys will not help him, will they ?
We have not seen the Taj Mahal, have we ?
They are not good players, are they ?

POINT TO REMEMBER

1. Questions Tags में हमेशा Subject के रूप में Appropriate Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।

अतः Ram is a brave boy, isn't Ram ? (×)

Ram is a brave boy, isn't he ? (✓)

Subject	Appropriate Pronoun
I	I
You	You
We	We
They/Any Plural Noun	They
She/Sita/The girl	She
He/Ram/The boy	He
It/This/That	It
These/Those	They
One	One
There	There

2. Question Tags में हमेशा not के short form (n't) का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

He sings well, does not he ? (×)

He sings well, doesn't he ? (✓)

Ram is a boy, is not he ? (×)

Ram is a boy, isn't he ? (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

will + not = won't	can + not = can't
should + not = shouldn't	may + not = mayn't
do + not = don't	does + not = doesn't
did + not = didn't	shall + not = shan't
must + not = mustn't	need + not = needn't
dare + not = daren't	ought + not = oughtn't

3. यदि Affirmative Sentence में Auxiliary Verb का प्रयोग नहीं हो तो Question Tags में do/does/did का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Do और does का प्रयोग Present Tense तथा did का प्रयोग Past Tense में किया जाता है।

अर्थात् $V^1 = Do$, V में s/es = Does, $V^2 = Did$

Ex :-

Ram eats a mango, doesn't he ?

I write a letter, don't I ?

He wrote a letter, didn't he ?

4. यदि वाक्य का Subject 'I' हो तथा उसके बाद 'am' का प्रयोग हो तो उसका Question Tags 'amn't I?' नहीं, बल्कि 'aren't I?' होता है।

Ex :-

I am poor, amn't I? (×)

I am poor, aren't I? (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

I am very clever, aren't I? (✓)

I am ill, aren't I? (✓)

Note :-

लेकिन यदि वाक्य का Subject 'I' हो तथा उसके बाद 'am not' का प्रयोग हो तो उसका Question Tags 'am I?' सही होता है।

Ex :-

I am not poor, am I? (✓)

I am not clever, am I? (✓)

5. यदि किसी Sentence में Negative word जैसे - Neither, no, not, never, none, no one, no body, nothing, few, little, hardly, scarcely, seldom etc. का प्रयोग हो तो Sentence का अर्थ Negative होता है तथा इसे Negative Sentence माना जाता है। अतः इसका Question Tags, 'Affirmative' होता है।

अर्थात् Auxiliary Verb + Subject (pronoun) + ?

Ex :-

We have no friends, have we ?

No one knows this matter, do they ?

Nothing is yours, is it ?

He had hardly any money, had he ?

Neither is yours, is it ?

A barking dog seldom bites, does he ?

Note :-

यदि Sentence का Subject, None तथा body या one से बने pronoun (जैसे- None, No one, Someone, Somebody,) हो तो Question Tags के Subject के रूप में They का प्रयोग किया जाता है। लेकिन यदि Subject 'thing' से बने pronoun (जैसे- Nothing, Anything, Something,) हो तो Question Tags के Subject के रूप में it का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex :-

Nobody has seen God, have they ?

Someone stole my watch, didn't they ?

Everything is okay, isn't it ?

6. यदि मूल कथन के Subject के रूप में 'All of us / Anyone of us / Either of us / Every one of us / Most of us / Neither of us / One of us / Some of us' का प्रयोग हुआ हो तो Question Tags के Subject के रूप में 'we' का प्रयोग होता है तथा 'us' के स्थान पर 'you' / 'them' रहने पर क्रमशः 'you' तथा 'they' का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

All/Anyone/Either/Everyone of us can do this, can't we ?

All/Anyone/Either/Everyone of you can do this, can't you ?

All/Anyone/Either/One of them can do this, can't they ?

7. Affirmative Imperative Sentence का Question Tags 'will you ?' या 'won't you ?' दोनों होता है।

Ex :-

Switch on the radio, will you ? (✓)

Swich on the radio, won't you ? (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Please/Kindly give me money, will you ? (✓)

Please/Kindly give me money, won't you ? (✓)

Note :-

लेकिन Negative Imperative Sentence का Question Tag 'will you ?' होता है न कि won't you ?

Ex :-

Don't spit here, won't you ? (×)

Don't spit here, will you ? (✓)

इसी प्रकार,

Don't make a noise, won't you ? (×)

Don't make a noise, will you ? (✓)

8. यदि Imperative Sentence 'Let us' या Let's से शुरू होता तो इससे प्रस्ताव/सुझाव (proposal/suggestion) का बोध होता है तथा इसके Question Tag के लिए 'shall we ?' का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Let's go there, shall we ?

Let us do this work, shall we ?

Note :-

लेकिन Imperative sentence, 'let + me/him/her/there/ Shyam/Sita etc.... से शुरू हो इसके Question Tag में 'will you ?' का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex :-

Let me do this work, will you ?

Let him go, will you ?

Let Ram play football, will you ?

Let them do their homework, will you ?

EXERCISE - 1

Directions (1-50): Add suitable Question Tags to the following statements.

1. I am not clever, ?
2. I'm reading the Gita, ?
3. They are palying cricket, ?
4. Manu has sympathy for you, ?
5. They will win the match, ?
6. I shall have courage, ?
7. It might rain today, ?
8. The girls could do this work, ?
9. We shan't go there, ?
10. He was very courageous, ?
11. You know me very well, ?
12. You always help me, ?
13. He writes Hindi well, ?
14. My beloved does not do her work, ?
15. They did their work, ?
16. He made a mistake, ?
17. I cannot drive a motorcycle, ?
18. You often go to your teacher to ask a question, ?
19. He dare not talk to me, ?
20. He dares to scold me, ?
21. He need not go there, ?
22. Radha does not need to work, ?
23. Let the girls go out, ?
24. He will need you, ?
25. None of the food was wasted, ?
26. Now he has no money, ?
27. Nobody is ready, ?
28. Neither of us was guilty, ?
29. No one was ambitious, ?
30. Nothing is mine, ?
31. Few students were present in the class, ?
32. He seldom comes here, ?
33. Please take your seat, ?
34. Don't be disappointed, ?
35. Let us dance together, ?
36. Nobody liked your activities, ?
37. Don't go there again, ?
38. Nobody dares, to oppose him, ?
39. There were six girls there, ?
40. There was no one to help him, ?
41. One can help you, ?
42. This is useful, ?
43. That was not for you, ?
44. These are yours, ?
45. Those are mine, ?
46. Anyone will not do this work, ?
47. Someone might come to day, ?
48. Everybody was ready, ?
49. Everything looks bright and beautiful, ?
50. All of us were absent, ?

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. am I ? | 2. aren't I ? | 3. aren't they ? |
| 4. hasn't she ? | 5. won't they ? | 6. shan't I ? |
| 7. mightn't it ? | 8. couldn't they ? | 9. shall we ? |
| 10. wasn't he ? | 11. don't you ? | 12. don't you ? |
| 13. doesn't he ? | 14. does she ? | 15. didn't they ? |
| 16. didn't he ? | 17. can I ? | 18. don't you ? |
| 19. dare he ? | 20. doesn't he ? | 21. need he ? |
| 22. does she ? | 23. will you ? | 24. won't he ? |
| 25. was it ? | 26. has he ? | 27. are they ? |
| 28. were we ? | 29. were they ? | 30. is it ? |
| 31. were they ? | 32. does he ? | 33. will you ? |
| 34. will you ? | 35. shall we ? | 36. did they ? |
| 37. will you ? | 38. do they ? | 39. weren't there ? |
| 40. was there ? | 41. can't one ? | 42. isn't it ? |
| 43. was it ? | 44. aren't they ? | 45. aren't they ? |
| 46. will they ? | 47. mightn't they ? | 48. weren't they ? |
| 49. doesn't it ? | 50. weren't we ? | |

EXERCISE - 2

Directions (1-40) : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. If there is no error, the answer is '5'.

1. Vineeta thinks (A)/ She is going (B)/ to become a doctor, (C)/ did she ? (D)/ No error. (E)
2. You never (A)/ say what you (B)/ are thinking, (C)/ don't you ? (D)/ No error. (E)
3. They promised (A)/ to repay us (B)/ within a month, (C)/ did they ? (D)/ No error. (E)
4. The scales broke (A)/ when I was weighing (B)/ myself this morning, (C)/ did it ? (D)/ No error. (E)
5. There are (A)/ only twenty-eight days (B)/ in February, (C)/ are these ? (D)/ No error. (E)
6. You and I talked (B)/ with the director (B)/ of the board yesterday, (C)/ didn't you ? (D)/ No error. (E)
7. Mukesh has been (A)/ studying French (B)/ for three years, (C)/ has he ? (D)/ No error. (E)
8. You won't be (A)/ leaving for (B)/ another hour, (C)/ will you ? (D)/ No error. (E)
9. Our hostess was (A)/ very thoughtful to provide us (B)/ with sandwiches when we left, (C)/ was she ? (D)/ No error. (E)
10. There are (A)/ plenty of opportunities (B)/ for well-qualified people (C)/ are there ? (D)/ No error. (E)
11. There was (A)/ a dreadful thunderstorm (B)/ last night, (C)/ wasn't it ? (D)/ No error. (E)
12. Physics is (A)/ an important subject (B)/ In the modern world, (C)/ is it ? (D)/ No error. (E)
13. She greeted (A)/ us in (B)/ a friendly manner, (C)/ doesn't she ? (D)/ No error. (E)
14. The best religion in the world (A)/ is the one (B)/ which preaches love and compassion, (C)/ is it ? (D)/ No error. (E)
15. There is a rumour (A)/ of an additional judge (B)/ being appointed to the Supreme court, (C)/ is it ? (D)/ No error. (E)

16. He prided (A)/ over his great wealth (B)/ and his enormous power, (C)/ does he ? (D)/ No error. (E)
17. Lata is more popular (A)/ than any other (B)/ playback singer in India, (C)/ is she ? (D)/ No error. (E)
18. The castles of Germany (A)/ are more magnificent (B)/ than those of England, (C)/ aren't it (D)/ No error. (E)
19. Everyone of the members (A)/ was asked (B)/ to show their tickets at the gate, (C)/ weren't it ? (D)/ No error. (E)
20. Lust deals, (A)/ a deadly blow (B)/ to the spiritual callbre of man, (C)/ don't it ? (D)/ No error. (E)
21. Nobody is in a mood (A)/ to go to the cremation place (B)/ in this stormy night, (C)/ isn't anyone ? (D)/ No error. (E)
22. The tragedy was (A)/ that they could not (B)/ understand him, (C)/ couldn't they ? (D)/ No error. (E)
23. Students had not (A)/ seen such type of (B)/ television before, (C)/ had it ? (D)/ No error. (E)
24. None (A)/ of your friends (B)/ liked the picture, (C)/ didn't they ? (D)/ No error. (E)
25. Kumarmanglam hardly (A)/ ever goes (B)/ to the cinema, (C)/ doesn't he ? (D)/ No error. (E)
26. Safi Manjar had written (A)/ before (B)/ you phoned, (C)/ hadn't he ? (D)/ No error. (E)
27. Inayat Ali would (A)/ come if you (B)/ asked him, (C)/ would he ? (D)/ No error. (E)
28. I do not think (A)/ any one will come in this function, (C)/ will they ? (D)/ No error. (E)
29. We were seeking (A)/ the help of someone (B)/ who spoke French, (C)/ were we ? (D)/ No error. (E)
30. This is (A)/ still true (B)/ to some extent, (C)/ is that ? (D)/ No error. (E)
31. Ruchika lives (A)/ at the end (B)/ of the road, (C)/ does she ? (D)/ No error. (E)
32. That's the sort (A)/ of thing (B)/ you would do, (C)/ isn't that ? (D)/ No error. (E)
33. He had a better collection (A)/ of stamps (B)/ than yours, (C)/ had he ? (D)/ No error. (E)
34. They want (A)/ you give them (B)/ better wages, (C)/ do they ? (D)/ No error. (E)
35. Anyone is the town (A)/ would feel happy (B)/ to know this, (C)/ wouldn't anyone ? (D)/ No error. (E)
36. Sudhanshu won't (A)/ return the money (B)/ that he borrowed, (C)/ will he ? (D)/ No error. (E)
37. When your father inquired (A)/ about your marks (B)/ you lied to him, (C)/ have you not. (D)/ No error. (E)
38. You will come (A)/ to Raj Ritu's party (B)/ tomorrow, (C)/ isn't it ? (D)/ No error. (E)
39. The teacher has (A)/ instructed all of us (B)/ to finish the work by tomorrow, (C)/ isn't it ? (D)/ No error. (E)
40. If you come across (A)/ my dog anywhere (B)/ bring it to me, (C)/ can you ? (D)/ No error. (E)

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (D) | 3. (D) | 4. (D) | 5. (D) | 6. (D) | 7. (D) |
| 8. (E) | 9. (D) | 10. (D) | 11. (D) | 12. (D) | 13. (D) | 14. (D) |
| 15. (D) | 16. (D) | 17. (D) | 18. (D) | 19. (D) | 20. (D) | 21. (D) |

- | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 22. (D) | 23. (D) | 24. (D) | 25. (D) | 26. (E) | 27. (D) | 28. (E) |
| 29. (D) | 30. (D) | 31. (D) | 32. (E) | 33. (D) | 34. (D) | 35. (D) |
| 36. (E) | 37. (D) | 38. (D) | 39. (D) | 40. (D) | | |

ANSWERS

1. (D) did की जगह doesn't का प्रयोग होगा।
2. (D) don't की जगह do का प्रयोग होगा।
3. (D) did की जगह didn't का प्रयोग होगा।
4. (D) did की जगह didn't का प्रयोग होगा।
5. (D) are की जगह aren't का प्रयोग होगा।
6. (D) you की जगह we का प्रयोग होगा।
7. (D) has की जगह hasn't का प्रयोग होगा।
8. (E) No error
9. (D) was की जगह wasn't का प्रयोग होगा।
10. (D) are की जगह aren't का प्रयोग होगा।
11. (D) it की जगह there का प्रयोग होगा।
12. (D) is की जगह isn't का प्रयोग होगा।
13. (D) doesn't की जगह didn't का प्रयोग होगा।
14. (D) is की जगह isn't का प्रयोग होगा।
15. (D) is it की जगह isn't there का प्रयोग होगा।
16. (D) does की जगह didn't का प्रयोग होगा।
17. (D) is की जगह isn't का प्रयोग होगा।
18. (D) it की जगह they का प्रयोग होगा।
19. (D) it की जगह they का प्रयोग होगा।
20. (D) don't की जगह doesn't का प्रयोग होगा।
21. (D) isn't any one की जगह are they का प्रयोग होगा।
22. (D) couldn't की जगह could का प्रयोग होगा।
23. (D) it की जगह they का प्रयोग होगा।
24. (D) didn't की जगह did का प्रयोग होगा।
25. (D) doesn't की जगह does का प्रयोग होगा।
26. (E) No error
27. (D) would की जगह wouldn't का प्रयोग होगा।
28. (E) No error
29. (D) were की जगह weren't का प्रयोग होगा।
30. (D) is की जगह isn't का प्रयोग होगा।
31. (D) does की जगह doesn't का प्रयोग होगा।
32. (E) No error
33. (D) had की जगह hadn't का प्रयोग होगा।
34. (D) do की जगह don't का प्रयोग होगा।
35. (D) anyone की जगह they का प्रयोग होगा।
36. (D) No error
37. (D) did you not ? होगा, क्योंकि main clause past में है। अतः tag part का auxiliary भी past में होगा।
38. (D) isn't it की जगह woun't you का प्रयोग होगा।
39. (D) isn't it की जगह hasn't he का प्रयोग होगा।
40. (D) will you ? होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ Conditional sentence है, अतः main clause में will का प्रयोग होगा। साथ ही any where शब्द Negative अर्थ देता है, अतः tag part 'affirmative' में होगा।

Remove “Too”

‘Too’ एक Adverb है जो Adjective के पहले आकर उसकी विशेषता बतलाता है। Too का अर्थ है – excess of quality (आवश्यकता से अधिक विशेषता)।

He is too weak का अर्थ है वह जरूरत से अधिक कमजोर है, अर्थात् वह अत्यधिक कमजोर है।

Remove of the Adverb “Too”

इसके अंतर्गत परीक्षाओं में सामान्यतः दो तरह से प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं –

- I. Removal of “too” without Infinitive
- II. Removal of “Too” with Infinitive

Removal of “Too” without Infinitive

1. वाक्य से too को हटा दें।
2. too के बाद आये Adjective को Comparative Degree में बदल दें।
3. अंत में Comparative Degree Adjective के बाद than proper / than it is proper / than desirable / than necessary / than it should be आदि में से किसी एक का प्रयोग करें।

Ex :-

He is too weak.

= He is weaker than proper.

= He is weaker than it is proper.

= He is weaker than desirable.

इसी प्रकार,

- i. The wind is too chill.

The wind is more chill than it is proper.

- ii. The news is too exciting.

The news is more exciting than it should be.

- iii. The weather is too hot.

The weather is hotter than desirable.

- iv. The water was too cold.

The water was colder than required.

Removal of “too” with Infinitive

यदि वाक्य में ‘too’ के बाद ‘to’ या ‘for’ आया हो तो वाक्य का अर्थ नकारात्मक (Negative) हो जाता है और वाक्य को दो clause में बदला जाता है।

इस तरह के वाक्यों को Transform करते समय निम्नलिखित बातों का ध्यान रखें –

1. ‘too’ के स्थान पर so लिखें।
2. ‘too’ के बाद प्रयुक्त Adjective या Past Participle के बाद that का प्रयोग करें।
3. that के बाद Subject के अनुसार Personal Pronoun (I, We, You, He, She, It या They) का प्रयोग करें।
4. यदि वाक्य Present Tense में हो तो that के पश्चात् उचित Subject (Personal Pronoun) के साथ cannot और यदि वाक्य Past Tense में हो तो could not का प्रयोग कर infinitive (to + V¹) के जगह के verb के first form (V¹) का प्रयोग करें।

Ex :-

- i. He is too weak to walk.

He is so weak that he cannot walk.

- ii. She is too proud to beg.

She is so proud that she cannot beg.

- iii. He was too slow to achieve the target.

He was so slow that he could not achieve the target.

- iv. The news is too good to be true.

The news is so good that it cannot be true.

- v. Children were too tired to run races.

Children were so tired that they could not run races.

Note :-

कहीं-कहीं Infinitive के स्थान पर for + Noun भी आता है।

Ex :-

The news was too shocking for her.

The news was more shocking than she could not bear.

POINT TO REMEMBER

यदि वाक्य में for me, for us, for them आया हो तो Adverb Clause बनाते समय for me को I में for us को we में, तथा for them को they में बदल दिया जाता है।

Ex :-

- i. It is too bad for me.

It is so bad that I cannot bear it.

- ii. It is too hot for us to go out.

It is so hot that we cannot go out.

- iii. My heart was too full for words.

My heart was so full that I could not speak out words.

EXERCISE - 1

Directions (1-25) : Remove 'too' from the following sentences.

1. He is too weak to move.
2. She is too proud to beg.
3. The news is too good to be true.
4. The milk is too hot to drink.
5. The patient is too weak to travel alone.
6. It is too hard to break.
7. It is too much for me.
8. He is too anxious to go there.
9. He was too slow to achieve the target.
10. The news is too exciting.
11. His words were too harsh.
12. He is too proud to learn.
13. It is never too late to mend.
14. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
15. The results were too bad to be published.
16. They are too brave.
17. The shelf is too high for me to touch.
18. The water is too hot to drink.
19. Mr. Raman is too old for this post.
20. My brother is too poor to help.
21. This stool is too heavy for me to lift.
22. Gita is too innocent to be deceived.
23. She is too eager for flattery.
24. He is too innocent.
25. She is too young to go out alone.

ANSWERS

1. He is so weak that he cannot move.
2. She is so proud that she cannot beg.
3. The news is so good that it cannot be true.
4. The milk is so hot that one cannot drink it.
5. The patient is so weak that he cannot travel alone.
6. It is so hard that it can not be broken.
7. It is so bad that I cannot bear it.
8. He is so anxious that he cannot go there.
9. He was so slow that he could not achieve the target.
10. The news is more exciting than it should be.
11. His words were harsh beyond the proper limit.
12. He is so proud that he cannot learn.
13. It is never so late that one cannot mend.
14. More than enough cooks spoil the broth.
15. The results were so bad that it was not proper to publish them.
16. They are brave beyond the proper limit.
17. The shelf is so high that I cannot touch it.
18. The water is so hot that one cannot drink it.
19. Mr. Raman is very old for this post.
20. My brother is so poor that he cannot help me.
21. This stool is so heavy that I cannot lift it.
22. Gita is so innocent that she can be deceived.
23. She is over eager for flattery.
24. He is innocent to a fault.
25. She is so young that she cannot go out alone.

EXERCISE - 2

Directions (1- 10) : Use 'too' in the following sentences.

1. Rakesh is excessively fond of music.
2. The rose is extremely beautiful.
3. She trusts her husband more than enough.
4. The house is so small that it cannot accommodate everybody.
5. He is so weak to move about.
6. He is so clever that he cannot be deceived.
7. The mango is so rotten that it cannot be eaten.
8. The night was cold beyond the proper limit.
9. She is so obstinate that she will not agree to these terms.
10. He is so poor that he cannot pay your debt.

ANSWERS

1. Rakesh is too fond of music.
2. The rose is too beautiful.
3. She trusts her husband too much.
4. The house is too small to accommodate everybody.
5. He is too weak to move about.
6. He is too clever to be deceived.
7. The mango is too rotten to be eaten.
8. The night was too cold.
9. She is too obstinate to agree to these terms.
10. He is too poor to pay your debt.

EXERCISE - 3

Directions (1-25) : Out of four alternatives suggested, select the one which get rid of the Adverb 'too'.

1. The house is too small to be accommodated.
 - (A) The house is so small to be accommodated.
 - (B) The house is so small that it can be accommodated.
 - (C) The house is so small that it can not be accommodated.
 - (D) None of these
2. Her dress is too dull to get attention.
 - (A) Her dress is so dull that it can get attention.
 - (B) Her dress is so dull that it can not get attention.
 - (C) Her dress is so dull to get attention.
 - (D) None of these
3. The work is too complicated to be done single-handedly.
 - (A) The work is so complicated that it can not be done single-handedly.
 - (B) The work is so complicated that it should not be done single-handedly.
 - (C) The work is so complicated that it can be done single-handedly.
 - (D) None of these
4. He is too clever not to see through your tricks.
 - (A) He is so clever that he will not see through your tricks.
 - (B) He is so clear that he can see through your tricks.
 - (C) He is so clever not to see through your tricks.
 - (D) None of these
5. It is too late to mend.
 - (A) It is so late to mend.

- (B) It is so late that it can not be mended.
 (C) It is so late that it can be mended.
 (D) None of these
6. He is too weak to walk.
 (A) He is so weak that he can not walk.
 (B) He is so weak that he should walk.
 (C) He is so weak that he can walk.
 (D) None of these
7. The fact is too evident to require proof.
 (A) The fact is so evident that it does not require proof.
 (B) The fact is so evident that it requires proof.
 (C) The fact is so evident to require proof.
 (D) None of these
8. He is too fraud to be believed.
 (A) He is so fraud to be believed.
 (B) He is so froud that he can be believed.
 (C) He is so fraud that he can not be believed.
 (D) None of these
9. The news is too good to be true.
 (A) The news is so good to be true.
 (B) The news is so good that it can not be true.
 (C) The news is so good that it can be true.
 (D) The news is so good that it must be true.
10. He is too late to catch the train.
 (A) He is so late that he can not catch the train.
 (B) He is so late that he can catch the train.
 (C) He is so late to catch the train.
 (D) None of these
11. The apples are too cheap to be good.
 (A) The apples are so cheap that they must be good.
 (B) The apples are so cheap that they can not be good.
 (C) The apples are so cheap that they can be good.
 (D) The apples are so cheap to be good.
12. He is too late to hear the first speech.
 (A) He is so late to hear the first speech.
 (B) He is so late that he can not hear the first speech.
 (C) He is so late that he can hear the first speech.
 (D) None of these
13. He is too cruel to be benevolent.
 (A) He is so cruel that he can not be benevolent.
 (B) He is so cruel that he can be benevolent.
 (C) He is so cruel that he must be benevolent.
 (D) He is so cruel to be benevolent.
14. He was too mild to be a murderer.
 (A) He is so mild to be a murderer.
 (B) He was so mild that he could not be a murderer.
 (C) He was so mild that he must be a murderer.
 (D) He is so mild that he can be a murderer.
15. He was too ignorant to be a postman.
 (A) He was so ignorant to be a postman.
 (B) He was so ignorant that he could not be a postman.
 (C) He is so ignorant that he must be a postman.
 (D) None of these
16. He is too tall to be guarded.
 (A) He is so tall that he can be guarded.
 (B) He is so tall to be guarded.
 (C) He is so tall that he can not be guarded.
 (D) None of these
17. This tree is too high for me to climb.
 (A) This tree is so high for me to climb.
 (B) This tree is so high for me that I can climb.
 (C) This tree is so high that I can not climb.
 (D) None of these
18. He speaks too fast to be understood.
 (A) He speaks so fast to be understood.
 (B) He speaks so fast that it can not be understood.
 (C) He speaks so fast that it must be understood.
 (D) He speaks so fast to be understood.
19. It is too important to be attempted last.
 (A) It is so important that it can not be attempted last.
 (B) It is so important that it can be attempted last.
 (C) It is so important to be attempted last.
 (D) None of these
20. He is too stupid to hold this post.
 (A) He is so stupid that he can hold this post.
 (B) He is so stupid that he must hold this post.
 (C) He is so stupid to hold this post.
 (D) He is so stupid that he can not hold this post.
21. He is too dolt to be given this responsibility.
 (A) He is so dolt that he can not be given this responsibility.
 (B) He is so dolt that he can be given this responsibility.
 (C) He is so dolt to be given this responsibility.
 (D) None of these
22. He is too innocent to not to be deceived.
 (A) He is so innocent that he can not be deceived.
 (B) He is so innocent to not to be deceived.
 (C) He is so innocent that he can be deceived.
 (D) None of these
23. It is too rotten not to be avoided.
 (A) It is so rotten that it can not be avoided.
 (B) It is so rotten that it can be avoid.
 (C) It is so rotten that it can be avoided.
 (D) None of these
24. He is too rich.
 (A) He is too rich.
 (B) He is so rich than it should be.
 (C) He is richer than it is proper.
 (D) None of these
25. He is too cunning to be believed.
 (A) He is so cunning that he can be believed.
 (B) He is so cunning that he can not be believed.
 (C) He is so cunning that he must be believed.
 (D) He is so cunning to be believed.

ANSWERS

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (A)
 8. (C) 9. (B) 10. (A) 11. (B) 12. (B) 13. (A) 14. (B)
 15. (B) 16. (C) 17. (C) 18. (B) 19. (A) 20. (D) 21. (A)
 22. (C) 23. (C) 24. (C) 25. (B)



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VOICE

Verb के उस रूप को Voice कहते हैं जिससे यह पता चलता हो कि Subject कुछ कार्य करता है या उसके लिए कुछ किया जाता है।

Examples :

Ravi teaches Mohan. (Active Voice)

Mohan is taught by Ravi. (Passive Voice)

ऊपर के दोनों वाक्यों का अर्थ एक ही है परंतु पहले वाक्य में Subject (कर्ता) स्वयं कार्य करता है जबकि दूसरे वाक्य में Subject के लिए कुछ किया गया है या Subject के Verb के अनुसार कार्य करवाया गया है।

Voice निम्नलिखित दो प्रकार के होते हैं -

1. Active Voice
2. Passive Voice

1. Active Voice : यदि Subject स्वयं कार्य करे तो इसे Active Voice कहते हैं। अर्थात् Active Voice में Verb द्वारा कर्ता को प्रधानता दी जाती है।

Examples :

Ram goes home.

I have written a letter.

2. Passive Voice : यदि Subject के लिए कार्य किया जाए तो इसे Passive Voice कहते हैं। अर्थात् Passive Voice में Verb द्वारा कर्म को प्रधानता दी जाती है।

Example :

I am helped by Ram.

A letter is written by me.

Active Voice से Passive Voice बनाने का नियम

साधारण नियम :-

- ➔ Subject को Object और Object को Subject बना दिया जाता है।
- ➔ नए Object से पहले by का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- ➔ Tense के अनुसार Helping Verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- ➔ यदि Object के रूप में Active Voice में Object Case का कोई Pronoun हो तो उसे नीचे लिखे रूप में बदला जाता है -

me = I	her = She
you = You	it = It
us = We	them = They
him = He	whom = Who

- ➔ यदि Subject के रूप में Active Voice में Nominative Case का कोई Pronoun हो तो उसे नीचे लिखे रूप में बदला जाता है।

I = by me	She = by her
You = by you	It = by it
We = by us	They = by them
He = by him	Who = by whom

Tense के अनुसार

Active से Passive Voice बनाने की नियम

1. PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

Rule : Present Indefinite Tense के Passive Voice में Subject के अनुसार Is, Am, Are का तथा Main Verb की Third Form का प्रयोग किया जाता है। I के साथ am; He, She, It तथा Singular Noun के साथ is और We, You, They तथा Plural Noun के साथ are का प्रयोग होता है।

Structure :

Active - Sub. + V¹ या V - s/es + Obj.

Passive - Obj. + is/are/are + V³ + by + Sub.

Examples :

I sing a song. (Active)
A song is sung by me. (Passive)
They love me. (Active)
I am loved by them. (Passive)

2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Rule : इस Tense में Subject के अनुसार is/are/am का प्रयोग करते हैं तथा इनमें से किसी एक के साथ being लगाकर Main Verb की Third Form का प्रयोग किया जाता है। अर्थात् I के साथ am being, He/She/It के साथ is being का तथा You/We/They व Plural Noun के साथ are being लगाया जाता है।

Structure :

Active - Sub. + is/are/am + V⁴(ing) + Obj.

Passive - Obj. + is/are/are + being + V³ + by + Sub.

Examples :

He is writing a letter. (Active)
A letter is being written by him. (Passive)
You are playing tennis (Active)
Tennis is being played by you. (Passive)

3. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Rule : इस Tense के Passive Voice में Subject के अनुसार Have been या Has been के साथ Main Verb की Third Form

का प्रयोग किया जाता है। He, She, It तथा Singular Noun के साथ has been तथा I, We, You, They तथा Plural Noun के साथ have been लगाया जाता है।

Structure :

Active - Sub. + has/have + V³ + Obj.
Passive - Obj. + has/have + been + V³ + by + Sub.

Examples :

Mohan has taken tea. (Active)
 Tea has been taken by Mohan. (Passive)
 I have not written a letter. (Active)
 A letter has not been written by me. (Passive)

4. PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

Rule : इस Tense के Passive Voice में Helping Verb was/were के साथ Main Verb की Third Form का प्रयोग करते हैं। I, We, She, It तथा Singular Noun के साथ was और We, You, They तथा Plural Noun के साथ were लगाया जाता है।

Structure :

Active - Sub. + V² + Obj.
Passive - Obj. + was/were + V³ + by + Sub.

Examples :

He sold a car. (Active)
 A car was sold by him. (Passive)
 He solved the sum. (Active)
 The sum was solved by him. (Passive)

5. PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Rule : इस Tense के Passive Voice में was being/were being के साथ Main Verb की Third Form का प्रयोग करते हैं। I, He, She, It तथा Singular Noun के साथ was being और You, We, They तथा Plural Noun के साथ were being लगाया जाता है।

Structure :

Active - Sub. + was/were + V⁴(ing) + Obj.
Passive - Obj. + was/were + being + V³ + by + Sub.

Examples :

He was preparing tea. (Active)
 Tea was being prepared by him. (Passive)
 The boys were laughing at the old lady. (Active)
 The old lady was being laughed at by the boys. (Passive)

6. PAST PERFECT TENSE

Rule : इस Tense के Passive Voice में had been के साथ Main Verb की Third Form का प्रयोग होता है।

Structure :

Active - Sub. + had + V³ + Obj.
Passive - Obj. + had + been + V³ + by + Sub.

Examples :

I had read the book. (Active)
 The book had been read by me. (Passive)
 He had already finished the lesson. (Active)
 The lesson had already been finished by him. (Passive)

7. FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

Rule : इस Tense के Passive Voice में subject के अनुसार shall be/will be के साथ मुख्य क्रिया की Third Form का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Structure :

Active - Sub. + shall/will + V¹ + Obj.
Passive - Obj. + shall/will + be + V³ + by + Sub.

Examples :

I shall learn a poem. (Active)
 A poem will be learnt by me (Passive)
 Her father will meet her soon. (Active)
 She will be met by her father soon. (Passive)

8. FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Rule : इस Tense के Passive Voice में I, We के साथ सहायक क्रिया shall have been तथा अन्य Subjects के साथ will have been का प्रयोग करके Main Verb की Third Form का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Structure :

Active - Sub. + shall/will + have + V¹ + Obj.
Passive - Obj. + shall/will + have been + V³ + by + Sub.

Examples :

She will have prepared tea. (Active)
 Tea will have been prepared by her. (Passive)
 We shall have taken the examination (Active)
 The examination will have been taken by us. (Passive)

POINT TO REMEMBER

- ➔ किसी भी Perfect Continuous (Present Perfect continuous/ Past Perfect Continuous/ Future Perfect Continuous) तथा Future Continuous Tense का Passive नहीं होता है।
- ➔ Active Voice में Main Verb किसी भी forms (रूप) में क्यों न हो, Passive Voice में उसके केवल तीसरे रूप (V³) का प्रयोग होता है।

- ➔ Active Voice के Sentence में not या n't का प्रयोग हो तो Passive Voice में not का प्रयोग Auxiliary Verbs (is/are/am/was/were/has/have/had/shall/will) के बाद होता है।

Examples :

I do not abuse him.	(Active)
He is not abused by me.	(Passive)
He did not write a letter.	(Active)
A letter was not written by him.	(Passive)
He will not go home.	(Active)
Home will not be gone by him.	(Passive)
Sita is not singing a song.	(Active)
A song is not being sung by Sita.	(Passive)
Sita will not have done it.	(Active)
It will not have been done by Sita.	(Passive)
We have not solved the sum.	(Active)
The sum has not been solved by us.	(Passive)

Passive Voice of Interrogative Sentence

Interrogative Sentences मुख्यतः दो प्रकार के होते हैं -

- YES/NO Question :** जो किसी सहायक क्रिया से शुरू होते हैं। जैसे - Do, does, did, is, are, am, was, were, has, have, had, can, could, shall, will, may, might आदि।
 - W/H Questions :** जो किसी Interrogative word why, who, what, how, when, where, how which आदि से प्रारंभ होते हैं।
- Rule :** YES/NO Questions वाले Interrogative Sentence के Passive में Auxiliary Verb का प्रयोग वाक्य के आरंभ में होता है जबकि W/H Questions वाले Interrogative Sentence में when/where/why या how का प्रयोग Auxiliary Verb के पहले होता है।

Structure :

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Aux. Verb + Obj. + V³ + by + Sub. + ? W/H Word + Aux. Verb + Object + V³ + by + Sub. + ? |
|---|

Examples :

Do you sing a song ?	(Active)
Is a song sung by you ?	(Passive)
Does he write a letter ?	(Active)
Is a letter written by him ?	(Passive)
Did she write a letter ?	(Active)
Was a letter written by her ?	(Passive)
Are you going home ?	(Active)
Is home being gone by you ?	(Passive)
Have you seen the Tajmahal ?	(Active)
Has The Tajmahal been seen by you.	(Passive)
Will you do it ?	(Active)
Will it be done by you ?	(Passive)

Why does she call me ?	(Active)
Why am I called by her ?	(Passive)
Whom do you force ?	(Active)
Whom is forced by you ?	(Passive)
Where did you spend your time ?	(Active)
Where was your time spent by you ?	(Passive)
How had they copied those customs ?	(Active)
How had those customs been copied by them ?	(Passive)
Which colour do you like ?	(Active)
Which colour is liked by you ?	(Passive)

POINT TO REMEMBER

- यदि Interrogative Sentence 'What' से शुरू हो तथा Object भी नहीं हो तो Passive Voice में What को What + Helping Verb में बदल देते हैं। लेकिन जब वाक्य में What और Subject दोनों हो तो What को What + Sub. + Helping Verb में बदल दिया जाता है।

Examples :

What do you want ?	(Active)
What is wanted by you ?	(Passive)
What are you building ?	(Active)
What is being built by you ?	(Passive)
What will you send him ?	(Active)
What will he be sent by you ?	(Passive)

- यदि Active Voice का वाक्य Who से प्रारंभ हो तो Passive Voice में उनका Structure निम्नलिखित होता है।

Structure :

- | |
|--|
| <p>Active - Who + Verb + Obj. + ?</p> <p>Passive - By whom + Aux. verb + Obj + V³ + ?</p> |
|--|

Examples :

Who gave this book ?	(Active)
By whom was this book given ?	(Passive)
Who teaches you ?	(Active)
By whom are you taught ?	(Passive)
Who abuse the young lady ?	(Active)
By whom was the young lady abused ?	(Passive)

Passive of Modal Verbs

Rule : यदि Active Voice में Modals का प्रयोग हुआ हो तो Passive Voice में Modal Verb और Main Verb की Third Form के मध्य में be का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Structure :

- | |
|--|
| <p>Active - Sub. + Modal Verb + V¹ + Obj.</p> <p>Passive - Obj. + Modal Verb + be + V³ + by + Sub.</p> |
|--|

Examples :

I can do it.	(Active)
It can be done by me.	(Passive)
We can solve the problem.	(Active)
The problem can be solved by us.	(Passive)
He could not do this work.	(Active)
This work could not be done by him.	(Passive)
May I open the door ?	(Active)
May the door be opened by me ?	(Passive)
One ought to do one's duty.	(Active)
Duty ought to be done.	(Passive)
One should keep one's promise.	(Active)
Promise should be kept.	(Passive)
Can you cook this meat ?	(Active)
Can this meat be cooked by you ?	(Passive)
Should I buy this book ?	(Active)
Should this book be bought by me ?	(Passive)

Note : Can, may, must, shall, will, should, would, could, might, ought to को Modal Verbs कहा जाता है।

Passive of Imperative Sentences

Imperative Sentences सामान्यतः main verb (V¹) से शुरू होता है तथा इससे आदेश (Commands), सलाह (Advice) या आग्रह (Request) का भाव व्यक्त होता है।

1. यदि Imperative Sentence से आदेश का भाव व्यक्त हो तो उसका Passive निम्नलिखित Structure पर होगा।

Structure :

Active : V¹ + Obj.

Passive : Let + Obj. + be + V³

Examples :

Open the box.	(Active)
Let the box be opened.	(Passive)
Switch off the fan.	(Active)
Let the fan be switched off.	(Passive)
Close the door at once.	(Active)
Let the door be closed at once.	(Passive)
Inform the police of the accident.	(Active)
Let the police be informed of the accident.	(Passive)

2. यदि Imperative Sentence से सलाह (Advice) का भाव व्यक्त हो तो उसका Passive Structure निम्नलिखित होगा।

Structure :

Active : V¹ + Obj.

Passive : Obj. + should + be + V³

Examples :

Help the poor.	(Active)
The poor should be helped.	(Passive)
Love the children.	(Active)
The children should be loved.	(Passive)
Hear him now.	(Active)
He should be heard now.	(Passive)

3. यदि Imperative Sentence 'Please या Kindly' से शुरू हो तो उनसे request का भाव झलकता है, तथा उनका Passive Structure निम्नलिखित होता है।

Structure :

Active : Please/Kindly + V¹ + Obj.

Passive : You are requested to + V¹ + Obj.

Examples :

Kindly read this letter.	(Active)
You are requested to read this letter.	(Passive)
Please give me a pen.	(Active)
You are requested to given me a pen.	(Passive)
Take this chair, please.	(Active)
You are requested to take this chair.	(Passive)

4. यदि Imperative Sentence, Intransitive Verb से शुरू हो तो उसके पहले 'you are ordered to या You are advised to' जोड़कर उसका Passive Voice बनाया जाता है।

Structure :

Active : V¹ (Intransitive Verb) + Obj.

Passive : You are ordered/advised + to + V¹ + Obj.

Examples :

Go there.	(Active)
You are ordered to go there.	(Passive)
Work hard.	(Active)
You are advised to work hard.	(Passive)
Stand up.	(Active)
You are ordered to stand up.	(Passive)
Do.	(Active)
You are ordered to do.	(Passive)
Run.	(Active)
You are ordered/advised to run.	(Passive)

5. यदि Imperative Sentence 'Let' से शुरू हो तो उसका Passive Structure निम्नलिखित होता है।

Structure :

Active : Let + Obj. + V¹ + Noun

Passive : Let + Noun + be + V³ + by + Obj.

Examples :

Let him write a letter.	(Active)
Let a letter written by him.	(Passive)
Let her do it.	(Active)
Let it be done by her.	(Passive)
Let us discuss the problem.	(Active)
Let the problem be discussed by us.	(Passive)

Passive of Infinitive Verbs

Rule : Infinitive वाले वाक्यों को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए to के साथ be और Verb की Third Form का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Structure : (A)

Active : Sub. + Aux. Verb + to + V¹ + Obj.

Passive : Obj. + Aux. Verb + to + be + V³ + by + Sub.

Examples :

He is to invite me.	(Active)
I am to be invited by you.	(Passive)
There is nothing to do.	(Active)
There is nothing to be done.	(Passive)
They were to play the match.	(Active)
The match was to be played by them.	(Passive)
You have to teach him.	(Active)
He has to be taught by you.	(Passive)
He will have to teach her.	(Active)
She will have to be taught by him.	(Passive)

Structure : (B)

Active : Sub. + Main Verb + to + V¹ + Obj.

Passive : Sub. + Main Verb + Obj. + to + be + V³

Examples :

I want to finish the work.	(Active)
I want the work to be finished.	(Passive)
She tried to snatch my purse.	(Active)
She tried my purse to be snatched .	(Passive)
I want you to finish the work.	(Active)
I want the work to be finished by you.	(Passive)
Women like men to flatter them.	(Active)
Women like to be flattered by men.	(Passive)
She wants to praise you.	(Active)
She wants you to be praised.	(Passive)

Structure : (C)

Active : It + Verb + Sub. + to + V¹ + Obj.

Passive : It + Verb + Sub. + for + Obj. + to + be + V³

Examples :

It is time to take tea.	(Active)
It is time for tea to be taken.	(Passive)
It is time to accept the challenge.	(Active)
It is time for the challenge to be accepted.	(Passive)
It was time to say our prayers.	(Active)
It was time for our prayers to be said.	(Passive)

Passive of Verbs with Two Objects

Rule : यदि वाक्य में दो Objects आए हों तो Verb के समीप वाले Object को Subject में बदला जाता है। हालाँकि दोनों objects में से किसी को भी Subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त किया जा सकता है।

Examples :

He teaches us Sanskrit.	(Active)
We are taught Sanskrit by him.	(Passive)
‘OR’ Sanskrit is taught to us by him.	(Passive)
He has given me a present.	(Active)
I have been given a present by him.	(Passive)
‘OR’ A Present has been given to me by him.	(Passive)
Mother told us a story.	(Active)
We are told a story by mother.	(Passive)
‘Or’ A story was told to us by mother.	(Passive)
I shall offer a job.	(Active)
She will be offered a job by me.	(Passive)
‘OR’ A job will be offered to her by me.	(Passive)

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- (i) वह शब्द जो किसी क्रिया के बाद किसी व्यक्ति के लिए आता है उसे Indirect Object कहा जाता है तथा जो किसी वस्तु का नाम बताता है उसे Direct Object कहा जाता है। दोनों में से किसी भी Object को Subject बनाकर Passive बनाया जा सकता है।
- (ii) साधारणतः Active Sentence के प्राणी सूचक Indirect Object को ही passive sentence का object बनाया जाता है।
- (iii) Direct Object को Passive में Subject बनाने पर Indirect Object के पहले to का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :

He told me a story.	(Active)
I was told a story by him.	(Passive)
‘OR’ A Story was told to me by him.	(Passive)

Passive of Verb + Preposition

Rule : यदि Active Voice में Verb के साथ कोई Preposition आया हो, तो Passive Voice में भी वही Preposition उस Verb की Third Form के बाद प्रयुक्त होती है।

Structure :

Active : Sub + Verb + Prep. + Obj.

Passive : Obj. + Verb 'to be' + V³ + Prep. + by + Sub.

Examples :

- I do not agree with you. (Active)
- You are not agreed with by me. (Passive)
- I am listening to him. (Active)
- He is being listened to by me. (Passive)
- He turned down my request. (Active)
- My request was turned down by him. (Passive)
- A bus ran over a child. (Active)
- A child was run over by a bus. (Passive)

Passive where 'By' is not used

Rule : निम्नलिखित Verbs के साथ Passive Voice में 'By' नहीं आता है बल्कि उसके स्थान पर उपयुक्त Preposition का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

annoyed with (somebody)	alarmed at
annoyed at (something)	interested in
Engaged in	digusted with
offended with	amused at
pleased with	displeased with
satisfied with	contained in
surprised at	known to
lined with	married to
amazed at	disappointed at

Examples :

- Mohan married Gita. (Active)
- Gita was married to Mohan. (Passive)
- My work satisfied the officer. (Active)
- The Officer was satisfied with my work. (Passive)
- His success surprised me. (Active)
- I was surprised at his success. (Passive)
- This box contains pens. (Active)
- Pens are contained in this box. (Passive)

Some Special Rules of Passive

1. यदि Active Voice का Subject 'Somebody, They, People, We, All' हो तो Passive Voice में इसे by के साथ नहीं लिखा जाता है।

Examples :

- Somebody took us round Delhi. (Active)
- We are taken round Delhi. (Passive)
- Someone has picked my pocket. (Active)

- My pocket has been picked. (Passive)
- Someone has invited me to the party. (Active)
- I have been invited to the party. (Passive)
- The people read my book everywhere. (Active)
- My book is read everywhere. (Passive)

2. यदि Active Voice का वाक्य No body, None, No one से शुरू हो तो Passive Voice में इसके जगह Anyone का प्रयोग होता है क्योंकि इनका अर्थ Not + anyone होता है।

Examples :

- No one has cheated you. (Active)
- You have not been cheated by anyone. (Passive)
- No body will disturb you. (Active)
- You will not be disturbed by anybody. (Passive)
- I have not seen anyone. (Active)
- No one has been seen by me. (Passive)

3. यदि Active Voice का वाक्य It is time to से आरंभ हो तो उनका Passive Structure निम्नलिखित होता है।

Structure :

Passive : It is time + for + Obj. + to be + V³

Examples :

- It is time to reap the harvest. (Active)
- It is time for the harvest to be reaped. (Passive)

Miscellaneous Sentences

- They believed that he would visit the Tajmahal. (Active)
- It was believed that the Tajmaham would be visited by him. (Passive)
- People say that you have cheated him. (Active)
- It is said that he has been cheated by you. (Passive)
- People say that honesty is the best policy. (Active)
- It is said that honesty is the best policy. (Passive)
- One must do one's duties. (Active)
- Duties must be done. (Passive)
- One should keep one's promises. (Active)
- Promises should be kept. (Passive)
- Your hair need cutting. (Active)
- Your hair need to cut. (Passive)
- He hates Mohan abusing him. (Active)
- He hates being abused by Mohan. (Passive)
- I saw him opening the box. (Active)
- I saw the box being opened by him. (Passive)
- God helps those who help themselves. (Active)
- Those who help themselves are helped by God (Passive)

- May he live long ! (Active)
It is prayed that he may live long ! (Passive)
- May I got out ? (Active)
Am I allowed to go out ? (Passive)
- Sit down. (Active)
Be seated. (Passive)
- God helps those who help them selves. (Active)
Those who are helped by themselves are helped by God. (Passive)
- I hope to win. (Active)
It is hoped that I will win. (Passive)
- The flower smells sweet. (Active)
The flower is sweet when smelt. (Passive)
- Someone has shut the window. (Active)
The window has been shut. (Passive)
- No one can wonder at it. (Active)
It cannot be wondered at. (Passive)
- Should we inform the police ? (Active)
Should the police be informed ? (Passive)
- The robbers robbed the stranger. (Active)
The stranger was robbed by the robbers. (Passive)
- Prepare yourself for the worst. (Active)
Let you be prepared for the worst. (Passive)

Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलना

Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलने के लिए उन नियमों को उलट दिया जाता जिनके तहत Active voice को Passive Voice में बदला गया है।

Example :

- By whom are you taught ? (Passive)
Who teaches you ? (Active)
- A letter is being written by her. (Passive)
She is writing a letter. (Active)
- Coffee has been taken by Ram. (Passive)
Ram has taken coffee. (Active)
- I was being helped by them. (Passive)
They were helping me. (Active)
- My book has been stolen by him. (Passive)
He has stolen by book. (Active)
- Songs were not sung by you. (Passive)
You did not sing songs. (Active)
- By whom was the old woman cursed ? (Passive)
Who cursed the old woman ? (Active)
- Water was being drunk by the cow. (Passive)
The cow was drinking water. (Active)
- The house had not been built by the masons. (Passive)
The masons had not built the house. (Active)
- I am helped by him. (Passive)
He helps me. (Active)

EXERCISE

Directions (1-167) : A Sentence has been given in active voice/passive voice. Out of the four alternative suggested, select the one. Which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice.

1. Open the door.
(A) The door must be opened
(B) The door will be opened
(C) The door is opened
(D) Let the door be opened
2. I did not trust anybody
(A) Nobody was trusted by me.
(B) Anybody had been trusted by me.
(C) Nobody would be trusted by me
(D) Nobody has been trusted by me.
3. Did he remember the date and time ?
(A) Are the date and time remembered by him ?
(A) Was he remember the date and time ?
(C) Was the date and time remembered by him ?
(D) Did the date and time be remembered by him ?
4. The boys were digging a hole in the ground.
(A) A hole had been dug in the ground by the boys.
(B) In the ground, the boys dug a hole.
(C) A hole in the ground has been dug by the boys.
(D) A hole was being dug by the boys in the ground.
5. We must now deal with these problems.
(A) These problems must now be dealt with by us.
(B) These problems must now be dealing with by us.
(C) These problems must now deal with by us.
(D) These problems are to be dealt with by us.
6. The audience loudly cheered the leader's speech.
(A) The leader's speech was loudly cheered by the audience.
(B) The leader's speech is loudly cheered by the audience.
(C) The audience loudly cheered the leader for his speech.
(D) The speech of the leader was loudly cheered by the audience.
7. Someone is following us.
(A) We are followed by someone.
(B) We are being followed by someone
(C) We were being followed by someone
(D) We had been followed by someone
8. He hasn't slept in his bed.
(A) His bed hasn't been slept in
(B) He had not been slept in his bed.
(C) His bed had been slept in
(D) His bed had not been slept in
9. I was recommended another lawyer.

- (A) Some body recommended another lawyer.
 (B) Somebody recommended me to another lawyer.
 (C) Somebody recommended me another lawyer.
 (D) Somebody recommendeds me another lawyer.
10. Many a person has been saved from the man-eaters by these hunters.
 (A) These hunters will save many a person from the man-eaters
 (B) These hunters save many a person from the man-eaters.
 (C) These hunters saved many a person from the man-eaters.
 (D) These hunters have saved many a person from the men-eaters
11. Must we cut this tree ?
 (A) Must this tree will cut ?
 (B) Must this tree be cut ?
 (C) Must this tree was cut ?
 (D) Must this tree is cut ?
12. You will be well looked after.
 (A) They will look after you well.
 (B) They can look after you well.
 (C) They may look after you well.
 (D) They shall look after you well.
13. Didn't they tell you to be here by six O'clock ?
 (A) Were't you told to be here by six O'clock ?
 (B) Haven't they told you to be here by six O'clock
 (C) You were expected to be here by six O'clock
 (D) They expected you be here by six O'clock.
14. Don't touch this switch.
 (A) This switch does not be touched.
 (B) This switch must not be touched.
 (C) This switch don't be touched.
 (D) This switch need not be touched.
15. One cannot gather grapes from thistles.
 (A) Thistles cannot be gathered from grapes.
 (B) Grapes cannot be gathered from thistles.
 (C) Grapes and thistles cannot be gathered by one
 (D) Grapes cannot be gathered by them.
16. They will have completed the work by the time we get there.
 (A) The work will e completed by the time we get there.
 (B) The work will have been completed by the time we get there.
 (C) The work will have completed by the time we got there.
 (D) The work will have been completed by the time we have got there.
17. You will have to pull down this sky scraper as you have not complied with the town planning regulations.
 (A) This sky-scraper will have to be pulled down as the town planning regulations have not been complied with.
 (B) This sky-scraper will have to be pulled down by you as the town planning regulations have not been complied by you.
 (C) This sky-scraper will be pulled down as the town planning regulations have not been complied with.
 (D) This sky-scraper will have to be pulled down as the town planning regulations have not been complied with.
18. He has written a poem which fascinates every one.
 (A) A poem has been written by him which fascinates everyone.
 (B) Every one is fascinated by the poem which has been written by him.
 (C) Poem written by him fascinates every one.
 (D) Every one fascinates the poem which is written by him.
19. Will those happy days be ever forgotten by me ?
 (A) Will I ever forget those happy days ?
 (B) Shall I ever forgot these happy days ?
 (C) Would I forgot thesre happy days.
 (D) Ever shall I forget those happy days ?
20. You are requested to permit him.
 (A) Please permit him
 (B) I request you to permit me.
 (C) He requests to permit him
 (D) I plead you to permit him
21. The news has been brought to us by him.
 (A) He broughts us the news.
 (B) He has brought us the news
 (C) He was brought the news to us.
 (D) We brought the news to him.
22. Why did he deprive you of the membership ?
 (A) Why you were deprived of the membership ?
 (B) Why were you deprived of his membership by him ?
 (C) Why was he deprived of his membership ?
 (D) Why were you deprived of your membership by him ?
23. They have made a film based on this novel.
 (A) A film was based on this novel and made
 (B) A film have been made based on this novel.
 (C) A film, based on this novel, has been made.
 (D) A film has been based on and made on this novel.
24. The people couldn't move to the hospital and the doctor operated on me at home.
 (A) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and was operated or at home.
 (B) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and I had to be operated at home
 (C) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and I was operated at home by the doctor.
 (D) I couldn't moved to the hospital by the people and operated on at home.

25. Not a word was spoken by the criminal in self defence.
 (A) The criminal spoke not a word in self defence.
 (B) The criminal in self defence spoke no word.
 (C) The criminal did not speak a word in self defence.
 (D) The criminal spoke in self defence not a word.
26. The agent had disclosed the secret before it had been evening.
 (A) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it was evening.
 (B) The secret had disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.
 (C) The secret had been disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.
 (D) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.
27. Surely the lost child must have been found by now.
 (A) Surely must have found the lost child by now.
 (B) Surely some must have found the lost child by now.
 (C) Surely now must have found the lost child.
 (D) Now must have found the lost child surely
28. We serve hot meals till 10.30, guests can order coffee and sandwiches upto 11.30
 (A) Hot meals are serving till 10.30, coffee and sandwiches are ordering by guests till 11.30
 (B) Hot meals are big served till 10.30, coffee and sandwiches are being ordered till 11.30
 (C) Hot meals are served till 10.30 coffee and sandwiches till 11.30
 (D) Hot meals are served till 10.30, coffee and sandwiches will be ordered up to 11.30
29. Lie face-down, stretch out your arms in front.
 (A) You are face-down, arms are to be out stretched.
 (B) You should be lying face-down, with arms out stretched.
 (C) You should be lying face down, let arms stretch out.
 (D) Let face be down, let arms be stretched out.
30. The Greeks expected to win the international trophy.
 (A) It was expected that the Greeks would win the international trophy
 (B) The international trophy was expected to be won by the Greeks.
 (C) It was expected that the Greeks will win the international trophy
 (D) It was expected by the Greeks that they would win the international trophy.
31. Why did your father refuse to give the money to you ?
 (A) Why was your father refused money to you ?
 (B) Why was the money not given to you by your father ?
 (C) Why was the money refused to be given to you by your father ?
 (D) Why the money was refused to be given to you by your father ?
32. Do you expect your parents to come from Hyderabad ?
 (A) Did your parents come today from Hyderabad ?
 (B) Were your parents expected to come from Hyderabad today ?
 (C) Are your parents expected to come today from Hyderabad ?
 (D) Do your parents are expected to come today from Hyderabad ?
33. Without effort, nothing can be gained.
 (A) We can gain anything with effort.
 (B) We can gain nothing without effort.
 (C) Without effort, we cannot gain anything.
 (D) We can gain only with effort.
34. They say that there are living beings on Mars.
 (A) They say that Mars has living beings
 (B) It is said that there are people living on Mars.
 (C) On Mars, there living beings.
 (D) It is said that there are living beings on Mars.
35. A fortnight after he was convicted for the rape and murder of his classmate, the Delhi High Court sentenced him to death on Monday.
 (A) A fortnight after he had been convicted for the rape and murder of his classmate he had been sentenced to death by the Delhi High Court on Monday.
 (B) A fortnight after he was convicted for the rape and murder of his classmate he has been sentenced to death by the Delhi High Court on Monday.
 (C) A fortnight after he was convicted for the rape and murder of his classmate he was sentenced to death by the Delhi High Court on Monday
 (D) A fortnight after he has been convicted for the rape and murder of his classmate he was sentenced to death by the Delhi High Court on Monday.
36. Has the price rise effected all the people ?
 (A) Have all the people been effected by the price rise ?
 (B) Are all the people being affected by the price rise ?
 (C) Had all the people being affected by the price rise ?
 (D) Are all the people affected by the price-rise ?
37. They pick the flowers fresh every morning.
 (A) The fresh flowers are fresh picked every morning by them.
 (B) The flowers are fresh picked every morning by them.
 (C) The flowers are picked fresh every morning by them.
 (D) The picked flowers are fresh every morning by them.
38. Everyone looked up to him.
 (A) He was looked upto by everyone.
 (B) He was looked up by everyone.

- (C) He is looked up by everyone.
 (D) He looked up by everyone.
39. Tell him to get out of out house.
 (A) He is told to get out of our house.
 (B) Let him be told to get out of our house.
 (C) He might be told to get out of our house.
 (D) He should be told that he may get out of our house.
40. Those who worked hard seldom obtained good marks.
 (A) Good marks were seldom being obtained by those who worked hard.
 (B) Good marks are selcdom obtained by those who worked hard.
 (C) Seldom had good marks been obtained by those who worked hard.
 (D) Good marks were seldom obtained by those who worked hard
41. He asked me to finish the work in time.
 (A) I was asked that I should finish the work in time.
 (B) He asked me that I should finish the work in time.
 (C) I was asked to finish the work in time.
 (D) I was asked to finish the work in time by him.
42. Quinine tastes bitter.
 (A) Quinine is bitter when it is tasted.
 (B) Quinine is bitter tasted.
 (C) The taste of quinine is bitter
 (D) Quinine is tasted bitter.
43. The vintage cars hold a special place in the hearts of their owners.
 (A) A special place in the hearts of the vintage car owners is held by them.
 (B) A special palce was held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.
 (C) A special place is held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.
 (D) A special place is being held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.
44. What amused you ?
 (A) What you are made to amuse by ?
 (B) By what are you being amused ?
 (C) By what were you amused ?
 (D) By what have you been amused ?
45. Smoke and flames engulfed the area and made rescue operations difficult.
 (A) The area was engulfed in smoke and flames made rescue operations difficult.
 (B) The area was engulfed in smoke and flames and making rescue operations difficult
 (C) The area had been engulfed in smoke and flames and made rescue operations difficult.
 (D) The area was engulfed in smoke and flame and rescue operations were made difficult.
46. I remember my father taking me to the zoo.
 (A) I remember taken to the zoo by my father.
 (B) I remember being taken to the zoo by my father.
 (C) I remember my father taking me to the zoo.
 (D) None of these.
47. Have you shut the door ?
 (A) Has the door been shut by you ?
 (B) Have the door been shut by you ?
 (C) Has the door been shut.
 (D) Have the door being shut by you ?
48. It is time to take tea.
 (A) It was time that tea was taken
 (B) It is time for tea to be taken.
 (C) It is time that tea should be taken.
 (D) It is time tea had taken.
49. The members should adhere to all the decisions.
 (A) All the decision should adhere to the members.
 (B) All the decisions adhered to the members.
 (C) All the decisions should be adhered to by the members.
 (D) All should adhere to the decisions of the members.
50. His subordinates accused him of various offences.
 (A) They accused him of various offences.
 (B) It was accused by this subordinates that he had done various offences.
 (C) His subordinates accused that he had done various offences
 (D) He was accused of various offences by his subordinates.
51. Has someone made all the necessary arrangements ?
 (A) Has all the necessary arrangements been made by someone ?
 (B) Have the necessary arrangements been all made by someone ?
 (C) Have all the necessary arrangements been made by someone ?
 (D) All the necessary arrangements have been made by one.
52. We will know the outcome of these experiments after six months.
 (A) The outcome of these experiments will be known after six months.
 (B) The outcome will be known of these experiments after six months.
 (C) After six months, we will known the outcome of these experiments.
 (D) These experiments will have a known outcome after six months.

53. The school was damaged by the earthquake which caused have to other buildings as well.
 (A) The earthquqake damaged the school and other buildings.
 (B) The earthquake damaged other buildings.
 (C) The earthquake caused have to the school.
 (D) The earthquake damaged the school besides causing have to other buildings.
54. You don't need to wind this watch.
 (A) This watch need not be wound
 (B) This watch does not wind
 (C) This watch need not be wounded
 (D) This watch need not be winded up
55. Has somebody borken the window ?
 (A) Have the window been broken ?
 (B) Had the window been broken by somebody ?
 (C) Has the window been broken by somebody ?
 (D) Has been the window broken ?
56. The children are making a noise.
 (A) A noise is made by the children
 (B) A noise is being made by the children
 (C) The children should be making a noise
 (D) A nose has been made by the children.
57. The child's shrill wail broke the silence.
 (A) The silence was being broken by the child's shrill wail.
 (B) The child's shrill wail was broken by the silence.
 (C) The silence was broken by the child's shrill wail.
 (D) The silence was being broken by the child's shrill wail.
58. The dog was biting my sister's shoes.
 (A) My sister's shoes were being bitten by the dog
 (B) My sister's shoes were bitten by the dog
 (C) My sister's shoes are being bitten by the dog.
 (D) The dog bites my sisters shoes.
59. They fly kites.
 (A) Kites are flown by them
 (B) Kites are being flown by them
 (C) We should be flying kites.
 (D) Should kites be flown by us
60. You must do your duty.
 (A) Your duty must be done by you
 (B) You must be doing duty
 (C) Your duty should have been done by you.
 (D) You have done your duty.
61. Please walk to Terminal A.
 (A) You are pleased to walk to Terminal A
 (B) You are walked please to terminal A
 (C) You are requested to walk to Terminal A
 (D) You are walking to Terminal A Please
62. God bless you.
 (A) May you be blessed by God
 (B) Let you be blessed by God
 (C) You should be blessed by God
 (D) You will be blessed by God
63. The cat is running after the rat.
 (A) The rat was being run after by the cat
 (B) The rat is being run after by the cat
 (C) The rat is run after by the cat
 (D) The cat is being run after by the rat
64. English is spoken all over the world.
 (A) All over the world English speaks
 (B) English speaks all over the world
 (C) The whole world speaks English
 (D) People speak English all over the world.
65. The boys elected Mohan captain.
 (A) The boys were elected captain by Mohan
 (B) Mohan is elected captain by the boys
 (C) Mohan was elected captain by the boys.
 (D) Mohan and the boys elected the captain
66. They threw away the Rubbish.
 (A) The Rubbish will be thrown away
 (B) The Rubbish was being thrown away
 (C) The Rubbish was thrown away
 (D) The Rubbish thrown away.
67. Let him see the picture.
 (A) Let the pcture be seen by him
 (B) The picture is seen by him
 (C) Let him the picture be seen
 (D) The picture is seen by him
68. We have already done the exercise.
 (A) Already the exercise has been done by us.
 (B) The exercise has already been done by us.
 (C) The exercise had been already done by us.
 (D) The exercise is already done by us.
69. The main skills we seek to develop include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas.
 (A) The main skills sought by us to delvelop include analysis, interpreting and evaluating ideas.
 (B) The main skills sought to be develop by include analysing interpreting and evaluating ideas.
 (C) The main skills that we are seeking to be developed include analysing, interpeting and evaluating ideas.
 (D) The main skills include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas which are sought by us to develop.
70. Who can question Gandhi's Integrity ?
 (A) By whom Gandhi's Integrity can be questioned ?
 (B) By whom can Gandhi's integrity be questioned ?
 (C) Gandhi's integrity can be questioned by whom ?
 (D) Who could have questioned Gandhi's integrity.

71. He presented me a bouquet on my birthday.
 (A) I bouquet is presented to me on birthday by him.
 (B) I was presented on my birthday a bouquet by him
 (C) I was presented a bouquet on my birthday by him
 (D) I will be presented a bouquet on my birthday by him.
72. This surface feels smooth.
 (A) This surface is felt smooth
 (B) This surface is smooth when it is felt
 (C) This surface when felt is smooth
 (D) This surface is smooth as felt
73. Circumstances will oblige me to go.
 (A) I will oblige the circumstances and go.
 (B) I shall be obliged to go by the circumstances.
 (C) Under the circumstances, I should go
 (D) I would be obliged by the circumstances to go.
74. We waste much time on trifles.
 (A) Much time was wasted on trifles.
 (B) Much time will be wasted on trifles.
 (C) Much time is wasted by us on trifles.
 (D) Much time is wasted on trifles.
75. Mohan gave the beggar an old shirt.
 (A) An old shirt was given to Mohan by the beggar
 (B) An old shirt was given to the beggar by Mohan
 (C) The beggar was gave an old shirt by Mohan.
 (D) An old shirt was gave to the beggar by Mohan.
76. They have made him a king
 (A) A king has been made by him
 (B) He was made a king by them
 (C) They have been made kings by him
 (D) He has been made a kings by them
77. Who taught you English ?
 (A) By whom English was taught to you ?
 (B) By whom you were taught English ?
 (C) By whom was English taught to you ?
 (D) By whom are you taught English.
78. You surprise me.
 (A) I am to be surprised (B) You are surprised
 (C) I am surprised (D) Me is surprised
79. The boys killed the snake with a stick
 (A) The snakes was killed by the boys with a stick
 (B) A stick was killed by the boys with a snake.
 (C) A snake with a stick was killed by the boys.
 (D) A snake is killed by boys with a stick.
80. Let me do this.
 (A) Let us do this (B) This be done by me
 (C) Let this be done by me. (D) Let do this.
81. The tiger caught a fox.
 (A) A fox has been caught by the tiger
 (B) A fox was caught by the tiger.
 (C) A fox is caught by the tiger
 (D) A fox had been caught by the tiger.
82. Someone has lit the fire.
 (A) The fire was lit by someone.
 (B) You are requested to light the fire by some one.
 (C) The fire has been lit by some one.
 (D) The fire had been lit by someone.
83. The peom refused him admittance.
 (A) He was refused admittance by the peom.
 (B) Admittance is refused to him by the peom.
 (C) Admittance was refused by the peom to him.
 (D) Admittance is refused him by the peom.
84. The reporter was interviewing the political leaders.
 (A) The political leaders were being interviewed by the reporter.
 (B) The political leaders was being interviewed by the reporter.
 (C) The political leaders are being interviewed by the reporter.
 (D) The political leaders is being interviewed by the reporter.
85. The beavers have built a perfect dam across the stream.
 (A) A perfect dam had been built by the beavers, across the stream.
 (B) A perfect dam has been built by the beavers across the stream.
 (C) A perfect dam have been builtes by the beavers across the stream.
 (D) A perfect dam was being built by the beavers across the stream.
86. You should follow all the instructions carefully.
 (A) All the instruction are carefully follwed by us.
 (B) All the instructions were carefully followed by us.
 (C) All the instructions should be carefully
 (D) All the instructions can be carefully followed by us.
87. They have made a film based on this novel.
 (A) A film was based on this novel and made
 (B) A film have been made based on this novel
 (C) A film based on this nnovel has been made
 (D) A film has been made based on this novel.
88. Why haven't they allowed you to go ?
 (A) Why you haven't been allowed to go ?
 (B) Why haven't you been allowed to go ?
 (C) Why were you not allowed to go ?
 (D) Why you were not allowed to go ?
89. I expected him to give us financial aid.
 (A) It was expected of him to give us financial aid.
 (B) Let it be expected that he would give us finacial aid.

- (C) It was expected by me that he will give us financial aid
 (D) He may be expected to give us financial aid
90. Tobacco manufacturers are making considerable efforts to gain new clients.
 (A) Considerable efforts are being made by tobacco manufacturers to gain new clients.
 (B) Considerable efforts being made by tobacco manufacturers to gain new clients.
 (C) Considerable efforts are made by tobacco manufacturers to gain new clients.
 (D) To gain new clients by tobacco manufacturers considerable efforts are being made.
91. Has anybody done all the work ?
 (A) Have all the work been done by somebody ?
 (B) Somebody has done all the work.
 (C) The work has been done by somebody.
 (D) Has all the work been done by somebody ?
92. Cigarette smoking causes two million deaths annually in the industrial states.
 (A) Cigarette smoking has been causing two million deaths annually in the industrial states.
 (B) Two million deaths are caused annually by cigarette smoking in the industrial states.
 (C) Two million deaths are being caused by cigarette smoking annually in the industrial states.
 (D) Two million death have been caused annually by cigarette smoking in the industrial states.
93. Can you recite this poem ?
 (A) This poem can be recited by you.
 (B) You are requested to recited this poem.
 (C) Would this poem be recited by you ?
 (D) Can this poem be recited by you ?
94. God helps those who help themselves.
 (A) Those who help themselve must be helped by God.
 (B) Those who help themselves are helped by God.
 (C) Let those who help themselves are helped by God.
 (D) Let those who help themselves be helped by God.
95. Finish the work in time.
 (A) Let the work be finished in time.
 (B) Let the work be finished in time by us.
 (C) Let the work be finished by him in time.
 (D) Let me finish the work in time.
96. The news of the success of a poor candidate in the elections surprised him.
 (A) He was surprised by the news of the success of a poor candidate in the elections.
 (B) He was surprised with the news of the success of a poor candidate in the elections.
 (C) He was surprised at the news of the success of a poor candidate in the elections.
 (D) He was surprised at the news of the success of a poor candidate in the elections.
97. This train carries goods from Delhi to Bombay.
 (A) This train is carried by goods from Delhi to Bombay.
 (B) The goods carry this train from Delhi to Bombay
 (C) Goods are carried by this train from Delhi to Bombay
 (D) The train carried the goods from Delhi to Bombay.
98. The boy has rung the bell.
 (A) The bell has been rung by the boy.
 (B) The bell was being rung by the boy.
 (C) The bell was rung by the boy.
 (D) The bell has been being rung by the boy.
99. He likes people to call him sir.
 (A) He likes to be called sir by people
 (B) He likes to be call sir by people
 (C) He likes people who call him sir.
 (D) To call him sir is liked by people.
100. We added up the money and found that it was correct.
 (A) The money was added up and found to be correct.
 (B) Correct is was found & the money was added up.
 (C) The money added up by us and it was correct found.
 (D) The money added up by us found it was correct.
101. The telegraph wires have been cut.
 (A) Someone has been cut the telegraph wires.
 (B) No one has cut the telegraph wires.
 (C) The telegraph wires have cut someone.
 (D) Someone has cut the telegraph wires.
102. Will she tell us the truth ?
 (A) Is the truth told to us by her ?
 (B) She truth will be told to us by her.
 (C) Will the truth be told us by her ?
 (D) Will the truth be told us by her ?
103. Ram asked him a question.
 (A) He was asked a question by Ram.
 (B) He is asked a question by Ram.
 (C) A question is asked him by Ram.
 (D) He had been asked a question by Ram.
104. A doctor should examined him.
 (A) He should be examined by a doctor.
 (B) He should examined by a doctor.
 (C) He should be examined to a doctor.
 (D) He should have been examined by a doctor.
105. Who is cutting the tree ?
 (A) Who is the tree being cut.
 (C) By whom is the tree being cut.
 (C) By whom is the tree cut.
 (D) By who are the tree being cut.

106. Give me a glass of water.
 (A) Let me be given a glass of water
 (B) Let me given a glass of water.
 (C) I am given a glass of water
 (D) A glass of water is given to me.
107. Ramu has helped Hari.
 (A) Ramu has been help.
 (B) Hari has helped by Ramu.
 (C) Hari has been helped by Ramu.
 (D) Hari has being helped by Ramu
108. "Who did this ?"
 (A) To whom this was done ?
 (B) By whom this was done ?
 (C) By whom was this, done ?
 (D) To whom was this done ?
109. "We heated the room by electricity."
 (A) We heated the room by electricity.
 (B) The room was heated by electricity
 (C) Electricity heated the room.
 (D) The room was heated by us.
110. A stone struck me on the head.
 (A) I was struck by a stone on the head.
 (B) My head was struck by a stone
 (C) I had been struck by a stone on the head
 (D) I was struck on the head by a stone.
111. We hope that we shall win the match.
 (A) The match is hoped to be win.
 (B) Match winning is our hope.
 (C) It is hoped that the match will be won by us.
 (D) Winning the match is hoped by us.
112. It is ime to ring the bell.
 (A) It is time the bell rings.
 (B) It is being time to ring the bell.
 (C) It is time for the bell to ring.
 (D) It is time for the bell to be rung
113. We all know that there is only one God.
 (A) We are all known that there is only one God.
 (B) It is known to us all that there is only one God.
 (C) We have all know that there is only one God.
 (D) Only one God is known by us all.
114. The people elected him mayor.
 (A) Him was elected mayor the people
 (B) He was elected mayor by the people.
 (C) Mayor is elected by the people
 (D) He is elected by the people mayor.
115. Don't laugh at me.
 (A) Let me be laughed at.
 (B) Let me be not laughed at
 (C) I am laughed at
 (D) Let me be not laughed.
116. I saw him leaving the house.
 (A) Leaving the house he was seen by me.
 (B) He was seen leaving the house by me.
 (C) He had been seen leaving the house.
 (D) He was seen to be leaving the house.
117. Someone pulled the bull violently.
 (A) The bull had been pulled violently by someone.
 (B) The bull was to be pulled violently by someone.
 (C) The bull had been pulled violently.
 (D) The bull pulled violently.
118. Do you understand what I mean ?
 (A) What I mean is that understood by you ?
 (B) Was what I mean understood by you ?
 (C) Is what I mean understood by you ?
 (D) What I mean is understood by you ?
119. Whom does he look for ?
 (A) He is looked after for him whom ?
 (B) Who is looked after for him ?
 (C) Who is looked for by him.
 (D) He is looked after by whom ?
120. They say that you did that.
 (A) You are told to do that.
 (B) You are advised to do that.
 (C) You did that said by tham.
 (D) You are said to have done that.
121. I am doing sums.
 (A) Sums are done by me.
 (B) Sums are being done by me.
 (C) I must be doing the sums.
 (D) Sums must be done by me.
122. The noise of the traffic kept me awake.
 (A) I was kept awake by the nose of the traffic.
 (B) The traffic kept me awake by the noise.
 (C) I kept myself awake due to the noise of the traffic.
 (D) I remained awake by the noise of the traffic.
123. The smugglers did not realise that their conversation was being recorded.
 (A) The smugglers did not realise that someone was recording their conversation.
 (B) Someone did not realise that the smugglers were recording their conversation.
 (C) Conversation was recorded when the smugglers did not realise
 (D) The smugglers recorded their conversation without realising.

124. The principal kept the staff members waiting.
 (A) The staff members are kept waiting for the principal.
 (B) The staff members were kept waiting by the principal.
 (C) The staff members were kept waiting for the principal.
 (D) The staff members were being kept waiting by the principal.
125. The accountant took the money from the customer.
 (A) The money is taken from the customer by the accountant.
 (B) The money was taken from the customers by the accountant.
 (C) The customer was taken the money by the accountant.
 (D) The money had been taken from the customer by the accountant.
126. The king gave him a reward.
 (A) He was given by the king a reward.
 (B) He was given the reward by a king.
 (C) He was given a reward by the king.
 (D) A reward was given by him to the king.
127. He teaches us grammar.
 (A) Grammar was taught to us by him.
 (B) We are taught grammar by him.
 (C) We were teached grammar by him.
 (D) Grammar will be teached to us by him.
128. "No one has opened that gate for two months."
 (A) Let that gate has not been opened for two months.
 (B) That gate has been opened for two months.
 (C) That gave was not opened for two months on one.
 (D) That gate has not opened for two months.
129. "Bring him here"
 (A) He was brought here (B) Let him be brought here.
 (C) Let he is brought here (D) He had been brought here.
130. Don't speak until someone speaks to you.
 (A) Don't speak until you are spoken to.
 (B) Don't speak until someone is spoken to
 (C) Don't speak until you have been spoken to.
 (D) Don't speak until someone has been spoken to.
131. Did the noise frighten you ?
 (A) Did you frighten the noise ?
 (B) Was the noise frightened by you ?
 (C) Were you frightened by the noise ?
 (D) Were you frighten by the noise ?
132. We are reaching the end of this exercise.
 (A) This exercise is ended by us.
 (B) The end of this exercise is being reached by us.
 (C) This is our end to the exercise.
 (D) The exercise has reached its end by us.
133. I expect you to complete this work before sunset.
 (A) I expect you to be completed this work before sunset.
 (B) I am expected you to completed this work before sunset.
 (C) You are expected to completed this work before sunset.
 (D) You are expected to be completed this work before sunset.
134. The storm did much damage.
 (A) Much damage was done by the storm.
 (B) The storm damaged much.
 (C) Much damage did the storm.
 (D) The storm was damaged.
135. I don't like people keeping me waiting.
 (A) I don't like people are kept me waiting.
 (B) I don't like people were kept me waiting.
 (C) I don't like being kept waiting.
 (D) I don't like people are being kept waiting.
136. Not a word was spoken by the criminal in self-defence.
 (A) The criminal spoke not a word in self-defence.
 (B) The criminal is self-defence spoke no word.
 (C) The criminal did not speak a word in self-defence.
 (D) The criminal spoke in self-defence not a word.
137. They will ask you a lot of question at the interview.
 (A) You will be asked a lot of question at the interview.
 (B) You are asked a lot of question at interview.
 (C) You are being asked a lot of question at the interview.
 (D) You were being asked a lot of question at the interview.
138. Our colleague was given a gift when she retired.
 (A) Our colleague gave us a gift when she retired.
 (B) Our colleague was given a gift by us when she retired.
 (C) A gift was given to our colleague when she retired.
 (D) We gave our colleague a gift when she retired.
139. The thief climbed over the wall without being seen.
 (A) The wall was climbed over by the thief without being seen.
 (B) The thief was climbed over the wall without being seen.
 (C) Without being seen, the thief climbed over the wall.
 (D) The thief climbed over the wall without any one seeing him.
140. He was congratulated by his teacher on his brilliant success in the recent examination.
 (A) His teacher congratulated him on his brilliant successing the recent examination.
 (B) His teacher congratulated him for his success in the examination.
 (C) His teacher congratulated him on his success.
 (D) His teacher congratulated him.
141. He stole my watch.
 (A) My watch has stolen by him.
 (B) My watch was stolen by him.
 (C) My watch had stolen by him
 (D) None of these

142. Who gave you permission to enter.
 (A) By whom were you given permission to enter ?
 (B) By whom was you given permission to enter ?
 (C) By whom you were given permission to enter ?
 (D) By whom given you permission to enter ?
143. The principal has granted him a scholarship.
 (A) A scholarship has granted to him by the principal.
 (B) He has been granted a scholarship by the principal.
 (C) He has granted a scholarship by the principal.
 (D) A scholarship was granted to him by the principal.
144. Before festivals the shops are thronged with men, women and children making various purchases.
 (A) During festivals people through the shops
 (B) Men, women and children through the shops before festivals making various purchases.
 (C) Man, women and children make purchases during festivals.
 (D) The shops are thronged by people making purchases.
145. Gopal's friend laughed at him.
 (A) He was laughed at by all Gopal's friend.
 (B) Gopal was laughed at by his friend.
 (C) Gopal's friend were laughed at him.
 (D) He was laughed at by Gopal's friend.
146. The Carpenter is making a chair.
 (A) A chair is being made by the carpenter.
 (B) A chair is in the making by the carpenter.
 (C) A chair is made by the carpenter.
 (D) A chair is making by the carpenter.
147. Shall I ever forget those happy days ?
 (A) Shall those happy days ever forget me ?
 (B) Shall those happy days ever be forget by me ?
 (C) Shall those happy days ever be forgotten by me.
 (D) Will those happy days be ever forgotten by me.
148. A lion does not eat grass, how ever hungry he may be.
 (A) Grass is not eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be.
 (B) Grass is not being eaten by a lion however, hungry he may be.
 (C) Grass is eaten not by a lion however hungry he may be.
 (D) Grass is being not eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be.
149. She is reading the book every day.
 (A) The book is being read by her everyday.
 (B) The book is read by her everyday.
 (C) The book was read by her everyday.
 (D) The book was being read by her everyday.
150. Someone saw him picking up a gun.
 (A) He was seen pick up a gun by someone.
 (B) He was seen picking up a gun by someone.
 (C) He was seen by someone when he was picking up a gun.
 (D) He was seen by someone pick a gun.
151. This unexpected news surprised me a great deal.
 (A) I was surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.
 (B) I am surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.
 (C) I have been surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.
 (D) I had been surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.
152. The students are decorating the stage for the annual day celebration.
 (A) The stage had been decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.
 (B) The stage is being decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.
 (C) The stage was decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.
 (D) The stage has been decorated by the students for the annual day celebration.
153. Does the noise disturb you ?
 (A) You are disturb by the noise.
 (B) Are you disturbed by the noise ?
 (C) You are disturbing by the noise.
 (D) Are you disturbing by the noise ?
154. He said, where is the book ?
 (A) He asked me where the book is.
 (B) He asked me where the book was.
 (C) He asked me where was the book.
 (D) He asked me where is the book.
155. The agent had disclosed the secret before it was evening.
 (A) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it was evening.
 (B) The secret had disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.
 (C) The secret had been disclosed by the agent before it was evening.
 (D) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.
156. Surely the lost child must have been found by now.
 (A) Surely must have found the lost child by now.
 (B) Surely some one must have found the lost child by now.
 (C) Surely now must have found the lost child.
 (D) Now must have found the lost child surely.
157. The news has been brought to us by him.
 (A) He brought us the news
 (B) He has brought us the news
 (C) He was brought the news to us.
 (D) We brought the news to him

158. Why did he deprive you of the membership ?
 (A) Why you were deprived of the membership ?
 (B) Why were you deprived of his membership by him ?
 (C) Why was he deprived of his membership ?
 (D) Why were you deprived of your membership by him ?
159. The people couldn't move me to the hospital and the doctor operated on me at home.
 (A) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and was operated on at home.
 (B) I could't be moved to the hospital and I had to be operated on at home.
 (C) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and I was operated at home by the doctor.
 (D) I couldn't be moved to the hospital by the people and operated on at home.
160. I don't know him.
 (A) He is not known to me.
 (B) He is not known by me.
 (C) He was known to me.
 (D) He is known.
161. Do it.
 (A) It be done
 (B) Let do it
 (C) Let it be done
 (D) You are orderd to do it.
162. You must look into this matter.
 (A) This matter should be looked into by you.
 (B) This matter must been looked into by you.
 (C) This matter might be looked into by you.
 (D) This matter must be looked into by you.
163. Previous climbers had cut steps in the ice and fixed a rope.
 (A) Steps were cut in the ice and a rope was fixed by previous climbers.
 (B) Steps have been cut in the ice and a rope fixed by previous climbers.
 (C) Steps had been cut in the ice and a rope was fixed by previous climbers.
 (D) Steps were cut in the ice and a rope was fixed.
164. What accounts for the popularity of zee TV ?
 (A) By what is the popularity of zee TV accounted for ?
 (B) By what the popularity of zee TV accounted for ?
 (C) By what is the popularity of zee TV to be accounted ?
 (D) By what the popularity of zee TV is to be accounted for ?
165. We should provide adequate drainage to prevent water-logging.
 (A) To prevent water-logging, we should provide adequate drainage.
 (B) Prevention of water-logging can be ensured by provision of adequate drainage.

- (C) Adequate drainage should be provided to prevent water logging by us.
 (D) Provision of adequate drainage will prevent water logging.
166. They laughed at his warnings and objected to all his proposals.
 (A) His warnings were laughed at and all his proposals were objected to.
 (B) His warnings and all his proposals were laughed at and objected to.
 (C) His warnings were laughed at and his proposals were objected.
 (D) He was laughed at his warnings and objected to all his proposals.
167. Someone is spilling ink on the carpet.
 (A) Ink is spilt on the carpet.
 (B) The carpet is being spilt by ink.
 (C) Ink is being spilt on the carpet by someone.
 (D) Ink was being spilt on the carpet.

ANSWERS

1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (D) 5. (A) 6. (A) 7. (B)
 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (D) 11. (B) 12. (A) 13. (A) 14. (B)
 15. (B) 16. (B) 17. (A) 18. (B) 19. (A) 20. (A) 21. (B)
 22. (B) 23. (C) 24. (C) 25. (C) 26. (C) 27. (B) 28. (C)
 29. (D) 30. (D) 31. (B) 32. (C) 33. (C) 34. (D) 35. (C)
 36. (A) 37. (C) 38. (B) 39. (B) 40. (D) 41. (D) 42. (D)
 43. (D) 44. (C) 45. (D) 46. (B) 47. (A) 48. (B) 49. (C)
 50. (D) 51. (C) 52. (A) 53. (A) 54. (D) 55. (C) 56. (B)
 57. (C) 58. (A) 59. (A) 60. (A) 61. (C) 62. (C) 63. (B)
 64. (D) 65. (C) 66. (C) 67. (A) 68. (B) 69. (B) 70. (B)
 71. (C) 72. (B) 73. (B) 74. (C) 75. (B) 76. (D) 77. (C)
 78. (C) 79. (A) 80. (C) 81. (B) 82. (C) 83. (A) 84. (A)
 85. (B) 86. (C) 87. (D) 88. (B) 89. (C) 90. (B) 91. (D)
 92. (B) 93. (D) 94. (B) 95. (A) 96. (D) 97. (C) 98. (A)
 99. (A) 100. (A) 101. (D) 102. (C) 103. (A) 104. (A) 105. (B)
 106. (A) 107. (C) 108. (B) 109. (B) 110. (A) 111. (C) 112. (D)
 113. (B) 114. (B) 115. (B) 116. (B) 117. (D) 118. (C) 119. (C)
 120. (D) 121. (B) 122. (A) 123. (A) 124. (B) 125. (B) 126. (C)
 127. (B) 128. (B) 129. (B) 130. (A) 131. (C) 132. (B) 133. (C)
 134. (A) 135. (C) 136. (C) 137. (A) 138. (D) 139. (C) 140. (A)
 141. (B) 142. (A) 143. (B) 144. (B) 145. (D) 146. (A) 147. (C)
 148. (A) 149. (A) 150. (C) 151. (A) 152. (B) 153. (B) 154. (B)
 155. (C) 156. (B) 157. (B) 158. (D) 159. (A) 160. (A) 161. (C)
 162. (D) 163. (C) 164. (A) 165. (C) 166. (A) 167. (C)

PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS

Directions : A sentence has been given in Active Voice/ Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/ Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

1. One should keep one's promises.
 - (A) Promises should be kept.
 - (B) Promises should be kept by someone.
 - (C) One promise should be kept.
 - (D) Once a promise should be kept.
2. People in Egypt speak Arabic.
 - (A) Arabic is being spoken by people in Egypt.
 - (B) Arabic was spoken by people in Egypt.
 - (C) Arabic is spoken in Egypt.
 - (D) In Egypt Arabic is spoken.
3. The poor must be looked after by society.
 - (A) Society must look after the poor.
 - (B) Society must have looked after the poor.
 - (C) Society must look after the poor.
 - (D) Society must be looked after the poor.
4. We should respect elders.
 - (A) Elders should be respected.
 - (B) Elders should have been respected.
 - (C) Elders are to be respected.
 - (D) Elders have been respected.
5. Can we rely on him ?
 - (A) Can we be relied on by him ?
 - (B) Can he be relied on ?
 - (C) Can we be relied by him ?
 - (D) Can he be relied by us ?
6. Who teaches you English ?
 - (A) By whom are you taught English ?
 - (B) By whom you are taught English ?
 - (C) By whom English is taught to you ?
 - (D) By whom was you taught English ?
7. Do not insult the poor.
 - (A) Let us not insult the poor.
 - (B) Let the poor not to insult.
 - (C) Let not the poor be insulted.
 - (D) Let the poor to be not insulted.
8. It interests me.
 - (A) I was interested in it.
 - (B) I have been interested in it.
 - (C) I am interested in it.
 - (D) I will be interested in it.
9. The boy laughed at the lame man.
 - (A) The lame man was laughed by the boy.
 - (B) The boy laughed seeing the lame man.
 - (C) The lame man was laughed at by the boy.
 - (D) The boy laughed when he saw the lame man.
10. Rohit was taken to the hospital by the villagers.
 - (A) The villagers reached the hospital with Rohit.
 - (B) Rohit was helped by the villagers to reach the hospital.
 - (C) The villagers took Rohit to the hospital.
 - (D) The hospital was reached by the villagers with Rohit.
11. Complete the minutes of the last meeting.
 - (A) The meeting's last minutes are completed.
 - (B) The last meeting's minutes are completed.
 - (C) The completed minutes of last meeting is to be tabled.
 - (D) Minutes of the last meeting are to be completed.
12. Grandfather was digging the flowerbeds.
 - (A) The flowerbeds were being dug by grandfather.
 - (B) The grandfather was digging flowerbeds.
 - (C) The flowerbeds were digging grandfather.
 - (D) Grandfather flowerbeds were being dug.
13. I will complete my project next week.
 - (A) My project I will complete next week.
 - (B) Next week my project I will complete.
 - (C) Next week my project will be completed.
 - (D) My project will be completed by me next week.
14. God helps those who help themselves.
 - (A) Those who are helped by themselves are helped by God.
 - (B) Those who help themselves help God.
 - (C) Those who help themselves are helped by God.
 - (D) Those who help God help themselves.
15. He will object to my proposal.
 - (A) There will be an objection to my proposal by him.
 - (B) My proposal will be objected to by him.
 - (C) The objection to my proposal will come from him.
 - (D) His objection will be to my proposal.
16. Father called up Angela on her birthday.
 - (A) Angela was called up by father on her birthday.
 - (B) On her birthday Angela was called up by her father.
 - (C) Angela called up her father on her birthday.
 - (D) Angela received a call from her father on her birthday.
17. Why didn't you bring the matter to my notice ?
 - (A) Why wasn't the matter brought by you to my notice ?
 - (B) Why wasn't the matter brought to my notice ?
 - (C) Why isn't the matter brought by you to my notice ?
 - (D) Why isn't the matter brought to my notice ?
18. Why was he refused admittance ?
 - (A) Why do they refuse him admittance ?
 - (B) Why were they refusing him admittance ?

- (C) Why did they refuse him admittance ?
 (D) Why are they refusing him admittance ?
19. People say that he is a spy.
 (A) It is said that he is a spy.
 (B) It was said that he is a spy.
 (C) It is said by people that he is a spy.
 (D) It has been said that he is a spy.
20. Finish the game.
 (A) The game should be finished.
 (B) The game had to be finished.
 (C) Let the game finish.
 (D) Let the game be finished.
21. I shall be obliged to go.
 (A) Circumstances may oblige me to go.
 (B) Circumstances could oblige me to go.
 (C) Circumstances would oblige me to go.
 (D) Circumstances will oblige me to go.
22. The situation could hardly have been altered by the interference of the police force.
 (A) The interference of the police force had altered the situation.
 (B) The interference of the police force could alter the situation with hardness.
 (C) The interference of the police force could hardly have altered the situation.
 (D) The interference of the police force can hardly alter the situation.
23. Kindly offer your remarks.
 (A) You are being requested to offer your remarks.
 (B) You are requested to offer your remarks.
 (C) You were requested to offer your remarks.
 (D) You have been requested to offer your remarks.
24. Ratan is performing an experiment.
 (A) Experiments were performed by Ratan.
 (B) An experiment is being performed by Ratan.
 (C) An experiment is performed by Ratan.
 (D) An experiment was performed by Ratan.
25. Our vehicle had been stolen from our garage by the same burglary team.
 (A) The same burglary team has stolen our vehicle from our garage.
 (B) The same burglary team had stolen our vehicle from our garage.
 (C) The same burglary team is stealing our vehicle from our garage.
 (D) The same burglary team will have stolen our vehicle from our garage.
26. That too many cooks spoil the broth is known to all.
 (A) All know that the broth is spoiled by too many cooks.
 (B) All know that too many cooks spoil the broth.
 (C) All knew that too many cooks spoiled the broth.
 (D) All knows that the broth is spoiled by too many cooks.
27. Shut the door.
 (A) Let door be shut by you.
 (B) Let the door be shut.
 (C) Let door be shut.
 (D) Let the door be shutted.
28. The Swiss regarded him as an imposter and called him a Villain.
 (A) He was regarded as an imposter and is called a Villain by the Swiss.
 (B) He was regarded as an imposter and was called a Villain by the Swiss.
 (C) He has been regarded as an imposter and called a Villain by the Swiss.
 (D) He is regarded as an imposter and called a Villain by the Swiss.
29. Did he plan an excursion to mountains ?
 (A) Is an excursion to mountains planned by him ?
 (B) Has an excursion to mountains planned by him ?
 (C) Had an excursion to mountains planned by him ?
 (D) Was an excursion to mountains planned by him ?
30. Sita learns her lessons daily.
 (A) Her lessons were learnt daily by Sita.
 (B) Her lessons is learnt daily by Sita.
 (C) Her lessons was learnt daily by Sita.
 (D) Her lessons are learnt daily by Sita.
31. Who gave you the money ?
 (A) Who gave the money to you ?
 (B) By whom were you given the money ?
 (C) Who was given the money by you ?
 (D) By whom was you given the money ?
32. The judge ordered the murderer to be hanged.
 (A) The murderer was to be hanged according to the order of the judge.
 (B) The murderer was ordered by the judge to be hanged.
 (C) It was ordered by the judge to hang the murderer.
 (D) The order was given by the judge to hang the murderer.
33. We shall write a novel.
 (A) A novel will have been written by us.
 (B) A novel would be written by us.
 (C) A novel will be written by us.
 (D) A novel is written by us.
34. It is time to water the plants.
 (A) The plants should be watered.

- (B) It is time for the plants to be watered.
 (C) It is time the plants be watered.
 (D) It is time when plants are watered.
35. Rajesh could not complete his paper because he had a headache.
 (A) The paper of Rajesh could not be completed by him because he had a headache.
 (B) Rajesh's paper would not be completed because he had a headache.
 (C) Rajesh's paper could not be completed because he had a headache.
 (D) The paper could not be completed by Rajesh because he had a headache.
36. Who tore the curtains yesterday ?
 (A) By whom are the curtains torn yesterday ?
 (B) By whom were the curtains torn yesterday ?
 (C) By whom were the curtains teared yesterday ?
 (D) By whom were the curtains tore yeaterday ?
37. Who had laughed at you ?
 (A) Who had you been laughed at ?
 (B) By whom you had been laughed at ?
 (C) By whom were you been laughed at ?
 (D) By whom had you been laughed at ?
38. I didn't speak even a single word in the meeting.
 (A) Even a single word has not been spoken by me in the meeting.
 (B) Even a single word have not been spoken by me in the meeting.
 (C) Even a single word was not spoken by me in the meeting.
 (D) Even a single word had not been spoken by me in the meeting.
39. We prohibit smoking.
 (A) Smoking is being prohibited.
 (B) Smoking will be prohibited.
 (C) Smoking has been prohibited.
 (D) Smoking is prohibited.
40. These days most for the students do their assignments with the help of the internet.
 (A) These days most of the assignments are done with the help of the internet by the students.
 (B) These days most of the students are doing their assignments with the help of the internet.
 (C) These days the assignments are done with the help of the internet by most of the students.
 (D) These days the assignments are being done with the help of the internet by most of the students.
41. We must reduce pollution in big cities.
 (A) Pollution will be reduced by us in big cities.
 (B) Pollution must be reduced by us in big cities.
 (C) Pollution should be reduced by us in big cities.
 (D) Pollution would be reduced by us in big cities.
42. The invigilator was reading out the instructions.
 (A) The instructions had been read out by the invigilator.
 (B) The instructions had been read by the invigilator.
 (C) The instructions were read by the invigilator.
 (D) The instructions were being read out by the invigilator.
43. You need to clean your shoes properly.
 (A) Your shoes are needed by you to clean properly.
 (B) Your shoes need to be cleaned properly
 (C) Your shoes are needed to clean properly
 (D) You are needed to clean your shoes properly.
44. He teaches us English.
 (A) English will be taught to us by him.
 (B) We were taught English by him.
 (C) English is taught to us by him.
 (D) We are taught English by him.
45. My mother has cooked dinner for me.
 (A) My dinner was cooked by my mother.
 (B) Mother cooked my dinner for me.
 (C) Dinner was cooked by my mother.
 (D) Dinner has been cooked for me by my mother.
46. Body language is used by all good communicators.
 (A) Good communicators use the body language.
 (B) Good communicators were using body language.
 (C) All good communicators use body language.
 (D) All good communicators are using body language.
47. The crowd gave a standing ovation to Maradona.
 (A) Maradona had been given a standing ovation by the crowd.
 (B) Maradona gave a standing ovation to the crowd.
 (C) Maradona was given a standing ovation by the crowd.
 (D) Maradona is being given a standing ovation by the crowd.
48. People avoid crowded buses.
 (A) People avoid the buses that are crowded.
 (B) Crowded buses have been avoided by people.
 (C) people are avoided by crowded buses.
 (D) Crowded buses are avoided by people.
49. Four languages were studied by him at school.
 (A) Four languages he studied at school.
 (B) He studied four languages at school.
 (C) At school , he studied four languages.
 (D) He had studied four languages at school.
50. We do not advise him these days.
 (A) He will not be advised these days by us.

- (B) He has not been advised these days by us.
 (C) He is not advised these days by us.
 (D) He was not advised these days by us.
51. James Cameron directed the Titanic.
 (A) The Titanic has been directed by James Cameron.
 (B) The Titanic was directed by James Cameron.
 (C) James Cameron had directed the Titanic.
 (D) James Cameron has been directig the Titanic.
52. Mr. Dutta teaches us English.
 (A) English is taught to us by Mr. Dutta.
 (B) We are being taught English by Mr. Dutta.
 (C) By Mr. Dutta we are taught English.
 (D) We have been taught English By Mr. Dutta.
53. Has the postman not delivered the letter ?
 (A) Has the letter been delivered by the postman ?
 (B) Has the letter not been delivered by the postman ?
 (C) Is the letter delivered by the postman ?
 (D) The postman hasn't delivered the letter.
54. John is building a new cupboard.
 (A) John has been building a new cupboard.
 (B) A new cupboard is being built by John.
 (C) A new cupboard is been built by John.
 (D) John's new cupboard is being built.
55. Someone will pay you next Monday.
 (A) You would be paid next Monday
 (B) Someone will be paying you next Monday.
 (C) You will be paid next Monday
 (D) Someone is going to pay you next Monday.
56. Drinking was ruining his life gradually.
 (A) His life was being ruined gradually by drinking
 (B) His life is ruined by gradual drinking.
 (C) Gradually, his life is ruined because of drinking problems.
 (D) Drinking problems caused the gradual ruin of his life.
57. A small epitaph had been laid out by them in his memory.
 (A) They laid out a small epitaph.
 (B) They had laid out a small epitaph in his memory.
 (C) They were laying out, in his memory, a small epitaph.
 (D) They lay out a small epitaph in his memory.
58. The nurse is giving food to the sick boy.
 (A) The sick boy is given food by the nurse.
 (B) The sick boy gets food from the nurse.
 (C) The sick boy is being given food by the nurse.
 (D) Food is given to the sick boy by the nurse.
59. Our parents have taught us to behave properly.
 (A) We have been taught to behave properly by our parents.
 (B) We were taught how not to behave properly by our parents.
 (C) Our parents taught us how to behave properly.
 (D) Our parents have been teaching us how to behave properly.
60. Why did your father refuse such an honourable job ?
 (A) Why was such an honourable job denied by your father ?
 (B) Why does you father refused such an honourable job ?
 (C) Why is such an honourable job refused by your father ?
 (D) Why was such an honourable job refused by your father ?
61. He could have solved the problem.
 (A) The problem could be solved by him.
 (B) The problem could have solved by him.
 (C) The problem could have been solved by him.
 (D) The problem could solve by him.
62. Do not insult the poor.
 (A) The poor are not insulted.
 (B) The poor is not insulted.
 (C) Let the poor be not insulted.
 (D) Let the poor not be insulted.
63. Do not disturb me.
 (A) Let me be disturbed not.
 (B) Let me not disturbed.
 (C) Let me not be disturbed.
 (D) Let I not be disturbed.
64. Who will help me ?
 (A) By whom I shall be helped ?
 (B) By whom will I be helped ?
 (C) By whom would I be helped ?
 (D) By whom I will be helped ?
65. Who has destroyed Nagasaki ?
 (A) By whom Nagasaki have been distroyed ?
 (B) By whom has Nagasaki been destroyed ?
 (C) By whom Nagasaki had been destroyed ?
 (D) By whom Nagasaki has been destroyed ?
66. Arun has written newspaper report on the inauguration of Delhi Metro Railways.
 (A) A newspaper report on the inauguration of Delhi Metro Railways have been written by Arun.
 (B) A newspaper report on the inauguration of Delhi Metro Railways had been written by Arun.
 (C) A newspaper report on the inauguration of Delhi Metro Railways is written by Arun.
 (D) A newspaper report on the inauguration of Delhi Metro Railways has been written by Arun.
67. The students have dedicated an issue of magazine to him.
 (A) An issue of magazine had been dedicated to him by the students.
 (B) An issue of magazine has been dedicated to him by the students.

- (C) An issue of magazine have been dedicated to him by the students.
 (D) An issue of magazine is dedicated to him by the students.
68. The old owl will listen to the squirrel's problems, patiently.
 (A) The squirrel's problem shall be listened patiently by the old owl.
 (B) The squirrel's problems will be listened to patiently by the old owl.
 (C) The squirrel's problems would be listened patiently by the old owl.
 (D) The squirrels problems should be listened patiently by the old owl.
69. Parents elected him the chairman of PTA as he was the only talented contestant.
 (A) He was elected the chairman of PTA by parents as he was the only talented contestant.
 (B) He has been elected the chairman of PTA by parents as he was the only talented contestant.
 (C) He have been elected the chairman of PTA by parents as he is the only talented contestant.
 (D) He is elected the chairman of PTA by parents as he was the only talented contestant.
70. The movie will create tension in the Indian society.
 (A) Tension would be created in the Indian society by the movie.
 (B) The tension shall be created in the Indian society by the movie.
 (C) Tension will be created in the Indian society by the movie.
 (D) The tension can be created in the Indian society by the movie.
71. Late arrival of the Gomati Express created confusion among the passengers.
 (A) Confusion has been created among passengers due to the late arrival of the Gomati Express.
 (B) Confusion have been created among passengers due to the late arrival of the Gomati Express.
 (C) Confusion was created among passengers due to the late arrival of the Gomati Express.
 (D) Confusion is created among passengers due to the late arrival of the Gomati Express.
72. The scorpion stung the farmer.
 (A) The farmer was stung by the scorpion.
 (B) The farmer had been stung by the scorpion.
 (C) The farmer is stung by the scorpion.
 (D) The farmer has been stung by the scorpion.
73. Let Sunita help him.
 (A) Let them be helped by Sunita.
 (B) Let him be helped by Sunita.
 (C) Let him helped by Sunita.
 (D) He should help by Sunita.
74. I found the box last night in a ditch near my house.
 (A) The box I found last night in a ditch near my house.
 (B) The box was found last night in a ditch near my house.
 (C) Last night I found the box in a ditch near my house.
 (D) The box is found last night in a ditch near my house.
75. The government has launched a programme to improve the performance of the ministers.
 (A) To improve the performance of the ministries, a programme has been launched by the government.
 (B) For the improvement of performance by the ministries, a programme has been launched by the government.
 (C) A programme has been launched for the improvement of ministries by the government.
 (D) The programme launched by the government was for the improvement of performance of the ministries.
76. A hundred carefully screened people were invited to dinner by the Prime Minister.
 (A) The Prime Minister invited a hundred people after screening them to dinner.
 (B) The Prime Minister invited a hundred carefully screened people to have dinner with him.
 (C) The Prime Minister invited a hundred carefully screened people to dinner.
 (D) The Prime Minister invited to dinner a hundred persons who were carefully screened.
77. It is good that your ideas can be expressed with such clarity by you.
 (A) It is good that you can express your ideas with such clarity.
 (B) It is good that such clarity can be expressed by you through your ideas.
 (C) It is good that you could have expressed your ideas with such clarity.
 (D) It is good that you could express yourself with such clarity.
78. A good deal of money will be made by that investment.
 (A) That investment has made a good deal of money.
 (B) That investment will be making a good deal of money.
 (C) That investment has been making a good deal of money.
 (D) That investment will make a good deal of money.
79. He had transported all his equipment to his factory.
 (A) All his equipment are transported to his factory by him.
 (B) All his equipment were transported to his factory by

- him.
 (C) All his equipment have transported by him to his factory.
 (D) All his equipment has been transported by him to his factory.
80. Marketing professionals play a major role in the development of business sectors.
 (A) A major role is palyed by the marketing professionals in the development of business sectors.
 (B) A major role is being played by the marketing professionals in the development of business sectors.
 (C) In the development of business sectors, a major role was palyed by the marketing professionals.
 (D) In the development of business sectors, a major role has been played by the marketing professionals.
81. The enemies have destroyed the 'Ajooba' town.
 (A) The 'Ajooba' town was destroyed by the enemies.
 (B) The 'Ajooba' town had been destroyed by the enemies.
 (C) The 'Ajooba' town have been destroyed by the enemies.
 (D) The 'Ajooba' town has been destroyed by the enemies.
82. Rohit had written an eassy on 'Pollution.'
 (A) An essay on 'Pollution' was written by Rohit.
 (B) An eassy on 'Pollution' had been written by Rohit.
 (C) An eassy on 'Pollution' wrote Rohit.
 (D) An eassy on 'Pollution' been written by Rohit.
83. He had already torn from the pages of the book.
 (A) The pages of the book has already been torn by him.
 (B) The pages of the book have already been torn by him.
 (C) The pages of the book had already been torn by him.
 (D) The pages of the book had already torn by him
84. This word cannot be uttered by a sane man.
 (A) A sane man did not utter this word.
 (B) A sane man will not utter this word.
 (C) A sane man cannot utter the word.
 (D) A sane man cannot utter this word.
85. The national anthem is being sung by Jason.
 (A) Jason was singing the national anthem.
 (B) Jason is singing the national anthem.
 (C) Jason sings the national anthem.
 (D) Jason has sung the national anthe.
86. Can he complete the job in three weeks ?
 (A) Can he in three weeks complete the job ?
 (B) Can't the job be completed by his in three weeks ?
 (C) Can the job be completed by him in three weeks ?
 (D) He cannot complete the job in three weeks ?
87. Grid failure brings five hundred trains to a halt.
 (A) Five hundred trains are being brought to halt by grid failure.
 (B) Five hundred trains are brought to a halt by grid failure.
 (C) Five hundred trains were brought to halt by grid failure.
 (D) Five hundred trains had been brought to a halt by grid failure.
88. The teacher was pleased with his recitation.
 (A) His recitation places the teacher.
 (B) His recitation pleased the teacher.
 (C) His recitation will please the teacher.
 (D) His recitation has pleased the teacher.
89. We saw her singing at her work.
 (A) Her singing was seen by us at her work.
 (B) Her singing was seen at her work by us.
 (C) She was seen being sung at her work by us.
 (D) She was seen singing at her work.
90. They will help us with money.
 (A) We will be helped by them with money.
 (B) We should be helped by them with money.
 (C) We must be helped by them with money.
 (D) We would be helped by them with money.
91. I was asked my name.
 (A) My name was asked for.
 (B) They asked me my name.
 (C) They asked my name from me.
 (D) My name was asked.
92. Kamala was tole the bad news as soon as she arrived.
 (A) Someone had told Kamala the bad news as soon as she arrived.
 (B) Some is telling Kamala the bad news as soon as she arrived.
 (C) Someone told Kamala the bad news as soon as she arrived.
 (D) Someone has told kamala the bad news as soon as she arrived.
93. The girl's death has opened a can of worms.
 (A) A can of worms is being opened by the girl's death.
 (B) A can of worms has been opened by the girl's death.
 (C) A can of worms are being opened by the girl's death.
 (D) A can of worms were being opened by the girl's death.
94. By that time tomorrow, they would have completed the work allotted to them.
 (A) By that time tomorrow, the work allotted to them would be completed by them.
 (B) By that time tomorrow, the work allotted to them would complete by them.
 (C) By that time tomorrow, the work allotted to them would be complete by them.
 (D) By that time tomorrow, the work allotted to them would have been completed by them.

95. While I was on holiday, my camera was stolen from my hotel room.
 (A) While I was on holiday, somebody stole my camera from my hotel room.
 (B) While I was on holiday, my camera had been stolen from my hotel room.
 (C) While I was on holiday, they steal my camera from my hotel room.
 (D) While I was on holiday, they had stolen my camera from my hotel room.
96. By 1929, British goods worth seven crore rupees were being exported to India by Britain.
 (A) India was exporting British goods worth seven crore rupees to Britain, by 1829
 (B) By 1829, Britain exported British goods worth seven crore rupees to India.
 (C) By 1829, Britain was exporting British goods worth seven crore rupees to India.
 (D) Britain exported British goods to India worth seven crore rupees by 1829.
97. Do all the necessary tests soon.
 (A) All the necessary tests may be done soon.
 (B) Let all the necessary tests be done soon.
 (C) Let all the necessary tests were done soon.
 (D) All the necessary tests have to be done soon.
98. She had locked the door, before she left.
 (A) She locks the door, before she leaves.
 (B) She locked the door and left.
 (C) The door was locked by her, before she took leave.
 (D) The door had been locked by her, before she left.
99. Bravery and loyalty were rewarded by the king.
 (A) Reward was given for bravery and loyalty
 (B) The king rewarded bravery and loyalty.
 (C) The king gave a reward for a bravery and loyalty.
 (D) For loyalty and bravery it is said that the king gave reward.
100. I remember them taking me to the zoo.
 (A) I remember having being taken to the zoo.
 (B) I remember to be taken to the zoo.
 (C) I remember being taken to the zoo.
 (D) I remember I was taken to the zoo.
101. Had she waorked hard she would hve won the gold medal.
 (A) The gold medal will have been won by her had she worked hard.
 (B) The gold medal would have been won by her had she worked hard.
 (C) The gold medal would have been won by her if she worked hard.
 (D) The gold dedal will have been won by her if she worked hard.
102. They cooked the food and sent it to the orphanage.
 (A) The cooked food was sent to the orphanage by them.
 (B) The food was cooked and sent to the orphanage by them.
 (C) The food was sent to the orphanage by them.
 (D) The food was cooked and sent by them.
103. The room was cleaned.
 (A) The cleaner cleaned the room.
 (B) The room should be cleaned.
 (C) I cleaned the room.
 (D) Someone cleaned the room.
104. Where were they playing the cricket match ?
 (A) Where was the cricket match palyed ?
 (B) Where has the cricket match been payed ?
 (C) Where will the cricket match be played ?
 (D) Where was the cricket match being played ?
105. These things have been left here by an unknown customer.
 (A) An unknown customer leaves these things here.
 (B) An unknown customer has left these things here.
 (C) An unknown customer have left these things here.
 (D) An unknown customer has been left these things here.
106. The authorities will reward you for your hard work.
 (A) You will be rewarded by the authorities for your hard work.
 (B) You would be rewarded by the authorities for your hard work.
 (C) The authorities will be rewarded by your hard work.
 (D) The authorities would be rewarded by your hard work.
107. People felt that the police were corrupt.
 (A) It was felt that the police were corrupt.
 (B) The police were felt to be corrupt.
 (C) It was felt that the police were being corrupt.
 (D) The police were felt being corrupt.
108. They found him lying dead on the roadside.
 (A) The roadside found him lying dead.
 (B) He was lying dead found by the roadside.
 (C) Lying by the roadside, he was found dead.
 (D) He was found lying dead by the roadside.
109. Scientists generally believe that small islands would sink.
 (A) Small islands will sink is generally believed by scientists.
 (B) There is a general belief that small islands would sink.
 (C) Small islands are believed to sink by scientists.
 (D) It is generally believed by scientists that small islands would sink.

110. Should you ever tell a lie ?
 (A) Should a lie be ever told by one ?
 (B) Should a lie be ever told by everyone ?
 (C) Should a lie be ever told ?
 (D) Should a lie ever be told ?
111. The Principal promised the boys a holiday.
 (A) The boys have been promised a holiday by the Principal
 (B) The boys had been promised a holiday by the Principal.
 (C) The boys were promised a holiday by the Principal.
 (D) The boys are promised a holiday by the Principal.
112. A police constable arrested the burglar just before dawn.
 (A) Just before dawn the burglar is arrested by a police constable.
 (B) The burglar was arrested by a police constable just before dawn.
 (C) The burglar is arrested by a police constable just before dawn.
 (D) A police constable was arrested by a burglar just before dawn.
113. The checker checks the admission tickets at the gate.
 (A) The admission tickets are checked at the gate.
 (B) The admission tickets be checked at the gate.
 (C) The admission tickets will be checked at the gate by the checker.
 (D) The admission tickets were checked at the gate.
114. People criticized him for not offering to pay for the damage.
 (A) He has been criticized for not offering to pay for the damage.
 (B) He was criticized for not offering to pay for the damage.
 (C) He is criticized for not offering to pay for the damage.
 (D) He is being criticizing for not offering to pay for the damate.
115. The police is unduly harassing me.
 (A) I am unduly harassed by the police
 (B) I was unduly harassed by the police.
 (C) I have being unduly harassed by the police.
 (D) I am being unduly harassed by the police.
116. Had work been resumed by the labourers before the manager arrived ?
 (A) Have the labourers resumed work before the arrival of the manager ?
 (B) Had the labourers resumed work before the manager arrived ?
 (C) Had they resumed the work before the manager came ?
 (D) Had the labourers not resumed work before the manager arrived ?
117. Should you have interrupted me while I was speaking. ?
 (A) Should I have been interrupted while I was speaking ?
 (B) Should I be interrupted while I am speaking ?
 (C) Should I have been interrupted by them while I was speaking ?
 (D) Should I not be interrupted while I am speaking ?
118. Did they pay the clerks their salary on the first day of the month ?
 (A) Were the clerks paid their salary on the first day of the month ?
 (B) Are the clerks paid their salary on the first day of the month ?
 (C) Was the clerk paid his salary on the first day of the month ?
 (D) Were the clerks being paid their salary.
119. The breakfst will have been finished by eight.
 (A) They will finish the breakfast by eight.
 (B) They will finish the breakfast at eight.
 (C) They will have finished the breakfast by eight.
 (D) They will be finishing the breakfast at eight.
120. You might have given this information earlier.
 (A) This information might have been given earlier.
 (B) This information could have been given earlier.
 (C) This information was given much earlier.
 (D) This information might be given by you earlier.

ANSWERS

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (C)
 8. (C) 9. (C) 10. (C) 11. (D) 12. (A) 13. (D) 14. (C)
 15. (B) 16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (C) 19. (A) 20. (D) 21. (D)
 22. (C) 23. (B) 24. (B) 25. (B) 26. (B) 27. (B) 28. (B)
 29. (D) 30. (D) 31. (B) 32. (B) 33. (C) 34. (B) 35. (D)
 36. (B) 37. (D) 38. (C) 39. (D) 40. (C) 41. (B) 42. (D)
 43. (D) 44. (D) 45. (D) 46. (C) 47. (C) 48. (D) 49. (B)
 50. (C) 51. (B) 52. (A) 53. (B) 54. (B) 55. (C) 56. (A)
 57. (B) 58. (C) 59. (A) 60. (D) 61. (C) 62. (D) 63. (C)
 64. (D) 65. (B) 66. (D) 67. (B) 68. (B) 69. (A) 70. (C)
 71. (C) 72. (A) 73. (B) 74. (B) 75. (A) 76. (A) 77. (C)
 78. (D) 79. (D) 80. (A) 81. (D) 82. (B) 83. (C) 84. (C)
 85. (B) 86. (C) 87. (B) 88. (B) 89. (D) 90. (A) 91. (B)
 92. (C) 93. (B) 94. (D) 95. (A) 96. (C) 97. (B) 98. (D)
 99. (B) 100. (C) 101. (B) 102. (B) 103. (D) 104. (D) 105. (B)
 106. (A) 107. (A) 108. (D) 109. (D) 110. (C) 111. (C) 112. (B)
 113. (A) 114. (B) 115. (D) 116. (B) 117. (A) 118. (A) 119. (C)
 120. (A)

NARRATION

अंग्रेजी भाषा में वक्ता की बात को कहने के निम्नलिखित दो तरीके हैं।

1. वक्ता के शब्दों को ज्यों-का-त्यों कहना Direct Narration या Direct Speech कहलाता है।

Example :

Ram said to me, "I shall go to Patna tomorrow."

2. वक्ता के शब्दों का सारांश अपने शब्दों में कहना Indirect Narration या Indirect Speech कहलाता है।

Example :

Ram told me that he would go to Patna the next day.

Note : वक्ता को "Reporter", वक्ता की बात को जिस verb के द्वारा आरंभ किया जाए, उसे "Reporting Verb" और वक्ता को जो बात कही जाय या वक्ता की जिस बात को दोहराया जाय, उसे "Reported Speech" कहा जाता है।

He said to me, "I shall go to Patna tomorrow."

Reporting Speech

Reported Speech

He → Reporter

said to → Reporting Verb

I shall go to Patna tomorrow → Reported Speech

स्मरणीय तथ्य

A. Direct Speech के बारे में -

- (i) वक्ता द्वारा कही गई बातों को Inverted Commas में रखा जाता है।
- (ii) Reported Speech को Reporting Verb से Comma लगाकर पृथक या अलग किया जाता है।
- (iii) Reported Speech का पहला शब्द Capital Letter से शुरू किया जाता है।

B. Indirect Speech के बारे में -

- (i) Inverted Commas हटा दिए जाते हैं।
- (ii) Reporting Verb और Reported Speech को जोड़ने के लिए Conjunction (संयोजक) that, what, if, whether, why आदि का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- (iii) Reporting Verb में भाव के अनुसार बदलाव किया जाता है।
- (iv) Reporting Verb का Tense नहीं बदला जाता है।
- (v) Reporting Verb के Tense के अनुसार Reported Speech का Tense बदला जाता है।

Direct Speech को Indirect Speech में बदलने के नियम

Direct से Indirect बनाने में मुख्यतः तीन प्रकार के Changes आवश्यक हैं।

- I. Change of Pronoun
- II. Change of Tense/Verb
- III. Change of Certain Words

I. Change of Pronoun

1. Reported Speech में आए First Person के Pronouns को Reporting Verb के Subject के Person, Number और Gender के अनुसार बदला जाता है।

Examples :

Direct : Radha said to me, "I shall do my job."

Indirect : Radha told me that **she** would do her job.

Direct : I said, "I am not playing football."

Indirect : I said that **I** was not playing football.

Direct : He said, "I am not going to hospital."

Indirect : He said the **he** was not going to hospital.

Direct : They said, "We are not playing cricket."

Indirect : They said that **they** were not playing cricket.

2. Reported Speech के Second Person के Pronouns को Reporting Verb के Object के Person, Number और Gender के अनुसार बदला जाता है।

Examples :

Direct : Sita told me. "You should do your work."

Indirect : Sita told me that **I** should do my work.

Direct : He said to me, "You are a dull boy."

Indirect : He told me that **I** was a dull boy.

Direct : Ram said to Sita, "You have become greedy."

Indirect : Ram told Sita that **She** had become greedy.

Direct : He said to her, "You are a good girl."

Indirect : He told her that **she** was a good girl.

3. Reported Speech के Third Person के Pronouns में कोई बदलाव नहीं किया जाता है।

Examples :

Direct : Mohan said to me, "He will do his work."

Indirect : Mohan told me that **he** would do his work.

Direct : I said to him, "He is a wise person."

Indirect : I told him that **he** was a wise person.

Direct : He said to you, "He is an honest person."

Indirect : He told you that he was an honest person.

इस प्रकार संक्षेप में Pronouns को SON - Formula के अनुसार बदला जाता है। SON में S का अर्थ है - Subject, O का अर्थ है - Object तथा N का अर्थ है - No Change. अर्थात्

- (a) First Person परिवर्तित होता है Subject के अनुसार।
- (b) Second Person परिवर्तित होता है Object के अनुसार।
- (c) Third Person में कोई बदलाव नहीं आता है।

नीचे Pronouns के चार्ट दिए गए हैं। इन्हें ध्यान से देखिए -

Nominative Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Objective Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
I	my	me	myself
We	our	us	ourselves
You	yours	you	yourself, yourselves
He	his	him	himself
She	her	her	herself
They	their	them	themselves

ऊपर के चार्ट में प्रत्येक Column के Pronouns परिवार के सदस्य के रूप में हैं। प्रत्येक परिवार के सदस्य ही एक-दूसरे का स्थान ले सकते हैं, किसी दूसरे परिवार के सदस्य का नहीं।

II. Change of Tense/Verb

1. यदि Reporting Verb 'Present Tense' अथवा 'Future Tense' में हो तो Reported Speech का Tense नहीं बदला जाता है।

Examples :

Direct : He says, "Ravi reads a book"

Indirect : He says that Ravi reads a book.

Direct : The farmer has said, "Shyam is standing there."

Indirect : The farmer has said that Shyam is standing there.

Direct : Sita will say, "Ram is always right."

Indirect : Sita will say that Ram is always right.

2. यदि Reporting Verb भूतकाल (Past Tense) में हो तो Reported Speech का Tense निम्नलिखित प्रकार से बदला जाता है।

(a) Present Indefinite बदल जाता है Past Indefinite में।

Example :

Direct : He said, "I like fish very much."

Indirect : He said that he liked fish very much.

(b) Present Continuous बदल जाता है Past Continuous में।

Example :

Direct : He said, "I am writing a poem."

Indirect : He said that he was writing a poem.

(c) Present Perfect बदल जाता है Past Perfect में।

Example :

Direct : He said to me, "I have written a letter."

Indirect : He told me that he had written a letter.

(d) Present Perfect Continuous बदल जाता है Past Perfect Continuous में।

Example :

Direct : She said, "I have been working since morning."

Indirect : She said that she had been working since morning.

(e) Past Indefinite बदल जाता है Past Perfect में।

Example :

Direct : He said, "I fought with a tiger."

Indirect : He said that he had fought with a tiger.

(f) Past Continuous बदल जाता है Past Perfect Continuous में।

Example :

Direct : She said, "I was playing a game."

Indirect : She said that she had been playing a game.

(g) Is, Am, Are बदल जाते हैं Was अथवा Were में।

Example :

Direct : He said, "I am ill."

Indirect : He said that he was ill.

Direct : They said, "We are playing a game"

Indirect : They said that we were playing a game.

(h) Will, Shall बदल जाते हैं Would, Should में।

Examples :

Direct : He said to me. "I shall work at night."

Indirect : He told me that he would work at night.

Direct : They said, "We shall have done our job."

Indirect : They said that they would have done their job.

(i) Has, Have बदल जाते हैं Had में।

Example :

Direct : He said to me. "I have seen the film twice."

Indirect : He told me that he had seen the film twice.

(j) May, Can बदल जाते हैं Might, Could में।

Example :

Direct : He said, "I can walk in the evening."

Indirect : He said that he could walk in the evening.

Direct : She said, "It may rain in the morning."
 Indirect : She said that it might rain in the morning.

3. इस नियम के अपवाद (Exceptions) :

(a) यदि Reported Speech में सार्वभौमिक सत्य (Universal Truth) या आदत (Habitual Fact) का उल्लेख किया गया हो तो उसके Tense में कोई बदलाव नहीं किया जाता है।

Examples :

Direct : Sunil said, "The earth is round."
 Indirect : Sunil said that the earth is round.
 Direct : I said, "Practice makes a man perfect."
 Indirect : I said that practice makes a man perfect.
 Direct : Father said to me, "Three and two make five."
 Indirect : Father told me that three and two make five.
 Direct : My friend said, "I am an early riser."
 Indirect : My friend said that he is an early riser.

(b) यदि Reported Speech में Past Historical Fact (भूतकालिक ऐतिहासिक तथ्य) का वर्णन किया गया हो तो Tense में कोई बदलाव नहीं किया जाता।

Examples :

Direct : He said, "America Defeated Japan in the Second World War."
 Indirect : He said that America Defeated Japan in the Second World War.
 Direct : He said, "Ashoka renounced war after Kalinga war."
 Indirect : He said that Ashoka renounced war after Kalinga war.

(c) यदि Reported Speech में किसी काल्पनिक स्थिति (Imagined Condition) या अनिश्चित शर्त (Improbable Condition) का उल्लेख हो तो उसके Tense में कोई बदलाव नहीं आता।

Examples :

Direct : He said, "If I were young, I would go there."
 Indirect : He said that if he were young, he would go there.
 Direct : He said, "If I were a billionaire I would build another Taj Mahal."
 Indirect : He said that if he were a billionaire he would build another Taj Mahal.

(d) यदि Reported Speech में एक ही समय में दो कार्य किए जाने का उल्लेख हो तो उनके Tense में Narration बनाते समय कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है। यह नियम मुख्यतः Past Indefinite Tense और Past Continuous Tense में लागू होता है।

Examples :

Direct : He said, "Ravi was playing a game while Soni was cooking food."
 Indirect : He said that Ravi was playing a game while Soni was cooking food.
 Direct : He said, "The students were fighting each other when the teacher entered the class."
 Indirect : He said that the students were fighting each other when the teacher entered the class.

III. Other Changes (अन्य बदलाव)

Direct Narration से Indirect Narration बनाते समय Reported Speech में जितने भी निकटता-सूचक (Expressing Nearness) Adjectives, Adverbs और Verbs रहते हैं वे सभी दूरी सूचक (Expressing Distance) में बदल जाते हैं। इन शब्दों की जानकारी के लिए आगे दी गई तालिका का अध्ययन कीजिए।

Direct Speech

- Here
- These
- This
- Now
- Thus
- Hence
- Hither
- Ago
- Today
- Tomorrow
- Yesterday
- To-night
- Last night
- Last week
- Next day
- Next week
- The day before yesterday
- The day after tomorrow
- Come

Indirect Speech

- There
- Those
- That
- Then
- So
- Thence
- Thither
- Before
- That day
- The next day
- The previous day
- That Night
- The previous night
- The previous week
- The following day
- The following week
- The day before previous day
- The day after the next day
- Go

POINT TO REMEMBER

1. Come को Go उस समय बदला जाता है जब इसके बाद निकटतासूचक कोई शब्द प्रयुक्त हुआ हो।

Example :

Direct : He said, "Rani came here."
 Indirect : He said that Rani had gone there.

2. यदि this, here और now किसी ऐसी वस्तु, स्थान या समय की ओर संकेत करें जो वक्ता के साथ या सामने हो तो Indirect Speech

बनाते समय इनमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता।

Examples :

- Direct : Ravi said, "This is my pen."
 Indirect : Ravi said that this was his pen.
 Direct : He said, "Mohan lived here."
 Indirect : He said that Mohan had lived here.
 Direct : He said, "Here I stayed for three years."
 Indirect : He said that here he had stayed for three years.

**अलग-अलग प्रकार के वाक्यों को
 Direct Speech से Indirect Speech में बदलना**

Assertive Sentences

1. यदि Reporting Verb के बाद कोई Object नहीं दिया गया हो तो Reporting Verb में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता।
2. यदि Reporting Verb के बाद कोई object दिया गया हो तो Say को Tell में, Says को Tells में, Said को Told में बदला जाता है।
याद रखें : अर्थ या भाव के अनुसार said to की जगह information, replied, stated, added, remarked, asserted, pleaded, assured, reminded, complained, reported आदि का भी प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।
3. Inverted Commas के स्थान पर Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग किया जाता है तथा Inverted Commas को हटा दिया जाता है।

Examples :

- Direct : Ram said to Shyam, "I will help you."
 Indirect : Ram told Shyam that he would help him.
 Direct : Ram said, "I shall play now."
 Indirect : Ram said that he would play then.
 Direct : He said to me, "I saw Sohan yesterday."
 Indirect : He told me that he had seen Sohan the previous day.
 Direct : He said to them, "You may go there after some time."
 Indirect : He told them that they might go there after some time.
 Direct : Father said. "Ram, I am pleased with you."
 Indirect : Father told Ram that he was pleased with him.

Note : अंतिम वाक्य में ध्यान दीजिए कि "Ram" ही Reporting Verb के Object हैं। अतः यदि Reported Speech के अन्दर कोई Noun सम्बोधन कारक में रहे तो उसे Reporting Verb या Reporting Verb के बाद आने वाले Preposition का Object बना देना चाहिए।

Interrogative Sentences

1. Interrogative Sentences में Reporting Verb 'said' या 'said to' को asked में बदल दिया जाता है। said to को enquired या demanded में भी बदला जा सकता है।
2. (i) यदि प्रश्न किसी Helping Verb (is, am, are, has, have, had, will would, can, could, shall, should, was, were, do does, did, may, might, must आदि) से बना हो तो Inverted Commas (" ") के स्थान पर if या whether का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
 (ii) यदि प्रश्न Wh - family (who, which, where, when, whom, what, whose, why) अथवा how से बना हो तो Indirect बनाते समय if, whether या that का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। साथ ही वाक्य में Question Words को बनाए रखा जाता है।
3. प्रश्नावचक वाक्य को Assertive बनाकर प्रश्नावचक चिह्न (?) हटा दिया जाता है और वाक्य के अंत में full stop (.) चिह्न लगा दिया जाता है।
4. Verbs, Pronouns तथा निकटतासूचक शब्दों के संबंध में पहले बताए गए नियमों के अनुसार परिवर्तित किया जाता है।
5. Helping Verb को Indirect बनाते समय Subject के बाद रखा जाता है।

Examples : (Beginning With Helping Verbs)

- Direct : He said to me, "Do you like bananas?"
 Indirect : He asked me if I liked bananas.
 Direct : Ram said to Shyam, "Are you going to Delhi?"
 Indirect : Ram asked Shyam if he was going to Delhi.
 Direct : He said to me, "Did you not go?"
 Indirect : He asked me if I had not gone.
 Direct : I said to Ram, "Haven't I told you the story?"
 Indirect : I asked Ram if I had not told him the story.
 Direct : I said to him, "Do you write a letter to your friend?"
 Indirect : I asked him if he wrote a letter to his friend.

Examples : (Beginning With Wh-family Words)

- Direct : I said to the girl, "What's your name?"
 Indirect : I asked the girl what her name was.
 Direct : The teacher said to Ram, "Why are you shouting?"
 Indirect : The teacher asked Ram why he was shouting.
 Direct : She said to her, "Who teaches you Sanskrit?"
 Indirect : She asked her who taught her Sanskrit.
 Direct : Mohan said to Shyam, "Whose pen is this?"
 Indirect : Mohan asked Shyam whose pen was that .

Direct : He said to me, "Whom do you want to select?"

Indirect : He asked me whom I wanted to select.

Imperative Sentences

1. चूँकि Imperative Sentences में order, command, request, pray, advice आदि के भाव दिए होते हैं, इसलिए Reporting Verb 'said to' को ordered, requested, advised, urged, entreated आदि में बदला जाता है।
2. Reported Speech के Imperative Mood को Infinitive Mood में बदलने के लिए Inverted Commas के स्थान पर 'to' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
3. Negative Imperative Sentence दिया होने पर do को हटाकर 'not to' का प्रयोग किया जाता है या said to को forbade में बदलकर not हटाया जाता है।

Examples :

Direct : I said to him, "Go there."

Indirect : I ordered him to go there.

Direct : The teacher said to the students, "Work hard."

Indirect : The teacher advised the students to work hard.

Direct : I said to my father, "Please give me two hundred rupees."

Indirect : I requested my father to give me two hundred rupees.

Direct : The doctor told her, "Take medicine on time."

Indirect : The doctor advised her to take medicine on time.

Direct : He said to me, "Do not walk barefooted."

Indirect : He warned me not to walk barefooted.

4. यदि Let से आरंभ होने वाले वाक्य सुझाव (Proposal) प्रकट करें तो Reporting Verb "said to" को Proposed to या Suggested to में बदल देते हैं तथा Let को हटाकर उसके स्थान पर should का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

Direct : Mohan said to me, "Let us dance together."

Indirect : Mohan proposed that we should dance together.

Direct : He said to me, "Let us go to see the film."

Indirect : He proposed to me that we should go to see the film.

Direct : She said to them, "Let us dig the field."

Indirect : She suggested to them that they should dig the field.

5. यदि Let से आरंभ होने वाले वाक्यों से इच्छा (wish), आज्ञा (order), अनुमति (permission) या राजी करने (persuade) का

बोध हो तो 'said to' के स्थान पर ordered, requested या wished लगाते हैं तथा Inverted Commas के स्थान पर to या that का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Examples :

Direct : Sohan said to the teacher, "Let me go home."

Indirect : Sohan requested the teacher to let him go home.

Direct : The girl said, "Let me go out, Sir."

Indirect : The girl wished/requested to let her go out.

Direct : The teacher said to the peon, "Let the boys go away."

Indirect : The teacher ordered the peon to let the boys go away.

6. यदि Let से आरंभ होने वाले वाक्यों से Condition (शर्त) या Supposition (अनुमान या कल्पना) का भाव व्यक्त हो तो Let के स्थान पर might का प्रयोग करते हैं तथा Reporting Verb "said to" के स्थान पर told लगाते हैं।

Examples :

Direct : He said to me, "Let him work ever so hard, he cannot achieve the goal."

Indirect : He told me that he could not achieve the goal, however hard he might work.

Optative Sentences

1. Reporting Verb को wished या prayed में बदल देते हैं।
2. Reported Speech से पहले Inverted Commas हटाकर Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
3. Optative Sentence को Assertive Sentence में बदल दिया जाता है।

Examples :

Direct : He said to me, "May God bless you with a son!"

Indirect : He prayed that God might bless me with a son.

Direct : He said, "If I were a bird!"

Indirect : He wished that he would be a bird.

Direct : He said, "If I had a orchard in Kashmir!"

Indirect : He wished that he would have an orchard in Kashmir.

Direct : She said to me, "May you live long!"

Indirect : She prayed that I might live long.

Direct : He said, "Would that I were brave!"

Indirect : He wished that he had been brave.

4. यदि वाक्यों में Good morning, Good noon, Good afternoon या Good evening का प्रयोग हुआ हो तो Reporting Verb को wished में बदल देते हैं।

5. यदि वाक्यों में Fare well, Good night या Good bye का प्रयोग हुआ हो तो Reporting Verb को Bade में बदल देते हैं।
6. Inverted Commas को हटाने के लिए किसी Conjunction का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
7. Wished या Bade के बाद अभिवादन वाला शब्द ज्यों-का-त्यों रख दिया जाता है।

Examples :

- Direct : The worker said to the manager, "Good morning, Sir."
 Indirect : The worker wished his manager good morning respectfully.
 Direct : The student said, "Good-bye, dear friends!"
 Indirect : The student bade his dear friends good-bye
 Direct : The President said, "Farewell, my friends and countrymen!"
 Indirect : The President bade his friends and countrymen farewell . **Or** The president bade farewell to his friends and countrymen.

Exclamatory Sentences

1. Exclamatory Sentence में Reported Verb को Reported Speech के भाव के अनुसार निम्नलिखित ढंग से बदला जाता है।
 - (a) Exclaimed with joy (प्रसन्नता) :
Ha ! Aha ! Hurrah ! आदि की स्थिति में
 - (b) Exclaimed with sorrow (शोक) :
Ah ! Alas ! आदि की स्थिति में
 - (c) Exclaimed with regret (अफसोस) :
Sorry ! की स्थिति में
 - (d) Exclaimed with surprise (आश्चर्य) :
Oh ! What ! How ! आदि की स्थिति में
 - (e) Exclaimed with contempt (घृणा) :
Pooh ! Pshaw ! आदि की स्थिति में
 - (f) Applauded saying (शबाशी) :
Bravo ! Hear ! आदि की स्थिति में।
2. Sentences में आए What और how को हटा कर very या great लगाया जाता है।
3. Inverted Commas के स्थान पर that का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
4. Exclamatory Sentence को Assertive Sentence में परिवर्तित कर विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न (!) को हटा दिया जाता है इसके स्थान पर Full Stop (.) लगाया जाता है।
5. Tense of verb, Pronoun आदि को पूर्व में बताए गए नियम के अनुसार बदला जाता है।

Examples :

- Direct : The team said, "Hurrah ! We have won the match."
 Indirect : The team exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
 Direct : He said, "Alas ! I wasted my money."
 Indirect : He exclaimed with sorrow that he had wasted his money
 Direct : He said, "How unlucky he is !"
 Indirect : He exclaimed with regret that he was very unlucky.
 Direct : Madan said, "Brave ! You have done well."
 Indirect : Madan applauded him by saying that he had done well.
 Direct : He said to the peon. "How stilly and careless you are !"
 Indirect : He exclaimed with anger that the peon was very silly and careless.
 Direct : "Help ! Help !", the naughty boy cried.
 Indirect : The naughty boy repeatedly called for help.
 Direct : He said to me, "Hello ! Are you in America ?"
 Indirect : He was surprised to see me in America
 Direct : "Fire ! Fire ! Put out the fire" he cried.
 Indirect : He called aloud to the people to put out the fire.
 Direct : He said, "Sorry ! I cannot lend you my cycle.
 Indirect : H exclaimed with regret that he could not lend him his cycle.

Change From Indirect to Direct Speech

Indirect Speech को Direct Speech में chage करने के लिए पूर्व में बताए गए नियमों की उल्टी विधि को प्रयोग में लाते हैं। ये उल्टे नियम निम्नलिखित हैं -

1. **Reporting Verb :** Reporting Verbs (told, asked, ordered, requested, suggested, wished, bade, prayed, exclaimed, advised आदि) के स्थान पर said या said to लगाया जाता है। यदि Reporting Verb का object दिया गया हो तो said to अन्यथा said लगाया जाता है।
2. **Conjunction :** That, if, to, whether को हटा कर Inverted Commas लगाते हैं। Commas के भीतर का पहला अक्षर Capital लिखा जाता है।
3. **Reported Speech के Pronouns :** ये Pronouns यदि Reporting Verb के Subject से मेल खाते हों, तो उन्हें 1st Person में बदला जाता है और यदि Object से मेल खाते हों, तो उन्हें 2nd

Person में बदला जाता है। यदि दोनों में से किसी से मेल न खाते हों तो उन्हें ज्यों का त्यों रखा जाता है।

4. (a) Tense : Reported Speech के Tense को Direct से Indirect में Tense बदलने वाले नियम की मदद से उल्टी प्रक्रिया में बदला जाता है।
- (b) वाक्यों को आवश्यकतानुसार Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative, Exclamatory या Optative Sentence के रूप में बदला जाता है।
- (c) यदि Indirect Speech में कोई शब्द when, where, who, how, why, what, whom आदि आए हों तो उसके पूर्व Inverted Commas लगाकर पहला अक्षर Capital रखते हैं। फिर वाक्य को Question का रूप देकर अंत में Question Mark (?) लगाया जाता है।
- (d) यदि Imperative Sentence निषेधात्मक (Negative) हो तो Inverted Commas के बाद Verb से पहले Do not लगाते हैं।
- (e) यदि Indirect में Proposed या Suggested का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो Inverted Commas के अंदर शुरू में 'Let' शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- (f) यदि Indirect में requested शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो Inverted Commas के अंदर आरंभ में Please शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है और बाहर requested के स्थान पर said या said to रखा जाता है।
- (g) यदि Indirect में शोक व्यक्त किया गया हो तो Alas ! तथा यदि प्रसन्नता व्यक्त की गई हो तो Hurrah ! आदि का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
5. (a) दूरी प्रकट करने वाले शब्दों को निकटता प्रकट करने वाले शब्दों में बदला जाता है जैसे - that को this में, there को here में
- (b) यदि Indirect वाक्यों में and, that, added, futher आदि शब्द आए हो तो उन्हें हटाकर वाक्य के अंत में full-stop (.) लगा देते हैं।

Examples :

1. Assertive Sentence

- Indirect : Gita said that the earth is round.
 Direct : Gita said, "The earth is round."
 Indirect : Madan told Radha that he would help her.
 Direct : Madan said to Radha, "I will help you."
 Indirect : Mother said that she would leave for Kolkata next day.
 Direct : Mother said, "I will leave for Kolkata tomorrow."
 Indirect : Father told Rahim that he was pleased with him.
 Direct : Father said, "Rahim, I am pleased with you."

2. Interrogative Sentences

- Indirect : Dolly asked Marry if she liked sweets ?"
 Direct : Dolly said to Marry, "Do you like sweets ?"
 Indirect : Ram asked Shyam where his mother was.
 Direct : Ram said to Shyam, "Where is your mother ?"
 Indirect : He asked me who taught me Sanskrit.
 Direct : He said to me, "Who teaches you Sanskrit ?"
 Indirect : The teacher asked the pupil why he was shouting.
 Direct : The teacher said to the pupil, "Why are you shouting ?"

3. Imperative Sentences

- Indirect : Sita requested her mother to give her more money
 Direct : Sita said to her mother, "Please give me more money."
 Indirect : I ordered my servant to go there.
 Direct : I said to my servant, "Go there."
 Indirect : The doctor advised me to take medicine on time.
 Direct : The doctor told me. "Take medicine on time."
 Indirect : The officer forbade us to smoke in the office.
 Direct : The Officer told us, "Don't smoke in the office."

4. Optative Sentences

- Indirect : Mother blessed me that I might live long.
 Direct : Mother said to me, "May you live long !"
 Indirect : She wished that she would be a princess.
 Direct : She said, "If I were a princess !"
 Indirect : He wished that he would have a thousand rupee note.
 Direct : He said, "If I had a thousand rupee note !"
 Indirect : She cursed that I might die.
 Direct : She said to me, "May you die !"

5. Exclamatory Sentences

- Indirect : He exclaimed with joy that it was a very fine place.
 Direct : He said, "What a fine place it is !"
 Indirect : He exclaimed with regret that he could not lend him his motorcycle.
 Direct : He said, "Sorry ! I cannot lend you my motorcycle."
 Indirect : She exclaimed with sorrow that she had lost her necklace.
 Direct : She said, "Alas ! I have lost my necklace."
 Indirect : He exclaimed with surprise that the night was very dark.
 Direct : He said, "How dark the night is !"

EXERCISE - 1

Directions (1-50) : Convert the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. Kamal says, "I am going to Delhi"
2. Rana says, "Sita will dance."
3. He said, "I will try it."
4. She said, "I don't like this."
5. He said, "My mother cooks our breakfast."
6. She said, "He is taking his examination."
7. He said, "I have finished the work."
8. He said, "Hari has been giving us very good milk."
9. Mr. Jha said, "I saw the Taj Mahal."
10. She said, "I waited for the bus for an hour."
11. The boys said, "We were watching the game."
12. He said, "God is everywhere."
13. Mohan will say, "I want two persons to help me."
14. He said, "I can do it myself."
15. He said, "We must wait for the result."
16. I said, "I am tired."
17. He said to me, "You may go."
18. Tom said to me. "I shall meet you at the station."
19. He said, "Man is mortal"
20. He said to me, "Where is your book?"
21. He said to me, "What is your name?"
22. He said to me, "Do you know the way?"
23. The teacher said to me, "What are you doing?"
24. He asked, "What is the time?"
25. Mohan asked, "Are the boys here?"
26. Reeta asked, "Where were you?"
27. "Can you see me tomorrow?" he asked me.
28. He said, "Is Raju your brother?"
29. He said, "Good morning"
30. He said to his servant, "Leave my house at once."
31. He said, "May God bless you."
32. I said, "Go home."
33. He said, "Has Ramesh spent all the money?"
34. The teacher said to the boys, "Take back your books."
35. He said, "Lia down, Ajay."
36. He said "Please say anything about it."
37. He said, "Don't move, boys."
38. "Please grant me leave for a day", the peon said to the Principal.
39. "Don't let anybody in", said the master to the servant.
40. "What a beautiful view!", my friend said.
41. He said, "What a lovely garden?"
42. "What a terrible storm it is!" he said.
43. He said, "Good-bye, my friend."
44. He said, "God save the King."
45. They said, "Hurrah! We have won the cup."
46. He said, "Bravo! You have done well."
47. Moti said, "Alas! I am undone."
48. "Hello! How are you?" he said.
49. She said, "Alas! How foolish I have been."
50. He said, "Farewell, my countrymen."

ANSWERS

1. Kamal says that he is going to Delhi.
2. Rana says that Sita will dance.
3. He said that he would try it.
4. She said that she didn't like that.
5. He said that his mother cooked their breakfast.
6. She said that he was taking his examination.
7. He said that he had finished the work.
8. He said that Hari had been giving them very good milk.
9. Mr. Jha said that he had seen the Taj Mahal.
10. She said that she had waited for the bus for an hour.
11. The boys said that they had been watching the game.
12. He said that God is everywhere.
13. Mohan will say that he wants two persons to help him.
14. He said that he could do it himself.
15. He said that they must (or, had to) wait for the result.
16. I said that I was tired.
17. He told me that I might go.
18. Tom told me that he would meet me at the station.
19. He said that man is mortal.
20. He asked me where my book was.
21. He asked me what my name was.
22. He enquired of me if I knew the way.
23. The teacher asked me what I was doing.
24. He asked (me) what the time was.
25. Mohan asked (me) whether the boys were there.
26. Reeta asked (me) where I had been.
27. He asked me if I could see him the next day.
28. He asked (me) whether Raju was his brother.
29. He wished me good morning.
30. He ordered his servant to leave his house at once.
31. He prayed that God might bless me.
32. I asked (ordered/told) him to go home.
33. He wanted to know (or, enquired) if Ramesh had spent all the money.
34. The teacher asked the boys to take back their books.
35. He told Ajay to lie down.
36. He asked me to tell anything about it.
37. He told the boys not to move.
38. The peon requested the Principal to grant him leave for a day.
39. The master ordered (told) the servant not to let anybody in.
40. My friend exclaimed that it was a very beautiful view.
41. He remarked what a lovely garden it was.
42. He exclaimed that it was a very terrible storm.
43. He bade good-bye to his friend.
44. He prayed that God might save the King.
45. They exclaimed with delight that they had won the cup.
46. He applauded (or praised) him saying that he had done well.
47. Moti exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.
48. He greeted me and asked me how I was.
49. She confessed with regret that she had been very foolish.
50. He bade farewell to his countrymen.

EXERCISE - 2

Directions (1-140) : A sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect form. Out of the four alternative suggested, Select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.

1. Socrates said, "Virtue is its own reward"
 - (A) Socrates said that virtue had its own rewards.
 - (B) Socrates says that virtue is its own reward.
 - (C) Socrates said that virtue is its own reward.
 - (D) Socrates said that virtus was its own reward.
2. He said to the interviewer, "Could you please repeat the question."
 - (A) He requested the interviewer if he could please repeat the question.
 - (B) He requested the interviewer to please repeat the question.
 - (C) He requested the interviewer to repeat the questions.
 - (D) He requested the interviewer if he could repeat the question.
3. He said "Used to be a lovely, quiet street"
 - (A) He said that it used to be a lovely, quiet street.
 - (B) He pointed out that it had used to be a lovely, quiet street.
 - (C) He said that there used to be a lovely quiet street.
 - (D) He inquired whether there was a lovely-quiet street.
4. The prime minister said that no one would be allowed to disturb the peace.
 - (A) The prime minister said, "We shall not allow any one to disturb the peace".
 - (B) The prime minister said, "We would not allow no one to disturb the peace."
 - (C) The prime minister said, "No one will disturb the peace."
 - (D) The prime minister said, "No one can disturb the peace."
5. The spectators said, "Bravo ! well done, players."
 - (A) The spectators shouted that the players were doing very well.
 - (B) The spectators exclaimed with joy that the players were doing very well.
 - (C) The spectators applauded the players saying that they had done well.
 - (D) The spectators applauded the players joy fully to do well.
6. I said to my friend, "Good morning Let us go for a picnic today."
 - (A) I told good morning to my friend and asked to go for a picnic that day.
 - (B) I wished my friend good morning and proposed that we should go for a picnic that day.
 - (C) I wished my friend good morning and proposed that they should go for a picnic that day.
 - (D) I told good morning to my friend and suggested to for a picnic today.
7. The new student asked the old one, "Do you know my name ?"
 - (A) The new student asked the old one if he knew his name.
 - (B) The new student asked the old one that whether he knew his name.
 - (C) The new student asked the old one did he know his name.
 - (D) The new student asked the old one if he knows his name.
8. I warned her that I could no longer tolerate her coming late.
 - (A) I said to her, "You can no longer tolerate my coming late."
 - (B) I said to her, "I can no longer tolerate your coming late."
 - (C) I said to her, "He can no longer tolerate her coming late."
 - (D) I said to her, "I can no longer tolerate she coming late."
9. I said to my mother, "I will certainly take you to Bangalore this week."
 - (A) I told my mother he would certainly take her to Bangalore that week.
 - (B) I told my mother that she would certainly take her to Bangalore that week.
 - (C) I told my mother that she would certainly take her to Bangalore that week.
 - (D) I told to my mother that I would take you to Bangalore that week.
10. "How long does the journey take", My co-passenger asked me.
 - (A) My co-passenger asked me how long does the journey take ?
 - (B) I asked my co-passenger how long the journey would take.
 - (C) My co-passenger wanted to know how long the journey would take.
 - (D) My co-passenger asked me how long the journey did take.
11. "How clever of you to have solved the puzzle so quickly", said the mother.
 - (A) The mother exclaimed admiringly that it was very clever of him to have solved the puzzle so quickly.
 - (B) The mother expressed that he was so clever to have solved the puzzle so quickly.

- (C) The mother told that he was very clever in solving the puzzle so quickly.
- (D) The mother exclaimed with joy that he was clever enough to solve the puzzle so quickly.
12. He said that he goes for a walk every morning.
- (A) He said, "I went for a walk every morning."
- (B) He said, "I go for a walk every morning."
- (C) He said, "I will go for a walk every morning."
- (D) He said, "He goes for a walk every morning."
13. I reiterated, "I didn't care about the job."
- (A) I reiterated that I hadn't care about the job.
- (B) I said again and again I didn't care about the job.
- (C) I reiterated that I did not care about the job.
- (D) I repeatedly said that I cared about the job.
14. I said to my brother, "Let us go to some hill station for a change."
- (A) I suggested to my brother that they should go to some hill station for a change.
- (B) I suggested to my brother that we should go to some hill station for a change.
- (C) I suggested to my brother that let us go to some hill station for a change.
- (D) I suggested to my brother that let them go to some hill station for a change.
15. I wondered how many discoveries went unheeded.
- (A) I said, "How many discoveries have gone unheeded?"
- (B) I said, "How many discoveries went unheeded"
- (C) I said, "Do discoveries go unheeded?"
- (D) I said, "How many discoveries go unheeded?"
16. Vijay said to me, "Can you do these sums for me?"
- (A) Vijay asked me if I could do those sums for him?
- (B) Vijay asked me if I can do those sums for him
- (C) Vijay asked me if I can do these sums for him.
- (D) Vijay asked if I could do these sums for him.
17. The boss said, "It's time we began planning our work."
- (A) The boss said that it was time they had begun planning their work.
- (B) The boss said that it was time we had begun planing our work.
- (C) The boss said that it was time they begun planning their work.
- (D) The boss said that it was time we began planning his work.
18. He said to the judge. "I did not commit this crime."
- (A) He told the judge that he did not committed the crime.
- (B) He told the judge that he had not committed the crime.
- (C) He told the judge that he had not committed that crime.
- (D) He told the judge that he had not committed this crime.
19. Rahul said, "I will do it now or never."
- (A) Rahul said that he will do it now or never.
- (B) Rahul said that he will now or never do it.
- (C) Rahul said that he would do it then or never.
- (D) Rahul said that he would now or never do it.
20. My father once said to me, "If I can't trust my people, then I don't want to be doing this."
- (A) His father once told him that if he couldn't trust his people then he did't want to be doing that.
- (B) My father once told me that if he could't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing that.
- (C) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust my people then he didn't want to be doing that.
- (D) My father once told me that if the couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing this.
21. Doshi said to his wife, "please select one of these necklaces."
- (A) Doshi requested his wife to select one of those necklaces.
- (B) Doshi said to his wife to please select one of these necklaces.
- (C) Doshi told his wife to please select one of those necklaces.
- (D) Doshi pleased his wife to select one of those necklaces.
22. We wrote in his report, "The rainfall has been scanty till now."
- (A) He reported that the rainfall had been scanty till now.
- (B) He reported that the rainfall has been scanty till now.
- (C) He reported that the rainfall has been scanty till than.
- (D) He reported that the rainfall had been scanty till than.
23. Govind, said the manager sternly, "I command you to tell me what the old man said."
- (A) The manager sternly told Govind that he commanded him to tell him what the old man had said.
- (B) The manager commanded sternly to Govind to tell him what the old man had said.
- (C) The manager commanded Govind to tell him what the old man said.
- (D) The manager sternly commanded Govind to tell him what the old man had said.
24. I said to him "Where have you lost the pen I brought for you yesterday."
- (A) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought for him the day before.
- (B) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought for him the previous day.
- (C) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought for him the next day.
- (D) I asked him where he had lost the pen I brought for him the previous day.

25. She said to Rita, "Please help me with my homework"
 (A) She requested Rita to help her home work.
 (B) Rita requested her to help her with her home work.
 (C) She requested Rita to help her with her home work.
 (D) She requested Rita to help her homework.
26. "What did you eat for breakfast today?" the doctor asked the patient.
 (A) The doctor asked the patient whether he had eaten breakfast that day.
 (B) The doctor asked the patient what he had eaten for breakfast that day.
 (C) The doctor asked the patient whether he has eaten breakfast today.
 (D) The doctor asked the patient whether he has eaten breakfast that day.
27. The employer said to him, "I shall pay your wages tomorrow."
 (A) The employer said that he shall pay your wages tomorrow.
 (B) The employer told him that he would pay his wages the next day.
 (C) The employer said that I shall pay my wages the next day.
 (D) The employer said that he shall pay his wages the next day.
28. "Why are you looking through the key hole?" I said
 (A) I asked him why he was looking through the key hole
 (B) I said to him why he is looking through the key hole
 (C) I said to him that why he was looking through the key hole.
 (D) I asked you why you are looking through the key hole.
29. "How cruel the boss is!" said the clerk.
 (A) The clerk said that the boss was very cruel.
 (B) The clerk said that the boss is very cruel.
 (C) The clerk exclaimed that the boss was very cruel.
 (D) The clerk exclaimed that the boss is very cruel.
30. My husband said to me, "wait for me outside."
 (A) My husband told me to wait for him outside
 (B) My husband said that I have to wait for him outside.
 (C) My husband wanted me to wait for him only outside
 (D) My husband angrily asked me to wait outside.
31. "Please could you tell me the way?" he said
 (A) He asked me please could I tell him the way.
 (B) He asked me to please tell him the way
 (C) He requested me to tell him the way, please
 (D) He requested me to tell him the way
32. They said to him, "We will destroy your homestead"
 (A) They said to him they will destroy his homestead.
 (B) They told him they would destroy their homestead.
 (C) They told him that they can destroy his homestead.
 (D) They told him that they would destroy his homestead.
33. "You can phone from my office." he said.
 (A) He said that he could phone from my office.
 (B) He said you could phone from his office.
 (C) He said that I could phone from his office.
 (D) He said I can phone from my office.
34. "Please sit down," he said
 (A) He asked her to sit down
 (B) He said that she could sit down
 (C) He told her that sit down
 (D) He said her to sit down
35. Keats wrote "A thing of beauty is joy forever."
 (A) Keats wrote that a thing of beauty is joy forever
 (B) Keats wrote that a thing of beauty was a joy forever
 (C) A thing of beauty was a joy forever is written by Keats.
 (D) Keats has written that a beautiful thing is always joyful.
36. The boy said, "Bravo! You have done well."
 (A) The boy said that he had done well
 (B) The boy exclaimed that he had done well
 (C) The boy applauded him, saying that he had done well
 (D) The boy said bravo he had done well
37. I said to my sister, "I brought you a doll yesterday."
 (A) I told my sister that brought you a doll the previous day
 (B) I told my sister that I had brought her a doll the previous day
 (C) I told my sister that I had brought her a doll yesterday
 (D) I told my sister that I brought her a doll yesterday
38. The captain said to the army, "March forward, now."
 (A) The captain said to the army that march forward now
 (B) The captain ordered the army to march forward then
 (C) The captain ordered the army to march on that day
 (D) The captain ordered the army to attack the enemy
39. They said, "We've lived here for a long time."
 (A) They said they have lived there for a long time
 (B) They said they lived here for a long time
 (C) They said that they had lived there for a long time
 (D) They said they have lived for a long time
40. "Would you open the door please?" she said to me.
 (A) She asked me to please open the door
 (B) She requested me to open the door
 (C) She requested me to open the door
 (D) She asked me open the door
41. The teacher said, "Gandhiji was born in India."
 (A) The teacher said that Gandhiji had been born in India
 (B) The teacher says that Gandhiji was born in India
 (C) The teacher said that Gandhiji was born in India
 (D) The teacher will say that Gandhiji was born in India

42. The teacher said to the student “Why do you disturb the class ?”
 (A) The teacher said to the student why he disturbed the class
 (B) The teacher told the student why he had disturbed the class
 (C) The teacher asked the student why he disurbed the class
 (D) The teacher asked the student why he had disturbed the class
43. Rita said to me, “Will you lend me this classic ?”
 (A) Rita asked me if I would lend her that classic
 (B) Rita asked me if she would lend me that classic
 (C) Rita asked me if I will lend her that classic
 (D) Rita asked me would I lend her that classic ?
44. The lady said to the servant, “If you don’t wash the clothes properly, I will dismiss you.”
 (A) The lady warned the servant that she would dismiss her if she didn’t wash the clothes properly
 (B) The lady told the servant that she would dismiss her on the event of bad work.
 (C) The lady cautioned the servant that she must wash the clothes properly
 (D) The lady advised the servant to wash the clothes properly.
45. “There are ceremonies going on”, he said to me.
 (A) He told me that there were cremonies going on
 (B) He told that there have been ceremonies going on
 (C) He told that there had been ceremonies going on
 (D) He told that there are ceremonies going on
46. He said to Manoj, “May you prosper.”
 (A) He wished that Manoj should prosper
 (B) He wished that Manoj may prosper
 (C) He wished that Manoj might prosper.
 (D) He wished Manoj to prosper.
47. The mother said, “What can I do for you, my son ?”
 (A) The mother said to her son what she would do for him
 (B) The mother asked her son what she did for him
 (C) The mother asked her son what she could do for him
 (D) The mother asked what she could do for him, my son
48. My Daddy always says, “Getting up early in the morning is a good habit.”
 (A) My Daddy always says that to get up early in the morning is a good habit
 (B) My Daddy always says that getting up early in the morning is a good habit
 (C) My Daddy always advises that getting up early in the morning was a good habit
 (D) My Daddy always warns that to get up early in the morning was a good habit
49. “Be quiet”, I said to them.
 (A) I told them to be quiet
 (B) I asked them to remain quiet
 (C) I told to them for being quiet
 (D) I ordered them to remain quiet.
50. The mother says to the child, “The Sun rises in the East.”
 (A) The mother tells the child that the Sun rose in the East
 (B) The mother says the child that the Sun rises in the East
 (C) The mother tells the child that the Sun rises in the East.
 (D) The mother informs the child that the Sun rose in the East.
51. He said, “The teacher usually does no task any question.”
 (A) He said that the teacher usually does not ask any question
 (B) He said that the teacher usually did not ask any question
 (C) He said that the teacher usually asked no question.
 (D) The teacehr usually did not asked any question.
52. “Where do you live ?” asked the stranger.
 (A) The stranger asked where I lived
 (B) The stranger unequally did not ask any question
 (C) The stranger questioned where did I live
 (D) The stranger wanted to know where I live.
53. I said to him, “How do you know this ?”
 (A) I asked him how I knew that
 (B) I asked him that how he knew that
 (C) I told him how I knew that
 (D) I asked him how he knew that
54. He said, “We are all sinners.”
 (A) He said that we are all sinners
 (B) He said that they were all sinners
 (C) He said that he was a sinner
 (D) He said all were sinners
55. “Would you mind taking off your shes before entering the house ?” He said to the foreigner.
 (A) He requested the foreigner to take off his shoes before entering the house
 (B) He told the foreigner that he must take off his shoes before entered the house
 (C) He said the foreigner that to take off his shoes before entered the house
 (D) Before entering the house he said that shoes must be taken off
56. “I lost my book yesterday”, she said to her teacher.
 (A) She admitted to her teacher that she had lost her book the prevous day
 (B) To her teacher she was admitted that she has lost her book the previous day

- (C) She admitted losing her book to her teacher yesterday
(D) She said to her teacher that I have lost my book the previous day
57. "Do you want some more sweets?" asked my friend.
(A) My friend asked me if I want some more sweets
(B) My friend said to me if I wanted some more sweets
(C) My friend asked me whether I wanted some more sweets
(D) My friend asked me that I wanted some more sweets
58. "I have seen the film before", Suneetha says.
(A) Sunneetha said that she had seen the film before
(B) Suneetha says that she has seen the film before
(C) Suneetha said that the film was seen by her before
(D) Suneetha said that she saw the film earlier.
59. He ordered his servant to do as he was told.
(A) He ordered his servant, "Do as you are told."
(B) he said to his servant, "Do as you are told."
(C) He said to his servant, "Do as I told you.?"
(D) He said to his servant, "Do as you were told."
60. She said to the girl, "Did you do this?"
(A) She asked the girl that she did that
(B) She asked the girl if she did that
(C) She asked the girl if she had done that
(D) She told the girl that she had done that
61. "Do you want balloons?" he said to the child.
(A) He asked the child if it wanted balloons
(B) He asked the child whether it had wanted balloons
(C) He asked the child did it want balloons
(D) He asked the child if it would want balloons
62. She said, "How ugly I look in this dress!"
(A) She said that how ugly she was looking in that dress
(B) She exclaimed how ugly she looked in that dress
(C) She expressed how ugly she looked in that dress
(D) She exclaimed that she looked very ugly in that dress
63. She said, "You can leave the books here."
(A) She said that they can leave the books there
(B) She said that they could leave the books there
(C) She said that they can leave the books here
(D) She said that they could leave the books here
64. My friend said, "I am leaving today"
(A) My friend said that he is leaving today
(B) My friend said that he was leaving today
(C) My friend said that he leaves today
(D) My friend said that he was leaving that day
65. Mukta said to puneer, "My mother is a good cook"
(A) Mukta told puneer that her mother was a good cook
(B) Mukta told Puneer that my mother was a good cook
(C) Mukta told to puneer that he mother is a good cook
(D) Mukta asked puneer that her mother is a good cook.
66. The commander said to the army, "March forward".
(A) The commander asked the army march forward
(B) The commander ordered the army to march forward
(C) The commander requested the army to go forward
(D) The army requested the commander to march
67. He promised, "I will do it tomorrow."
(A) He promised that he will do it tomorrow
(B) He promised that he will do it the next day
(C) He promised that he would do it tomorrow
(D) He promised that he would do it the next day
68. Geeta said, "I did not do this deliberately."
(A) Geeta said that I had not done that deliberately
(B) Geeta said that she had not done that deliberately
(C) Geeta said that she has not done this deliberately
(D) Geeta said that I have not done this deliberately
69. She exclaimed, "I'm afraid we are rather late!"
(A) She exclaimed that they were frightened of being late
(B) She exclaimed that she was afraid that they were rather late
(C) She shouted that they were scared that they would be late
(D) She screamed that she was worried that they would all be late
70. She said to me, "What can I do for you?"
(A) she asked me what she could do for me
(B) She asked me what can she do for me
(C) She asked me what she can do for me
(D) She asked me whether she can do anything for me
71. He said, "Alas! I am undone!"
(A) He said that it was his undoing
(B) He exclaimed pathetically that he was undone
(C) He stated that he was undone
(D) He cried that he was being undone
72. "I shall unlock the secrets of their success," he said.
(A) He said that he shall unlock the secrets of their success
(B) He said that he should unlock the secrets of their success
(C) He said that he would unlock the secrets of their success
(D) He said that he will unlock the secrets of their success
73. "I wonder what he wants of us," said Quint.
(A) Quint said that he was wondering what he wanted of them
(B) Quint said that he wondered what he wanted of us
(C) Quint said he wondered what he wants of them
(D) Quient said that he wondered what he wanted of them
74. Dinesh said, "I want to eat a good mango one of these days."
(A) Dinesh said he wants to eat a good mango one of these days

- (B) Dinesh said that he wanted to eat a good mango one of those days
 (C) Dinesh said that he wants to eat a good mango one of those days
 (D) Dinesh said that he wanted to eat a good mango one of these days.
75. He said, "I intend to leave for Delhi tonight."
 (A) He said that he will intend to leave for Delhi tonight
 (B) He said that he should intend to leave for Delhi that night
 (C) He said that he intended to leave for Delhi that night
 (D) He said that his intention is to leave for Delhi tonight.
76. He said, "The Sun rises in the east."
 (A) He said that the Sun rised in the east
 (B) He said that the Sun rises in the east
 (C) He said that the Sun will rise in the east
 (D) He said that the Sun may rise in the east
77. Ram asked Krishna, "Where are you going today?"
 (A) Ram asked Krishna where he was going that day
 (B) Ram asked Krishna as to where he was going on the previous day
 (C) Ram asked Krishna where was he going the next day
 (D) Ram asked Krishna where was he going the day before
78. He said, "What a fool Tom is!"
 (A) He exclaimed that he was a big fool
 (B) He exclaimed that Tom was a big fool
 (C) He wondered what kind of a fool Tom was
 (D) He claimed that Tom was a big fool
79. "What kind of scheme do you have?" Amit asked the insurance agent.
 (A) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she had
 (B) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she has
 (C) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she is having
 (D) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she was having.
80. The Doctor said to the patient, "Take complete rest."
 (A) The doctor told to the patient that take complete rest
 (B) The doctor advised the patient to take complete rest
 (C) The doctor suggested the patient to take complete rest
 (D) The doctor asked the patient take complete rest
81. Mini said to me, "I have bought this flat for my mother."
 (A) Mini told that she had bought that flat for her mother
 (B) Mini said that she bought that flat for her mother
 (C) Mini said she has bought that flat for her mother
 (D) Mini told me that she had bought that flat for her mother
82. He said, "I will come again."
 (A) He said that he will come again
 (B) He says he is coming again
 (C) He says he'll come again
 (D) He said that he would come again
83. "Don't do any more work until you have had a rest," her mother advised her.
 (A) Her mother advised her not to do any more work until she has had a rest
 (B) Her mother advised her not to do any more work until she had had a rest
 (C) Her mother advised her that she would not do any more work until she had had a rest
 (D) Her mother advised her that she need not do any more work until she had had a rest
84. "Make me another suit like this," he said to the tailor.
 (A) He asked the tailor to make him another suit like this
 (B) He asks the tailor to make him another suit like this
 (C) He asked the tailor to make him another suit like that
 (D) He asked the tailor to make me another suit like this
85. My Principal told me, "Don't conduct any test tomorrow."
 (A) My Principal told me not to conduct any test tomorrow.
 (B) My Principal told me to not conduct any test tomorrow.
 (C) My Principal ordered me don't conduct any test
 (D) My Principal ordered me not to conduct any test the next day.
86. "What did you eat for breakfast today?" the doctor asked the patient.
 (A) The doctor asked the patient whether he had eaten breakfast that day
 (B) The doctor asked the patient what he had eaten for breakfast that day
 (C) The doctor asked the patient whether he has eaten breakfast that day
 (D) The doctor asked the patient whether he was eaten breakfast that day.
87. The employer said to him, "I shall pay your wages tomorrow".
 (A) The employer said that he shall pay your wages the next day
 (B) The employer told him that he would pay his wages the next day
 (C) The employer said that I shall pay my wages the next day
 (D) The employer said that he shall pay his wages the next day

88. "Why are you looking through the key hole ?" I said
 (A) I asked him why he was looking through the key hole
 (B) I said to him why he is looking through the key hole
 (C) I said to him that why he was looking through the key hole
 (D) I asked you why you are looking through the key hole
89. "How cruel the boss is !" said the clerk.
 (A) The clerk said that the boss was very cruel
 (B) The clerk said that the boss is very cruel
 (C) The clerk exclaimed that the boss was very cruel
 (D) The clerk exclaimed that the boss is very cruel
90. My husband said to me, "Wait for me outside."
 (A) My husband told me to wait for him outside
 (B) My husband said that I have to wait for him outside
 (C) My husband wanted me to wait for him only outside
 (D) My husband angrily asked me to wait outside.
91. "What a stupid fellow you are !" she remarked.
 (A) She exclaimed that what a stupid fellow he was
 (B) She exclaimed that he was a very stupid fellow
 (C) She exclaimed in disgust how he would be so stupid
 (D) She asked him what a stupid fellow he was
92. The police said to the thief, "Don't move."
 (A) The police ordered the thief not to move
 (B) The police ordered the thief that he should not move
 (C) The police told the thief that he did not move
 (D) The police ordered to the thief to not move
93. He said, "I am going to college just now."
 (A) He said that he was going to college just now
 (B) He asked that he was going to college just then
 (C) He said that he was going to college just then
 (D) He asked that he was going to college just now
94. The teacher said to the student "Can you explain this ?"
 (A) The teacher asked the student whether he can explain this
 (B) The teacher asked the student whether he can explain that
 (C) The teacher asked the student whether he could explain this
 (D) The teacher asked the student whether he could explain that
95. Ramu said, "My master is planning to build a huge house in Khandala."
 (A) Ramu said that his master planned to build a huge house in Khandala
 (B) Ramu said that his master is planning to build a huge house in Khandala
 (C) Ramu said that his master's plan is to build a huge house in Khandala
 (D) Ramu said that his master was planning to build a huge house in Khandala
96. Nandita said to Nitin, "Can you solve this sum ?"
 (A) Nandita asked Nitin if could he solve this sum
 (B) Nandita asked Nitin if could he solve that sum
 (C) Nandita asked Nitin if he could solve this sum
 (D) Nandita asked Nitin if he could solve that sum
97. He said, "How lovely the scene is !"
 (A) he exclaimed that the scene is very lovely
 (B) He exclaimed that how the scene was lovely
 (C) He exclaimed that the scene was very lovely
 (D) He exclaimed that the scene is indeed lovely
98. Bill said, "I am here to help you all."
 (A) Bill said that he is here to help you all
 (B) Bill said that he was there to help us all
 (C) Bill said that he was here to help us all
 (D) Bill said that he is there to help us all
99. The Kids yelled in a loud voice, "We love our family."
 (A) The kids yelled loudly that they love our family
 (B) The kids yelled in a loud voice that they loved their family
 (C) The kids yelled in a loud voice that they loved our family
 (D) The kids were shouting loudly that they loved their family
100. He said to me, "Please visit my company tomorrow"
 (A) He said to me to visit his company tomorrow
 (B) He requested me to visit his company tomorrow
 (C) He requested me to visit his company the next day
 (D) He said to me to visit his company the next day.
101. He said, "My parents are arriving tomorrow."
 (A) He said that his parents are arriving the next day
 (B) He said that his parents were arriving the next day
 (C) He said that his parents are arriving tomorrow.
 (D) He said that his parents have arrived the next day
102. He said, "How cruel of him !"
 (A) He remarked that it was very cruel of him
 (B) He remarked on his great cruelty
 (C) He remark that it was very cruel of him
 (D) He remarked that it is very cruel of him
103. "How did it get here ?" She wanted to know.
 (A) She wanted to know how did it get here
 (B) She wanted to know how it had got there
 (C) She wanted to know how did it got there
 (D) She wanted to know how it get there
104. "How are one of Pinkerton's men, I presume," he said.
 (A) He said that he presumed me one of pinkerton's men
 (B) He said that he presumed that I was one of Pinkerton's men
 (C) He said that he presumed me as one of Pinkerton's men

- (D) He said that he presumes that I am one of Pinkerton's men
105. "Away!" she said to the man, "do not trouble your family anymore".
- (A) She asked the man to go away and not trouble the family any more
- (B) She asked the man not to trouble the family that was away, any more
- (C) She asked the man not to trouble your family any more and go away
- (D) She asked the man to go away and not trouble his family any more
106. He asked me, "Have you finished reading the magazine?"
- (A) He asked me whether I had finished reading the magazine
- (B) He asked me if had I finished reading the magazine
- (C) He asked me if I have finished reading the magazine
- (D) He asked me whether I finished reading the magazine
107. He said, "We have done our work."
- (A) He said that he had done his work
- (B) He said that they have done their work
- (C) He said that they had done their work
- (D) He said that they should do their work
108. He said that he had been waiting there for a long time.
- (A) He said, "I have been waiting here for a long time."
- (B) He said, "He has been waiting here for a long time."
- (C) He said, "He has been waiting there for a long time."
- (D) He said, "I am waiting here for a logn time."
109. "Please, take me to the officer," said the visitor.
- (A) The visitor requested them to take him to the officer
- (B) The visitor told them to take him to the officer
- (C) The visitor requested for the officer to be taken
- (D) The visitor wanted the officer to take him there
110. Nitin said, "What a pleasant atmosphere this place has!"
- (A) Nitin exclaimed with joy that that place was a pleasant atmosphere
- (B) Nitin exclaimed with joy that was a pleasant atmosphere in that place
- (C) Nitin exclaimed with joy that that place had a pleasant atmosphere
- (D) Nitin exclaimed with joy that what a pleasant atmosphere that place had
111. Aarati said, "I am in a hurry today."
- (A) Aarati said that she was in a hurry that day
- (B) Aarati said that I am in a hurry today
- (C) Aarati said that she is in a hurry today
- (D) Aarati said that she is in a hurry that day
112. They said, "We are practising for the next match."
- (A) They said that they are practising for the next match
- (B) They said that they practised for the next match
- (C) They said that they were pratising for the next match
- (D) They said they were going to practise for the next match
113. He said, "Long may you live."
- (A) He suggested that my life might be long
- (B) He prayed that mylife might be long
- (C) He prayed that my life may be longer
- (D) he declared that my life is longer
114. "When did you meet my brother?" She asked me.
- (A) She wanted to know when did I meet her brother
- (B) She asked when did I meet my brother
- (C) She asked me when I had met her brother
- (D) She wants to know when I had met my brother
115. Rubby requested me to lend her Rs. 1000 the next day.
- (A) Ruby said to me, "Please lend me Rs. 1000 the next day."
- (B) Ruby said to me, "Please lend her Rs. 1000 the next day."
- (C) Ruby said to me, "Please lend her Rs. 1000 tomorrow."
- (D) Ruby said to me, "Please lend me Rs. 1000 tomorrow."
116. Kiran asked me, "Did you see the cricket match on television last night?"
- (A) Kiran asked me whether I saw the cricket match on television the earlier night
- (B) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the earlier night
- (C) Kiran asked me did I see the cricket match on television last night
- (D) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television last night
117. David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow"
- (A) David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow
- (B) David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day
- (C) David told to Anna that Mona be leaving for her native place tomorrow
- (D) David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day.
118. I said to him, "Why are you working so hard?"
- (A) I asked him why he was working so hard
- (B) I asked him why was he working so hard
- (C) I asked him why he had been working so hard
- (D) I asked him why had he been working so hard

119. He said to her, "What a cold day!"
 (A) He told her that it was a cold day
 (B) He exclaimed that it was a cold day
 (C) He exclaimed sorrowfully that it was a cold day
 (D) He exclaimed that it was a very cold day
120. The tailor said to him, "Will you have the suit ready by tomorrow evening?"
 (A) The tailor asked him that he will have the suit ready by the next evening.
 (B) The tailor asked him that he would had the suit ready by the next evening
 (C) The tailore asked him if he would have the suit ready by the next evening.
 (D) The tailor asked him if he will like to have the suit ready by the next evening.
121. He said to the interviewer, "Could you please repeat the question?"
 (A) He requested the interviewer if he could please repeat the question
 (B) He requested the interviewer to please repeat the question
 (C) He requested the interviewer to repeat the question
 (D) He requested the interviewer if he could repeat the question
122. He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."
 (A) He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words
 (B) He urged them and said be quiet and listen to words
 (C) He said they should be quiet and listen to his words
 (D) He said you should be quiet and listen to my words
123. He said to me, "I have often told you not to play with fire."
 (A) He said that he has often been telling me not to play with fire
 (B) He told me that he had often told me not to play with fire
 (C) He reminded me that he often said to me not to play with fire
 (D) He said to me that he often told me not to play with fire
124. The Captain said to his men, "Stand at ease."
 (A) The Captain urged his men to stand at ease
 (B) The Captain wanted his men to stand at ease
 (C) The Captain told his men that they should stand at ease
 (D) The Captain commanded his men to stand at ease
125. Pawan said to me, "If I hear any news, I'll phone you."
 (A) Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he will phone me
 (B) Pawan told me that if he will hear any news, he will phone me
 (C) Pawan told me if he had heard any news, he would phone me
 (D) Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he would phone me
126. The teacher said to Mahesh, "Congratulation ! Wish you success in life."
 (A) The teacher congratulated Mahesh and said wish you success in life
 (B) The Teacher wished congratulations and success in life to Mahesh
 (C) The teacher said congratulations to Mahesh and wished him success in life.
 (D) The teacher congratulated Mahesh and wished him success in life
127. The poor examinee said, "O God, Take pity on me."
 (A) The poor examinee prayed God to take pity on him
 (B) The poor examinee, invoking God, implored him to take pity on him
 (C) The poor examinee exclaimed that God take pirty on him
 (D) The poor examine asked God to take pity on him
128. "Where will you be tomorrow, " I said, "In case I have to ring you?"
 (A) I asked where you will be the next day in case I will ring him
 (B) I asked where he would be the next day in case I had to ring him
 (C) I said to him where he will be in case I have to ring him
 (D) I enquired about his whereabouts the next day in case I would have to ring up
129. Seeta said to me, "Can you give me your pen?"
 (A) Seeta said to me that can you given me your pen?"
 (B) Seeta asked me if I can given me your pen
 (C) Seeta asked me if I could give her my pen
 (D) Seeta asked me if I gave her my pen
130. The father warned his son that he should be beware of him.
 (A) The father warned his son, "Beware of him!"
 (B) The father warned his son, "Watch that chap!"
 (C) The father warned his son, "Be careful about him."
 (D) The father warned his son, "Don't fall into the trap."
131. Manna asked Rohan, "Have you sat in a trolley bus before?"
 (A) Manna asked Rohan whether he had sat in a trolley bus earlier.
 (B) Manna asked Rohan had he sat in a trolley bus before.
 (C) Manna asked rohan if he sat on a trolley bus before.
 (D) Manna asked Rohan if he has ever sat in a trolley bus

132. Farhan asked Geeta, "Could you lend me a hundred rupees until tomorrow?"
- (A) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until tomorrow
 (B) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until the next day
 (C) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day
 (D) Farhan asked whether Geeta could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day
133. "What about going for a swim," he said, "It's quite fine now."
- (A) He asked me what about going for a swim as it was quite fine then
 (B) He proposed going for a swim as it was quite fine
 (C) He suggested going for a swim as it was quite fine
 (D) He advised me to go for a swim as it was quite fine.
134. "You can't bathe in this sea," he said to me, "it's very rough."
- (A) He said that I can't bathe in this sea because it's very rough
 (B) He said that you couldn't bathe in that sea if it was very rough
 (C) He said that I couldn't bathe in that sea as it was very rough
 (D) He said that you can't bathe in this sea since it was very rough
135. Jagdish said, "We passed by a beautiful lake when we went on a trip to Goa."
- (A) Jagdish said that they passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa
 (B) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa
 (C) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa
 (D) Jagdish said they passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa
136. He said to me, "I expect you to attend the function."
- (A) He told me that he had expected me to attend the function
 (B) He told me that he expected me to attended the function
 (C) He told me that he expected me to have attended the function
 (D) He told me that he expected me to attend the function.
137. He said, "Why didn't you send your application to me?"
- (A) He enquired why I had not sent my application to him
 (B) He enquired why I did not send my application to him
 (C) He enquired why had I not sent my application to him
 (D) He enquired why did I not send my application to him
138. Dinesh asked, "Are you going to the party tomorrow, Eliza?"
- (A) Dinesh asked whether Eliza was going to the party the next day
 (B) Dinesh asked Eliza whether you are going to the party the next day
 (C) Dinesh asked Eliza whether she was going to the party the next day
 (D) Dinesh asked Eliza are you going to the party tomorrow.
139. John asked, "How long will it take to travel from Germany to South Africa?"
- (A) John asked how long it will take to travel from Germany to South Africa
 (B) John asked how long would it take to travel from Germany to South Africa
 (C) John asked how long it would take to travel from Germany to South Africa
 (D) John was asking how long must it take to travel from Germany to South Africa
140. "What did you see at the South Pole?" Ahok asked Anil.
- (A) Ashok asked Anil if he saw anything at the South Pole
 (B) Ashok asked Anil what he had seen at the South Pole
 (C) Ashok asked Anil what did he see at the South Pole
 (D) Ashok asked Anil that he saw anything at the South Pole.

ANSWERS

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (C) 6. (B) 7. (A)
 8. (B) 9. (B) 10. (C) 11. (A) 12. (B) 13. (A) 14. (B)
 15. (D) 16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (C) 19. (C) 20. (B) 21. (A)
 22. (D) 23. (A) 24. (B) 25. (C) 26. (B) 27. (B) 28. (A)
 29. (C) 30. (A) 31. (D) 32. (D) 33. (C) 34. (A) 35. (A)
 36. (C) 37. (B) 38. (B) 39. (C) 40. (B) 41. (A) 42. (C)
 43. (A) 44. (A) 45. (A) 46. (C) 47. (C) 48. (B) 49. (D)
 50. (C) 51. (B) 52. (A) 53. (D) 54. (B) 55. (A) 56. (A)
 57. (C) 58. (B) 59. (B) 60. (C) 61. (A) 62. (D) 63. (B)
 64. (D) 65. (A) 66. (B) 67. (D) 68. (B) 69. (B) 70. (A)
 71. (B) 72. (C) 73. (D) 74. (B) 75. (C) 76. (B) 77. (A)
 78. (B) 79. (A) 80. (B) 81. (D) 82. (D) 83. (B) 84. (C)
 85. (D) 86. (B) 87. (B) 88. (A) 89. (C) 90. (A) 91. (B)
 92. (A) 93. (C) 94. (D) 95. (D) 96. (D) 97. (C) 98. (B)
 99. (B) 100. (C) 101. (B) 102. (A) 103. (B) 104. (B) 105. (D)
 106. (A) 107. (C) 108. (A) 109. (A) 110. (C) 111. (A) 112. (C)
 113. (B) 114. (C) 115. (D) 116. (D) 117. (D) 118. (A) 119. (D)
 120. (C) 121. (D) 122. (A) 123. (B) 124. (D) 125. (D) 126. (D)
 127. (B) 128. (B) 129. (C) 130. (A) 131. (A) 132. (B) 133. (B)
 134. (C) 135. (C) 136. (D) 137. (A) 138. (C) 139. (C) 140. (B)

PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS

Directions : A sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect your answer in the Answer-sheet.

1. He said, "I had a wonderful dream last night."
 (A) He said that he had had a wonderful dream the previous night.
 (B) He said that he saw a wonderful dream last night.
 (C) He said that he had seen a wonderful dream yesterday.
 (D) He said that last night he had a wonderful dream.
2. He said, "I am buying a new pen."
 (A) He said that he is buying a new pen.
 (B) He said that he bought a new pen.
 (C) He said that he was buying a new pen.
 (D) He said that he had been buying a new pen.
3. He said his love goodbye.
 (A) He said, "Goodbye, my love"
 (B) He said, "Goodbye"
 (C) He wished his love, "Goodbye"
 (D) He exclaimed, "Goodbye, love"
4. "You did not return your book yesterday", said the librarian.
 (A) The librarian said that you had not returned your book yesterday.
 (B) The librarian said that he had not returned his book the previous day.
 (C) The librarian said that he had not returned his book yesterday.
 (D) The librarian said the book not been returned the previous day.
5. "You are all doing very well," said Mr. Jones.
 (A) Mr. Jones said that you are all doing very well.
 (B) Mr. Jones said that we are all doing well.
 (C) Mr. Jones said that they were all doing well.
 (D) Mr. Jones said that they were all doing very well.
6. "I finished it several days ago," said Jack.
 (A) Jack said that he finish it several days ago.
 (B) Jack said that he finished it several days previously.
 (C) Jack said that he had finished it several days earlier.
 (D) Jack said that he finished it several days earlier.
7. "I gave the packet to Tom, who kept it a long time," said Pamela.
 (A) Pamela said that she had given the packet to Tom, who kept it for long time.
 (B) Pamela said that she had gave the packet to Tom, who kept it a long time.
 (C) Pamela said that she had given the packet to Tom, to keep for a long time.
 (D) Pamela said that she had given the packet to Tom, who kept it a long time.
8. "I was digging the garden when the doctor arrived," replied Harry.
 (A) Harry says that he was digging the garden when the doctor arrived.
 (B) Harry said that he was digging the garden when the doctor arrived.
 (C) Harry said that he had been digging the garden when the doctor arrived.
 (D) Harry said that he had been digging the garden when the doctor arrive.
9. "I would have been surprised if you had passed the examination," said the former master.
 (A) The former master said that he would have been suprised if I had passed the examination.
 (B) The former master said that it would have surprised him if I had passed.
 (C) The former master was surprised if I passed the examination.
 (D) The former master said that he should be surprised if I had passed.
10. "I will put this key here," said the caretaker.
 (A) The caretaker says that he would put the key here.
 (B) The caretaker says that he would put the key there.
 (C) The caretaker said that he will put the key there.
 (D) The caretaker said that he would put key there.
11. "I shall go tomorrow," he said.
 (A) He said that he would go tomorrow.
 (B) He said that he would go the next day.
 (C) He said that he shall go the next day.
 (D) He said that he should go tomorrow.
12. Walter said, "I cannot do it now."
 (A) Walter said that he could not do it then.
 (B) Walter says that he cannot do it now.
 (C) Walter said that he could not do it now.
 (D) Walter says that he cannot do it then.
13. The master said that he would see me the next day.
 (A) "I will be seeing you tomorrow," said the master.
 (B) "You will be seen by me tomorrow," said the master.
 (C) "I will see you tomorrow," said the master.

- (D) "Tomorrow, I will see you," says the master.
14. Father told Peter to clean his shoes.
 (A) "Clean your shoes, Peter," said father.
 (B) "Clean your shoes, Peter," says father.
 (C) "Clean your shoes, Peter," told father.
 (D) "Clean your shoes, Peter," asked father.
15. The girl said, "How happy I am!"
 (A) The girl exclaimed that she was very happy.
 (B) The girl exclaimed that she is very happy.
 (C) The girl said how happy she was.
 (D) The girl said that she is very happy.
16. Mohan says that the teacher is not at home.
 (A) Mohan says, "Teacher was not at home."
 (B) Mohan said, "Teacher is not at home."
 (C) Mohan said, "Teacher was not at home."
 (D) Mohan says, "Teacher is not at home."
17. He said, "I have done my job."
 (A) He said that he have done his job.
 (B) He said that he had been doing his job.
 (C) He said that he has done his job.
 (D) He said that he had done his job.
18. The student said, "I am doing my homework."
 (A) The student said that she is doing her homework.
 (B) The student said that she was doing her homework.
 (C) The student said that she did her homework.
 (D) The student said that she has been doing her homework.
19. I said to the boy, "You have no ticket, get out before you are driven out."
 (A) I ordered the boy to get out before he was driven out.
 (B) I told the boy get out before your are driven out.
 (C) I told the boy that he had no ticket and that he should get out before he was driven out.
 (D) I told the boy to get out before he was driven out as he had no ticket.
20. Amelia is going to ask the principal for permission to go on a study tour.
 (A) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "May we have your permission to go on a study tour?"
 (B) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "Might we have your permission to go on a study tour?"
 (C) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "Would we have your permission to go on a study tour?"
 (D) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "Should we have your permission to go on a study tour?"
21. Janet exclaimed that she had lost all her belongings at the airport that morning.
 (A) Janet said, "I had lost all my belongings at the airport that morning."
 (B) Janet said, "I had to lose all my belongings at the airport this morning."
 (C) Janet said, "I lost all my belongings at the airport this morning."
 (D) Janet said, "I lost all my belongings at the airport that morning."
22. Thomas said that he would meet Andy the following Monday and asked if 10 o'clock suited him.
 (A) Thomas said to Andy, "Andy, I will have to meet you the following Monday. Is 10 o'clock suiting you?"
 (B) Thomas said to Andy, "I will meet you the following Monday Will 10 o'clock suit you?"
 (C) Thomas said to Andy, "Andy, I would meet you the following Monday. Will 10 o'clock suit you?"
 (D) Thomas said to Andy, "Andy, I am going to meet you the following Monday. Does 10 o'clock suit you?"
23. Sanda said that she used to know a lot of people in Delhi but that she had fewer friends in Kolkata.
 (A) Sanda said, "I used to know a lot of people in Delhi but I have fewer friends in Kolkata."
 (B) Sanda said, I had know a lot of people in Delhi but I had few friends in Kolkata.
 (C) Sanda said, "I had got to know a lot of people in Delhi but I had few friends in Kolkata."
 (D) Sanda said, "I have known a lot of people in Delhi but I had few friends in Kolkata."
24. Mary said, "I am sorry."
 (A) Mary says that she is sorry.
 (B) Mary said that she was sorry.
 (C) Mary said that she is sorry.
 (D) Mary said that she will be sorry.
25. He said to me, "What are you doing?"
 (A) He said to me what I was doing.
 (B) He asked me what I was doing.
 (C) He asked me what I am doing.
 (D) He asked me what am I doing.
26. The Technician told us how to maintain the machine is good working order.
 (A) The technician said to us, "That is how you maintained the machine is good working order."
 (B) The technician said to us, "There is how you maintained

- the machine is good working order.”
- (C) The technician said to us, “This is how you maintained the machine is good working order.”
- (D) The technician said, “This is how you maintain the machine is good working order.”
27. He said to me. “You need not worry.”
- (A) He said to me that you need not worry.
- (B) He said to me that he need not worry.
- (C) He assured me that I need not worry.
- (D) He told me that I shall need not worry.
28. He said to me, “Where are you going ?”
- (A) He said me to where I was going.
- (B) He said to me that where I was going.
- (C) He asked me where I was going.
- (D) He asked that where I was going.
29. My father said to me, “Will you sit and study at least now ? ”
- (A) My father asked me whether I can sit and study at least then.
- (B) My father enquired me if I would sit and study at least now.
- (C) My father asked me if I would sit and study at least then.
- (D) My father asked me if I will sit and study at least then.
30. “What and excellent piece of art !” she said.
- (A) She exclaimed what an excellent piece of art was it.
- (C) She exclaimed with surprise was it an excellent piece of art.
- (C) She had exclaimed that it was an excellent piece of art.
- (D) She exclaimed with appreciation that it was an excellent piece of art.-
31. The commander said, “Let the gates be left open.”
- (A) The commander ordered that the gates will be left open.
- (B) The commander ordered for the gates to be left oepn.
- (C) The commander wanted that the gates be left oepn.
- (D) The commander ordered that let the gates be left open.
32. The teacher said, “Don’t come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.”
- (A) The teacher asked us don’t come to school on Monday beacuse it is a holiday.
- (B) The teacher tole us not to come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
- (C) The teacher asked if we were coming to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
- (D) The teacher told us don’t come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
33. I’ll say to my friends, “I have strted learning computer.”
- (A) I’ll tell my friends that I had started learning computer.
- (B) I’ll tell my friends that I have started learning computer.
- (C) I’ll tell my friends that I am learning computer.
- (D) I’ll tell my friends that I learn computer.
34. Dr. Ratan said to the patient, “Take light food and do not go out in the Sun.”
- (A) Dr. Ratan advised that patient to take light food and to do not go out in the Sun.
- (B) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and not to go out in the Sun.
- (C) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and not go out in the Sun.
- (D) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and do not go out in the Sun.
35. ‘Oh ! how foolish I have been in money matters !”
- (A) He confessed to himself that he is being very foolish in money matters.
- (B) He confessed regretfully that he had been very foolish in money matters.
- (C) He exclaimed regretfully that he was very foolish in money matters.
- (D) He expressed with regret that he could be so foolish is money matters.
36. I said to my mother, “Please warm this milk. Don’t boil it.”
- (A) I told my mother respectfully that she will warm that milk and not to boil it.
- (B) I requested my mother to warm that milk and asked her not boil it.
- (C) I requested my mother that she warm that milk and not to boil it.
- (D) I asked my mother that she may warm that milk but not boil it.
37. I said to my friend, “Can I borow your dictionary for one day only ?”
- (A) I asked my friend if I might borrow his dictionary for one day only.
- (B) I told my friend I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
- (C) I requested my friend if I can borrow his dictionary for one day only.

- (D) I asked my friend If I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
38. The teacher said to me, "I hope you will bring credit to my school."
 (A) The teacher wished that I would bring credit to my school.
 (B) The teacher hoped that I would bring credit to his school.
 (C) The teacher said that I will bring credit to his school.
 (D) The teacher desired that I bring credit to his school.
39. The guide said to the swimmer, "Don't swim out too far."
 (A) The guide told the swimmer to not swim out too far.
 (B) The guide forbade the swimmer to swim out too far.
 (C) The gude asked the swimmer not swim out too far.
 (D) The gude suggested the swimmer that don't swim out too far.
40. He wished me respectfully and told that he had come to join the office.
 (A) He said to me, "Good morning Sir !" "I will join the office today."
 (B) He said to me, "Good morning, Sir ! I have come to join the office."
 (C) He said to me, "Good morning, Sir ! I'm here to join the office."
 (D) He said, "Good morning Sir ! I want to join the office."
41. He said to his father, "Shall I go to market now ?"
 (A) He asked his father if he would go to market now.
 (B) He asked his father if he should go to market then.
 (C) He asked his father if he will go to market then.
 (D) He asked his father, if he shall go to market now.
42. Vipul said, "Alas ! How thoughtless I have been !"
 (A) Vipul regretted upon my thoughtlessness.
 (B) Vipul admitted that he had been thoughtless.
 (C) Vipul confessed with regret that he had been thoughtless
 (D) Vipul exclaimed how thoughtless I have been.
43. The officer said, "Cowards ! you shall soon be put to death."
 (A) The officer said that they were cowards and should be put to death soon.
 (B) The officer said that they would soon be put to death.
 (C) The officer called them cowards and said that they would soon be put to death.
 (D) The officer called them cowards and said that they must be put to death soon.
44. The teacher said to him, "Do not go out."
 (A) The teacher ordered him to not go out.
 (B) The teacher commanded him that he should not go out.
 (C) The teacher advised him not to go out.
 (D) The teacher told him do not go out.
45. "There is no need for you to be so angry !" said Mrs. Sen to her husband.
 (A) Mrs. Sen told to her husband that there was no need for his anger.
 (B) Mrs. Sen told husband to not be so angry.
 (C) Mrs. Sen told her husband that there was no need for him to be so angry.
 (D) Mrs. Sen told her husband that no need was there to be so in anger.
46. "Sam, will you help me carry my bags ?" asked the old woman.
 (A) The old woman asked to Sam to help her carry her bags.
 (B) The old woman asked Sam whether he would help her carry her bags.
 (C) The old woman told Sam to helped her carry her bags.
 (D) The old woman said to Sam to help her carried her bags.
47. I said, "Good-bye, my beloved friends."
 (A) I said good-bye to me beloved friends.
 (B) I said good-bye to my beloved friends.
 (C) Wished my beloved friends good-bye.
 (D) I bade my beloved friends good bye.
48. The said, "We were living in Paris."
 (A) They said they would have lived in Paris.
 (B) They said they might have been living in Paris.
 (C) They told me they had lived in Paris.
 (D) They told me that they had been living in Paris.
49. The boy thanked the Principal for granting him a fee-concession.
 (A) The boy said to the Principal, "I am thankful to you for a fee-concession."
 (B) The boy said to the Principal "Thanks you, madam for granting me a fee-concession."
 (C) The boy told the Principal, "You are kind enough to grant me a fee-concession."
 (D) The boy said to the Princiapl, " I express my thanks that you have granted me a fee-cncession."
50. Rajiv said to me, "He plays with right hand."
 (A) Rajiv told me that he lays with right hand.
 (B) Rajiv told me that he could play with right hand.

- (C) Rajiv asked if he could play with right hand.
 (D) Rajiv said that he played with right hand.
51. He asked me if I would like to have lunch with him that day.
 (A) He said to me, "Do you like to have lunch with me today ?"
 (B) He said to me, "Would you like to have lunch with me today ?"
 (C) He said to me, "You can if you like to have lunch with me today."
 (D) He said to me, "Can you have lunch with me today ?"
52. "They are late," She has already told us.
 (A) She has already told us (that) they are late.
 (B) She told us that they are already late.
 (C) She told us that they are late already.
 (D) She has already been telling us that they are late.
53. The teacher said to his student, "Do you have any excuse for coming late to the school, today ?"
 (A) The teacher asked his student whether he did have any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
 (B) The teacher asked his student whether he has any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
 (C) The teacher asked his student whether he had any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
 (D) The teacher asked his student whether did he have any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
54. Rahul said, "Yes I am mistaken."
 (A) Rahul admitted that I was mistaken.
 (B) Rahul said that he is mistaken.
 (C) Rahul admitted that he was mistaken.
 (D) Rahul said that he was on mistake.
55. The teacher said, "The Earth goes round the Sun."
 (A) The teacher said the Earth went round the Sun.
 (B) The teacher said the Earth goes round the Sun.
 (C) The teacher said that the Earth goes round the Sun.
 (D) The teacher said that the Earth went round the Sun.
56. Raghu said, "I am not coming tomorrow."
 (A) Raghu said that he was coming the next day.
 (B) Raghu said that he was not coming the next day.
 (C) Raghu said that he was coming tomorrow.
 (D) Raghu said that he is coming the next day.
57. He said, "All the players must report in time."
 (A) He said that all the players must to report in time.
 (B) He said that all the palyers had to report in time.
 (C) He said that all the players had reported in time.
 (D) He said that all the players must be reported in time.
58. My daughter said to me, "I am thinking of getting married."
 (A) My daughter told me that she was thinking of getting married.
 (B) My daughter told me that she will be thinking of getting married.
 (C) My daughter thinks of getting married.
 (D) My daughter told me that she is thinking of getting married.
59. His uncle said, "I am always punctual."
 (A) His uncle said that he was always punctual.
 (B) His uncle said that I was always punctual.
 (C) His uncle said that he is always punctual.
 (D) His uncle said that I am always punctual.
60. "Wait outside", the receptionist told me.
 (A) The receptionist asked me to wait outside.
 (B) The receptionist told to me wait outside.
 (C) The receptionist asked me wait outside.
 (D) The receptionist told me wait outside.
61. The examiner said, "Candidates at the exam hall were nervous."
 (A) The examiner said that candidates at the exam hall had been nervous.
 (B) The examiner said that candidates at the exam hall have been nervous.
 (C) The examiner said that candidates were nervous at the exam hall.
 (D) The examiner said that candidates at the exam hall was nervous.
62. Rama said to the passer-by, "Where is the ticket counter ?"
 (A) Rama asked the passer-by if there was a ticket counter.
 (B) Rama asked the passer-by where was the ticket counter.
 (C) Rama asked the passer-by where the ticket counter was.
 (D) Rama asked the passer-by where the ticket counter is.
63. Ragini said to the shopkeeper, "How much do you want me to pay for this dress ?"
 (A) Ragini asked the shopkeeper how he wanted her to pay for that dress.
 (B) Ragini asked the shopkeper if he wanted her to pay for that dress.
 (C) Ragini asked the shopkeeper how much he wants her to pay for that dress.

- (D) Ragini asked the shopkeeper how much he wanted her to pay for that dress.
64. I said to him, "Where have you lost the new pen ?"
 (A) I asked him where he has lost the new pen.
 (B) I asked him where he had lost the new pen.
 (C) I ask him where had he lost the new pen.
 (D) I asked him where did he lose the new pen.
65. I said to him, "You are wrong."
 (A) I told him how wrong he was
 (B) I told him that he was wrong.
 (C) I said that he was wrong.
 (D) I told him that he is wrong.
66. He said to me, "You are late."
 (A) He said to me that you were late.
 (B) He said to me that I was late.
 (C) He told me that I was late.
 (D) He told me that you were late.
67. The teacher said, "He quiet and listen to my words."
 (A) The teacher said to stop talking and listen to her words.
 (B) The students were told be quiet and listen to her words.
 (C) The teacher asked the students to be quiet and listen to her words.
 (D) The teacher shouted students listen to my words and be quiet.
68. He said that the book was very interesting.
 (A) He said, "This book is very interesting."
 (B) He said, "This book has ben very interesting."
 (C) He said, "This book had been very interesting."
 (D) He said, "This book would be very interesting."
69. She said to him, "I have bought a new car."
 (A) She told him that she would buy a new car.
 (B) She told him that a new car has been bought by her.
 (C) She told him that she had bought a new car.
 (D) She told him that she has bought a new car.
70. "I love chocolate," said Angeline.
 (A) Angeline said that she loves chocolate.
 (B) Angeline said that she loved chocolate.
 (C) Angeline said she loves cholcolate.
 (D) Angeline says she loved chocolate.
71. "Do you know that man," Ravi asked his friend.
 (A) Ravi asked his friend he knew or not that man.
 (B) Ravi ask his friend if he knows that man.
 (C) Ravi asked his friend whether he knew that man.
 (D) Ravi asked his friend whether he knows that man.
72. I asked him whether he had not promised to come.
 (A) I asked him, "Did you come? You promise."
 (B) I said to him, "Did you not promise to come ?"
 (C) I said to him, "Do you not promise to come ?"
 (D) I said, "Did I ask you, not to come ?"
73. Rahul said, "What have you been searching for all these hours ?"
 (A) Rahul asked me what I was searching for all these days.
 (B) Rahul asked me what I had been searching for all those hours.
 (C) Rahul asked what I have been searching for all those hours.
 (D) Rahul said that what you had been searching for all these hours.
74. He said to the children, "Come to the park with me."
 (A) He invited the children to come to the park with me.
 (B) He invited the children to come to the park with him.
 (C) I invited the children to come to the park with me.
 (D) I invited the children to come to the park with us.
75. He said that she was coming that year.
 (A) He said, "She will come this year."
 (B) He said, "She is coming this year."
 (C) He said, "Come this year."
 (D) He said, "She was coming that year."
76. My mother says, "I have often told you not to play with fire."
 (A) My mother has often told me not to play with fire.
 (B) My mother said that I should not play with fire.
 (C) My mother says that she has often told me not to play with fire.
 (D) My mother says that she often tells me not to play with fire.
77. The teacher said to the student, "Why were you absent yesterday ?"
 (A) The teacher asked the student why had been he absent the previous days.
 (B) The teacher asked the student why had he been absent the previous day.
 (C) The teacher informed the student that why he had been absent the next day.
 (D) The teacher asked the student why he had been absent the previous day.
78. My sister said, "They will contact you as soon as they finish the job."
 (A) My sister said that they would contact me as soon as they would finish the job.

- (B) My sister said that they would contact me as soon as they finish the job.
- (C) My sister said that they would contact me as soon as they will finish the job.
- (D) My sister told to me that they would contact me as soon as they would finish the job.
79. Sheela reassured me, "I can come tonight."
- (A) Sheela told me I could come that night.
- (B) Sheela told me she could come that night.
- (C) Sheela told me she could come tomorrow evening.
- (D) Sheela told me she could will come that night.
80. I said to you, "I can not be blamed for this."
- (A) I told you that you could not be blamed for that.
- (B) I told you that I could not be balmed for that.
- (C) I said you that I can not be balmed for this.
- (D) I said to you that I can not be blamed for this.
81. The father said to the son. "Why do you not start preparing for the examination this month ?"
- (A) The father asked the son that why did he not start preparing for the examination this month ?
- (B) The father told the son why he did not prepare for the examination that month.
- (C) The father enquired of the son why he did not start preparing for the examination this month.
- (D) The father asked the son why he did not start preparing for the examination that month.
82. He said, "How can a Zebra Talk ?"
- (A) He wondered how a Zebra talks
- (B) He questioned a Zebra talking.
- (C) He asked how a Zebra could talk.
- (D) He was amazed how a Zebra can talk.
83. "What did you eat last night ?" asked my mother.
- (A) My mother said to me what did I eat last night.
- (B) My mother asked me what I had eaten the previous night.
- (C) My mother said what did you eat last night.
- (D) My mother questioned me what I ate last night.
84. He asks which chair he is to sit on.
- (A) He said, "Which chair am I to sit on ?"
- (B) He asked, "Which chair he is to sit on ?"
- (C) "Which chair am I to sit on ?" asks me.
- (D) He said, "Which chair should I sit on ?"
85. The boss said, "Please give me the latest reports."
- (A) The boss said to please given the latest reports.
- (B) The boss wanted to please the latest reports.
- (C) The boss wanted the latest reports, please.
- (D) The boss requested for the latest reports.
86. They said to me. "Bring these books upstairs."
- (A) They ordered me to bring those books upstairs.
- (B) They implored me to take those books upstairs.
- (C) They suggested me to take those books upstairs.
- (D) They asked me bring the books upstairs.
87. She said, "I've been in this school since 1998."
- (A) She said that she had been in that school since 1998.
- (B) She said that she have been in this school since 1998.
- (C) She said that she was in this school since 1998.
- (D) She said that she was being in that school since 1998.
88. "Are you the same person I met in the park ?" I asked.
- (A) I asked the stranger if he was the same person I had met in the park.
- (B) Was he the same person I met in the park I asked the stranger.
- (C) I asked the stranger if I was the same person he had met in the park.
- (D) I asked the stranger if he was the same person I met in the park.
89. He exclaimed with regret that he was perished by the people he had made.
- (A) He ssaid, "Alas! I perished by the people I made."
- (B) He said, "Alas! I have perished by the people I have made."
- (C) He said, "Alas! I am perished by the people I have made."
- (D) He said, "Alas! I am perished by the people I made."
90. "I always keep a tin of biscuits in my room, girls." The matron said
- (A) The matron said that she always keeps a tin of biscuits in her room.
- (B) The matron informed the girls that she always kept a tin of biscuits in her room.
- (C) The matron told the girls that she would always keep a tin of biscuits in her room.
- (D) The matron told the girls that she had kept a tin of biscuits in her room.
91. Mother said, "Don't step out of the house in the summer season."
- (A) The mother requested the children not to step out in the summer season.
- (B) The mother treatened the children not to step out of the house in the summer season.

- (C) The mother persuaded the children not to step out of the house in the summer season.
- (D) The mother advised the children not to step out of the house in the summer season.
92. The teacher said that the burglar had broken into the office.
- (A) The teacher said, "The burglar had broken into the office."
- (B) The teacher said, "The burglar break into the office."
- (C) The teacher said, "The burglar broken into the office."
- (D) The teacher said, "The burglar was broken in the office."
93. Salim told Ajay that he would return the book to him the next day.
- (A) "I will return this book to you the next day," said Salim.
- (B) Salim said, "I will be returning the book to you tomorrow, Ajay."
- (C) "Ajay, I will return the book to you tomorrow," said Salim.
- (D) "Ajay will return this book to you tomorrow," said Salim.
94. I can't stand on my head because I am not well."
- (A) He said that he could't stand on his head because he was not well.
- (B) He said that he can't stand on his head because he was not well.
- (C) He told that he couldn't stand on his head because he was not well.
- (D) He declared that he couldn't stand on his head because he was not well.
95. He said that when he was a boy he could stay up as long as he liked.
- (A) He said, "When I had been a boy I could stay up as long as I liked."
- (B) He told, "When I was a boy I could stay up as long as I liked."
- (C) He said, "When I was a boy I could stay up as long as I liked."
- (D) He said, "When I am a boy I can stay up as long as I like."
96. He explained that he knew the place well because he used to live there.
- (A) "I know the place well because I use to live here," he explained.
- (B) "I know the place well because I used to live here," he explained.
- (C) "I knew the place because I used to live here," he explained.
- (D) "I have know the place well because I used to live here," he explained.
97. She said, "We were thinking of selling the house but we had decided not to"
- (A) She said that they were thinking of selling the house but they decided not to.
- (B) She said that they thought of selling the house but decided not to
- (C) She said that they have been thinking of selling the house but decided not to
- (D) She said that they had been thinking of selling the house but had decided not to.
98. The guide suggested, "Let's rest here for a while."
- (A) The guide suggested that we should rest there for a while.
- (B) The guide suggested that we rest there.
- (C) The guide suggested we should rest for a while.
- (D) The guide suggested resting for a while there.
99. "Good-bye! Dear friend," said the patriot, "we will meet again."
- (A) The patriot said good-bye to his dear friend and said that they will met again.
- (B) The patriot bade his friend good-bye and said that they must meet again.
- (C) Bidding his dear friend good-bye, the patriot said that they would meet again.
- (D) The patriot said good-bye to his friend and said that they are sure to meet again.
100. He told his mother that he was starting in two days' time.
- (A) "I am starting the day after tomorrow, mother," he said.
- (B) "I will start the next day, mother," he said.
- (C) "I may start in two days time, mother," he said.
- (D) "I must start in two days time mother," he said.
101. He told me, "your train will leave if you do not go at once."
- (A) He told me that his train will leave if he did not go at once.
- (B) He tole me that my train will leave if I do not go at that moment.
- (C) He told me that his train would leave if he did not go that moment.

- (D) He told me that my train would leave if I did not go that moment.
102. Rakesh says, "Can you prepare a cup of tea for me, Sunita ? "
- (A) Rakesh tells Sunita to prepare a cup of tea for him.
 (B) Rakesh tell Sunita if she could prepare a cup of tea for him.
 (C) Rakesh Asked Sunita if she can prepare a cup of tea for him.
 (D) Rakesh asks Sunita if she can prepare a cup of tea for him.
103. The Prime Minister said at a meeting, "There is no need of a working President for the party now."
- (A) The Prime Minister told a meeting that there was no need for a working president for the party now.
 (B) The Prime Minister said at a meeting that there was no need of a working president for the party then.
 (C) The Prime Minister told a meeting that there was no need of a working President then.
 (D) The Prime Minister addressed a meeting that there was no need of a workig President for the party then.
104. He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."
- (A) He asked to be quiet and listen to his words.
 (B) He asked them to be quiet and listen to his workds.
 (C) He said to them be quiet and listen to his words.
 (D) He told to listen to his words and be quiet.
105. Anil said, "Ali deserved the prize."
- (A) Anil says that Ali deserve the prize.
 (B) Anil said that Ali deserves the prize.
 (C) Anil said that Ali has deserved the prize.
 (D) Anil said that Ali had deserved the Prize.
106. He said to me, "May God bless you."
- (A) He prayed so I would be blessed.
 (B) He prayed so that God will bless me.
 (C) He prays because I need blessing.
 (D) He prayed that God might bless me.
107. I said to the old man, "Don't sit on that chair, it is broken."
- (A) I cautioned the old man agaisnt sitting on that chair as it was broken.
 (B) I cautioned the old man against sitting on that chair, it was broken.
 (C) I requested the old man not to sit on that chair because it is broken.
 (D) I asked the old man not to sit on the chair as it is broken.
108. "Well, well, "He said," A strange man "
- (A) A strange man said well well.
 (B) He said that well is a strange man.
 (C) He observed that he was a strange man.
 (D) He commented that the strange man was well.
109. He said, "I am coming tomorrow."
- (A) He told that he was coming tomorrow.
 (B) He said that he was coming tomorrow.
 (C) He told he come the next day.
 (D) He said that he was coming the next day.
110. He says, "The sun rises in the east."
- (A) He said that the sun rose in the east.
 (B) He says that the sun has risen in the east.
 (C) He says that the sun rises in the east.
 (D) He said that the sun rises in the east.
111. He said "How I wish they would come !"
- (A) He exclaimed that he wished they would come.
 (B) He exclaimed hopefully that they would come.
 (C) He exclaimed that he would wish them to come.
 (D) He exclaimed how he wished they would come.
112. The teacher said to the children, "The sun always sets in the west."
- (A) The teacher told the children that the Sun always sets in the west.
 (B) The teacher told that the Sun always sets in the west.
 (C) The teacher asked the children if the Sun sets in the west.
 (D) The teacher told the children that the Sun set in the west.
113. The stranger said to the boy, "Can you tell me the way to Raj Bhawan ?"
- (A) The stranger said to the boy to point Raj Bhawan to him.
 (B) The stranger requested the boy to take him to Raj Bhawan.
 (C) The stranger requested the boy to show him Raj Bhawan.
 (D) The stranger asked the boy if he could tell him the way to Raj Bhawan.
114. The teacher asked the students, "Did the guide bring you right up to top?"
- (A) The teacher enquired from the students whether the guide had conducted them right upto the top.
 (B) The teacher wanted to know whether the guide climbed with them right upto the top.

- (C) The teacher sought information from the students whether the guide brought them right upto the top.
- (D) The teacher asked the students whether the guide took them right upto them top.
115. "By God! I have not cheated." said the boy.
- (A) They boys said he will not cheat.
- (B) The boy exclaimed by God of not cheating.
- (C) In the name of God I have not cheated.
- (D) The boy swore that he had not cheated.
116. "Why don't you see a doctor?" said Mrs. Lal to Nina.
- (A) Mrs. Lal asked Nina why she could't see a doctor.
- (B) Mis. Lal demanded why Nina did't see her doctor.
- (C) Mrs. Lal advised Nina to see a doctor.
- (D) Mrs. Lal advised that Nina to see her doctor.
117. She said, "My sister was here ten days ago, but she in not here now."
- (A) She said that her sister was here ten days ago, but she was not there then.
- (B) She said that her sister had been there ten days before but she was not there then.
- (C) She told that her sister had been there ten days before, but she has not been there then.
- (D) She informed that her sister was there then days before but she was not there then.
118. He said, "Let it rain ever so hard, I shall go."
- (A) He said that he would go however hard it might rain.
- (B) He said that he would go ever if it rains very hard.
- (C) He suggested that he should go, let it rain very hard.
- (D) He was determined to go even if it rained so hard.
119. "Who are you? Where have you come from?" said the little boy to him.
- (A) The little boy exclaimed who he was and asked where he had come from.
- (B) The little boy asked him who he was and that where he had come form.
- (C) The little boy enquired of him who he was and where he come from.
- (D) The little boy enquired of him who he was and where he had come from.
120. The teacher said to his students, "Health is wealth, whatever you may say."
- (A) The teacher told his students that health was wealth, whatever they might say.
- (B) The teacher exclaimed to his students that health is wealth whatever they might tell.
- (C) The teacher assured his students that health was wealth whatever they might say.
- (D) The teacher told his students that health is wealth whatever they might say.
121. The child said, "What a beautiful sight!"
- (A) The child said that it was to be a beautiful sight.
- (B) The child exclaimed that it was a beautiful sight.
- (C) The child said that it had been a beautiful sight.
- (D) The child exclaimed that it has to be a beautiful sight.
122. Mohan will say, "I want two persons to assist me."
- (A) Mohan will say that he will want two persons to assist him.
- (B) Mohan says that he will want two persons to assist him.
- (C) Mohan will say that two persons want to assist him.
- (D) Mohan will say that he wants two persons to assist him.
123. He said, "Why did you give up your job?"
- (A) He asked her why she had given up her job.
- (B) He asked her why you gave up the job.
- (C) He demand to know why she gave up job.
- (D) He requested her why she gave up the job.
124. She said, "I really wish I had bought that new car."
- (A) She told me she really wished she bought that new car.
- (B) She told me she really had wished she had bought that new car.
- (C) She told me she really wished she had bought that new car.
- (D) She told me she would buy that new car.
125. Ram said, "Are you really serious about becoming a pilot, son?"
- (A) Ram asked his son if he was really serious about becoming a pilot.
- (B) Ram asked his son was he really serious about becoming a pilot.
- (C) Ram asked his son is he really serious about becoming a pilot.
- (D) Ram asked to his son if he was really serious about becoming a pilot.
126. Tom said that the burglar had come in through the window.
- (A) Tom Said, "The burglar had come in through the window."
- (B) Tom said, "The burglar must have come in through

- the window.”
- (C) Tom said, “Did the burglar come in through the window.”
- (D) Tom said, “The burglar came in through the window.”
127. He glanced at his watch, “And by the way, I must be off.”
- (A) He glanced at his watch and remarked that it was rather late and that he must go.
- (B) He glanced at his watch and quickly went away saying that he must go.
- (C) He glanced at his watch and remarked that he must leave at once.
- (D) He glanced at his watch and hurried away.
128. He said, “Sita, When is the next train ?”
- (A) He said to Sita when the next train was.
- (B) He asked Sita when the next train was.
- (C) He asked Sita about the next train.
- (D) He asked when the next train is.
129. They told us that they had waited at the station for a long time.
- (A) They told us “We waited at the station for a long time”
- (B) They told us “We had been waiting at the station for a long time.”
- (C) They told us “We are waiting at the station for a long time.”
- (D) They told us “We wait at the station for a long time.”
130. The boss said to him, “Please tell me what the old man said today.”
- (A) The boss requested him to tell him what the old man had said today.
- (B) The boss requested him to tell him what the old man had said today.
- (C) The boss requested him to tell him what the old man said that day.
- (D) The boss requested him to tell him what the old man said today.
131. He said, “She had been weeping for an hour.”
- (A) He says that she was weeping for an hour.
- (B) He said that she was weeping for an hour.
- (C) He said that she has been weeping for an hour.
- (D) He said that she had been weeping for an hour.
132. The teacher said, “Tell me students, what have you learnt from the lectures this week ?”
- (A) The teacher asked the students what they learnt from the lectures that week.
- (B) The teacher asked the students to tell him what they learnt from the lectures that week.
- (C) The teacher wanted to know what the students learnt from the lectures that week.
- (D) The teacher asked the students to tell him what they had learnt from the lectures that week.
133. I said to you, “He should not be trusted.”
- (A) I said to you do not trust him.
- (B) I told you that he cannot be trusted.
- (C) I told you he shall not be trusted.
- (D) I told you that he should not be trusted.
134. The clerk said to the visitor, “Shall I ask these people to wait for you ?”
- (A) The clerk asked the visitor if he should ask those people to wait for him.
- (B) The clerk asked the visitor if he shall ask these people to said for him.
- (C) The clerk asked the visitor if he had asked those people to wait for him.
- (D) The clerk told the visitor that he should ask these people to wait for him.
135. Robin said to Peg, “Are you listening ? Don’t be thick.”
- (A) Robin asked Peg if he was listening and advised him not to be thick.
- (B) Robin told Peg to listen to him and not to be thick.
- (C) Peg was asked to listen to Robin and not to be thick.
- (D) Robin invited Peg to listen and not to be thick.
136. Mother told me that I should listen to her first and then do anything as I pleased.
- (A) Mother said to me, “I should listen to me first and then do anything I please.”
- (B) Mother said to me, “He should listen to her first and then do anything he pleases.”
- (C) Mother said to me, “You should listen to me first and then do anything I pleased.”
- (D) Mother said to me, “You should listen to me first and then do anything as you please.”
137. He said, “They will be using my car for the trip.”
- (A) He said that they would be using my car for the trip
- (B) He said that they would be using his car for the trip.
- (C) He said that we will be using his car for the trip.
- (D) H said that they will be using my car for the trip.
138. The weyfarer said to me, “Do you know the way to the

- Asid Village ?”
- (A) The wayfarer asked me if I did know the way to the Asid village.
- (B) The wayfarer asked me if I knew the way to the Asid village.
- (C) The wayfarer asked me if he knew the way to the Asid village.
- (D) The wayfarer asked me that if I knew the way to the Asid village.
139. He has just said, “My son will be back on Friday.”
- (A) He had just said that my son will be back on Friday.
- (B) He has just said that his son will be back on Friday.
- (C) He has just said that his son shall be back on Friday.
- (D) He has just said that his son would have been back next Friday.
140. The doctor advised the patients to give up smoking.
- (A) The doctor said to the patients, “Why don’t you give up smoking ?”
- (B) The doctor said to the patients, “You should give up smoking.”
- (C) The doctor said to the patients, “Give up smoking.”
- (D) The doctor said to the patient, “I am advising you to give up smoking.”
141. She said to me, “What can I do for you dear ?”
- (A) She asked me affectionately what could she do for me.
- (B) She asked me affectionately what she could do for me.
- (C) She asked me affectionately what can she do for me.
- (D) She asked me affectionately if she could do anything for me.
142. The teacher said to the boys, “Can you sit still and do you work ?”
- (A) The teacher told the boys whether they could sit still and do their work.
- (B) The teacher asked the boys can’t they sit still and do their work.
- (C) The teacher requested the boys to sit still.
- (D) The teacher asked the boys if they could sit still and do their work.
143. Ritu said to you, “You are looking very pretty.”
- (A) Ritu told you that you were looking very pretty.
- (B) Ritu told you that I was looking very pretty.
- (C) Ritu told you that she was looking very pretty.
- (D) Ritu told you that you are looking very pretty.
144. He said to me, “Please be kind and help me.”
- (A) He requested to me to help him kindly.
- (B) He told me to kindly help him.
- (C) He requested me to be kind to help him.
- (D) He requested me to be kind and help him.
145. He said to Raina, “I cannot marry you now but I shall surely do so next year.”
- (A) He told Raina that he cannot marry her now but would surely do so the following year.
- (B) He told her that he could not marry Raina then but would surely marry her next year.
- (C) He told Raina that he could not marry her then but he would surely do so the following year.
- (D) He told Raina that he would not marry her then but would surely do so the next year.
146. He told Pawan that they should have tried harder.
- (A) He said to Pawan, “We should have tried harder.”
- (B) He said, “Pawan you should have tried harder.”
- (C) He said, “Pawan, Don’t you think we should have tried harder.”
- (D) He said, “Pawan we had tried harder.”
147. They told me that they had been befooled by those men.
- (A) They said to me, “We were befooled by these men.”
- (B) They said to me, “They had befooled us.”
- (C) They said to me. “We have been befooled by these men.”
- (D) They said to me, “We are befooled by these men.”
148. The spectators applauded the young athlete saying that he had broken all previous records.
- (A) The spectators said to the young athlete, “Bravo ! You have broken all records.”
- (B) The spectators exclaimed to the young athlete, “You have broken all records.”
- (C) The spectators said to the young athlete, “You broke all records. ”
- (D) The spectators said to the young athlete, “You had broken all records.”
149. The master asked the people why they prevented him from going near the tiger.
- (A) The master said to the people “Why do you prevent me from going near the tiger ?”
- (B) The master asked the people, “Why do they prevent me from going near the tiger ?”
- (C) The master asked the people, “Why are they preventing him from going near the tiger ?”

- (D) The master was asking the people, "Why do you prevent me from going near the tiger?"
150. Mr. Rao told Mr. Mehta that he had to go to the town that day.
- (A) Mr. Rao said, "I have to go to the town today."
 (B) Mr. Rao said, "Mr. Mehta I have to go to the town that day."
 (C) Mr. Rao said, "Mr. Mehta, I have to go to the town today."
 (D) Mr. Rao said, "Mr. Mehta I will have to go to the town today."
151. He said, "Do as you wish, but don't come and ask me for help if you get into difficulties."
- (A) He told me to do as he wished or he wouldn't come and help me if I got into difficulties.
 (B) He told me to do as I wished, but not to go and ask him for help if I got into difficulties.
 (C) He ordered me to do as I wished, but not to go and ask him for help if I got into difficulties.
 (D) He told me that unless I did as I wished he would not come and help me if I got into difficulties.
152. Your father said to me, "I should not have given my daughter such a long rope."
- (A) Your father told me that he had not given his daughter such a long rope.
 (B) Your father told me that he should not have given his daughter such a long rope.
 (C) Your father said that he could not have given his daughter such a long rope.
 (D) Your father told to me that he should not have given his daughter such a long rope.
153. You said, "My Parents never liked my accepting any job but I had always wanted to stand on my own feet."
- (A) You regretted that your parents had never liked you accepting any job but you always wanted to stand on your own feet.
 (B) You said that your parents never liked your accepting any job but you always wanted to stand on your own feet.
 (C) You told that your parents never like you accepting any job but you always wanted to stand on your own feet.
 (D) You said that my parents never liked my accepting any job but I had always wanted to stand on my own feet.
154. She says, "I keep at an arm's length, all those who try to flatter me."
- (A) She said that she kept at an arm's length all those who try to flatter her.
 (B) She exclaims that she keeps at an arm's length all of them who try to flatter her.
 (C) She says that she will keep at an arm's length all those who flatter her.
 (D) She says that she keeps at an arm's length all those who try to flatter her.
155. He said, "Gandhi Ji faced many awkward situations when he was living in South Africa."
- (A) He said that Gandhi Ji had faced many awkward situations when he was living in South Africa.
 (B) He says that Gandhi Ji faced many awkward situations when he was living in South Africa.
 (C) He told that Gandhi Ji had faced many awkward situations when he was living in South Africa.
 (D) He said that Gandhi Ji had been facing awkward situations when he was living in South Africa.

ANSWERS

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (D) 6. (C) 7. (D)
 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (D) 11. (B) 12. (A) 13. (C) 14. (A)
 15. (A) 16. (D) 17. (D) 18. (B) 19. (C) 20. (A) 21. (C)
 22. (B) 23. (A) 24. (B) 25. (B) 26. (D) 27. (C) 28. (C)
 29. (C) 30. (D) 31. (B) 32. (B) 33. (B) 34. (B) 35. (B)
 36. (B) 37. (D) 38. (B) 39. (B) 40. (B) 41. (B) 42. (C)
 43. (C) 44. (A) 45. (C) 46. (B) 47. (D) 48. (D) 49. (B)
 50. (B) 51. (B) 52. (A) 53. (C) 54. (C) 55. (C) 56. (B)
 57. (B) 58. (A) 59. (A) 60. (A) 61. (A) 62. (C) 63. (D)
 64. (B) 65. (B) 66. (C) 67. (C) 68. (A) 69. (C) 70. (B)
 71. (C) 72. (B) 73. (B) 74. (B) 75. (B) 76. (C) 77. (D)
 78. (B) 79. (B) 80. (B) 81. (D) 82. (C) 83. (B) 84. (C)
 85. (D) 86. (C) 87. (A) 88. (A) 89. (C) 90. (B) 91. (D)
 92. (A) 93. (C) 94. (A) 95. (C) 96. (B) 97. (A) 98. (A)
 99. (C) 100. (A) 101. (D) 102. (D) 103. (B) 104. (B) 105. (D)
 106. (D) 107. (A) 108. (C) 109. (D) 110. (C) 111. (B) 112. (A)
 113. (D) 114. (A) 115. (D) 116. (C) 117. (B) 118. (A) 119. (D)
 120. (D) 121. (B) 122. (D) 123. (A) 124. (C) 125. (D) 126. (D)
 127. (C) 128. (B) 129. (A) 130. (A) 131. (D) 132. (C) 133. (D)
 134. (A) 135. (A) 136. (D) 137. (B) 138. (B) 139. (B) 140. (C)
 141. (B) 142. (D) 143. (A) 144. (D) 145. (C) 146. (A) 147. (C)
 148. (A) 149. (A) 150. (C) 151. (B) 152. (B) 153. (B) 154. (D)
 155. (A)

COMMON ERROR

कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाओं के अंग्रेजी विषयक प्रश्न पत्र में Common Errors से संबंधित पूछे गए प्रश्नों की संख्या 5 से 20 होती है। ये प्रश्न मुख्यतः English Grammar, Usage तथा Appropriate Use of Words पर आधारित होते हैं। दूसरे शब्दों में यह कहा जा सकता है कि ये प्रश्न English Grammar के तथ्यों पर आधारित होते हैं।

Common Errors पर आधारित प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक वाक्य दिया गया होता है जो तीन भागों में विभक्त होता है। इन तीन भागों में से किसी एक ही भाग में त्रुटि होती है। इस त्रुटि वाले भाग को उत्तर के रूप में रेखांकित करना होता है। ध्यातव्य है कि त्रुटि वाक्य के किसी एक ही भाग में होती है, दो या अधिक भागों में नहीं। यदि वाक्य त्रुटिरहित होता है, तो परीक्षार्थियों को अपना उत्तर (D) या (4) देना होता है।

PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS

Directions (1-374) : In this exercise a number of sentences are given. The sentences are divided into three separate parts. When you find an error in any part 'A' 'B' and 'C' indicate your response on the separate answer sheet. If you find there is no error in a sentence, 'D' is your answer. Spelling errors if any are to be avoided.

- His car is (A)/ more bigger than (B)/ that of any of us. (C)/ No error (D)
- One of my uncles (A)/ is a doctor (B)/ in America. (C)/ No error (D)
- He don't know (A)/ the difference between (B)/ a ship and a submarine. (C)/ No error (D)
- Yesterday I met an old friend (A)/ when I am going (B)/ to the market. (C)/ No error (D)
- No sooner we entered (A)/ than he got up (B)/ and left the room. (C)/ No error (D)
- The new railway line will greatly improve (A)/ transport and communication (B)/ in eastern part of the country. (C)/ No error (D)
- The receptionist asked me (A)/ who do I want (B)/ to meet in the office. (C)/ No error (D)
- The criminal was (A)/ sentenced to death (B)/ and was hung for his crime. (C)/ No error (D)
- He said that (A)/ he will help me (B)/ secure a decent job. (C)/ No error (D)
- The villagers fled away their houses (A)/ when they saw (B)/ the flood water rising (C)/ No error (D)
- Motion sickness is affecting women (A)/ more often than men (B)/ but the reason is unknown. (C)/ No error (D)
- No effort has been made at all (A)/ to cash on (B)/ the refurbished image of Indian tennis. (C)/ No error (D)
- The elegantly designed collection (A)/ for ladies has an emphasis (B)/ with style, variety and colour. (C)/ No error (D)
- What is worst ? (A)/ This distortion cannot be corrected (B)/ by either contact lenses or glasses. (C)/ No error (D)
- A good deal of it (A)/ deserve to be ploughed back (B)/ into the game. (C)/ No error (D)
- More leisure as well as an abundance of goods (A)/ are attainable (B)/ through automation. (C) No error (D)
- Every man, woman and child (A)/ is now aware of the terrible consequences (B)/ of habit of smoking. (C)/ No error (D)
- The crowd at the stadium (A)/ clapped jubilantly when the champion (B)/ received his trophy. (C)/ No error (D)
- The building adjacent to the rivers (A)/ comprises of ten flats (B)/ each with a terrance. (C)/ No error (D)
- If any of the founding fathers of our constitution was to return to life for a day (A)/ his opinion of (B)/ our amendments would be interesting. (C)/ No error (D)
- Between you and I (A)/ he probably (B)/ won't come at all. (C)/ No error (D)
- Riots, however, did not cease (A)/ to depress him (B)/ and make him to turn to non-violence. (C)/ No error (D)
- I often wonder to whom does (A)/ a nation owes (B)/ its greatest debt of gratitude. (C)/ No error (D)
- He tried (A)/ to open the can (B)/ by a can opener. (C)/ No error (D)
- You and I (A)/ am going to take part (B)/ in the meeting tomorrow. (C)/ No error (D)
- Pressed by his students (A)/ the Principal suddenly said (B)/ that I am in no way responsible for the quarrel. (C)/ No error (D)
- Let no one (A)/ remain with doubt (B)/ that India is getting stronger and stronger. (C)/ No error (D)
- The driver said that a hundred kilometers is, after all, a short distance (A)/ which is could cover in half an hour (B)/ or in forty-five minutes. (C)/ No error (D)
- When the students reached late (A)/ the teacher objected their entering the class (B)/ without his permission. (C)/ No error (D)

30. He is a lonely man, (A)/ who is not taken seriously by his own people (B)/ and yet he cannot keep himself aloof from them and their misery. (C)/ No error (D)
31. I have often stood in need of my dog's company (A)/ and I have desired, from the mere fact of his existence, (B)/ a great sense of inward security. (C)/ No error (D)
32. The old man continued living a hard life (A)/ but never he asked (B)/ for any help from neighbours. (C)/ No error (D)
33. He is not an artist, (A)/ nor he is (B)/ a musician. (C)/ No error (D)
34. There are many a slips (A)/ between the cup and the lip and so (B)/ one has to be careful. (C)/ No error (D)
35. After many an adventure (A)/ the explorer finally (B)/ set foot on the English soil. (C)/ No error (D)
36. When still a high school student (A)/ he used to write articles (B)/ for leading newspapers and journals. (C)/ No error (D)
37. I am sorry to have disturbed you (A)/ I hope you will not mind me coming to you (B)/ at this odd hour. (C)/ No error (D)
38. The captain declared that his ship had carried (A)/ no less than three hundred passengers (B)/ on the last voyage. (C)/ No error (D)
39. I came in very late last night (A)/ and unfortunately the dog started barking (B)/ and this woke up my wife. (C)/ No error (D)
40. The guide said that (A)/ she could help us finding out (B)/ the ancient monument. (C)/ No error (D)
41. John's parents knew (A)/ that he was addicted to gamble (B)/ but they could not do anything to reform him. (C)/ No error (D)
42. Had I realised (A)/ how deeply you were committed to completing this work by today, (B)/ I would not interrupt you so often. (C)/ No error (D)
43. The manager insisted on (A)/ that his employees should not (B)/ arrive late for work. (C)/ No error (D)
44. The actions of some statesmen are like those great rivers (A)/ whose course everyone beholds (B)/ but their springs have been seen by few. (C)/ No error (D)
45. The Principal asked the student (A)/ where was he (B)/ the previous day. (C)/ No error (D)
46. My brother has and (A)/ is still doing excellent work (B)/ for his organisation. (C)/ No error (D)
47. He ultimately decided (A)/ to willingly and cheerfully accept (B)/ the responsibility entrusted to him. (C)/ No error (D)
48. The two last (A)/ columns of the newspaper (B)/ are shabbily printed. (C)/ No error (D)
49. He was advised (A)/ to be more cautious (B)/ lest he is robbed again. (C)/ No error (D)
50. I have seen (A)/ as bad or even worse (B)/ behaviour than this at public rallies. (C)/ No error (D)
51. The Managing Director as well as the Board members (A)/ was in favour of taking strict action (B)/ against the striking workers. (C)/ No error (D)
52. The ruling party stood (A)/ for implementation of the Bill (B)/ and was ready to stake their political existence. (C)/ No error (D)
53. As the party was going on (A)/ we noticed Mr. Rakesh fall back (B)/ in his chair and gasping for breath. (C)/ No error (D)
54. He succeeded (A)/ to get a decent job (B)/ soon after his graduation. (C)/ No error (D)
55. In spite of four letters we have sent (A)/ we have received (B)/ no answer from the authorities. (C)/ No error (D)
56. He only is responsibly (A)/ for the suffering caused (B)/ to the whole family. (C)/ No error (D)
57. I will discuss the matter with him (A)/ when I will see him (B)/ in the next few days. (C)/ No error (D)
58. I am sure that (A)/ neither the house nor its contents (B)/ is for sale. (C)/ No error (D)
59. We found the soldier (A)/ lying seriously wounded (B)/ and died shortly afterwards. (C)/ No error (D)
60. The committee decided not to appoint him (A)/ neither for the position of chief (B)/ nor for that of stenographer. (C)/ No error (D)
61. As there was only one taxi available (A)/ I had no other alternative (B)/ but to pay the fare demanded by the driver. (C)/ No error. (D)
62. Good night (A)/ I am glad (B)/ to see you. (C)/ No error (D)
63. We all (A)/ take vegetable (B)/ and fruit. (C)/ No error (D)
64. The audience (a)/ are requested to be (B)/ in its seats. (C)/ No error (D)
65. The reason we have not been able to pay income tax (A)/ is due to fact (B)/ that we did not receive pay on time. (C)/ No error (D)
66. The criminal (A)/ was hung (B)/ last night. (C)/ No error (D)
67. The actress was (A)/ admiring at herself (B)/ in the mirror. (C)/ No error (D)

68. Yesterday I told you (A)/ that I will help you (B)/ in all your efforts. (C)/ No error (D)
69. A chair is (A)/ a piece of furniture (B)/ to sit. (C)/ No error (D)
70. Nandhini's father insisted (A)/ on her marrying the man (B)/ of his choice. (C)/ No error (D)
71. There is (A)/ no place (B)/ in the compartment. (C)/ No error (D)
72. Last summer (A)/ he went to his uncle's village, (B)/ and he enjoyed very much. (C)/ No error (D)
73. I have met (A)/ my friend (B)/ only a few hours ago. (C)/ No error (D)
74. Please remember me (A)/ to post the letter (B)/ today. (C)/ No error (D)
75. He says that (A)/ he is tired with (B)/ this work. (C)/ No error (D)
76. If I was you (A)/ I would not attend (B)/ the function. (C)/ No error (D)
77. He did (A)/ nothing else (B)/ than play. (C)/ No error (D)
78. It is high time (A)/ he stood on his own (B)/ two legs. (C)/ No error (D)
79. Knowledge of (A)/ at least two languages (B)/ are required to pass the examination. (C)/ No error (D)
80. When I arrived (A)/ I found them both sitting at the table (B)/ waiting on me. (C)/ No error (D)
81. The teacher was happy (A)/ when he entered the class (B)/ which comprised of a hundred students. (C)/ No error (D)
82. In China, Scholars have discovered a language (A)/ that women involved among themselves (B)/ with a script that was less complex than the official Chinese language. (C)/ No error (D)
83. In most of the states (A)/ forty per cent of people under thirty years (B)/ is undernourished. (C)/ No error (D)
84. Yet, firms and other concerns are spending large sums of money all time (A)/ and somehow we take this for granted (B)/ and never stop to wonder where it comes from. (C)/ No error (D)
85. Scarcely we had finished observing this (A)/ when we were surprised by about a dozen of the old birds (B)/ jumping in the most unsafe and funny manner towards the sea. (C)/ No error (D)
86. I asked (A)/ if she has looked everywhere (B)/ and she said 'yes'. (C)/ No error (D)
87. Had I realised (A)/ that it was such a long way (B)/ I would take a taxi. (C)/ No error (D)
88. Thank you for your invitation for lunch, (A)/ which I am very pleased (B)/ to accept. (C)/ No error (D)
89. As people keep more and more animals as pets, (A)/ more and more animal related law suits (B)/ reaching the courts. (C)/ No error (D)
90. The Brahmins, in the period of their decline, took stock of the situation, (A)/ and realised where the deficiencies of the ancient creed lied (B)/ and how they should be met. (C)/ No error (D)
91. There is no definite rule (A)/ regarding the length of the precis with relation to that of the original passage. (C)/ No error (D)
92. You had better hurry up (A)/ if you want to get home (B)/ before dark. (C)/ No error (D)
93. When I shall get back (A)/ I shall pay off the money (B)/ that I borrowed from you last month. (C)/ No error (D)
94. A music and dance show have been organised (A)/ to raise funds for the orphanage (B)/ on the first Saturday of next month. (C)/ No error (D)
95. Both the boys (A)/ came late in the hall (B)/ and sat besides me. (C)/ No error (D)
96. When shall we (A)/ arrive (B)/ to our destination? (C)/ No error (D)
97. Based on the newspaper reports, (A)/ we can conclude that (B)/ many accidents caused by reckless driving. (C)/ No error (D)
98. Females (A)/ are not appointed (B)/ in our college. (C)/ No error (D)
99. The officer (A)/ is angry on the clerk (B)/ for not attending to the work. (C)/ No error (D)
100. No sooner (A)/ I had spoken, (B)/ than he left (C)/ No error (D)
101. Computer education (A)/ in universities and colleges today (B)/ leaves much to be desired. (C)/ No error (D)
102. You will be persecuted (A)/ for bringing seeds (B)/ into Austrilia. (C)/ No error (D)
103. You must either tell me (A)/ the whole story or at least (B)/ the first half of it. (C)/ No error (D)
104. Our new neighbours (A)/ had been living in Arizona (B)/ since ten years before moving to their present house. (C)/ No error (D)
105. The patient (A)/ was accompanied (B)/ with his friend. (C)/ No error (D)
106. He was (A)/ bent upon (B)/ to murder him. (C)/ No error (D)

107. You will (A)/ see the match tomorrow (B)/ isn't it ? (C)/ No error (D)
108. I made him (A)/ to apologize (B)/ for his rudeness. (C)/ No error (D)
109. We can decide it (A)/ only after (B)/ farther investigation. (C)/ No error (D)
110. I am hearing (A)/ that the meeting is (B)/ likely to be postponed. (C)/ No error (D)
111. They agreed (A)/ to repair than damage (B)/ freely of charge. (C)/ No error (D)
112. When Darun heard the news that his father had been hospitalised,(A)/ he cancelled his trip (B)/ and returned back to his village. (C)/ No error (D)
113. The Governing Board (A)/ comprises of (B)/ several distinguished personalities. (C)/ No error (D)
114. My uncle does not spend (A)/ so much money on that house (B)/ unless he thinks of moving in soon. (C)/ No error (D)
115. Neither my sister nor my brother (A)/ are interested (B)/ in moving to another house. (C)/ No error (D)
116. We saw (A)/ sand sculptures (B)/ in the beach. (C)/ No error. (D)
117. Everybody in the office (A)/ has left early (B)/ haven't they ? (C)/ No error. (D)
118. The teacher told that (A)/ the students should have gone to the library (C)/ instead of having wasted their time. (D)/ No error. (E)
119. He is (A)/ one of the tallest boy (B)/ in the class. (C)/ No error. (D)
120. He was awarded (A)/ with a doctorate degree (B)/ for his new invention. (C)/ No error. (D)
121. The assassin was convicted (A)/ and ordered to be hung (B)/ even though the lawyer handle the case efficiently. (C)/ No error (D)
122. Being unable to (A)/ cope up with the syllabus (B)/ he discontinued the course. (C)/ No error (E)
123. If I was told earlier (A)/ I would have (B)/ certainly helped you. (C)/ No error (D)
124. Alms (A)/ are given (B)/ to the poors. (C)/ No error (D)
125. Mrs. Pratap, being a good teacher, (A)/ she is selected (B)/ for the National award. (C)/ No error (D)
126. We have to (A)/ insure that members (B)/ fulfil the requirements. (C)/ No error (D)
127. No sooner did the teacher (A)/ enter the class (B)/ when the students stood up. (C)/ No error (D)
128. The type of qualities you acquire (A)/ depend upon your company (B)/ and so you associate yourselves with simple and good natured people (C)/ No error (D)
129. The earth's atmosphere (A)/ comprises of (B)/numerous gases. (C)/ No error (D)
130. He (A)/ takes pain (B)/ over his work. (C)/ No error (D)
131. This book (A)/ is belonging (B)/ to him. (C)/ No error (D)
132. His jokes (A/ made me (B/ to laugh. (C)/ No error (D)
133. We shall await (A)/ till you finish (B)/ your lunch. (C)/ No error (D)
134. Don't (A)/ speak (B)/ lies. (C)/ No error (D)
135. Who is (A)/ the strongest of (B)/ the two brothers ? (C)/ No error (D)
136. He came late (A)/ to the class (B)/ doesn't he ? (C)/ No error (D)
137. If he had played well, (A)/ he will have (B)/ won the match. (C)/ No error (D)
138. A pair of trousers (A)/have been bought (B)/ by me.(C)/ No error (D)
139. He was asked (A)/ to put his sign (B)/ in the application. (C)/ No error (D)
140. Fungus change its appearance (A)/ depending on its variety (B)/and where it manifests itself. (C)/ No error (D)
141. The sceneries (A)/ of Kashmir (B)/ is very charming (C)/ No error (D)
142. I would appreciate if readers (A)/ would write to me (B)/ about how they meditate. (C)/ No error (D)
143. Neither of the two children (A)/ said their prayer (B)/ before going to bed. (C)/ No error (D)
144. I sat down opposite him (A)/ and produced (B)/ the packet of cigaraettes. (C)/ No error (D)
145. This happend (A)/ just exactly (B)/ five years ago. (C)/ No error (D)
146. Ramesh smiled when he was remembering (A)/ his hard early years (B)/ and his long road to success. (C)/ No error (D)
147. Good heavens ! (A)/ How has she (B)/ grown ! (C)/ No error (D)
148. The doctor advised Mr. Murugan that, (A)/ because of his severe cramps, (B)/ he should lay in the bed for a few days. (C)/ No error (D)
149. A variety of pleasant items in the shop (A)/ attract (B)/ everybody. (C)/ No error (D)
150. The table's legs (A)/ have been (B)/ elaborately carved. (C)/ No error (D)

151. All the members in the council (A)/ began shouting (B)/ at each other. (C)/ No error (D)
152. No sooner did the fisherman Abdul Sattar (A)/ see the bus plunge into the river (B)/ that he immediately rowed his boat to the site and jumped in. (C)/ No error (D)
153. A pair of shoes (A)/ were standing (B)/ in the corner. (C)/ No error (D)
154. The Government decided to stop (A)/ all sale of diamonds abroad (B)/ because of the recently passed resolution. (C)/ No error (D)
155. The advocate leaked (A)/ the matter (B)/ to the media. (C)/ No error (D)
156. If I would have realised (A)/ what a bad person my friend is (B)/ I would have discarded his friendship. (C)/ No error (D)
157. Our Vedas and Upnishads (A)/ asked us to tread (B)/the path of honesty. (C)/ No error (D)
158. The Stranded passengers (A)/ have been demanding (B)/ a huge compensation from the Airline Company. (C)/ No error (D)
159. You can spare me (A)/ ten minutes of your valuable time, (B)/ isn't it ? (C)/ No error (D)
160. Daniel was (A)/ one of the greatest judges (B)/ that has ever lived. (C)/ No error (D)
161. She is (A)/ so capable (B)/ of doing this job. (C)/ No error (D)
162. That the proposal (A)/ will be rejected (B)/ is too very clear. (C)/ No error (D)
163. A biggest problem (A)/ confronting them (B)/ is the lack of time. (C)/ No error (D)
164. He is (A)/ junior than the team leader (B)/ by only a few months. (C)/ No error (D)
165. Kindly send (A)/ this letter on (B)/ the address given to you. (C)/ No error (D)
166. They have been (A)/ prohibiting me for (B)/ borrowing money. (C)/ No error (D)
167. The victim tried to tell us (A)/ what has happend but (B)/ his words were not audible. (C)/ No error (D)
168. He has no right (A)/ to attend this meeting since he (B)/ has not been invited for the same. (C)/ No error (D)
169. A dove perched on a near tree (A)/ sees the ant's danger (B)/ and dropped a leaf into the water. (C)/ No error (D)
170. Last year two Italian prisoners of war (A)/ escapes from a prison camp (B)/ in Kenya during the war. (C)/ No error (D)
171. Many a student (A)/ have passed (B)/ the IIT examination. (C)/ No error (D)
172. On the time (A)/ of the opening ceremony of the theatre (B)/ a large crowd had assembled (C)/ No error (D)
173. Americans are accustomed to (A)/ drinking coffee (B)/ with their meals. (C)/ No error (D)
174. He asked (A)/ whether either of the brothers (B)/ were at home. (C)/ No error (D)
175. After the teacher had told the boys (A)/ how to pronounce the word (B)/ all of them in one voice repeated the word again. (C)/ No error (D)
176. It was me who was (A)/ responsible for (B)/ making all the arrangements for the successful completion of his studies. (C)/ No error (D)
177. I wonder (A)/ why are you tinkering with the wire, (B)/ you might get a shock. (C)/ No error (D)
178. No sooner she had realised (A)/ her blunder than she began (B)/ to take corrective measures. (C)/ No error (D)
179. Let's spend a few minutes (A)/in the park, (B)/ can we ? (C)/ No error (D)
180. You'd better (A)/ gone now, (B)/ or you'll be late. (C)/ No error (D)
181. The families (A)/ are living in Gulmohar Park (B)/ for the last two decades. (C)/ No error (D)
182. Two millions of people (A)/ attended the meeting (B)/ held in Parade grounds. (C)/ No error (D)
183. There is a Bach's violin concerto (A)/ on the radio (B)/ at 6 p.m. this evening. (C)/ No error (D)
184. Lay your books aside and (A)/ lay down to rest (B)/ for a while. (C)/ No error (D)
185. We went (A)/ with Guptas to a (B)/ movie called 'Deewar'. (C)/ No error (D)
186. Once an old hermit (A)/ saw a cat (B)/ pounce upon a rat. (C)/ No error (D)
187. A computer virus works exactly (A)/ like the biological variety (B)/ which invade the human body. (C)/ No error (D)
188. When I first started my school, (A)/ my boys had (B)/ no evident love for music. (C)/ No error (D)
189. My uncle (A)/ has left (B)/ for Bombay on the last Saturday. (C)/ No error (D)
190. Don't think (A)/ you can decieve me (B)/ like you did my brother. (C)/ No error (D)
191. He is a university professor (A)/ but of his three sons (B)/ neither has any merit. (C)/ No error (D)

192. After knowing truth, (A)/ they took the right decision (B)/ in the matter. (C)/ No error (D)
193. It is time you (A)/ decide on your next (B)/ course of action. (C)/ No error (D)
194. He who has suffered most (A)/ for the cause, (B)/ let him speak. (C)/ No error (D)
195. A cup of coffee (A)/ is an excellent complement (B)/ to smoked salmon. (C)/ No error (D)
196. The manager put forward (A)/ a number of criterions (B)/ for the post. (C)/ No error (D)
197. The Railways have (A)/ made crossing tracks (B)/ a punished offence. (C)/ No error (D)
198. A member shall be required (A)/ to pay interest at such rate (B)/ as is fixed by the committee. (C)/ No error (D)
199. Citizens cannot afford (A)/ to take the law (B)/ out of their hands. (C)/ No error (D)
200. The relatives of the deceased (A)/ threatened to avenge (B)/ his death. (C)/ No error (D)
201. Unless (A)/ you will study hard, (B)/ you cannot pass. (C)/ No error (D)
202. On last Saturday (A)/ I met my friend (B)/ accidentally. (C)/ No error (D)
203. I like (A)/ the poetries (B)/ of Byron and Shelley. (C)/ No error (D)
204. The Principal and the staff (A)/ are awaiting for (B)/ the Chief Guest. (C)/ No error (D)
205. He thinks (A)/ himself (B)/ as a great scholar. (C)/ No error (D)
206. His assistants have (A)/ and are still doing (B)/ excellent work for the organisation. (C)/ No error (D)
207. They were having (A)/ birthday party at home (B)/ next week. (C)/ No error (D)
208. The first task is provided (A)/ sufficient arable land (B)/ to the dispossessed farmers. (C)/ No error (D)
209. He always practices (A)/ the justice (B)/ and cares for moral principles. (C)/ No error (D)
210. The whole block of flats (A)/ including two shops (B)/ was destroyed in fire. (C)/ No error (D)
211. Paper should be (A)/ recycle (B)/ if possible. (C)/ No error (D)
212. The inaugural function (A)/ is temporarily interrupted (B)/ as the lights suddenly went out. (C)/ No error (D)
213. None of the diplomats at the conference (A)/ was able either to comprehend (B)/ or solve the problem. (C)/ No error (D)
214. Thanks to medical research (A)/ our lives have become (B)/ healthier and long. (C)/ No error (D)
215. No sooner did he see (A)/ the traffic policeman. (B)/ he wore seat belt. (C)/ No error (D)
216. Judge in him (A)/ prevailed upon the father (B)/ and he sentenced his son to death. (C)/ No error (D)
217. Nine tenths (A)/ of the pillar (B)/ have rotted away. (C)/ No error (D)
218. One major reason (A)/ for the popularity of television is (B)/ that most people like to stay at home. (C)/ No error (D)
219. Our efforts are aimed (A)/ to bring about (B)/ a reconciliation. (C)/ No error (D)
220. The conditions critical (A)/ for growing plants are soil, temperature, chemical balance (B)/ or amount of moisture. (C)/ No error (D)
221. If I had lots of money (A)/ I'd give some to anybody (B)/ who asked for it. (C)/ No error (D)
222. The old man felled (A)/ some of the trees in the garden (B)/ with hardly no efforts at all. (C)/ No error (D)
223. Until the world lasts, (A)/ the earth will go (B)/ round the sun. (C)/ No error (D)
224. I go to the temple (A)/ as often as (B)/ I find time. (C)/ No error (D)
225. A few tiles on sky lab (A)/ were the only equipments (B)/ that failed to perform well in outer space. (C)/ No error (D)
226. He ate (A)/ nothing (B)/ since yesterday. (C)/ No error (D)
227. She (A)/ is working here (B)/ since 1983. (C)/ No error (D)
228. Madhuri Dixit (A)/ is having (B)/ a large number of fans. (C)/ No error (D)
229. I remember (A)/ meet him (B)/ five years ago. (C)/ No error (D)
230. He asked (A)/ that how long (B)/ you would be absent. (C)/ No error (D)
231. He reassured to his boss (A)/ that he had no plans (B)/ to leave the company. (C)/ No error (D)
232. The company reports (A)/ that the demand for their computers (B)/ are growing every day. (C)/ No error (D)
233. When I saw the dress, (A)/ I knew it was exactly (B)/ what I had looked for. (C)/ No error (D)

234. I promise (A)/ I call you (B)/ as soon as I get home. (C)/ No error (D)
235. I am afraid (A)/ I did a mistake (B)/ in the calculation. (C)/ No error (D)
236. The number of applications has risen (A)/ this year by (B)/ at least 50%. (C)/ No error (D)
237. I was driving under the bridge (A)/ as a football (B)/ hit my window. (C)/ No error (D)
238. If I would know (A)/ what you wanted (B)/ I would help you. (C)/ No error (D)
239. No source of energy is so cheap (A)/ as solar energy (B)/ in the present age of energy crisis. (C)/ No error (D)
240. Last year (A)/ she was married with (B)/ a businessman in Australia. (C)/ No error (D)
241. The students could not understand (A)/ why the teacher was (B)/ angry upon him. (C)/ No error (D)
242. This book (A)/ is quite different than (B)/ the previous one. (C)/ No error (D)
243. That day when they bought back for the last time (A)/ there was many old-timers (B)/ who were shocked and fearful. (C)/ No error (D)
244. Though the project is in its infancy, (A)/ it is a progress (B)/ day by day. (C)/ No error (D)
245. Gowri told me (A)/ his name after (B)/ he left. (C)/ No error (D)
246. Opportunities like these (A)/ are not offered (B)/ on every day. (C)/ No error (D)
247. I am completed (A)/ a course in Spanish. (C)/ No error (D)
248. The briefing (A)/ will be held (B)/ between 2 PM to 3 PM (C)/ No error (D)
249. He is empowered (A)/ to act independently (B)/ in routine matters. (C)/ No error (D)
250. Unless you do not meet (A)/ all the requirements (B)/ your application will be rejected. (C)/ No error (D)
251. The two sisters shouted (A)/ at one another (B)/ in public. (C)/ No error (D)
252. With a good line and length, (A)/ the spinners were able (B)/ to peg the batsmen down. (C)/ No error (D)
253. The college (A)/ is running a computer course (B)/ since 2007. (C)/ No error (D)
254. Gita doesn't usually (A)/ wear jewellery but yesterday (B)/ she wore ring. (C)/ No error (D)
255. Neither Ramesh nor Rajendra (A)/ has done (B)/ their work properly. (C)/ No error (D)
256. She is one of the (A)/ best mothers (B)/ that has ever lived. (C)/ No error. (D)
257. John, I and Hari (A)/ have finished (B)/ our studies. (C)/ No error. (D)
258. Neither the mouse (A)/ nor the lion (B)/ were caught. (C)/ No error. (D)
259. After you will return (A)/ from New Delhi, (B)/ I will meet you. (C)/ No error. (D)
260. When I was young (A)/ I used to collect stamps (B)/ as a hobby. (C)/ No error. (D)
261. Several guests noticed Mr. Sharma (A)/ collapsing in his chair (B)/ and gasping for breath. (C)/ No error (D)
262. This is our second reminder (A)/ and we are much surprised (B)/ at receiving no answer from you. (C)/ No error (D)
263. You should (A)/ be always grateful (B)/ to your monitor. (C)/ No error (D)
264. Most people (A)/ are afraid of (B)/ swine flu these days. (C)/ No error (D)
265. The furnitures (A)/ had become (B)/ old and rusty. (C)/ No error (D)
266. I may not be able (A)/ to attend (B)/ to the function. (C)/ No error (D)
267. He is (A)/ residing here (B)/ since 1983. (C)/ No error (D)
268. At his return (A)/ we asked him (B)/ many questions. (C)/ No error (D)
269. The Chief Guest (A)/ entered into (B)/ the room. (C)/ No error (D)
270. She is (A)/ very angry (B)/ on him. (C)/ No error (D)
271. We have discussing (A)/ all the known mechanisms (B)/ of physical growth. (C)/ No error (D)
272. Children enjoy listening to (A)/ ghost stories (B)/ especially on Halloween night. (C)/ No error (D)
273. I (A)/ have (B)/ many works to do. (C)/ No error (D)
274. There are so many filths (A)/ all around (B)/ the place. (C)/ No error (D)
275. A senior doctor (A)/ expressed concern (B)/ about physicians recommended the vaccine. (C)/ No error (D)
276. A great many student (A)/ have been declared (B)/ successful. (C) No error (D)
277. We are going to launch (A)/ this three-crores project (B)/ within the next few months. (C) No error (D)
278. I hope to go to shopping (A)/ this weekend (B)/ if the weather permits. (C) No error (D)
279. The lawyer asked (A)/ if it was worth to take (B)/ the matter to court. (C) No error (D)

280. After a carefully investigation (A)/ we discovered (B)/ that the house was infested with termites. (C) No error (D)
281. The vaccine (A)/ when hit the Indian market (B)/ is dogged by controversy. (C)/ No error (D)
282. His son (A)/ is working (B)/ very hardly. (C)/ No error (E)
283. Do you know that it was I (A)/ who has done (B)/ this piece of beautiful work ? (C)/ No error (D)
284. The company has ordered (A)/ some (B)/ new equipments. (C)/ No error (D)
285. The future of food companies (A)/ seems quite secure (B)/ owed to ever-growing demand. (C)/ No error (D)
286. If you had told me (A)/ I would have helped you (B)/ solve the problem. (C) No error (D)
287. "The Arabian Nights" (A)/ are indeed (B)/ an interesting book. (C) No error (D)
288. He (A)/ loved her (B)/ despite of himself. (C) No error (D)
289. Of all the models (A)/ Jessica is (B)/ the more good looking one. (C) No error (D)
290. When I went there (A)/ Charles is playing (B)/ a game of chess. (C) No error (D)
291. The way to increase the production of the food (A)/ is to bring more land (B)/ under cultivation. (C)/ No error (D)
292. The girls watched intently (A)/ as the model applied her make-up (B)/ with a practiced hand. (C)/ No error (D)
293. If he is a millionaire (A)/ he would help (B)/ the millennium project. (C)/ No error (D)
294. The Prime Minister along with his Cabinet colleagues (A)/ have been welcomed by the Chief Minister (B)/ at a formal ceremony. (C)/ No error (D)
295. The political candidate talked (A)/ as if she has already been elected (B)/ to the presidency. (C)/ No error (D)
296. I had (A)/ a test in Mathematics (B)/ today morning. (C) No error (D)
297. A girl must be gracious (A)/ if she wishes (B)/ to be a ballerina. (C) No error (D)
298. In a very harsh tone (A)/ he shouted at his servants (B)/ and told them that he doesnot need their services. (C) No error (D)
299. The committee is thinking (A)/ not to bring around any change (B)/ in the basic structure. (C) No error (D)
300. The Chief Minister had no time (A)/ to pay attention (B)/ on such simple matters. (C) No error (D)
301. It was fortunate (A)/ all of the inmates escaped (B)/ from the blazing fire. (C) No error (D)
302. Drinking and driving (A)/ are (B)/ a major cause of accidents. (C) No error (D)
303. They are standing (A)/ at the gate of the auditorium (B)/ as there is no place inside. (C) No error (D)
304. He is (A)/ having many (B)/ friend here. (C) No error (D)
305. Looking forward (A)/ to meeting you (B)/ in perison. (C) No error (D)
306. Galileo proved that (A)/ the earth revolves (B)/ around the sun. (C) No error (D)
307. I want (A)/ that you should (B)/ perform well. (C) No error (D)
308. The servant (A)/ hanged the lamp (B)/ on the wall.(C) No error (D)
309. In the back side (A)/ of our house (B)/ we have a rock garden. (C) No error (D)
310. Ask her to call me (A)/ when she (B)/ will come back. (C) No error (D)
311. The curator told us (A)/ the museum was not opened (B)/ to the public on Sunday.(C) No error (D)
312. Long car journeys (A)/ are even less pleasant (B)/ for it is quite impossible to read even. (C) No error (D)
313. I declined the invitation (A)/ not because I did not want to go, (B)/ but because I have no time. (C) No error (D)
314. Kindly confirm by letter and telephone (A)/ that you will be able (B)/ to attend the interview. (C) No error (D)
315. The minister for 'Education' (A)/ vehemently refused (B)/ the allegation that he had taken bribes. (C)/ No error (D)
316. If I were Zubin (A)/ I would not attend B)/ the wedding, come what may. (C)/ No error (D)
317. He says that (A)/ he reads novels (B)/ to pass away the time. (C)/ No error (D)
318. He left for Mumbai on Sunday (A)/ arriving there (B)/ on Monday. (C)/ No error (D)
319. No sooner did the teacher (A)/ enter the class room (B)/ the students got up. (C)/ No error (D)
320. It is (A)/ nothing else (B)/ than pride. (C)/ No error (D)
321. To the ordinary man, in fact, the pealing of bells (A)/ is a monotonous jangle and a nuisance (B)/ tolerably only when mitigated by remote distance and sentimental association. (C)/ No error (D)
322. The increasing mechanisation of life (A)/ have led us fatrther away from daily contact with nature and (B)/ the crafts of the farm. (C)/ No error (D)
323. If you have a way with words, (A)/ a good sense of design and administration ability (B)/ you may enjoy working in the high pressure world of advertising. (C)/ No error (D)

324. Last week's sharp hike in the wholesale price of beef (A)/ is a strong indication for (B)/ higher meat costs to come. (C)/ No error (D)
325. Supposing if (A)/ it rains (B)/ what shall we do ? (C)/ No error (D)
326. The captain along with his team (A)/ are practising very hard (B)/ for the forthcoming match. (C)/ No error (D)
327. It was him, (A)/ who came running (B)/ into the classroom. (C)/ No error (D)
328. The capital of Yemen (A)/ is situating (B)/ 2190 metres above the sea level. (C)/ No error (D)
329. Ram was (A)/ senior to (B)/ Sam in college. (C)/ No error (D)
330. You are (A)/ always doing (B)/ this mistake. (C)/ No error (D)
331. He has (A)/ a large family (B)/ to care. (C)/ No error (D)
332. These poisonous gases (A)/ will effect (B)/ our health. (C)/ No error (D)
333. The only Indian (A)/ to win the Nobel Prize for the literature (B)/ was Rabindranath Tagore. (C)/ No error (D)
334. After his illness, (A)/ the patient was (B)/ sick with life. (C)/ No error (D)
335. I told him (A)/ that I availed (B)/ the opportunity. (C)/ No error (D)
336. I think (A)/ he owns an expensive (B)/ painting by Hussain. (C)/ No error (D)
337. A large sign near (A)/ the entrance warns the visitors (B)/ to beware about bears. (C)/ No error (D)
338. It is time (A)/ we should have done (B)/ something useful. (C)/ No error (D)
339. He will tell you (A)/ about it when (B)/ he will come back. (C)/ No error (D)
340. I am going (A)/ to have this certificate (B)/ attest by the director. (C)/ No error (D)
341. Ravi (A)/ told to his friend (B)/ to buy a car. (C)/ No error (D)
342. I would (A)/ accept the offer (B)/ if I were you. (C)/ No error (D)
343. I am more lonelier (A)/ here than (B)/ I was in the USA. (C)/ No error (D)
344. May I know (A)/ to who (B)/ I am speaking ? (C)/ No error (D)
345. Due to the heavy rains, (A)/ the ship drowned (B)/ in the middle of the ocean. (C)/ No error (D)
346. In his old age, (A)/ a person is likely to get (B)/ more weak day by day. (C)/ No error (D)
347. Death of (A)/ his only son (B)/ made Mohan desolate. (C)/ No error (D)
348. He fell heavily (A)/ and this caused (B)/ him great pain. (C)/ No error (D)
349. When I met him (A)/ the couple of days back (B)/ he was writing a new book. (C)/ No error (D)
350. There are (A)/ no poetries (B)/ in my book. (C)/ No error (D)
351. That house (A)/ is built of (B)/ stones. (C)/ No error (D)
352. He as well as (A)/ you like (B)/ to go. (C)/ No error (D)
353. Very soon (A)/ I realised (B)/ that he is at fault. (C)/ No error (D)
354. Santosh lives (A)/ by the principals (B)/ he professes. (C)/ No error (D)
355. Neither of them (A)/ are (B)/ good. (C)/ No error (D)
356. Due to me being a new corner (A)/ I was unable (B)/ to get a good house. (C)/ No error (D)
357. The circulation of The Statesman (A)/ is greater than (B)/ that of any newspaper. (C)/ No error (D)
358. In the garden (A)/ were the more beautiful flowers (B)/ and silver bells. (C)/ No error (D)
359. The poet (A)/ describes about (B)/ the spring season. (C)/ No error (D)
360. Neither (A)/ of the two brothers (B)/ are sure to pass. (C)/ No error (D)
361. Believe me, I (A)/ am believing (B)/ whatever you have said. (C)/ No error (D)
362. He was suffering (A)/ from illness (B)/ when we visited him last year. (C)/ No error (D)
363. Every morning sun (A)/ rises (B)/ in the east. (C)/ No error (D)
364. A good friend of (A)/ me has been (B)/ in London for twenty years. (C)/ No error (D)
365. Two and two (A)/ makes (B)/ four. (C)/ No error (D)
366. He is (A)/ best player (B)/ in India. (C)/ No error (D)
367. He is (A)/ accused with (B)/ committing the murder. (C)/ No error (D)
368. He said (A)/ that he cannot (B)/ find his key. (C)/ No error (D)
369. Many a student (A)/ have passed (B)/ this examination. (C)/ No error (D)
370. I wasn't (A)/ at the last meeting and (B)/ neither was you. (C)/ No error. (D)
371. The three individuals are so different (A)/ that their tastes vary (B)/ from one another. (C)/ No error. (D)

372. He remembered (A)/ that his visa (B)/ will be expired in a month. (C)/ No error. (D)
373. When I shall see him (A)/ I shall (B)/ tell him. (C)/ No error. (D)
374. In any case no disciplinary action (A)/ are required (B)/ to be taken. (C)/ No error. (D)
375. On receiving the mark - sheet from the University (A)/ I realised (B)/ that I had got only passing marks in English. (C)/ No error (D)
376. When she knocked the door, (A)/ I said to her, (B)/ 'come in'. (C)/ No error (D)
377. He said (A)/ that he will meet me (B)/ at the restaurant. (C)/ No error (D)
378. Miss Rama Devi has (A)/ two elephants, ten horses (B)/ and as much as fifty cars. (C)/ No error (D)
379. The month of January (A)/ takes its name (B)/ of the Roman God Janus. (C)/ No error (D)
380. My sister and myself (A)/ are pleased (B)/ to accept your invitation to dinner. (C)/ No error (D)
381. Mahatma Gandhi is called (A)/ as the father (B)/ of our nation. (C)/ No error
382. The thief escaped (A)/ before (B)/ I opened the door. (C)/ No error (D)
383. A Commission has been appointed (A)/ to investigate (B)/ into the scandal. (C)/ No error (D)
384. Each of the students (A)/ stand up and say 'Yes' (B)/ when his or her name is called by the teacher. (C)/ No error (D)
385. While we love nature in its peaceful and pleasant moments (A)/ we find it hard (B)/ to love its furies and wildness. (C)/ No error (D)
386. Umbrella is (A)/ of no avail (B)/ against a thunder storm. (C)/ No error (D)
387. I shall return the book (A)/ when you will (B)/ arrive here. (C)/ No error (D)
388. The old man saw (A)/ that the bird (B)/ is circling again. (C)/ No error (D)
389. Our manager doesn't mind (A)/ to pay handsome salary (B)/ as long as the employees are competent enough to meet the deadlines (C)/ No error (D)
390. How is Surrinder (A)/ going with (B)/ with his work ? (C)/ No error (D)
391. Bose is (A)/ more popular than (B)/ any student in the class. (C)/ No error (D)
392. In world of ours (A)/ one has to compete (B)/ for almost everything. (C)/ No error (D)
393. The Vice-Chancellor (A)/ wants all vacancies (B)/ to be filled up. (C)/ No error (D)
394. It is said (A)/ that this room is not being opened (B)/ for the last fifty years. (C)/ No error (D)
395. The old man went to the barn (A)/ to milk the cow (B)/ with a cane. (C)/ No error (D)
396. Everybody but Ram (A)/ has paid (B)/ their dues. (C)/ No error (D)
397. I saw (A)/ a bad dream (B)/ last night. (C)/ No error (D)
398. Will you please (A)/ tell me the reason (B)/ of an earthquake ? (C)/ No error (D)
399. I owe (A)/ much to you (B)/ on our success. (C)/ No error (D)
400. You have been doing (A)/ your home work (B)/ regularly ? (C)/ No error (D)
401. The same procedure (A)/ also should used (B)/ for the final assessment. (C)/ No error (D)
402. I must find out (A)/ some means to blance (B)/ my budget. (C)/ No error (D)
403. Thank you (A)/ I am fine (B)/ completely, (C)/ No error (D)
404. He asked me (A)/ when could I finish (B)/ the work. (C)/ No error (D)
405. Air pollution, together with littering, (A)/ are causing many problems (B)/ in our cities. (C)/ No error (D)
406. The accused refused (A)/ to answer to the policeman (B)/ on duty. (C)/ No error (D)
407. What is (A)/ the use of me (B)/ attending the session ? (C)/ No error (D)
408. We met our prospective employer (A)/ for a briefing session (B)/ in the Taj Hotel. (C)/ No error (D)
409. Because of the severe snow storm and the road blocks, (A)/ the air force dropped food and (B)/ medical supplies close to the city. (C)/ No error (D)
410. Our history can be seen as a long evolutionary dialectical development (A)/ in which there have been (B)/ a painstaking forging of rational and moral self (C)/ No error (D)
411. Our knowledge of history does not come to (A)/ our help and some times we even fail to (B)/ remember who invented America. (C)/ No error (D)
412. My grandfather owns (A)/ fifty acre (B)/ of wet land. (C)/ No error (D)
413. Belgium chocolate is considered (A)/ by many to be finer (B)/ than any other in the world. (C)/ No error (D)
414. Indian scientists are in no way (A)/ inferior than (B)/ any other scientist in the world. (C)/ No error (D)

415. I am glad that (A)/ the news (B)/ are good. (C)/ No error (D)
416. The judge tested the accused (A)/ to see if he would (B)/ read English. (C)/ No error (D)
417. I have neither visited (A)/ or intend (B)/ to visit hill stations. (C)/ No error (D)
418. Kamala is not (A)/ inferior than Geeta (B)/ in her studies. (C)/ No error (D)
419. Some of the people (A)/ were standing on the street (B)/ watch cricket match, while others were sitting. (C)/ No error (D)
420. As we see it, (A)/ she appears to be unreasonable (B)/ anxious about pleasing her husband. (C)/ No error (D)
421. The scissor is (A)/ lying on (B)/ the table. (C)/ No error (D)
422. You do not (A)/ look as (B)/ your brother. (C)/ No error (D)
423. My elder brother (A)/ is six (B)/ foot high. (C)/ No error (D)
424. Without no proof of your guilt (A)/ the only course open to me (B)/ is to dismiss the case. (C)/ No error (D)
425. He did not succed (A)/ to get the job (B)/ though he tried his level best. (C)/ No error (D)
426. Nature has denied us (A)/ the power of closing our ears (B)/ which she gave in respect of our eyes. (C)/ No error (D)
427. Many of the famous (A)/ advertising offices (B)/ are located at Medison Avenue. (C)/ No error (D)
428. World is producing enough (A)/ for every citizen but still there is hunger and lanutrition (B)/ and it is continuing year after year. (C)/ No error (D)
429. The N.C.C. commandant alongwith his cadets (A)/ are going to Delhi (B)/ to participate in the Republic Day Parade (C)/ No error (D)
430. Martin Luthar king was one of the leaders (A)/ who (B)/ has followed Mahatma Gandhi. (C)/ No error (D)
431. Pulses when well cooked (A)/ are not only appetizing (B)/ as well as nutritious. (C)/ No error (D)
432. Admittance for (A)/ the inaugral ceremony was (B)/ only by special tickets. (C)/ No error (D)
433. The Government wanted to play the role (A)/ of a felicitator only and was (B)/ keen on optimal development. (C)/ No error (D)
434. I could (A)/ hardly believe (B)/ what he said. (C)/ No error (D)
435. The office with all its modern furniture (A)/ and equipments were sold (B)/ for a meagre amount. (C)/ No error (D)
436. When an university formulates (A)/ new regulations, (B)/ it must circulate its decision to the faculty. (C)/ No error (D)
437. The launch of the first artificial satellite by the Russians (A)/ took the world almost entirely unawares (B)/ and provocation flood speculation about its significance. (C)/ No error (D)
438. Either he (A)/ or his wife (B)/ are coming to attend the dinner. (C)/ No error (D)
439. Raghav was unhappy to hear (A)/ the news of his son's failure (B)/ in the examination. (C)/ No error (D)
440. He was (A)/ not in a position to state (B)/ the speed the ship travelled. (C)/ No error (D)
441. Some categorically suspected (A)/ having seen the (B)/ guard and thief together. (C)/ No error (D)
442. By the time she had finished her work (A)/ I have nearly given up (B)/ all hope of arriving at the party in time. (C)/ No error (D)
443. Where (A)/ have I (B)/ to deposit fees ? (C)/ No error (D)
444. Instead of being (A)/ helpful he was (B)/ being hindrance. (C)/ No error (D)
445. He said (A)/ that he wanted a room (B)/ so that his luggage would follow. (C)/ No error (D)
446. Our country (A)/ does not lack (B)/ in scientists of quality. (C)/ No error (D)
447. What really matters (A)/ in the struggle for life (B)/ is to overcome one's fear. (C)/ No error (D)
448. It is believed (A)/ that smoking is (B)/ one of the cause of cancer. (C)/ No error (D)
449. This watch is superior (A)/ and more expensive (B)/ than that one. (C)/ No error (D)
450. It is feared that (A)/ hundreds of people (B)/ have lost lives. (C)/ No error (D)
451. He is (A)/ one of those students (B)/ who comes late regularly. (C)/ No error (D)
452. No other newspaper (A)/ has so large a circulation (B)/ like this newspaper in India. (C)/ No error (D)
453. It was (A)/ me who telephoned (B)/ the fire services. (C)/ No error (D)
454. Though she appears to be very tall (A)/ she is just an inch (B)/ taller than me. (C)/ No error (D)
455. This meterological disturbance in the atmosphere of art criticism (A)/ have crossed over to our own shores (B)/ bringing mist and clouds in its wake. (C)/ No error (D)
456. The child (A)/ was run over (B)/ with a private bus. (C)/ No error (D)
457. Kambli is one of the players (A)/ with a private bus. (C)/ No error (D)

458. We can decide it (A)/ only after (B)/ farther investigation. (C)/ No error (D)
459. On every Sunday (A)/ I play cricket (B)/ in the afternoon. (C)/ No error (D)
460. Please arrange (A)/ for my boarding and lodging (B)/ in Tirupathi. (C)/ No error (D)
461. Each boy and girl (A)/ in the class (B)/ bring a text book each day. (C)/ No error (D)
462. Two millions people (A)/ attended the meeting (B)/ held in parade grounds. (C)/ No error (D)
463. Had he worked hard (A)/ he would pass the examination (B)/ in first class. (C)/ No error (D)
464. He not only plays (A)/ tennis regularly (B)/ but also cricket. (C)/ No error (D) 465. I don't suppose (A)/ anyone will volunteer, (B)/ will they ? (C)/ No error (D)
466. I am (A)/ looking forward for (B)/ the day of my wedding. (C)/ No error (D)
467. "Can you cope up (A)/ with all this (B)/ work ?" he asked (C)/ No error (D)
468. He served as President (A)/ of the Lions Club (B)/ since fifteen years. (C)/ No error (D)
469. That was (A)/ the most unique opportunity (B)/ he got in his life. (C)/ No error (D)
470. There is (A)/ no place of you (B)/ in this compartment. (C)/ No error (D)
471. Mother Teresa asked a building (A)/ where she and her workers (B)/ could care for the poor people always. (C)/ No error (D)
472. Shelley is (A)/ superior than Byron (B)/ in his vision of democracy. (C)/ No error (D)
473. When at last (A)/ we got to the theatre, (B)/ the much publicised programme by the Bollywood stars was begun. (C)/ No error (D)
474. Several prominent figures (A)/ involved in the scandal are required to (B)/ appear to the investigation committee. (C)/ No error (D)
475. According to the radio (A)/ it can rain (B)/ this morning. (C)/ No error (D)
476. Due to heavy work (A)/ in the office (B)/ I was unable to catch the five thirty train. (C)/ No error (D)
477. Hari was appointed leader (A)/ of a group of young social workers (B)/ that have accepted to help and develop the village in three months. (C)/ No error (D)
478. No sooner (A)/ they had received the guests (B)/ .than they began entertaining them. (C)/ No error (D)
479. Why (A)/ on earth, (B)/ has he got come ? (C)/ No error (D)
480. Yesterday (A)/ it rained (B)/ like cats and dogs. (C)/ No error (D)
481. I would request to you (A)/ to consider my application (B)/ and grant me a job as early as possible. (C)/ No error (D)
482. Each of these boys (A)/ play games (B)/ in the playground. (C)/ No error (D)
483. Not one of his lectures (A)/ have ever been (B)/ printed. (C)/ No error (D)
484. Either Sohan or his friends (A)/ is to be blamed (B)/ for this mischief. (C)/ No error (D)
485. I (A)/ am having (B)/ three children. (C)/ No error (D)
486. All mangoes (A)/ in this basket (B)/ are over-ripe. (C)/ No error (D)
487. Why (A)/ they didn't turn up (B)/ to the workshop ? (C)/ No error (D)
488. We (A)/ are leaving (B)/ for Kerala today. (C)/ No error (D)
489. We (A)/ have to return back (B)/ immediately. (C)/ No error (D)
490. Hari lost (A)/ a hundred rupees note (B)/ yesterday. (C)/ No error (D)
491. Have you got (A)/ all the equipments (B)/ for making films ? (C)/ No error (D)
492. The school offers many opportunities (A)/ of meeting helpful people, reading useful books (B)/ and obtain information about a variety of public career. (C)/ No error (D)
493. Many a battle (A)/ were fought (B)/ on the soil of India (C)/ No error (D)
494. Not a word does he know (A)/ of any language (B)/ but his own. (C)/ No error (D)
495. Unless you return the books (A)/ you have borrowed, (B)/ I will lend you more books. (C)/ No error (D)
496. He advised me (A)/ from exerting myself too much (B)/ just before the examinations. (C)/ No error (D)
497. It was he who (A)/ came running in the house (B)/ with the news about the earthquake. (C)/ No error (D)
498. Her mother does not approve of (A)/ her to go to the party (B)/ without dressing formally. (C)/ No error (D)
499. Riding across the battle field (A)/ the famous Bhishm (B)/ saw a large number of dead warriors. (C)/ No error (D)
500. My Aunt (A)/ was first (B)/ to get a degree. (C)/ No error (D)
501. Padmini had not rarely missed (A)/ a dance performance or festival since (B)/ she was eight years old. (C)/ No error (D)

502. Krupa and Kavya studied (A)/ in the Delhi Public School (B)/ and so does Kamyra. (C)/ No error (D)
503. In our country (A)/ Teacher's Day (B)/ is celebrated on September 5th (C)/ No error (D)
504. The number of foreign workers (A)/ that are allowed to enter into (B)/ Malaysia has increased (C)/ No error (D)
505. The children were quarrelling between themselves (A)/ when all of a sudden it occurred to them that their teacher (B)/ was watching them. (C)/ No error (D)
506. I (A)/ met Jane (B)/ in the way. (C)/ No error (D)
507. The hospital rules require (A)/ that every patient (B)/ should have an attender. (C)/ No error (D)
508. The children said (A)/ they would starve (B)/ rather than to surrender. (C)/ No error (D)
509. The teacher told to (A)/ the students that (B)/ they must attend school regularly. (C)/ No error (D)
510. Modern youth pay more attention (A)/ to seeing films (B)/ than to read books. (C)/ No error (D)
511. Old habits (A)/ die (B)/ hardly (C)/ No error (D)
512. I (A)/ have been studying (B)/ since four hours. (C)/ No error (D)
513. If he had walked (A)/ fast enough (B)/ he will get the bus (C)/ No error (D)
514. Speakers after speakers (A)/ came on the stage (B)/ to perform. (C)/ No error (D)
515. The artist and writer (A)/ has (B)/ died. (C)/ No error (D)
516. Scarcely had it stopped raining (A)/ when I started (B)/ to my college. (C)/ No error (D)
517. I (A)/ will return back (B)/ in five minutes. (C)/ No error (D)
518. Either an officer (A)/ or an assistant (B)/ are required. (C)/ No error (D)
519. I (A)/ have seen him (B)/ yesterday. (C)/ No error (D)
520. Being a rainy day, (A)/ we didn't (B)/ go out examinations. (C)/ No error (D)
521. Keep him at an arm's length (A)/ lest you may not repent (B)/ in the long run. (C)/ No error (D)
522. What (A)/ kind of animal (B)/ is the dodo ? (C)/ No error (D)
523. You were the last person (A)/ to leave the hall, (B)/ weren't you ? (C)/ No error (D)
524. She slowly stepped across (A)/ the tarmac (B)/ to the waiting plane. (C)/ No error (D)
525. A gang member of no importance (A)/ sustained an injury (B)/ to the arm. (C)/ No error (D)
526. He repented (A)/ to have been (B)/ idle for years. (C)/ No error (D)
527. I doubt (A)/ that he is (B)/ acceptable to all. (C)/ no error (D)
528. I have (A)/ a lot of problems (B)/ haven't I ? (C)/ No error (D)
529. We are (A)/ hearing songs (B)/ from the tape-recorder. (C)/ No error (D)
530. A holy man accepts (A)/ with all the humility in the world (B)/ whatever God has provided him. (C)/ No error (D)
531. The teacher asked him (A)/ which English novel (B)/ did he like the most. (C)/ No error (D)
532. Students must (A)/ give the ear to (B)/ what the teacher tells them. (C)/ No error (D)
533. I (A)/ came to school (B)/ at the same usual time. (C)/ No error (D)
534. The company is using (A)/ influence to persuade people (B)/ to buy its refrigerators. (C)/ No error (D)
535. The technician reminded them (A)/ to have a thoroughly cleaning of the machine (B)/ after each use. (C)/ No error (D)
536. You should have used the money (A)/ for paying your debts (B)/ instead of buy a motor cycle. (C)/ No error (D)
537. My cousin sister (A)/ invited me (B)/ to her birthday party. (C)/ no error (D)
538. We should abide (A)/ to the promise (B)/ that we make. (C)/ No error (D)
539. She is preparing (A)/ for this examination (B)/ since 2004. (C)/ No error (D)
540. I can depend upon (A)/ your help, (B)/ can I ? (C)/ No error (D)
541. I am tired (A)/ so I'll lay down (B)/ and take rest. (C)/ No error (D)
542. If her grand father (A)/ would have lived three more days (B)/ he would have been 100 years old. (C)/ No error (D)
543. India has got (A)/ freedom (B)/ in 1947 (C)/ No error (D)
544. Every scientific invention (A)/ has proved (B)/ much harmful to society than beneficial. (C)/ No error (D)
545. Everyone are expected (A)/ to come (B)/ to school tomorrow. (C)/ No error (D)
546. My father (A)/ has returned back (B)/ to Chennai yesterday. (C)/ No error (D)
547. Nalini says (A)/ she is living in Chennai (B)/ Since 1991 (C)/ No error (D)
548. We get (A)/ excellent furnitures (B)/ in this stop. (C)/ No error (D)
549. We should arrange (A)/ for a porter as (B)/ the luggages are heavy. (C)/ No error (D)
550. Being very dark (A)/ the visitors found it difficult (B)/ to locate the switch. (C)/ No error (D)

551. We shall (A)/ go out (B)/ it if does not rains. (C)/ No error (D)
552. It is high time (A)/ that we leave (B)/ this place. (D)/ No error (D)
553. My elder brother (A)/ asked me (B)/ that what I was doing. (C)/ No error (D)
554. The speaker (A)/ left the scene (B)/ before long. (C)/ No error (D)
555. The President (A)/ overtakes (B)/ in Bangladesh (C)/ No error (D)
556. The Hindi is (A)/ most pupular, than any other (B)/ newspaper in India. (C)/ No error (D)
557. He does not write (A)/ as fast as (B)/ me. (C)/ No error (D)
558. I will go out (A)/ when you (B)/ will come home. (C)/ No error (D)
559. The enmity (A)/ between the two families (B)/ continued for several decades. (C)/ No error (D)
560. Travelling by the air (A)/ is much faster (B)/ than travelling by train. (C)/ No error (D)
561. The elephant (A)/ is the stronger (B)/ of all living animals. (C)/ No error (D)
562. The management (A)/ appreciated and encouraged the employees (B)/ on their achieving of the target. (C)/ No error (D)
563. The ancient Olympic games was (A)/ a series of athletic competitions among representatives (B)/ of various city Startes of Ancient Greece. (C)/ No error (D)
564. It has been raining (A)/ since nine O'clock (B)/ this morning. (C)/ No error (D)
565. The butter was put into (A)/ an oven and baked (B)/ at 120 degrees for 30 minutes. (C)/ No error (D)
566. Face painting is (A)/ a hobby popular (B)/ for today's teens. (C)/ No error (D)
567. 'Gulliver's Travels' (A)/ are indeed (B)/ an interesting book. (C)/ No error (D)
568. Either Parmeet (A)/ or Jyoti (B)/ have done the crime. (C)/ No error (D)
569. The streets (A)/ are so wet (B)/ it should have rained last night. (C)/ No error (D)
570. Our vacation is (A)/ between 12 May (B)/ to 12 June. (C)/ No error (D)
571. He is very angry on me (A)/ because I failed (B)/ to return his book. (C)/ No error (D)
572. The social activist (A)/ was murder (B)/ in cold blood. (C)/ No error (D)
573. The train will not start (A)/ until the guard (B)/ will blow the whistle. (C)/ No error (D)
574. I read (A)/ a great deal of (B)/ books. (C)/ No error (D)
575. The Indians are genetically (A)/ incapable of (B)/ being good or outstanding sportsmen. (C)/ No error (D)
576. Equator (A)/ divides the earth (B)/ into two hemispheres. (C)/ No error (D)
577. If your coming home tomorrow (A)/ let me know at what time (B)/ I can expect you. (C)/ No error (D)
578. On entering the crowding room (A)/ I could not see one person (B)/ whom I knew. (C)/ No error (D)
579. He studied (A)/ so hardly (B)/ he was sure of passing. (C)/ No error (D)
580. Every child in the class (A)/ are wearing (B)/ sandals today. (C)/ No error (D)
581. Though we both are of the same height (A)/ you are more heavier (B)/ than I. (C)/ No error (D)
582. Sundar (A)/ is getting married (B)/ with Sita. (C)/ No error (D)
583. This errors (A)/ are made (B)/ by foreigners. (C)/ No error (D)
584. Subha (A)/ is living (B)/ in Chennai since 1987. (C)/ No error (D)
585. He is (A)/ fatter (B)/ than me. (C)/ No error (D)
586. After rising the flag to (A)/ inaugurate the sports meet, the Chairman (B)/ gave a long speech. (C)/ No error (D)
587. Sunil is (A)/ far superior than Rohit (B)/ in maths. (C)/ No error (D)
588. The local counsel (A)/ pays for the upkeep (B)/ of the cricket ground. (C)/ No error (D)
589. There should be (A)/ equal opportunities for both (B)/ rich and the poor. (C)/ No error (D)
590. One should (A)/ keep (B)/ his word. (C)/ No error (D)
591. Would you mind (A)/ for checking (B)/ these figures ? (C)/ No error (D)
592. 'Gulliver's Travels' (A)/ were written (B)/ by Swift. (C)/ No error (D)
593. I have (A)/ resigned for (B)/ my post. (C)/ No error (D)
594. Your daughter has (A)/ the best complexion (B)/ of any girl in the college. (C)/ No error (D)
595. He was watching TV (A)/ when his friend (B)/ had arrived. (C)/ No error (D)
596. Each (A)/ of the two drafts (B)/ were hand-written. (C)/ No error (D)
597. Each of the girls (A)/ are (B)/ clever. (C)/ No error (D)

598. We need to surround ourselves with (A)/ caring people particular sloved ones who (B)/ bring hope and support to our hearts and minds and with whom we can communicate. (C)/ No error (D)
599. UNICEF (A)/ is (B)/ an international organisation. (C)/ No error (D)
600. Books fair (A)/ encourage (B)/ reading habit. (C)/ No error (D)
601. As a person who believes (A)/ that honesty is the best policy (B)/ I feel that politics are not my cup of tea. (C)/ No error (D)
602. "A Tale of Two Cities" (A)/ are written (B)/ by Charles Dickens. (C)/ No error (D)
603. Though the police tried all sorts of (A)/ methods to illicit information from the public, (B)/ they remained silent. (C)/ No error (D)
604. He asked me, (A)/ "What you are doing (B)/ out in the street at this hour?" (C)/ No error (D)
605. No sooner did the peon (A)/ ring the bell (B)/ the boys left the class. (C)/ No error (D)
606. The boy who studies hard (A)/ he will pass (B)/ with flying colours. (C)/ No error (D)
607. Across the world (A)/ discussions on curing cancer are any longer (B)/ just wishful thinking. (C)/ No error (D)
608. I and he (A)/ have prepared (B)/ the lesson thoroughly. (C)/ No error (D)
609. The vacancy was filled (A)/ by a young scholar (B)/ who had an extensible knowledge of ancient art. (C)/ No error (D)
610. This novel (A)/ of Sheldon is more interesting (B)/ than any other novel. (C)/ No error (D)
611. An emminent surgeon (A)/ is visiting the hospital (B)/ to attend a surgeons' conference. (C)/ No error (D)
612. Most countries in the world (A)/ is for (B)/ peace. (C)/ No error (D)
613. Our office buys (A)/ five kilograms of paper (B)/ every month. (C)/ No error (D)
614. Many a man (A)/ have realized (B)/ that real happiness lies in making sacrifices. (C)/ No error (D)
615. One of the most important factor (A)/ that contribute to the success of a person (B)/ is his sincerity. (C)/ No error (D)
616. A technical view of new gadgets (A)/ sometimes differ (B)/ from an economic perspective. (C)/ No error (D)
617. The measles are (A)/ a disease that causes (B)/ fever and a red rash. (C)/ No error (D)
618. The lawyer (A)/ has plenty (B)/ of clients. (C)/ No error (D)
619. Mathematics (A)/ is indeed (B)/ a difficult subject. (C)/ No error (D)
620. We went to the station (A)/ to see of a friend (B)/ who was leaving for Mumbai. (D)/ No error (D)
621. He is the (A)/ better goalkeeper (B)/ in the team. (C)/ No error (D)
622. The principle export (A)/ from Brazil (B)/ is coffee. (C)/ No error (D)
623. There is a fifty percent (A)/ chance of rain (B)/ forecast for today. (C)/ No error (D)
624. The father as well as (A)/ the sons were present at the executive committee (B)/ meeting of the company. (C)/ No error (D)
625. Providing that the weather is good (A)/ we shall go out (B)/ shortly after lunch. (C)/ No error (D)
626. According to Greek mythology (A)/ the Persem is son (B)/ of Zeus, God of the Sky. (C)/ No error (D)
627. She was (A)/ appointed (B)/ as a lecturer. (C)/ No error (D)
628. We are used to read in newspapers (A)/ that politicians go to any extent (B)/ to seek publicity. (C)/ No error (D)
629. Every one of the spectators (A)/ were astonished (B)/ at the adventurous episodes. (C)/ No error (D)
630. She knocked in my door (A)/ when I was listening to (B)/ the news. (C)/ No error (D)
631. The five brothers divided the property (A)/ between (B)/ themselves. (C)/ No error (D)
632. Where (A)/ is my (B)/ spectacles. (C)/ No error (D)
633. The teacher suggested (A)/ me to read (B)/ newspaper everyday. (C)/ No error (D)
634. My childrens (A)/ are (B)/ very strong. (C)/ No error (D)
635. No sooner was the bell given (A)/ when the children (B)/ ran home. (C)/ No error (D)
636. She is so close to us (A)/ that she had become (B)/ part and parcel of our family. (C)/ No error (D)
637. Unless aid arrives (A)/ within the next few weeks (B)/ thousands are starving. (C)/ No error (D)
638. I have been (A)/ working in this organization (B)/ since three years. (C)/ No error (D)
639. Neither of the two (A)/ candidates have (B)/ paid his subscription. (C)/ No error (D)
640. A well balanced diet (A)/ is essential for (B)/ good health (C)/ No error (D)
641. My uncle forced (A)/ my friend and I (B)/ to stay back (C)/ No error (D)

642. We had scarcely (A)/ reached the place (B)/ than it started to rain heavily. (C)/ No error (D)
643. I am really disappointed (A)/ in not having saw my friends (B)/ while I was in New Delhi on vacation this summer. (C)/ No error (D)
644. The company have (A)/ thousands of customers (B)/ happy with its service. (C)/ No error (D)
645. They are residing (A)/ in this city (B)/ for the last two decades. (C)/ No error (D)
646. Our new television set come (A)/ with a 90 days warranty (B)/ on all electrical components. (C)/ No error (D)
647. My sister asked me (A)/ that how long (B)/ I would stay there. (C)/ No error (D)
648. The teacher, as well as the students, (A)/ have gone on an excursion (B)/ for Ooty during their summer vacation. (C)/ No error (D)
649. The US (A)/ don't want (B)/ India in the Security Council. (C)/ No error (D)
650. The cruel lady made (A)/ her step-daughter to do (B)/ all the household chores. (C)/ No error (D)
651. You can eat (A)/ as much as you like (B)/ at the newly lunch bar. (C)/ No error (D)
652. I whistled thrice (A)/ with full might and raise my arms (B)/ towards the sky. (C)/ No error (D)
653. Science and religion (A)/ are both necessary for man and for their (B)/ outer and inner self respectively. (C)/ No error (D)
654. At certain seasons, (A)/ some areas on Mars (B)/ is subject to strong whinds. (C)/ No error (D)
655. As an artist (A)/ Raju is as good, (B)/ if not better than Ramesh. (C)/ No error (D)
656. The scientists (A)/ could not hardly (B)/ complete all the experiments. (C)/ No error (D)
657. Sudoku was first designed in the 1970s (A)/ by a retired architect (B)/ and freelance puzzle constructor. (C)/ No error (D)
658. Each one of you (A)/ must make up their mind (B)/ as I did. (C)/ No error (D)
659. During the last few years (A)/ the company works hard (B)/ to modernise its image. (C)/ No error (D)
660. After he had apologised to the magistrate profusely (A)/ for having broke the promise (B)/ the magistrate was happy to forgive him (C)/ No error (D)
661. This stamp is only one (A)/ of the design (B)/ ever printed. (C)/ No error (D)
662. In India (A)/ working woman lead a life of dual responsibilities (B)/ if they are married and have a family. (C)/ No error (D)
663. Grealty to our surprise (A)/ we find the ringleader (B)/ was lame. (C)/ No error (D)
664. They have (A)/ played a game (B)/ last week. (C)/ No error (D)
665. The teacher made the boys (A)/ to do the sum (B)/ all over again. (C)/ No error (D)
666. Many overseas students (A)/ attend colleges (B)/ in the Great Britain. (C)/ No error (D)
667. Mohans' eyes (A)/ reflect a hope (B)/ for a better future in Microsoft. (C)/ No error (D)
668. He went to Mumbai (A)/ with a view (B)/ to secure a job. (C)/ No error (D)
669. The Headmaster with all his senior teachers (A)/ have come (B)/ to attend the meeting. (C)/ No error (D)
670. The teacher said that (A)/ the building adjacent with his house (B)/ needed repairs. (C)/ No error (D)
671. Grapes (A)/ cannot gathered (B)/ from thristles. (C)/ No error (D)
672. Being a holiday, (A)/ we went out (B)/ for a picnic. (C)/ No error (D)
673. If we have no definite aim before us (A)/ we would only wonder about in aimless pursuits (B)/ and achieve nothing. (C)/ No error (D)
674. He is anxious not only (A)/ to acquire knowledge (B)/ but also eager to display it. (C)/ No error (D)
675. I went to (A)/ see the Taj Mahal (B)/ in a moonlit night. (C)/ No error (D)
676. Having found a piece of cheese, (A)/ two cats went to a dog (B)/ to divide it among them. (C)/ No error (D)
677. I have got your letter yesterday (A)/ and felt happy to learn (B)/ of your recovery. (C)/ No error (D)
678. Sam is working (A)/ in a bank in Chennai (B)/ for the past five years. (C)/ No error (D)
679. People living in low - lying areas (A)/ find it difficult (B)/ to cope up with the floods. (C)/ No error (D)
680. The new dish (A)/ that I ordered (B)/ is tasting good. (C)/ No error (D)
681. Increasing racism and hate crimes (A)/ casted a shadow (B)/ over elections. (C)/ No error (D)
682. I insisted (A)/ on his going (B)/ there immediately. (C)/ No error (D)

683. We have been knowing (A)/ each other (B)/ since we were children. (C)/ No error (D)
684. Neither of the teams (A)/ are sensible enough (B)/ to do this task. (C)/ No error (D)
685. If I was he, (A)/ I wouldn't accept (B)/ this project. (C)/ No error (D)
686. The teacher advised to (A)/ the student to borrow (B)/ a book from the library within three days. (C)/ No error (D)
687. The students were (A)/ awaiting for (B)/ the arrival of the chief guest. (C)/ No error (D)
688. If you hear (A)/ engaged tone (B)/ replace the receiver and dial again. (C)/ No error (D)
689. Henry asked his wife (A)/ what had she prepared (B)/ for dinner that night. (C)/ No error (D)
690. The news (A)/ I have received (B)/ is not good. (C)/ No error (D)
691. Who (A)/ arranged (B)/ the chairs ? (C)/ No error (D)
692. People who live on (A) glass houses (B)/ should not throw stones. (C)/ No error (D)
693. The library members were asked (A)/ to return back the books (B)/ to the library. (C)/ No error (D)
694. Raghu came out of the bathroom (A)/ with a towel (B)/ in the hand. (C)/ No error (D)
695. Neither the girl nor her parents (A)/ was present (B)/ to receive the award. (C)/ No error (D)
696. College girls seldom wear (A)/ sarees these days, (B)/ do they ? (C)/ No error (D)
697. Scarcely had (A)/ the functions started (B)/ than it began to rain. (C)/ No error (D)
698. The reporter (A)/ was unable (B)/ to illicit information from the police. (C)/ No error (D)
699. Each of these boys (A)/ play (B)/ games. (C)/ No error (D)
700. These all (A)/ mangoes (B)/ are ripe (C)/ No error (D)
701. He discussed (A)/ the murder case (B)/ with his juniors. (C)/ No error (D)
702. The paintings of natural sceneries (A)/ are selling (B)/ like hot cakes. (C)/ No error (D)
703. I (A)/ go to school (B)/ by walk. (C)/ No error (D)
704. It is a (A)/ desert (B)/ place. (C)/ No error (D)
705. You shall get (A)/ all the informations (B)/ if you read this book carefully. (C)/ No error (D)
706. My friend (A)/ has invited me (B)/ for tea this Sunday. (C)/ No error (D)
707. Another baffling change (A)/ that I noticed in him nowadays (B)/ is that he avoids speaking to me. (C)/ No error (D)
708. I had asked him (A)/ how he could go out (B)/ if it started raining. (C)/ No error (D)
709. Eighty-five thousand rupees (A)/ is a large sum of money (B)/ to earn in a month. (C)/ No error (D)
710. His voice shook with emotion. (A)/ and it was so funny to hear him. (B)/ that all we longed to laugh and to cry. (C)/ No error (D)
711. It being a rainy day (A)/ I will decide to skip work (B)/ and stay at home. (C)/ No error (D)
712. They are (A)/ ignorant of (B)/ what is happening here. (C)/ No error (D)
713. My mother made (A)/ the servant to (B)/ complete the work. (C)/ No error (D)
714. I want to get (A)/ a M.A. degree (B)/ from a reputed university located in India. (C)/ No error (D)
715. She not only makes (A)/ home-made cakes (B)/ she also sells them. (C)/ No error (D)
716. Pandit hariprasad Chaurasia played (A)/ a flute at the Music Conference (B)/ in a small town. (C)/ No error (D)
717. The bunch of keys (A)/ have been lost (B)/ by my mother early in the morning (C)/ No error (D)
718. We ought serve (A)/ our elders (B)/ in the family. (C)/ No error (D)
719. Mr. Ramesh Mohan is (A)/ a MLA (B)/ from Kanpur. (C)/ No error (D)
720. Wear something warm (A)/ lest you should not (B)/ catch a cold. (C)/ No error (D)
721. I found (A)/ that all my money (B)/ have gone. (C)/ No error (D)
722. Hurry up lest (A)/ you should not (B)/ miss the train. (C)/ No error (D)
723. Akbar was (A)/ one of the finest king (B)/ that India ever had. (C)/ No error (D)
724. Someone was knocking (A)/ at the door (B)/ when I was having my bath. (C)/ No error (D)
725. He jumped (A)/ in the river (B)/ to save the drowning child. (C)/ No error (D)
726. Each of us (A)/ have done (B)/ the assignment. (C)/ No error (D)
727. There is no agreement (A)/ between you and I (B)/ so we are free to go our way. (C)/ No error (D)
728. His father would (A)/ rather die than (B)/ to beg from door to door. (C)/ No error (D)
729. He is guilty (A)/ for killing (B)/ an innocent bird. (C)/ No error (D)

730. I have just come (A)/ to know that Mr. Ray, one of my favourite (B)/ teachers, died with cancer recently. (C)/ No error (D)
731. Many persons must have read (A)/ "The Arabian Nights", (B)/ which is very interesting. (C)/ No error (D)
732. We should make green vegetables (A)/ an essential part of out daily diet, (B)/ shouldn't we ? (C)/ No error (D)
733. He has promised (A)/ to pay me the whole amount (B)/ in cheque with the stipulated time. (C)/ No error (D)
734. We must have (A)/ sympathy for (B)/ needy and the poor. (C)/ No error (D)
735. When I left (A)/ the house at 9 o'clock (B)/ my son was still at home. (C)/ No error (D)
736. I did not receive (A)/ any letter from my parents (B)/ for the last two months. (C)/ No error (D)
737. Although we reached his house in time (A)/ he was left (B)/ for the airport. (C)/ No Error (D)
738. The two last (A)/ chapters of the book (B)/ are very interesting. (C)/ No Error (D)
739. I have seen (A)/ that film last year (B)/ but I do not remember its story. (C)/ No Error (D)
740. Mahatma Gandhi remained (A)/ a man of principles (B)/ all through his life. (C)/ No Error (D)
741. Rustam and (A)/ myself saw (B)/ the picture. (C)/ No Error (D)
742. A lot of money (A)/ were spent (B)/ on the common wealth games. (C)/ No Error (D)
743. You will come (A)/ to my party tomorrow (B)/ isn't it. (C)/ No Error (D)
744. The old man was (A)/ overwhelmed for joy at (B)/ the success of his only son. (C)/ No Error (D)
745. The hockey match (A)/ between India and Pakistan (B)/ was much exciting. (C)/ No Error (D)
746. His composition (A)/ is inferior (B)/ than mine. (C)/ No Error (D)
747. Mango, the most unique fruit (A)/ is available in India (B)/ in plenty. (C)/ No Error (D)
748. Our geography teacher told (A)/ to study the map of India (B)/ for a test. (C)/ No Error (D)
749. You are (A)/ more beautiful (B)/ than her. (C)/ No Error (D)
750. My brother-in-law (A)/ who lives in Mumbai (B)/ have come to stay with us. (C)/ No Error (D)
751. Have trust on (A)/ God and everything (B)/ will be right. (C)/ No Error (D)
752. Smoking is undoubtedly (A)/ very injurious (B)/ for health. (C)/ No Error (D)
753. My friend Anu (A)/ is one of the best tennis player (B)/ in the country. (C)/ No Error (D)
754. The cattles (A)/ are grazing (B)/ in the fields. (C)/ No Error (D)
755. When I was passing through the forest (A)/ happened to see (B)/ a number of deers. (C)/ No Error (D)
756. You can (A)/ open the box (B)/ by a screwdriver. (C)/ No Error (D)
757. After tasting both (A)/ John prefers (B)/ Tea than coffee. (C)/ No Error (D)
758. I loved (A)/ the drawings (B)/ they were so real. (C)/ No Error (D)
759. Suddenly they saw a car coming (A)/ at a brak neck speed. (B)/ An old man were crossing the road at the zebra crossing. (C)/ No Error (D)
760. I sprained my ankle (A)/ when I was (B)/ palying basketball. (C)/ No Error (D)
761. It is time (A)/ we should accept all our people as equals (B)/ and as partners in the task of building a strong and united nation. (C)/ No Error (D)
762. Part of the research program (A)/ involved interviewing teenagers (B)/ in inner-city areas. (C)/ No Error (D)
763. I could not put up at a hotel (A)/ because the board and lodging charges (B)/ were too expensive. (C)/ No Error (D)
764. Much harassed (A)/ he left hostel (B)/ bag and baggage. (C)/ No Error (D)
765. The young man (A)/ was surprised (B)/ perhaps a shade scandalized. (C)/ No Error (D)
766. Every boy and every girl (A)/ were given (B)/ a packet of sweet. (C)/ No Error (D)
767. In 1906 a earthquake (A)/ destroyed much (B)/ of San Francisco. (C)/ No Error (D)
768. His parents does not (A)/ approve of (B)/ his business. (C)/ No Error (D)
769. The college library is (A)/ not only equipped with (B)/ very good books but also with the latest journals. (C)/ No Error (D)
770. The lovers walked (A)/ besides each other (B)/ in silence. (C)/ No Error (D)
771. Men are wanted (A)/ for the army (B)/ and the navy, and the air force. (C)/ No Error (D)

772. She had an (A)/ miserable existence (B)/ living with him. (C)/ No Error (D)
773. A weak-minded person is frighten away (A)/ by the initial difficulties and (B)/ gives up the attempt in despair.(C)/ No Error (D)
774. The Beatles (A)/ will ever be my favourite (B)/ pop group. (C)/ No Error (D)
775. She was shocked when (A)/ she heard the news (B)/ that he has died. (C)/ No Error (D)
776. The behaviour of young (A)/ boys are the subject of (B)/ comment the world over. (C)/ No Error (D)
777. They dreamed of a society (A)/ where everyone (B)/ were equal. (C)/ No Error (D)
778. One Senegal (A)/ it is considered impolite (B)/ if you do not share your food. (C)/ No Error (D)
779. We discussed about the problem throughly (A)/ on the eve of the examination (B)/ that I found it very easy to work it out, (C)/ No error (D)
780. The wise father told him (A)/ that the mangoes had gone had as they were (B)/ in contact with the one rotten mango. (C)/ No Error (D)
781. The box of eggs (A)/ are lying (B)/ on the table. (C)/ No Error (D)
782. In his book (A)/ Churchill describes (B)/ that historical first meeting with Roosevelt. (C)/ No Error (D)
783. The ant who was nearby (A)/ walked forward and bit the hunter (B)/ sharply in the ankle. (C)/ No Error (D)
784. They can promise you (A)/ an experience (B)/ you won't never forget. (C)/ No Error (D)
785. The dress that the (A)/ girl wore was (B)/ more attractive than the other girls. (C)/ No Error (D)
786. Fifty years has passed (A)/ since man first ventured (B)/ into outer space. (C)/ No Error (D)
787. A chill wind blew (A)/ and icy fingers of death (B)/ crept up my spine. (C)/ No Error (D)
788. Such rules (A)/ do not apply to (B)/ you and I. (C)/ No Error (D)
789. The river (A)/ has overflow (B)/ its banks. (C)/ No Error (D)
790. IIM Calcatta's MBA programme (A)/ is regarded (B)/ as the finest in the country. (C)/ No Error (D)
791. One of the most (A)/ widely spread (B)/ bad habit is the use of tobacco. (C)/ No Error (D)
792. He feels his trouble (A)/ as much or (B)/ even more than they. (C)/ No Error (D)
793. I like reading (A)/ more than (B)/ to play. (C)/ No Error (D)
794. The old lady swooned (A)/ but was soon (B)/ restored at senses. (C)/ No Error (D)
795. I shall have to (A)/ Withdraw from my savings (B)/ to buy a new car. (C)/ No Error (D)
796. The whole block of flats (A)/ including two shops were (B)/ destroyed in fire. (C)/ No Error (D)
797. The new device (A)/ aims at eliminating (B)/ the risk of short circulating. (C)/ No Error (D)
798. I wish to heartily (A)/ congratulate you for (B)/ your astounding success. (C)/ No Error (D)
799. The visitor took the vacant seat (A)/ next from mine (B)/ one of the many huge sofas in the room. (C)/ No Error (D)
800. He was (A)/ a learnt man among lords, (B)/ and a lord among learned men. (C)/ No Error (D)
801. With our great annoyance (A)/ we found the ground (B)/ filled with broken glasses. (C)/ No Error (D)
802. Pradise Lost (A)/ is (B)/ a epic poem. (C)/ No Error (D)
803. After toiling very hardly (A)/ over a long period of time (B)/ he found that he had met no profit at all. (C)/ No Error (D)
804. Excuse (A)/ me (B)/ interrupting you. (C)/ No Error (D)
805. At this time of the year (A)/ the mountains are (B)/ usually covered with ice. (C)/ No Error (D)
806. One of my friends (A)/ are (B)/ an I.A.S. officer. (C)/ No Error (D)
807. The Arabian Nights (A)/ are enjoyed (B)/ by all kinds of readers. (C)/ No Error (D)
808. She has not completed (A)/ her course, (B)/ Isn't it ? (C)/ No Error (D)
809. Every citizen is (A)/ entitled to (B)/ the voting. (C)/ No Error (D)
810. The collector (A)/ visits the office regularly (B)/ hasn't she ? (C)/ No Error (D)
811. No sooner did the rabbit (A)/ come out of the bush (B)/ when the hunter killed it. (C)/ No Error (D)
812. Shakespeare has written (A)/ many palys (B)/ as well as some poetries. (C)/ No Error (D)
813. Neither of the girls (A)/ were willing to (B)/ accept the proposal. (C)/ No Error (D)
814. A interesting book (A)/ 'A Tale of two cities' (B)/ was written by Alexander Dumas. (C)/ No Error (D)
815. In India, (A)/ there are (B)/ many poors. (C)/ No Error (D)

816. I worked (A)/ as medical representative (B)/ for eight months. (C)/ No Error (D)
817. One must learn (A)/ to distinguish (B)/ good from bad. (C)/ No Error (D)
818. The children (A)/ laughed at (B)/ the clown. (C)/ No Error (D)
819. Had the plane not been delayed. (A)/ I will reach here (B)/ in time for the function. (C)/ No Error (D)
820. Indian, hill stations (A)/ usually have (B)/ beautiful sceneries. (C)/ No Error (D)
821. She was ill for five days (A)/ when the doctor (B)/ was sent for. (C)/ No Error (D)
822. The United Nations (A)/ enquired for (B)/ a cease fire. (C)/ No Error (D)
823. Ghana, Nigeria and Gambia (A)/ each have parts to play (B)/ in the development of Africa. (C)/ No Error (D)
824. In these days of inflation. (A)/ a ten rupees note will not buy you (B)/ even an ordinary meal. (C)/ No Error (D)
825. Most of my friends (A)/ heard the earthquake (B)/ but I was totally unaware of it. (C)/ No Error (D)
826. He walks (A)/ as if the earth (B)/ belonged to him. (C)/ No Error (D)
827. Many a man (A)/ have come to India from Bangladesh (B)/ to live here permanently. (C)/ No Error (D)
828. Our football team (A)/ comprises of (B)/ eleven skilled players. (C)/ No Error (D)
829. Knowledge and wisdom makes (A)/ an individual truly complete (B)/ and self-assured. (C)/ No Error (D)
830. One of the boys (A)/ who always given the correct answer (B)/ is Samuel. (C)/ No Error (D)
831. It is high time (A)/ We renovate (B)/ our old house. (C)/ No Error (D)
832. Headmaster (A)/ has instructed (B)/ the teachers to follow the rules of the school. (C)/ No Error (D)
833. The first inning (A)/ of the match (B)/ was very sensational (C)/ No Error (D)
834. How long it takes (A)/ to travel from Chennai to Trichy (B)/ by train ? (C)/ No Error (D)
835. One should respect (A)/ the religious of others (B)/ as much as his own. (C)/ No Error (D)
836. On a holiday (A)/ I perfer reading story books (B)/ than visiting my friends. (C)/ No Error (D)
837. I was (A)/ laying down (B)/ when the door bell rang. (C)/ No Error (D)
838. I told the teacher (A)/ that the homework set for the day (B)/ was much too heavy for us to complete. (C)/ No Error (D)
839. Someone, they don't know (A)/ who, knocked at (B)/ their door in midnight. (C)/ No Error (D)
840. Seldom if ever (A)/ nature does operate (B)/ in closed and separate compartments. (C)/ No Error (D)
841. Mohan leapt (A)/ on the opportunity (B)/ that came his way. (C)/ No Error (D)
742. Water contamination has become more serious (A)/ since chemists have begun to use (B)/ new substances. (C)/ No Error (D)
843. Due to inflation (A)/ the cost of living (B)/ escalated in the last one year. (C)/ No Error (D)
844. Just as (A)/ I was entering the room. (B)/ the family was going for a party. (C)/ No Error (D)
845. The arm was so badly injured (A)/ that he must have (B)/ it amputated (C)/ No Error (D)
646. You need not tell a lie (A)/ when the judge asked you where you were (B)/ When the crime was committed. (C)/ No Error (D)
847. Mobile phones are so importance theses days that they are no longer luxury items but have become a necessity.
(A) a necessity (B) so importance these days
(C) no longer (D) No error
848. Neither he or his wife has arrived.
(A) has arrived (B) Neither be
(C) No error (D) or his wife
849. The process was too simple and easy to understand that it hardly took five minutes for us to grasp it.
(A) No error
(B) and easy to understand that it hardly
(C) took five minutes for us to grasp it
(D) The process was too simple
850. Read not to contradict nor to be believe but to weigh and consider.
(A) but to weigh and consider
(B) No error
(C) nor to believe (D) Read not to contradict
851. The decapitated body of a young girl was discovered yesterday.
(A) No Error (B) The decapitated body
(C) of a young girl (D) was discovered yesterday

852. We really wanted to go to the park but we were told not to go out if it rain.
 (A) No error (B) were told
 (C) wanted to go (D) if it rain
853. It has been said that history is the essence of innumerable biography.
 (A) No error (B) of innumerable biography
 (C) that history is the essence
 (D) It has been said
854. The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Traffickings is observed on June 26th.
 (A) Drug Abuse and illicit Traffickings
 (B) No error (C) is observed on June 26th
 (D) The International Day against
855. If man makes proper use of his time and opportunities and follow his aim in life with patience and perserverance, he is sure to succeed.
 (A) and perserverance, he is sure to succeed
 (B) if man makes proper use of his time and opportunities
 (C) and follow his aim in life with patience
 (D) No error
856. Jewellery ratailers across India decided to suspend sold of gold coins and bars for six months.
 (A) to suspend sold
 (B) of gold coins and bars for six months.
 (C) No error
 (D) Jewellery retailers across india decided
857. Who do you think will win the game ?
 (A) who do you (B) No error
 (C) win the game (D) think will
858. My cousin cannot understand why his teacher says that the earth move round the sun.
 (A) teacher says (B) cannot understand
 (C) No eerror (D) move round the
859. Reading is no longer popular among the youthful of today. As the influence of the internet has taken over a very important and active hobby.
 (A) among the youthful of today
 (B) very important and active hobby
 (C) influence of the internet
 (D) No Error
860. A person who stick to one thing inspite of initial difficulties is sure to succeed in the end.
 (A) A person who sticks to one thing
 (B) is sure to succeed in the end
 (C) inspite of initial difficulties
 (D) No error
861. What make people angry to tense is actually a mystery which is difficult to explain.
 (A) No error
 (B) What make people angry
 (C) or tense is actually a mystery
 (D) which is difficult to explain
862. She gave me details of all the schools she had visited while she was on an official tour.
 (A) All the schools she had visited
 (B) No error
 (C) She gave me details of
 (D) while she was on a official tour
863. The doctor recommended that he should take a holiday.
 (A) that he should (B) take a holiday
 (C) The doctor recommended
 (D) No error
864. Education is the only affective tool to help eradicate the problem of violence against women.
 (A) problem of violence (B) help eradicate
 (C) the only affective tool (D) No error
865. Even fools when he holdeth his peace is counted wise.
 (A) when he holdeth his peace
 (B) No error
 (C) Even fools (D) is counted wise
866. Henry is capable boy of doing anything.
 (A) a capable boy (B) of doing anything
 (C) Henry is (D) No error
867. My wife, having finish her work (A)/ rushed to meet me (B)/ at the event. (C)/ No error (D)
868. You must abide on (A)/ the terms of (B)/ this government. (C)/ No error (D)
869. Electronic mail or E-mail (A)/ are a method of exchanging (B)/ digital messages. (C)/ No error (D)
870. I will have (A)/ both the blue (B)/ or the black pen. (C)/ No error (D)
871. One must (A)/ obey one's (B)/ teachers. (C)/ No error (D)
872. They came here in (A)/ the evening and begin making (B)/ further arrangements. (C)/ No error (D)
873. Make what you write (A)/ and say more (B)/ absorbed and engrossing. (C)/ No error (D)
874. She always fed (A)/ her childrens (B)/ before she fed her dog. (C)/ No error (D)

SECTION - B

1. She had been told by many people (A)/ that her shiny blonde hair and blue eyes (B)/ made her stand up in a crowd. (C)/ No error (D)
2. Patrick reached into the pocket (A)/ of his trouser (B)/ and pulled out twenty - five rupees. (C)/ No error (D)
3. Thanks God (A)/ your family and you (B)/ are safe. (C)/ No error (D)
4. The passengers were (A)/ asked to carefully (B)/ get down off the train. (C)/ No error (D)
5. Unless you receive the money-order (A)/ you will not be able (B)/ to pay your rent. (C)/ No error (D)
6. We usually (A)/ have (B)/ the lunch at twelve. (C)/ No error (D)
7. Please (A)/ tell to me (B)/ the story. (C)/ No error (D)
8. He is (A)/ not as stronger as (B)/ his brother. (C)/ No error (D)
9. One of the girls in my class (A)/ have (B)/ a car. (C)/ No error (D)
10. My scooter is being serviced, (A)/ so I am going to the office (B)/ by walk. (C)/ No error (D)
11. In the valley of Kadisha (A)/ where the mighty river flow, (B)/ two little streams met. (C)/ No error (D)
12. The aeroplane (B)/ not only crashes (B)/ but also caught fire. (C)/ No error (D)
13. They not only came (A)/ late but also (B)/ go away early. (C)/ No error (D)
14. All query will (A)/ be answered (B)/ by the chief instructor. (C)/ No error (D)
15. Had Mukesh work hard (A)/ he would have got a (B)/ distinction in the exam. (C)/ No error (D)
16. The beggar thanks (A)/ him a lot (B)/ for the help (C)/ No error (D)
17. The little girl was playing (A)/ with her brother (B)/ over the lawn. (C)/ No error (D)
18. Worth-East India (A)/ has a beautiful places (B)/ to visit. (C)/ No error (D)
19. There were no furniture (A)/ in the flat (B)/ except for a couple of beds. (C)/ No error (D)
20. Maintaining a healthy body and engaging (A)/ in activities according to a time-tables will give you (B)/ the feeling that you have enough time to do everything. (C)/ No error (D)
21. I want to exchange (A) my Maruti (B)/ from a Santro. (C)/ No error (D)
22. There were extensive (A)/ lawn in front (B)/ of the bungalow. (C)/ No error (D)
23. Wise men follow nobel (A)/ ideas whereas fools (B)/ disregard them. (C)/ No error (D)
24. The navel officers (A)/ successfully fought the pirates (B)/ who had looted and plundered for many years. (C)/ No error (D)
25. He acted not (A)/ as per my advice (B)/ but somebody else. (C)/ No error (D)
26. The chairs in the (A)/ room are in a (B)/ state disarray. (C)/ No error (D)
27. Ashoka the Great was (A)/ regarded one of the greatest emperors (B)/ the world has ever produced. (C)/ No error (D)
28. Will you please (A)/ give me little milk (B)/ for my cat ? (C)/ No error (D)
29. The light bulbs (A)/ of the hall (B)/ need to be changed. (C)/ No error (D)
30. A recent survey indicates (A)/ that the number of drug addicts (B)/ grew day by day. (C)/ No error (D)
31. I used (A)/ a pair of black trousers (B)/ for a week. (C)/ No error (D)
32. He has made a mistake (A)/ of which (B)/ I am certain. (C)/ No error (D)
33. He was not allowed (A)/ for the teacher (B)/ to read in a low voice. (C)/ No error (D)
34. Each of the girls (A)/ have come (B)/ with her books. (C)/ No error (D)
35. Me and my wife (A)/ were at home (B)/ last night. (C)/ No error (D)
36. Eassy writing is an art (A)/ that requires many planning (B)/ on the part of th writer. (C)/ No error (D)
37. The tour (A)/ of the campus (B)/ was so good. (C)/ No error (D)
38. He is a saint (A)/ and as such (B)/ must be respected. (C)/ No error (D)
39. Neither the Captain (A)/ nor his men are (B)/ afraid of fighting. (C)/ No error (D)
40. It look her a long time (A)/ to get off (B)/ the death of her husband. (C)/ No error (D)
41. It is best (A)/ to be silent (B)/ than to speak in anger. (C)/ No error (D)
42. His father is disgusted (A)/ against him for his (B)/ addiction to drink. (C)/ No error (D)
43. He had already sent me message (A)/ that his arrival (B)/ was scheduled for thursday. (C)/ No error (D)
44. Science and technology and (A)/ their fallouts do not (B)/ complete human culture. (C)/ No error (D)
45. The angry bird flap (A)/ her wings, flies a short (B)/ distance and returns. (C)/ No error (D)

46. We must go (A)/ and congratulate him for (B)/ his brilliant success. (C)/ No error (D)
47. My brother (A)/ along with his friends (B)/ are going on a tour. (C)/ No error (D)
48. You have prepared well (A)/ for the examination (B)/ isn't it ? (C)/ No error (D)
49. On being called (A)/ all of us (B)/ entered into the room. (C)/ No error (D)
50. I waited for you (A)/ but you never (B)/ turned up. (C)/ No error (D)
51. He learnt (A)/ the alphabets (B)/ at the age of four. (C)/ No error (D)
52. I have never seen the girl before, (A)/ I recognized her at once (B)/ from her photograph. (C)/ No error (D)
53. There was a (A)/ comparison between (B)/ you and he. (C)/ No error (D)
54. He flowed into a rage (A)/ at the very (B)/ sight of that man. (C)/ No error (D)
55. Sooner had he come (A)/ his colleagues (B)/ organised a get together. (C)/ No error (D)
56. I enjoyed during (A)/ my tenure (B)/ at Shimla. (C)/ No error (D)
57. The Government offered him (A)/ a clerical job (B)/ but he turned it over. (C)/ No error (D)
58. Beside, writing is my hobby. (A)/ I had ideas for a couple of short stories (B)/ that needed further thought. (C)/ No error (D)
59. He recommended (A)/ my case (B)/ with the supervisor (C)/ No error (D)
60. Her knowledge in English (A)/ gives her great advantage (B)/ over me. (C)/ No error (D)
61. If you permit me to speak the truth (A)/ I shall state without hesitation (B)/ that you have done a mistake. (C)/ No error (D)
62. I succeeded persuading him (A)/ to come with me (B)/ only after hours of argument. (C)/ No error (D)
63. Vermin (A)/ does much harm (B)/ to crops. (C)/ No error (D)
64. If the farmer got a washing machine (A)/ his wife can (B)/ do the laundry quickly. (C)/ No error (D)
65. They had often heard (A)/ about the ship (B)/ they have to travel on. (C)/ No error (D)
66. He'd no sooner (A)/ seen one continent (B)/ when he saw another. (C)/ No error (D)
67. He was (A)/ very kind enough (B)/ to invite me. (C)/ No error (D)
68. Police reports claim that (A)/ substantial seizure of cocaine have been made (B)/ in the last two months. (C)/ No error (D)
69. Every conceivable race and nationality (A)/ had its share of suffering (B)/ in the world wars. (C)/ No error (D)
70. Can I have (A)/ A loaf of bread (B)/ and a jam jar ? (C)/ No error (D)
71. Now that I am back at work, (A)/ I have beginning (B)/ to feel much better. (C)/ No error (D)
72. The artist, plainly a better critic (A)/ than painter, destroyed what (B)/ he made over for ten years. (C)/ No error (D)
73. The leader (A)/ with all his followers (B)/ are send to prison. (C)/ No error (D)
74. Do you know (A)/ whom the (B)/ next speaker is ? (C)/ No error (D)
75. He is having an attack (A)/ of fever everyday (B)/ for the last few days. (C)/ No error (D)
76. The reason Janet came dressed (A)/ as Lady Gaya was because she'd been told (B)/ it was a costume party. (C)/ No error (D)
77. The path to (A)/ the famous church passes (B)/ through a forest. (C)/ No error (D)
78. A first European sailor (A)/ who came to India (B)/ was Vasco-do-Gama. (C)/ No error (D)
79. According to scientists, (A)/ there are a lot of (B)/ answers about it. (C)/ No error (D)
80. They are coming (A)/ straight to (B)/ our direction. (C)/ No error (D)
81. The building collapsed (A)/ at the afternoon (B)/ at about 4 o'clock. (C)/ No error (D)
82. The trek is difficult (A)/ but it is far worth (B)/ the endeavour. (C)/ no error (D)
83. What man can die (A)/ better than (B)/ serving his country ? (C)/ No error (D)
84. The teacher prevented (A)/ the boys (B)/ to go there. (C)/ No error (D)
85. The book, being written (A)/ in simple language, is suitable for children (B)/ as it contains many good advices. (C)/ No error (D)
86. You are the man (A)/ who have (B)/ spoiled it. (C)/ No error (D)
87. Everyday new inventions (A)/ is make (B)/ for the good of humanity. (C)/ No error (D)
88. Considering the (A)/ gravity of the problems (B)/ an early reply has expected. (C)/ No error (D)
89. The stateman has the (A)/ larger circulation (B)/ of all English dailies. (C)/ No error (D)
90. I am very anxious (A)/ to know how are you (B)/ and mother are doing (C)/ No error (D)

91. All works of (A)/ creative writing (B)/ have aesthetics appeal. (C)/ No error (D)
92. I and my wife (A)/ were declared (B)/ the best couple at the party. (C)/ No error (D)
93. The author said during the press conference (A)/ that there were (B)/ two farther volumes to be published. (C)/ No error (D)
94. He was not able to concentrate (A)/ because of the continual music (B)/ being played next door. (C)/ No error (D)
95. Still (A)/ waters (B)/ run deep. (C)/ No error (D)
96. The job is (A)/ under the direct (B)/ of Mrs Jones. (C)/ No error (D)
97. Why you are (A)/ copying your homework (B)/ from someone else ? (C)/ No error (D)
98. There is (A)/ few time (B)/ for preparation. (C)/ No error (D)
99. All my hope (A)/ were duped (B)/ and I was plunged in deep sorrow. (C)/ No error (D)
100. When the stranger saw me, (A)/ he seemed to recognise me (B)/ and asked me what was my name. (C)/ No Error (D)
101. My lawn (A)/ which is overgrown (B)/ needs weeding. (C)/ No error (D)
102. Every man in this world (A)/ wishes to live long (B)/ but nobody wanted to grow old. (C)/ No error (D)
103. He told his friend (A)/ that he could not do that work (B)/ because it is not to his taste. (C)/ No error (D)
104. The tragedy of Julius Caesar (A)/ was written by William Shakespeare (B)/ about 1599. (C)/ No error (D)
105. The writer is (A)/ evidently enamoured at (B)/ the subject. (C)/ No error (D)
106. I always enjoy (A)/ to read (B)/ books. (C)/ No error (D)
107. Variety (A)/ is (B)/ spice of life. (C)/ No error (D)
108. Neither of the scout leaders know (A)/ how to trap wild animals (B)/ or how to prepare them for mounting. (C)/ No error (D)
109. He is jealous for (A)/ my success (B)/ and wants to destroy me. (C)/ No error (D)
110. The main purpose of the visit (A)/ is to develop a close relationship (B)/ among the two countries. (C)/ No error (D)
111. I left (A)/ no stone unturned (B)/ to achieve for my object. (C)/ No error (D)
112. The job for drawing water (A)/ from the village well is usually (B)/ carried out by the women and young girls. (C)/ No error (D)
113. I remebner him as (A)/ someone who was a lot nicer (B)/ than circumstances warranted. (C)/ No error (D)
114. Several days passed before (A)/ jeff worked over enough (B)/ courage to return to the house. (C)/ No error (D)
115. Had I been (A)/ in my brother's position (B)/ I would have refused the offer. (C)/ No error (D)
116. His parents usually spent (A)/ their summer in Ooty (B)/ but this year they are spending it in darjeeling. (C)/ No error (D)
117. He lost heart (A)/ because he could not cope up with (B)/ the difficulties in life. (C)/ no error (D)
118. I have come (A)/ as soon as (B)/ the customers leave your shop. (C)/ No error (D)
119. I called (A)/ at his house yesterday (B)/ and have given him money. (C)/ No error (D)
120. The reason for (A)/ my absence is (B)/ due to ill health. (C)/ No error (D)
121. Could she cite (A)/ any precedent is support (B)/ for her case ? (C)/ No error (D)
122. The general manager of the industry has felt (A)/ that there is no use of (B)/ discussing about the problems with the laboureres. (C)/ No error (D)
123. She enquired from the stranger (A)/ who was he and (B)/ what he wanted from her. (C)/ No error (D)
124. One (A)/ should keep (B)/ his word. (C)/ No error (D)
125. If you turn the corner, (A)/ you will found a house (B)/ built of stone. (C)/ No error (D)
126. His apperance bears (A)/ a striking resemblance (B)/ to your cousion. (C)/ No error (D)
127. She does not listen to me (A)/ because she is (B)/ senior than me. (C)/ No error (D)
128. The man is (A)/ the most tallest (B)/ of the group. (C)/ No error (D)
129. The boy (A)/ which money (B)/ was lost felt sorry. (C)/ No error (D)
130. The doctor says that (A)/ the patient will recover (B)/ in few days. (C)/ No error (D)
131. I do not think that (A)/ I can cope up (B)/ with this problem. (C)/ No error (D)
132. The mother (A)/ yearns for (B)/ her only child. (C)/ No error (D)
133. The king Juan Carlos of Spain (A)/ arrived in London today (B)/ for a three day visit. (C)/ No error (D)
134. Many people die (A)/ with cholera (B)/ every year. (C)/ No error (D)
135. I was (A)/ at loss (B)/ and did not know what to do. (C)/ No error (D)
136. Some of the richest (A)/ business magnate (B)/ live in Mumbai. (C)/ No error (D)

137. This is an urgent (A)/ matter which may admit (B)/ of few delays. (C)/ No error (D)
138. Outside, the rain beats down (A)/ in floods and the sea gives forth (B)/ a sound like an alarm bells. (C)/ No error (D)
139. I will not (A)/ stay here another minute (B)/ if I can help it ! (C)/ No error (D)
140. Roger dressed (A)/ in it best stirt, (B)/ silver tie and black jacket. (C)/ No error (D)
141. They are looking forward (A)/ to meet (B)/ their parents. (C)/ No error (D)
142. Computers give us (A)/ the easier access (B)/ to information. (C)/ No error (D)
143. I don't have (A)/ any money to (B)/ spend for luxuries. (C)/ No error (D)
144. I was first (A)/ to reach the school (B)/ today. (C)/ No error (D)
145. Too great a (A)/ variety of studies (B)/ distract the mind. (C)/ No error (D)
146. The severe cyclonic storm (A)/ has left behind (B)/ a trial of misery. (C)/ No error (D)
147. My sister has been (A)/ interested in medicine (B)/ every since she was a child. (C)/ No error (D)
148. Millions of Jews lost (A)/ their kith and kin (B)/ in Hitler concentration camps. (C)/ No error (D)
149. Mother-in-laws (A)/ are (B)/ a nuisance. (C)/ No error (D)
150. Today people is ignorant (A)/ of the things that (B)/ are happening around them. (C)/ No error (D)
151. I think so (A)/ you have taken (B)/ the right decision. (C)/ No error (D)
152. When Albert stayed at the African Jungle (A)/ he chose to put up with many inconveniences such as (B)/ wild animals and poisonous insects. (C)/ No error (D)
153. I recall you telling me (A)/ the story of the seven witches (B)/ but I cannot remember where or when. (C)/ No error (D)
154. I was surprised (A)/ when the hostess smiled (B)/ as if she saw me before. (C)/ No error (D)
155. Each one of his sisters (A)/ were (B)/ hardworking. (C)/ No error (D)
156. His need for affection (A)/ stem from his (B)/ father's long absence. (C)/ No error (D)
157. Due to his negligence (A)/ he failed (B)/ in the examination. (C)/ No error (D)
158. Ramesh is smarter enough (A)/ to get selected for this post (B)/ without any recommendations. (C)/ No error (D)
159. Madhu lived in Mumbai (A)/ since 1970 to 1985, (B)/ but is now living in Chennai. (C)/ No error (D)
160. It has been shown that (A)/ very high doses of vitamin C actually (B)/ causes cancer cells to grow. (C)/ No error (D)
161. Excess energy intake from (A)/ food may fuel the (B)/ growth of several cancers. (C)/ No error (D)
162. Mr. Gaurav Sharma (A)/ is coming (B)/ to dinner. (C)/ No error (D)
163. You have been working very hard (A)/ for the past two years (B)/ isn't it ? (C)/ No error (D)
164. I visited my (A)/ grandpa and grandma's house (B)/ and found their missing. (C)/ No error (D)
165. You should learn to adopt (A)/ yourself to (B)/ changing circumstances. (C)/ No error (D)
166. He was smiling, (A)/ but his eyes retained (B)/ a look of solemnness. (C)/ No error (D)
167. I small go (A)/ by the (B)/ 3 o'clock's train. (C)/ No error (D)
168. In my opinion (A)/ pencil is always (B)/ more preferable to a pen. (C)/ No error (D)
169. The climate (A)/ of Mumbai (B)/ is better than Hyderabad. (C)/ No error (D)
170. The best known leader (A)/ among them were (B)/ Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru. (C)/ No error (D)
171. The burglar stole all the money (A)/ in the house but surprisingly missed (B)/ the Jewelleries in trhe locker. (C)/ No error (D)
172. Owing to the disturbing noise, (A)/ the speaker was forced (B)/ to adjourn the meeting. (C)/ No error (D)
173. No man can become a great (A)/ artist unless he (B)/ apply himself continually to his art. (C)/ No error (D)
174. No one wants to drive to work anymore (A)/ because of traffic jams (B)/ at rush hour. (C)/ No error (D)
175. As they climb (A)/ higher, the air (B)/ became cooler. (C)/ No error (D)
176. Rama has (A)/ no taste (B)/ in classical music. (C)/ No error (D)
177. A unique feature of a mobile phone (A)/ is that it enables seamless telephone calls even (B)/ when the user are moving around wide areas. (C)/ No error (D)
178. My father, (A)/ though old, (B)/ goes everywhere by foot. (C)/ No error (D)
179. You better (A)/ consult a doctor (B)/ immediately (C)/ No error (D)
180. Ann recieved the promotion instead of Susan (A)/ as Ann is senior than Susan in age (B)/ thought Susan had worked there before ann. (C)/ No error (D)

181. The officer has (A)/ given orders to his (B)/ soldiers yesterday. (C)/ No error (D)
182. When you in doubt (A)/ about your best friend's loyalty (B)/ you can't help being disappointed. (C)/ No error (D)
183. Scarcely had he gone (A)/ than I remembered (B)/ his name. (C)/ No error (D)
184. Were I the President (A)/ I would award (B)/ you a title. (C)/ No error (D)
185. The patient died (A)/ despite he had received (B)/ the best medical help. (C)/ No error (D)
186. One of my friend (A)/ has gone (B)/ to Canada. (C)/ No error (D)
187. Florence Nightingale (A)/ was called (B)/ Lady with the lamp. (C)/ No error (D)
188. They will (A)/ leave the office at six and (B)/ reach at home by seven. (C)/ No error (D)
189. The new lecturer (A)/ seems to be very popular with (B)/ most of the class. (C)/ No error (D)
190. The museum's revolving doors (A)/ stopped the crooks (B)/ as they jam half way round. (C)/ No error (D)
191. He had no (A)/ accuse for attacking (B)/ that old man. (C)/ No error (D)
192. Mothers keep on (A)/ to encouraging their children (B)/ to study (C)/ No error (D)
193. Mohan wishes (A)/ he will be (B)/ richer. (C)/ No error (D)
194. I am not familiar with (A)/ all the important places in this town (B)/ although I had been living here for two years. (C)/ No error (D)
195. The receptionist gave us (A)/ much informations. (B)/ which we needed. (C)/ No error (D)
196. Everyday we hear about (A)/ senior citizens being robbed (B)/ and even kill in cold blood. (C)/ No error (D)
197. Ravi Shankar's performance was given (A)/ a standing ovation by the (B)/ people who has come to hear him. (C)/ No error (D)
198. People are wanting (A)/ to see the home team (B)/ with the game. (C)/ No error (D)
199. He was elected (A)/ as chairman (B)/ of the college. (C)/ No error (D)
200. Candidates present in the examination hall (A)/ should make use (B)/ with such opportunities. (C)/ No error (D)
201. He said that it was the first time (A)/ that such a trick (B)/ is discovered. (C)/ No error (D)
202. I saw his (A)/ unbelievably really quite (B)/ delightful cottage. (C)/ No error (D)
203. I was his (A)/ to see how much my grand mother had aged (B)/ since the last time we visited her. (C)/ No error (D)
204. My heart (A)/ is so full (B)/ for words. (C)/ No error (D)
205. It is not (A)/ such a pretty place (B)/ that I had expected. (C)/ No error (D)
206. The management Committee (A)/ was divided (B)/ in their opinion. (C)/ No error (D)
207. Speech was given (A)/ to man to (B)/ counsel his thoughts. (C)/ No error (D)
208. Yesterday, I met a man (A)/ who was blind (B)/ with the right eye. (C)/ No error (D)
209. The two first chapters of this book (A)/ are very interesting (B)/ the remaining ones are boring. (C)/ No error (D)
210. The manager is having his problems (A)/ but we have (B)/ ours as well. (C) No error (D)
211. The large balloons (A)/ I bought for christmas (B)/ is very nice. (C)/ No error (D)
212. Every member of the committee (A)/ have been present (B)/ at all the meetings. (C)/ No error (D)
213. I will try to (A)/ tell to you (B)/ what you must do. (C)/ No error (D)
214. I did not see (A)/ Meenu (B)/ since Monday. (C)/ No error (D)
215. While I was driving home, (A)/ I heard some shocking news (B)/ at the radio. (C)/ no error (D)
216. The old man (A)/ is too weak (B)/ to walk. (C)/ No error (D)
217. Everyone of us has to be (A)/ very vigilant to safeguard (B)/ our hardly won liberty. (C)/ No error (D)
218. Atoms are the tiny particles (A)/ of which everything (B)/ are made. (C)/ No error (D)
219. A new bank account (A)/ has in the process (B)/ of being set up for you. (C)/ No error. (D)
220. CO₂ and other (A)/ green house gases (B)/ is essential in the atmosphere. (C)/ No error (D)
221. They have been (A)/ married (B)/ since twenty years. (C)/ No error .(D)
222. We were honouring (A)/ to have such an eminent historian (B)/ in our school. (C)/ No error (D)
223. We heard (A)/ of their (B)/ having discovered another stream. (C)/ No error (D)
224. Who the Gods (A)/ would destroy (B)/ they first make mad. (C)/ No error (D)
225. He never (A)/ listened (B)/ what I said. (C)/ No error (D)
226. The match being over (A)/ the gentleman goes (B)/ to Dhaka with a heavy heart. (C)/ No error (D)
227. Tomorrow we are holding (A)/ a party (B)/ around the garden. (C)/ No error (D)

ANSWERS

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (B)
 8. (C) 9. (C) 10. (A) 11. (A) 12. (B) 13. (C) 14. (A)
 15. (D) 16. (B) 17. (C) 18. (D) 19. (B) 20. (A) 21. (A)
 22. (C) 23. (A) 24. (C) 25. (B) 26. (C) 27. (B) 28. (A)
 29. (B) 30. (D) 31. (D) 32. (B) 33. (B) 34. (A) 35. (D)
 36. (A) 37. (B) 38. (B) 39. (D) 40. (B) 41. (B) 42. (C)
 43. (A) 44. (C) 45. (B) 46. (A) 47. (B) 48. (A) 49. (C)
 50. (B) 51. (D) 52. (C) 53. (C) 54. (B) 55. (C) 56. (A)
 57. (B) 58. (C) 59. (C) 60. (A) 61. (C) 62. (A) 63. (B)
 64. (B) 65. (B) 66. (B) 67. (B) 68. (B) 69. (C) 70. (D)
 71. (B) 72. (C) 73. (A) 74. (A) 75. (B) 76. (A) 77. (C)
 78. (C) 79. (C) 80. (C) 81. (C) 82. (B) 83. (C) 84. (A)
 85. (A) 86. (B) 87. (C) 88. (A) 89. (C) 90. (B) 91. (D)
 92. (D) 93. (A) 94. (A) 95. (C) 96. (C) 97. (C) 98. (A)
 99. (B) 100. (B) 101. (D) 102. (D) 103. (A) 104. (C) 105. (C)
 106. (C) 107. (C) 108. (B) 109. (C) 110. (A) 111. (C) 112. (C)
 113. (B) 114. (A) 115. (B) 116. (C) 117. (D) 118. (A) 119. (B)
 120. (B) 121. (B) 122. (B) 123. (A) 124. (C) 125. (B) 126. (B)
 127. (C) 128. (B) 129. (B) 130. (B) 131. (B) 132. (C) 133. (D)
 134. (B) 135. (B) 136. (C) 137. (B) 138. (B) 139. (B) 140. (A)
 141. (A) 142. (B) 143. (B) 144. (B) 145. (B) 146. (A) 147. (B)
 148. (C) 149. (B) 150. (A) 151. (C) 152. (C) 153. (B) 154. (B)
 155. (D) 156. (A) 157. (B) 158. (D) 159. (C) 160. (C) 161. (D)
 162. (C) 163. (A) 164. (B) 165. (D) 166. (B) 167. (B) 168. (C)
 169. (B) 170. (B) 171. (B) 172. (A) 173. (A) 174. (C) 175. (C)
 176. (A) 177. (B) 178. (A) 179. (C) 180. (B) 181. (B) 182. (A)
 183. (A) 184. (B) 185. (B) 186. (C) 187. (C) 188. (A) 189. (B)
 190. (C) 191. (C) 192. (A) 193. (B) 194. (C) 195. (C) 196. (B)
 197. (C) 198. (B) 199. (C) 200. (D) 201. (B) 202. (A) 203. (B)
 204. (B) 205. (A) 206. (A) 207. (A) 208. (A) 209. (B) 210. (D)
 211. (B) 212. (B) 213. (C) 214. (C) 215. (C) 216. (A) 217. (C)
 218. (B) 219. (D) 220. (A) 221. (D) 222. (C) 223. (A) 224. (A)
 225. (A) 226. (A) 227. (B) 228. (B) 229. (B) 230. (B) 231. (A)
 232. (C) 233. (C) 234. (B) 235. (B) 236. (D) 237. (B) 238. (A)
 239. (A) 240. (B) 241. (C) 242. (B) 243. (A) 244. (B) 245. (C)
 246. (C) 247. (A) 248. (C) 249. (D) 250. (A) 251. (B) 252. (C)
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 260. (D) 261. (D) 262. (D) 263. (B) 264. (D) 265. (A) 266. (C)
 267. (A) 268. (A) 269. (B) 270. (C) 271. (A) 272. (A) 273. (C)

274. (A) 275. (C) 276. (A) 277. (B) 278. (D) 279. (B) 280. (A)
 281. (C) 282. (C) 283. (B) 284. (A) 285. (B) 286. (D) 287. (B)
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 309. (A) 310. (C) 311. (C) 312. (C) 313. (C) 314. (A) 315. (A)
 316. (D) 317. (C) 318. (D) 319. (C) 320. (C) 321. (C) 322. (B)
 323. (B) 324. (B) 325. (A) 326. (B) 327. (A) 328. (B) 329. (D)
 330. (D) 331. (C) 332. (B) 333. (B) 334. (C) 335. (B) 336. (D)
 337. (C) 338. (B) 339. (C) 340. (C) 341. (B) 342. (D) 343. (A)
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 358. (B) 359. (B) 360. (C) 361. (B) 362. (D) 363. (A) 364. (B)
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 372. (C) 373. (A) 374. (B) 375. (C) 376. (A) 377. (D) 378. (C)
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 463. (B) 464. (A) 465. (A) 466. (B) 467. (A) 468. (C) 469. (B)
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 512. (C) 513. (C) 514. (A) 515. (D) 516. (C) 517. (B) 518. (C)
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 547. (B) 548. (B) 549. (C) 550. (A) 551. (C) 552. (B) 553. (C)

554.(D) 555. (B) 556. (B) 557. (C) 558. (C) 559. (B) 560. (A)
 561.(B) 562. (C) 563. (C) 564. (D) 565. (B) 566. (B) 567. (B)
 568.(C) 569. (C) 570. (C) 571. (A) 572. (B) 573. (C) 574. (B)
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 582.(C) 583. (A) 584. (B) 585. (C) 586. (A) 587. (B) 588. (A)
 589.(C) 590. (C) 591. (B) 592. (B) 593. (B) 594. (C) 595. (C)
 596.(C) 597. (B) 598. (B) 599. (A) 600. (A) 601. (C) 602. (B)
 603.(A) 604. (B) 605. (C) 606. (B) 607. (B) 608. (A) 609. (C)
 610.(C) 611. (A) 612. (B) 613. (D) 614. (B) 615. (A) 616. (B)
 617.(A) 618. (D) 619. (C) 620. (B) 621. (B) 622. (A) 623. (D)
 624.(B) 625. (A) 626. (B) 627. (D) 628. (A) 629. (B) 630. (A)
 631.(B) 632. (B) 633. (D) 634. (A) 635. (B) 636. (B) 637. (C)
 638.(C) 639. (B) 640. (A) 641. (B) 642. (C) 643. (B) 644. (A)
 645.(A) 646. (A) 647. (B) 648. (B) 649. (B) 650. (A) 651. (C)
 652.(B) 653. (B) 654. (C) 655. (B) 656. (B) 657. (A) 658. (B)
 659.(B) 660. (B) 661. (B) 662. (B) 663. (A) 664. (A) 665. (B)
 666.(C) 667. (A) 668. (C) 669. (B) 670. (B) 671. (B) 672. (A)
 673.(B) 674. (A) 675. (D) 676. (C) 677. (A) 678. (A) 679. (C)
 680.(C) 681. (B) 682. (D) 683. (A) 684. (B) 685. (A) 686. (A)
 687.(B) 688. (B) 689. (B) 690. (B) 691. (D) 692. (A) 693. (B)
 694.(C) 695. (B) 696. (B) 697. (C) 698. (C) 699. (B) 700. (A)
 701.(D) 702. (A) 703. (C) 704. (B) 705. (B) 706. (C) 707. (B)
 708.(A) 709. (D) 710. (C) 711. (B) 712. (D) 713. (B) 714. (B)
 715.(C) 716. (B) 717. (B) 718. (A) 719. (B) 720. (B) 721. (C)
 722.(B) 723. (B) 724. (C) 725. (B) 726. (B) 727. (B) 728. (C)
 729.(B) 730. (C) 731. (D) 732. (D) 733. (C) 734. (C) 735. (D)
 736.(A) 737. (B) 738. (A) 739. (A) 740. (D) 741. (B) 742. (B)
 743.(C) 744. (B) 745. (C) 746. (C) 747. (A) 748. (A) 749. (D)
 750.(C) 751. (A) 752. (C) 753. (B) 754. (A) 755. (C) 756. (C)
 757.(C) 758. (C) 759. (C) 760. (D) 761. (B) 762. (B) 763. (D)
 764.(A) 765. (D) 766. (B) 767. (A) 768. (A) 769. (B) 770. (B)
 771.(A) 772. (A) 773. (A) 774. (D) 775. (C) 776. (B) 777. (C)
 778.(A) 779. (A) 780. (C) 781. (B) 782. (D) 783. (A) 784. (C)
 785.(C) 786. (A) 787. (C) 788. (C) 789. (B) 790. (C) 791. (C)
 792.(C) 793. (C) 794. (C) 795. (D) 796. (B) 797. (C) 798. (B)
 799.(B) 800. (B) 801. (A) 802. (C) 803. (A) 804. (C) 805. (A)
 806.(B) 807. (B) 808. (C) 809. (C) 810. (C) 811. (C) 812. (C)
 813.(B) 814. (A) 815. (C) 816. (A) 817. (D) 818. (B) 819. (B)
 820.(C) 821. (A) 822. (B) 823. (B) 824. (B) 825. (B) 826. (D)
 827.(B) 828. (B) 829. (A) 830. (D) 831. (B) 832. (A) 833. (A)

834.(A) 835. (C) 836. (C) 837. (B) 838. (D) 839. (C) 840. (B)
 841.(B) 842. (B) 843. (C) 844. (C) 845. (B) 846. (A) 847. (B)
 848.(D) 849. (D) 850. (B) 851. (D) 852. (D) 853. (B) 854. (A)
 855.(C) 856. (D) 857. (B) 858. (D) 859. (A) 860. (D) 861. (B)
 862.(B) 863. (D) 864. (C) 865. (C) 866. (A) 867. (A) 868. (A)
 869.(B) 870. (C) 871. (D) 872. (B) 873. (C) 874. (B)

SECTION - B

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (D) 6. (C) 7. (B)
 8. (B) 9. (B) 10. (C) 11. (B) 12. (B) 13. (C) 14. (A)
 15. (A) 16. (A) 17. (C) 18. (B) 19. (A) 20. (B) 21. (C)
 22. (A) 23. (A) 24. (A) 25. (C) 26. (C) 27. (B) 28. (B)
 29. (B) 30. (C) 31. (A) 32. (D) 33. (B) 34. (B) 35. (A)
 36. (B) 37. (C) 38. (D) 39. (D) 40. (B) 41. (A) 42. (B)
 43. (A) 44. (B) 45. (A) 46. (B) 47. (C) 48. (C) 49. (C)
 50. (D) 51. (B) 52. (A) 53. (C) 54. (A) 55. (A) 56. (A)
 57. (C) 58. (A) 59. (C) 60. (A) 61. (C) 62. (A) 63. (B)
 64. (B) 65. (C) 66. (D) 67. (B) 68. (B) 69. (B) 70. (C)
 71. (B) 72. (C) 73. (C) 74. (B) 75. (A) 76. (B) 77. (D)
 78. (A) 79. (B) 80. (B) 81. (B) 82. (B) 83. (A) 84. (C)
 85. (C) 86. (B) 87. (B) 88. (C) 89. (B) 90. (B) 91. (C)
 92. (A) 93. (C) 94. (B) 95. (D) 96. (B) 97. (A) 98. (B)
 99. (A) 100. (C) 101. (D) 102. (C) 103. (C) 104. (C) 105. (B)
 106.(B) 107. (C) 108. (C) 109. (A) 110. (C) 111. (C) 112. (A)
 113.(D) 114. (A) 115. (A) 116. (A) 117. (B) 118. (A) 119. (B)
 120.(C) 121. (C) 122. (C) 123. (B) 124. (C) 125. (B) 126. (D)
 127.(C) 128. (B) 129. (B) 130. (C) 131. (B) 132. (D) 133. (A)
 134.(B) 135. (D) 136. (B) 137. (C) 138. (C) 139. (D) 140. (B)
 141.(B) 142. (B) 143. (C) 144. (A) 145. (C) 146. (C) 147. (D)
 148.(C) 149. (A) 150. (A) 151. (A) 152. (A) 153. (A) 154. (C)
 155.(B) 156. (B) 157. (D) 158. (A) 159. (B) 160. (C) 161. (D)
 162.(D) 163. (C) 164. (C) 165. (A) 166. (C) 167. (C) 168. (C)
 169.(C) 170. (A) 171. (C) 172. (C) 173. (C) 174. (D) 175. (A)
 176.(C) 177. (C) 178. (C) 179. (A) 180. (B) 181. (A) 182. (A)
 183.(B) 184. (D) 185. (B) 186. (A) 187. (C) 188. (C) 189. (B)
 190.(C) 191. (B) 192. (B) 193. (B) 194. (C) 195. (B) 196. (C)
 197.(C) 198. (A) 199. (C) 200. (C) 201. (C) 202. (B) 203. (D)
 204.(C) 205. (C) 206. (B) 207. (C) 208. (A) 209. (A) 210. (D)
 211.(C) 212. (B) 213. (B) 214. (D) 215. (D) 216. (D) 217. (C)
 218.(C) 219. (D) 220. (C) 221. (C) 222. (D) 223. (C) 224. (D)
 225.(D) 226. (B) 227. (A)

EXPLANATIONS

1. (B) 'more' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि 'more bigger' Double Comparative है और Double Comparative का प्रयोग वाक्य में नहीं किया जाता है।
2. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
3. (A) 'don't' के बदले 'doesn't' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'He' Third Person, Singular Number में है।
4. (B) 'am' के बदले 'was' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दोनों घटनाएँ Past की हैं। याद रखें कि जब Past में कोई घटना जारी थी तथा इसी बीच दूसरी घटना घटी हो, तो जो घटना जारी थी उसके लिए Past Imperfect तथा जो उसी बीच घटी उसके लिए Past Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
5. (A) No Sooner के बाद 'had' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि No sooner + had + subject + V³ या No sooner + did + Subject + V¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
6. (C) 'eastern' के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Noun + of + Noun' Construction में प्रथम Noun के पहले the का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
7. (B) 'who do I want' के बदले 'whom I wanted' का प्रयोग होगा चूँकि 'The receptionist asked me' वाक्य का Reporting Clause है, और यह Past Tense में है। अतः Reported Clause में भी Past Tense का ही प्रयोग होगा। यह भी ध्यान रखें कि 'who' Nominative Case में है जबकि 'whom' Objective Case में। अतः who अपने लिए Verb लेता है जबकि whom अपने लिए verb नहीं लेता है।
8. (C) hung के बदले hanged का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि hang के V² तथा V³ के रूप में समानता होने से confusion होता है।
Hang (टाँगना) hung (V2) hung (V3)
Hang (फाँसी देना) hanged (V2) hanged (V3)
9. (B) will के बदले would का प्रयोग होना क्योंकि Reporting Clause 'He said' Past Tense में है। अतः Indirect Narration में Reported Clause में भी Past Tense का प्रयोग होगा, और आप जानते हैं कि will के बदले Past Tense में would का प्रयोग होता है।
10. (A) fled के बाद away का प्रयोग Superfluous (अनावश्यक) है क्योंकि fled का V¹ 'flee' है और इसका अर्थ ही होता है "run away" or "hurry away" (from) (भाग जाना)।
11. (A) is affecting के बदले affects का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सर्वविदित सत्य के लिए Present Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग होता है।
12. (B) cash तथा on के बीच में in का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि cash in on का प्रयोग idiomatic है और इसका अर्थ होता है 'फायदा लेना', 'लाभ उठाना'।
13. (C) with के बदले on का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि emphasis के साथ 'on' Preposition का प्रयोग होता है। लेकिन emphasize [जो verb है] के बाद 'on' नहीं आता है। बल्कि सीधा Object आता है।
14. (A) 'worst' के बदले 'bad' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि एक ही वस्तु या व्यक्ति के लिए Positive Degree के Adjective का प्रयोग होता है।
15. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
16. (B) are के बदले is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'More leisure' है जो Third Person Singular Number में है। याद रखें कि as well as, in addition to, like, unlike आदि से यदि दो Subject जुड़ते हैं तो Verb पहले Subject के अनुसार होता है।
17. (C) habit के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब Noun + of + Noun का प्रयोग हो तो of के पहले जो Noun है उसके पहले सामान्यतया the का प्रयोग होता है।
18. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
19. (B) comprises के बाद of का प्रयोग superfluous है क्योंकि comprise का अर्थ ही है consist of इस प्रकार या तो comprise का प्रयोग होगा या consist of का।
20. (A) was के बदले were का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Present के unfulfilled wish, condition, desire को व्यक्त करने के लिए To Be (is/are/am/was/were) का प्रयोग करना हो तो किसी भी प्रकार के Subject के साथ To Be का सिर्फ were रूप प्रयोग में आता है।
21. (A) I के बदले me का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि between के बाद हमेशा Objective Case का प्रयोग होता है।
22. (C) turn के पहले to का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि S + make + Object + V¹ का प्रयोग होता है न कि to + V¹ का।
23. (A) does को वाक्य के इस भाग से हटाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि वाक्य Assertive है, न कि Interrogative और Assertive में हमेशा Subject + Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
24. (C) by के बदले with का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि by का प्रयोग Agent (व्यक्ति) के पहले होता है जबकि with का प्रयोग instrument (tool) औजार के पहले।
25. (B) am के बदले are का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब दो Pronouns 'and' से जुड़ते हैं तो Verb Plural होता है।
26. (C) that I am के बदले 'that he was' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Indirect Narration में Pronoun और Verb में कुछ नियमों के अनुसार परिवर्तन होता है।
27. (B) with के बदले in का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि in doubt, in confusion आदि का प्रयोग idiomatic है।

28. (A) is के बदले was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Reporting Clause 'The driver said' Past Tense में है जिसके चलते Indirect Narration में Reporting Speech में Past Tense का प्रयोग होगा।
29. (B) objected के बाद to का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Object का प्रयोग जब Verb के रूप में 'आपत्ति करना' के अर्थ में हो तो इसके बाद निश्चित रूप से Preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
30. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
31. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
32. (B) never का प्रयोग asked के पहले होगा क्योंकि never, always, seldom, hardly, rarely, scarcely आदि का प्रयोग To Be (is, are, am, was, were) के बाद किन्तु मुख्य Verb के पहले होता है।
33. (B) nor he is के बदले nor is he का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि पहला Clause यदि Affirmative हो और उसी प्रकार का भाव यदि दूसरा Clause में हो तो दूसरा Clause 'so' से शुरू होता है और इस Clause में Inversion (Verb + Subject) का प्रयोग होता है।
किन्तु पहला Clause यदि Negative हो और उसी प्रकार का भाव यदि दूसरा Clause में हो तो दूसरा Clause 'Neither या Nor' से शुरू होता है और इस Clause में Inversion (Verb + Subject) का प्रयोग होता है।
34. (A) many a slips के बदले many a slip या many slips का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Many + a/an + Singular Noun + Singular Verb किन्तु Many + Plural Noun + Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
35. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
36. (A) when still के बदले When he was का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा। अर्थात् when he was a high school student. [= जब वह उच्च विद्यालय का छात्र था।]
37. (B) mind me coming के बदले mind my coming का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि Verb के रूप में mind का प्रयोग हो तो इसके बाद Gerund आता है और Gerund के पहले सामान्यतया Possessive Case का प्रयोग किया जाता है, न कि Objective Case का।
38. (B) no less के बदले no fewer का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि no less का प्रयोग मात्रावाचक विशेषण (Quantitative Adjective) के रूप में होता है जबकि no fewer का संख्यावाचक विशेषण (Numeral Adjective) के रूप में।
39. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
40. (B) finding के बदले find का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि help + Object + to + V¹ का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि can't help + Gerund (V⁴) का।
41. (B) gamble के बदले gambling का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि addicted to, accustomed to आदि के बाद Gerund का प्रयोग होता है।
42. (C) would not interrupt के बदले would not have interrupted का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि past के unfulfilled wish, condition, desire के लिए If + Subject + had + V³, Subject + would + have + V³ या Had + Subject + V³, Subject + would + have + V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
43. (A) insisted के बाद on का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि insist on something का प्रयोग होता है, लेकिन insist + that + वाला construction में insist तथा that के बीच on का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
44. (C) their के बदले whose का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि whose courses whose springs को balance करना पड़ेगा।
45. (B) was he के बदले he was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Indirect Narration में वाक्य कभी भी interrogative नहीं होता है बल्कि Assertive होता है।
46. (A) has के बाद done का प्रयोग होगा।
ध्यान रखें Have, Has, Had के बाद V³ का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि To Be (is, are, am, was, were) के बाद V⁴ (v-ing) का। अतः जब Have तथा To Be को and से जोड़ा जाता है तो दोनों सहायक क्रियाओं के बाद मुख्य क्रिया के अलग-अलग रूपों का प्रयोग होता है।
47. (B) willingly and cheerfully का प्रयोग accept के बाद होगा। ध्यान रखें कि किसी Infinitive को तोड़कर Adverb का प्रयोग Split infinitive कहलाता है, और ऐसा प्रयोग गलत है।
48. (A) The two last के बदले The last two का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब Ordinal Adjective (Ex : first, second, last etc.) तथा Cardinal Adjective (Ex : one, two, three, four etc.) का प्रयोग हो तो पहले Ordinal फिर Cardinal का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
49. (C) is के बदले should का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि lest के बाद should का प्रयोग होता है।
50. (B) bad के बाद as का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य Positive Degree तथा Comparative Degree का Combination है।
51. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
52. (C) their के बदले its का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'The ruling party' है, जो Third Person, Singular Number में है।
53. (C) gasping के बदले gasp का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि notice, watch, behold, + Object + V¹ का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
54. (B) to get के बदले in getting का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'succeed in doing something' का प्रयोग होता है।

55. (C) answer के बदले reply का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि letter का reply किया जाता है, जबकि question का answer दिया जाता है।
56. (A) only का प्रयोग he के पहले होगा। याद रखें कि only का प्रयोग सामान्यतया उस शब्द के पहले होता है जिसकी विशेषता यह बताता है।
57. (B) will का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि जब Future की दो घटनाओं का वर्णन हो तो मुख्य Clause में Future Tense किन्तु Subordinate Clause (जो प्रायः As soon as, when, if, after, before, until, unless, आदि से शुरू होते हैं) में Present Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग होता है।
58. (C) is के बदले are का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब दो विभिन्न Numbers के Subjects Either or, Neither nor, Not only but also से जुड़े हों तो Verb नजदीक वाले Subject के अनुसार होता है;
59. (C) died के बदले dying का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दो मुख्य Verbs यदि And से जुड़े हों तो वे एक ही Form में होते हैं।
60. (A) not का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि आगे neither का प्रयोग है।
61. (C) but के बदले than का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि other के बाद 'than' Conjunction का प्रयोग होता है।
किन्तु Superlative Degree से Positive Degree बनाने के लिए No Other so / as as का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
62. (A) Good night के बदले Good evening का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Good night का प्रयोग रात्रि में किसी से विदा लेते समय किया जाता है जबकि Good evening का रात्रि में किसी से मिलने के समय।
63. (B) vegetable के बदले vegetables का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Noun के रूप में प्रयुक्त होने पर 'Vegetable' Countable है।
64. (C) its के बदले their का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि audience, team, crowd, committee आदि जब एक Collective Noun के रूप में प्रयुक्त होते हैं तो Singular होते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में इनके साथ Verb Singular हैं तथा Pronouns भी Singular होते हैं। किन्तु जब audience, team आदि से इनके सदस्यों का बोध हो तो इनके साथ Verb तथा Pronoun Plural होते हैं।
65. (B) due to fact को हटाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि Part (A) में The reason का प्रयोग है। याद रखें कि The reason के साथ due to, because, owing to का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
66. (B) hung के बदले hanged का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि hung का अर्थ है 'लटकाया' जबकि hanged का अर्थ है 'फाँसी दिया'।
67. (B) admiring के बाद at का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि admire a person या admire oneself का प्रयोग होता है।
68. (B) will के बदले would का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि घटना yesterday (past) की है और Reporting Verb 'told' Past Tense में है।
- Indirect narration के नियम के अनुसार यदि Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो तो Reported Speech का Verb भी Past Tense में ही होना चाहिए।
69. (C) sit के बाद on का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sit on a chair का प्रयोग होता है।
70. (D) No error
71. (B) place के बदले room का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि bus, car, train, aeroplane, ship आदि में 'स्थान' के लिए place का प्रयोग नहीं होता है बल्कि room का प्रयोग होता है।
72. (C) enjoyed के बाद Reflexive Pronoun 'himself' का प्रयोग होगा। विस्तृत व्याख्या के लिए Pronouns Chapter के अंतर्गत Reflexive Pronoun के प्रयोगों को देखें।
73. (A) have met के बदले met का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य के Part (C) में ago का प्रयोग है और ago एक past time निरूपित करने वाला Adverb है जिसके साथ कभी भी Present Perfect Tense का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, बल्कि Past Tense का प्रयोग होता है।
74. (A) me का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है। remember to post the letter का प्रयोग होगा।
75. (B) tired with के बदले tired of का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि be tired of somebody/ something का प्रयोग होता है।
76. (A) 'If I was you' के बदले If I were you का प्रयोग होगा।
77. (C) than के बदले but का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि else के बाद but का प्रयोग होता है, न कि than का
78. (C) two legs में two का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है।
79. (C) are के बदले is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का subject 'Knowledge' है और यह singular है।
80. (C) waiting on me के बदले and waiting for me का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दो Participles को and से जोड़ना पड़ता है और wait के बाद Preposition for का प्रयोग होता है।
81. (C) comprised के बाद of नहीं होगा, क्योंकि comprise = consist of होता है। अर्थात् इसमें of का अर्थ निहीत होता है।
82. (B) involved के बदले evolved का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि involved का अर्थ है 'शामिल, संलिप्त' जबकि evolved का अर्थ है- 'विकसित किया'।
83. (C) is के बदले are का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि Two, Three, Four के बाद per cent का प्रयोग हो और इनके बाद Plural Noun का प्रयोग हो तो Verb Plural होता है और यदि Singular Noun (Uncountable या Countable जिसकी मात्रा भी संभव हो) का प्रयोग हो तो Verb Singular होता है।
84. (A) all time के बदले all the time का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि all the time का प्रयोग idiomatic है।

85. (A) Scarcely we had finished के बदले Scarcely had we finished का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Scarcely, Hardly, Rarely, Seldom से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों में Auxiliary Verb + Subject का प्रयोग होता है।
86. (B) has के बदले had का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Indirect Narration में Reporting Verb यदि Past Tense में हो तो Reported Speech का Verb भी Past Tense में ही होता है।
87. (C) I would take के बदले I would have taken का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Past के unreal situation को व्यक्त करने के लिए If + S + had + V³ (or, Had + S + V³), S + would/ could/ might/ should + have + V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
88. (A) invitation for के बदले invitation to का प्रयोग होगा invite या invitation के बाद Preposition 'to' का प्रयोग शुद्ध माना जाता है।
89. (C) reaching के बदले reach का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (A) में People keep, Simple Present Tense में है। अतः law suits reach भी Simple Present Tense में होना चाहिए।
90. (B) lied के बदले lay का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि lied का अर्थ है 'झूठ बोला' जबकि 'lay' का अर्थ है 'पड़ा रहा'।
91. (D) No error
92. (D) No error
93. (A) when I shall get back के बदले when I get back का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य से अतीत (past) का बोध होता है।
94. (A) have के बदले has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि दो Singular Nouns का प्रयोग and से जोड़कर करना हो और Article का प्रयोग यदि सिर्फ पहला Noun के पहले हो तो उन दोनों Nouns से एक ही व्यक्ति का बोध होता है।
95. (C) besides के बदले beside का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि besides का अर्थ है 'अलावे, सिवा, अतिरिक्त', जबकि beside का अर्थ है 'बगल में'।
96. (C) to के बदले at का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि arrive at a conclusion / agreement / idea / destination का प्रयोग होता है।
97. (C) accidents caused के बदले accidents are caused का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Passive Voice में Be + V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
98. (A) Females के बदले Women का प्रयोग होगा।
99. (B) angry on the clerk के बदले angry with the clerk का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि angry with a person का प्रयोग होता है किन्तु angry at a thing का।
100. (B) I had के बदले had I का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि No sooner, Hardly, Scarcely से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों में Inversion (verb + subject) का प्रयोग होता है।
101. (D) No error
102. (D) No error
103. (A) either tell me के बदले tell me either का प्रयोग होगा। विस्तृत जानकारी के लिए Conjunctions Chapter के अंतर्गत Not only but also, Either or, Neither nor के प्रयोगों को देखें
104. (C) Since ten years के बदले for ten years का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ten years एक Period of Time है जिसके पहले for का प्रयोग होता है।
105. (C) with his friend के बदले by his friend का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि accompanied by a person का प्रयोग होता है।
106. (C) to murder के बदले murdering का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी भी Preposition के बाद आने वाला Main Verb हमेशा V⁴ (v + ing) रूप में होता है।
107. (C) isn't it के बदले won't you का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Question Tag का Subject मुख्य वाक्य के Subject के अनुसार होता है, Question Tag में प्रयोग में आनेवाला Verb मुख्य वाक्य के Verb के Tense के अनुसार होता है तथा Question Tag Negative होता है यदि मुख्य वाक्य Affirmative हो और Question Tag Affirmative होता है यदि मुख्य वाक्य Negative हो।
108. (B) to apologize के बदले apologize का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि make/let/bid/see/hear/watch क्रियाओं के बाद प्रयुक्त object के बाद Bare infinitive का प्रयोग होता है। किन्तु Passive Voice में इन क्रियाओं के बाद To-Infinitive का प्रयोग होता है।
109. (C) farther (दूर) के बदले further (आगे) का प्रयोग होगा।
110. (A) am hearing के बदले hear का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि hear का अर्थ यदि 'सुनना' (= experience through the ears) हो तो इसका Continuous Tense नहीं बनता है। किन्तु hear का अर्थ जब 'सुनवाई करना' हो तो इसका Continuous Tense भी होता है।
111. (C) freely of charge के बदले free of charge का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'free of charge' Idiomatic Use है और इसका अर्थ है - 'निःशुल्क'।
112. (C) back का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है क्योंकि return = go back, come back, give back होता है।
113. (B) of का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है क्योंकि Comprise के साथ 'of' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है और इसका अर्थ 'consist of' होता है।
114. (A) does not spend के बदले will not spend का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब Future की दो घटनाओं का जिक्र हो तो Main Clause में Future Tense का प्रयोग होता है जबकि unless, until, if, before, after, as soon, as, as long as, in case

- से शुरू होने वाले Clause में Simple Present का।
115. (B) are के बदले is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Neither ... nor, Either or, Not only but also या or से यदि दो Subjects जुड़े हों तो Verb अपने नजदीक वाले Subject के अनुसार होता है।
116. (C) in के बदले on का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि on the beach का प्रयोग होता है।
117. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
118. (A) told के बदले said का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि tell एक Transitive Verb है और यह बिना Object के प्रयुक्त नहीं हो सकता है। 'Tell' somebody/something का प्रयोग होता है जबकि say to somebody का।
119. (B) boy के बदले boys का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि one of/each of/ either of/ neither of/ every one of / any one of के बाद आनेवाला Noun हमेशा Plural होता है।
120. (B) with का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है क्योंकि award somebody/ something या be awarded something का प्रयोग होता है।
121. (B) 'hung' के बदले hanged का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि hang का अर्थ जब लटकाना हो तो इसका V² तथा V³ रूप hung होता है, किन्तु hang का अर्थ जब 'फाँसी देना' हो तो इसका V² तथा V³ रूप hanged होता है।
122. (B) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
123. (A) was told के बदले had been told का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि earlier का प्रयोग यहाँ Past time को निरूपित करता है और Past के unreal situation के लिए If Clause में If + Subject + had + V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
124. (C) poors के बदले poor का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि poor एक Adjective है जिसका Plural नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। दूसरी बात की the poor = poor people; the rich = rich people, the dumb = dumb people; the deaf = deaf people होता है और dumb, deaf आदि का Plural, 's' जोड़कर नहीं बनाया जाता है।
125. (B) she का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है क्योंकि Part (B) में प्रयुक्त verb 'is' का Subject Part (A) में Mrs. Pratap है।
126. (B) 'insure' के बदले 'ensure' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'insure' का अर्थ है 'बीमा करना' जबकि 'ensure' का अर्थ है 'make sure' (सुनिश्चित करना) होता है।
127. (C) when के बदले than का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि No sooner के बाद आनेवाला Conjunction 'than' होता है।
128. (B) depend के बदले depends का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'The type' Singular है।
129. (B) 'of' का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है क्योंकि Comprise के साथ of का प्रयोग नहीं होता है और इसमें of का अर्थ निहित होता है। Comprise का अर्थ है Consist of।
130. (B) pain के बदले pains का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि pain का प्रयोग 'शारीरिक दर्द' के अर्थ में होता है जबकि pains का प्रयोग 'संघर्ष, तकलीफ, कष्ट' के अर्थ में होता है।
131. (B) is belonging के बदले belongs का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि belong (to), own, posses, have (= own, possess) का प्रयोग Continuous Tense में नहीं होता है बल्कि Simple Tense में होता है।
132. (C) to का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है क्योंकि make का प्रयोग यदि Causative Verb के रूप में Active Voice में हो तो make + Object + V¹ का प्रयोग होता है किन्तु Passive Voice में be + made + to + V¹ का।
133. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
134. (B) speak के बदले tell का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि झूठ बोलना के लिए Tell a lie या Tell lies का प्रयोग होता है किन्तु सच बोलना के लिए Tell the truth या Speak the truth का।
135. (B) strongest के बदले stronger का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (C) में two brothers का प्रयोग है और two persons या things के बीच तुलना के लिए comparative Degree का प्रयोग होता है।
136. (C) doesn't के बदले didn't का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Question Tag में प्रयुक्त Auxiliary Verb का Tense वाक्य के Main Verb के Tense पर निर्भर करता है और वाक्य का Main Verb 'came' Simple Past में है जिसके लिए Auxiliary Verb 'did' का प्रयोग होगा।
137. (B) will के बदले would का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि If Clause में If + Subject + had + V³ का प्रयोग हो तो Main Clause में सामान्यतः Subject + would + have + V³ का प्रयोग Past में unreal situation को व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है।
138. (B) have के बदले has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'A Pair' Singular है।
139. (B) put his sign के बदले put his signature (हस्ताक्षर करना) का प्रयोग होगा।
140. (A) change के बदले changes का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'Fungus' Singular है।
141. (A) sceneries के बदले scenery का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'scenery poetry, imagery, drapery, pottery, jewellery, cutlery, crockery' Uncountable Nouns हैं और इनका Plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।
142. (B) would write के बदले wrote का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Present

- के unreal situation को व्यक्त करने के लिए If-clause में 'If + Subject + V² या were' का प्रयोग होता है तथा Main clause में Subject + would/could/might/should + v¹ का।
143. (B) their के बदले his का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि each, either, neither के लिए possessive सामान्यतः his होता है।
144. (B) produced के बदले offered him का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि produce का सामान्यतः अर्थ होता है - 'पैदा करना, उत्पन्न करना, प्रस्तुत करना', जबकि Offer का अर्थ होता है 'अर्पित करना'। प्रस्तुत प्रश्न में सिगरेट के पैकेट बढ़ाया का भाव है, अर्थात् Offer किया का भाव है।
145. (B) Just तथा exactly का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है क्योंकि दोनों का अर्थ 'ठीक' होता है और दोनों में से किसी एक का प्रयोग ही किया जाता है।
146. (A) was remembering के बदले remembered का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि remember एक Non-actional/Stative Verb है। जिसका Continuous Tense नहीं होता है।
147. (B) 'has she' के बदले she has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Exclamatory Sentences में Subject + Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
148. (C) lay in the bed के बदले lie in bed का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि बिछावन पर लेटना अर्थात् सोना के लिए lie in bed का प्रयोग Idiomatic है।
149. (B) attract के बदले attracts का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'A variety' Singular है जिसके लिए Singular Verb का प्रयोग होगा।
150. (A) 'The table's legs' के बदले The legs of the table का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि table एक Non-living thing है जिसका Possessive 'of' का प्रयोग कर बनाया जाता है, न कि Apostrophe s ('s) का प्रयोग कर।
151. (C) each other के बदले one another का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि each other का प्रयोग सामान्यतः दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है जबकि one another का प्रयोग दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए।
152. (C) that के बदले than का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि No sooner के साथ Conjunction 'than' का प्रयोग होता है।
153. (B) were के बदले was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'A pair' Singular है जिसके लिए Singular Verb का प्रयोग होगा।
154. (B) sale के बदले sales का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sale एक Countable Noun है और all के साथ Countable Noun हमेशा अपने Plural Form में होता है।
155. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
156. (A) would have realised के बदले had realised का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Past में unreal situation के लिए If Clause में If + Subject + had + V³ का प्रयोग होता है जबकि Main Clause में Subject + would/could/might/should + have + V³ का।
157. (B) asked के बदले ask का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी universal truth के लिए Simple Present का प्रयोग होता है। वैसे, ask के बदले उपर्युक्त शब्द teach होना चाहिए।
158. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
159. (C) isn't के बदले can't you का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'you' तथा Verb 'can' है, और यदि वाक्य का Subject कोई Personal Pronoun हो तो Question Tag का Subject भी वही Personal Pronoun होता है और जो सहायक क्रिया वाक्य के Subject के साथ प्रयुक्त होती है वही सहायक क्रिया Question Tag में Subject के साथ भी प्रयुक्त होती है।
160. (C) has के बदले have का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Relative Pronoun 'that' का Antecedent 'Judges' plural है और Relative pronouns 'who, which, that' के बाद आने वाले verb उनके Antecedents के Number तथा Person पर निर्भर करते हैं।
161. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
162. (C) 'too' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि too very का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। दूसरी बात की too का प्रयोग more than required (आवश्यकता से अधिक) के अर्थ में Unpleasant Adjectives के साथ होता है जबकि very का प्रयोग to a great extent (बहुत) के अर्थ में Pleasant या Unpleasant Adjectives के साथ और चूँकि 'clear' pleasant Adjective है, अतः इसके साथ very का प्रयोग होगा, न कि too का।
163. (A) A के बदले the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'biggest' Superlative Degree का Adjective है, और Superlative Degree के Adjective के पहले the का प्रयोग होता है।
164. (B) than के बदले to का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि senior, junior, superior, inferior, prior, anterior, posterior, preferable के बाद Preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Conjunction 'than' का।
165. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
166. (B) for के बदले from का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि prohibit, prevent, abstain, refrain, debar, escape, deviate, digress के बाद Preposition 'from' का प्रयोग होता है।
167. (B) has happened के बदले had happened का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (A) की घटना Past की है जबकि Part (B) की घटना Past of the past की है और past of the past की घटना के लिए Past Perfect का प्रयोग होता है।

168. (C) the same के बदले it का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि meeting के लिए Personal Pronoun 'it' का प्रयोग होता है।
169. (B) sees के बदले saw का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (A) में Perched तथा Part (C) में dropped का प्रयोग Simple Past में है जिससे पता चलता है पूरी घटना क्रम past की है।
170. (B) escapes के बदले escaped का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (A) में last year का प्रयोग है जिससे पता चलता है कि घटना Past की है और Past में हुई किसी घटना के लिए Simple Past का प्रयोग होता है।
171. (B) have के बदले has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि many a/an के साथ Singular Countable Noun तथा Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
172. (A) On के बदले At का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि At the time of something का प्रयोग होता है।
173. (A) Americans के पहले The का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Nationality word के पहले The का प्रयोग होता है।
174. (C) were के बदले was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Subject 'either' है और Either, Neither, Each को Singular माना जाता है और इनके लिए Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
175. (C) again का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है और इसे हटाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि repeat का अर्थ होता है 'दोहराना' और इसके साथ again का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
176. (A) me के बदले I का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Be क्रिया के Complement के रूप में आनेवाला Pronoun Nominative Case में होता है।
177. (B) why are you के बदले why you are का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ask, enquire, wonder, want to know के बाद आनेवाले Clauses में Subject + Verb का प्रयोग होता है न कि Verb + Subject का।
178. (A) she had के बदले had she का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि No sooner, Hardly, Scarcely, Rarely, Seldom, Never before से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों में Inversion (अर्थात् Auxiliary + Subject) का प्रयोग होता है।
179. (C) can we के बदले shall we या shan't we का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Let's या Let us से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों में Question Tag में shall we या shan't we का प्रयोग होता है।
180. (B) gone के बदले go का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि would better, had better, would sooner, had sooner, would rather, had rather के साथ V¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
181. (B) are के बदले have been का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (C) में for the last two decades का प्रयोग है जिसमें पता चलता है कि रहने का काम Past में शुरू हुआ और अब तक जारी है, और कोई कार्य यदि Past में शुरू हुआ हो और अब तक जारी हो तो उसके लिए Present Perfect Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होता है।
182. (A) of का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है क्योंकि hundred, thousand, million, billion, trillion के पहले यदि किसी Numeral Adjective का प्रयोग हो तो इसके बाद of का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
183. (A) concerto के बदले concert का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि concerto का अर्थ है 'संगीत रचना' जबकि concert का अर्थ है 'संगीत गोष्ठी'।
184. (B) lay के बदले lie का या lay yourself का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि lay का अर्थ है 'रखना, देना, लेटना' जबकि lie का अर्थ है 'लेटना, पड़ना'। 'Lay' एक Transitive Verb है जिसके साथ Object या Reflexive का प्रयोग होता है, किन्तु Lie एक Intransitive Verb है जिसके साथ Object या Reflexive का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
185. (B) Guptas के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी Surname (उपनाम, कुलनाम) का यदि Plural बनाया जाता है, तो उसके पहले the का प्रयोग होता है।
186. (C) upon के बदले on का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि pounce on somebody/ something (किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु पर झपट्टा मारना) होता है।
187. (C) invade के बदले invades का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Relative Pronoun 'which' का Antecedent 'variety' Singular है, और Relative Pronouns 'who, which, that' के बाद आनेवाला Verb उनके Antecedent के Number तथा Person पर निर्भर करता है।
188. (A) first का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है और इसे हटाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि start का अर्थ ही है प्रारंभ करना, शुरू करना।
189. (B) has left के बदले left का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (C) में last Sunday से पता चलता है कि घटना Past की है, और Past में घटी किसी घटना के लिए Simple Past (Subject + V²) का प्रयोग होता है।
190. (C) like के बदले as का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि like + object का प्रयोग होता है जबकि as + subject + verb ।
191. (C) neither के बदले none का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि neither का प्रयोग दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है जबकि none का दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए।
192. (A) truth के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'speak the truth,' tell the truth, know the truth, hide the truth का प्रयोग सही होता है।
193. (B) decide के बदले decided का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि It is time/ It is high time/ it is opportune time के बाद आनेवाला Clause में Simple Past का प्रयोग होता है।
194. (C) let him speak के बदले should speak का प्रयोग होना चाहिए

- क्योंकि मुख्य Clause का Subject 'He' है। जिसके लिए Verb का प्रयोग Part (C) में करना पड़ेगा।
195. (C) to के बाद the का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि smoked salmon एक definite Noun है।
196. (B) criterions के बदले criteria का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि criterion एक Singular Countable Noun है जिसका Plural 'criteria' होता है, न कि criterions।
197. (C) punished के बदले punishable का प्रयोग होगा। punishable offence का अर्थ है - 'दंडनीय अपराध'।
198. (B) such rate के बदले such a rate का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि such के बाद a/an का प्रयोग होता है यदि इसके बाद Singular Countable Noun का प्रयोग हो।
199. (C) out of their hands के बदले into their own hands का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि take the law into one's own hands का अर्थ है - 'कानून को अपने हाथ में लेना'।
200. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
201. (B) will study के बदले study का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि unless/until वाले clause के साथ shall/will का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
202. (A) last के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि last/next का प्रयोग यदि day के नाम के बाद हो तो इनके पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होता है किन्तु day के नाम के पहले हो तो the का प्रयोग होता है।
203. (B) poetries के बदले poetry का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि poetry एक Uncountable Noun है और इसका Plural नहीं बनाया जा सकता है।
204. (B) for का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि await = wait for (के लिए प्रतीक्षा करना) होता है।
205. (A) thinks के बदले consider का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि think का अर्थ है 'सोचना' जबकि consider का अर्थ है 'समझना'। दूसरी बात कि think के साथ that - clause का प्रयोग होता है जबकि consider के साथ Object या Reflexive का प्रयोग होता है तथा as का प्रयोग हो भी सकता है या नहीं भी।
206. (A) have के साथ done का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि has/have के बाद का verb के तीसरा रूप प्रयोग होता है।
207. (A) were having के बदले will have या are having का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि Part (C) में next time का प्रयोग है जिससे पता चलता है कि कार्य Future में होने वाला है।
208. (A) provided के बदले to provide का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि 'The first task' Active Subject है जिसके लिए Be क्रिया का प्रयोग है और Be क्रिया के Complement के रूप में Infinitive का प्रयोग होगा जिसका Object 'sufficient arable land' है।
209. (B) the को हटाना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि Justice एक Uncountable Noun है और किसी भी Uncountable Noun के पहले सामान्यतः किसी Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
210. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
211. (B) recycle के बदले recycled का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'Paper' Passive Subject (receiver) है और इसके लिए Passive Verb (Be + V³) का प्रयोग होगा।
212. (B) is के बदले was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (C) में प्रयुक्त Verb 'went' से पता चलता है कि पूरी घटनाक्रम past की है।
213. (C) solve के पहले to का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस वाक्य में either or से दो Infinitives को जोड़ने का काम होगा और either to comprehend or to solve का प्रयोग होगा।
214. (C) long के बदले longer का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि दो Adjectives को किसी Conjunction से जोड़ना हो तो दोनों की Degrees समान होनी चाहिए।
215. (C) he के पहले than का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि No sooner than प्रयोग होता है। अर्थात् यदि पहला Clause 'No sooner' से शुरू हो तो दूसरा Clause हमेशा than से शुरू होता है।
216. (A) Judge के पहले The का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी Common Noun का प्रयोग यदि Abstract Noun के रूप में हो तो उस Common Noun के पहले The का प्रयोग होता है और शब्दों का क्रम The + Common Noun + in somebody होता है।
217. (C) have के बदले has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि One third of, Two thirds of, There fourths of का प्रयोग संख्या तथा मात्रा दोनों बताने के लिए होता है। अतः इनके बाद यदि Plural Noun का प्रयोग हो तो ये संख्या बताते हैं और इनके लिए Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है, किन्तु इनके बाद यदि Singular Noun हो या Uncountable Noun हो तो इनके लिए Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
218. (B) television के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी thing of invention के नाम के पहले सामान्यतः the का प्रयोग होता है।
219. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
220. (A) critical का प्रयोग conditions के पहले होगा क्योंकि critical एक Adjective है जो Noun 'conditions' की विशेषता बताएगा और यह Noun के पहले प्रयुक्त होगा।
221. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
222. (C) hardly को हटाना पड़ेगा या hardly any का प्रयोग होगा तो no तथा at all को हटाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom और no, not का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है।
223. (A) until के बदले As long as का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि until का अर्थ है 'जब तक नहीं', जबकि As long as का अर्थ है 'जबतक'।

224. (A) the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि go to church, go to temple का प्रयोग होता है यदि जाने का मकसद प्रार्थना, पूजा-पाठ हो।
225. (A) sky lab के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी thing of invention के नाम के पहले सामान्यतः the का प्रयोग होता है।
226. (A) ate के बदले has eaten का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (C) में since yesterday का प्रयोग है। जिससे पता चलता है कि कल से उसके खाने का काम नहीं हुआ है, और Past से अबतक यदि कोई काम नहीं हुआ है तो उसके लिए सामान्यतः Present Perfect Tense का प्रयोग होता है।
227. (B) is के बदले has been का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (C) में since 1983 का प्रयोग है जिससे पता चलता है कि काम past में शुरू हुआ और अब तक जारी है, और कोई काम यदि past में शुरू हुआ है और अबतक जारी है तो उसके लिए सामान्यतः Present Perfect Continuous का प्रयोग होता है।
228. (B) is having के बदले has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि have का अर्थ यदि own या possess हो तो इसका Continuous Tense नहीं होता है।
229. (B) meet के बदले meeting का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि remember + to + V¹ का प्रयोग या remember + V⁴ का प्रयोग होता है किन्तु दोनों प्रयोगों के अर्थ में अंतर है। Remember + to + V¹ का प्रयोग future में होनेवाले कार्य के लिए होता है जबकि Remember + V⁴ का Past में होनेवाले कार्य के लिए होता है।
230. (B) that का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है क्योंकि ask, enquire, enquire of, want to know, want to know of, wonder के बाद that का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
231. (A) to का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है क्योंकि assure/reassure somebody का प्रयोग होता है।
232. (C) are के बदले is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि that-clause का Subject 'the demand' Singular है जिसके लिए Singular Verb का प्रयोग होगा।
233. (C) had looked के बदले had been looking का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि dress के खोजने का काम past के past में जारी था और past के past में जारी कार्य के लिए Past Perfect Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होता है।
234. (B) call के बदले will call का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि call करने का काम घर पहुँचने पर अर्थात् future में होगा।
235. (B) did के बदले made का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि गलती करना के लिए made a mistake का प्रयोग होता है, न कि do a mistake का।
236. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
237. (B) as के बदले when का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'as' Conjunction of Reason के रूप में 'चूँकि, क्योंकि' के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होता है जबकि 'when' Conjunction of Time के रूप में 'जब' के अर्थ में और इसका प्रयोग सामान्यतः Simple Tense में होता है।
238. (A) would know के बदले knew का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Present के unreal situation को व्यक्त करने के लिए If-Clause में If + Subject + V² का प्रयोग होता है तथा Main Clause में Subject would/could/might/should + V¹ का।
239. (A) No source के बदले No other source का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं की तुलना Positive Degree में करनी हो तो वाक्य बनावट - No other + Singular Countable Noun so/as + Positive Degree + as होती है।
240. (B) was married with के बदले married का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'she' Active Subject है और marry somebody का प्रयोग Active Voice में होता है।
241. (C) upon के बदले with का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि angry with somebody तथा angry at something का प्रयोग होता है।
242. (B) than के बदले from का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि different from का प्रयोग होता है न कि different than का।
243. (A) brought के बदले were bought का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि brought एक Transitive Verb है जिसका Subject 'they' 'doer' नहीं है बल्कि receiver है और यदि Subject 'receiver' हो तो Verb Passive होता है।
244. (B) a के बदले in का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Project अपने infancy में 'किन्तु प्रगति में है' अर्थात् it is in progress.
245. (C) left के बदले had left का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (A) में 'told' Simple Past में है और वाक्य के Part (C) में after का प्रयोग है, और Simple Past + after + Past Perfect का प्रयोग होता है।
246. (C) on का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है, और इसे हटाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि every day, every week, every month, every year, every morning के पहले किसी Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
247. (A) am के बदले have का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'am completed' Passive Verb है जबकि वाक्य का Subject 'I' Active Subject है, और चूँकि Spanish में course complete करने का काम I ने कर लिया है, अतः Part (A) में Present Perfect (Subject + have/has + V³) का प्रयोग होगा।
248. (C) to के बदले and का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Preposition 'between' के बाद Conjunction 'and' का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Preposition 'to' का।
249. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
250. (A) Unless you do not meet के बदले Unless you meet या If you do not meet का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'unless, until, lest' कुछ ऐसे Conjunctions हैं जिनमें 'not' का भाव मौजूद

- होता है जिसके कारण इनके साथ not का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
251. (B) one another के बदले each other का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि one another का प्रयोग सामान्यतः दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है जबकि each other का दो के लिए।
252. (C) down के बदले back का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि peg somebody back का अर्थ होता है 'किसी को खेल जीतने से रोकना'।
253. (B) is के बदले has been का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (C) में since 2007 प्रयोग है जिससे पता चलता है कि काम past में शुरू हुआ और अबतक जारी है और किसी भी ऐसे कार्य के लिए जो past में शुरू हुए और अब तक जारी है Present Perfect Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होता है।
254. (C) ring के पहले Article 'a' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ring एक Singular Countable Noun है।
255. (C) their के बदले his का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि दो Subjects यदि Neither nor, Either or, Not only but also या or जुड़े हों तो Assertive Sentence में Verb तथा Possessive बाद वाले Subject के अनुसार होता है।
256. (C) has के बदले have का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Relative Pronoun 'that' का Antecedent 'mothers' Plural है और Relative Pronouns 'who, which, that' के बाद आनेवाले Verbs इनके Antecedents के Number तथा Person पर निर्भर करते हैं।
257. (A) John, I and Hari के बदले John, Hari and I का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दो या दो से अधिक Nouns या Pronouns को यदि and से जोड़ना हो तो उनका क्रम सामान्यतः 2+3+1 (अर्थात् Second Person + Third Person + First Person) होता है।
258. (C) were के बदले was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Neither....nor, Either or, Not only but also या or से यदि दो Subjects जुड़े हों तो Verb अपने नजदीक वाले Subject के अनुसार होता है और दिए गए प्रश्न में नजदीक वाला Subject 'lion' Singular है।
259. (A) will return के बदले return का प्रयोग होगा।
260. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
261. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
262. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
263. (B) grateful के बदले great का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि great खुद एक adjective है जिसका अर्थ है 'महान, बड़ा' और grateful जैसा कोई शब्द नहीं होता है, जबकि grateful का अर्थ है आभारी, कृतज्ञ।
264. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
265. (A) furnitures के बदले furniture का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि furniture एक Uncountable Noun है और इसका Plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।
266. (C) to का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है और इसे हटाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि attend a function का प्रयोग होता है और function यदि definite हो तो attend the function का प्रयोग होता है।
267. (A) is के बदले has been का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (C) में since 1983 का प्रयोग है जिससे पता चलता है कि कार्य past में शुरू हुआ और अब तक जारी है और इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति को व्यक्त करने के लिए Present Perfect Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होता है।
268. (A) at के बदले on या upon का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'On/upon somebody's return' का प्रयोग होता है।
269. (B) into का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है और इसे हटाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि enter a room/a house/an office का प्रयोग होता है।
270. (C) on के बदले with का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि angry/annoyed with somebody का प्रयोग होता है।
271. (A) discussing की जगह discussed का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि has/ have/ had के बाद V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
272. (A) to का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि enjoy के बाद आने वाला verb 'ing' form में होता है। साथ ही इसके साथ to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
273. (C) works के स्थान पर work होगा क्योंकि 'कार्य' के अर्थ में work एकवचन एवं बहुवचन दोनों में समान होता है।
274. (A) चूँकि filth (गंदगी) uncountable है जिसका plural नहीं होता इसलिए many filths की जगह much filth का प्रयोग होगा।
275. (C) Physicians recommended के स्थान पर physician's recommending होगा।
276. (A) student के स्थान पर students होगा। क्योंकि a great many के बाद plural noun का प्रयोग होता है।
277. (B) crores के स्थान पर crore होगा। क्योंकि hundred, thousand, crore का प्रयोग one, two, three के बाद singular रूप में प्रयोग होता है।
278. (D) No error
279. (B) to take के स्थान पर taking होगा, क्योंकि worth के बाद हमेशा v+ing का प्रयोग होता है।
280. (A) carefully (adverb) के स्थान पर careful (adjective) होगा क्योंकि यह एक noun (investigation) की विशेषता बता रहा है।
281. (C) is के स्थान पर was होगा क्योंकि when hit the Indian Market से बात के Past Tense में होने का बोध होता है।
282. (C) hardly (न के बराबर) के स्थान पर hard (मेहनतपूर्वक) होगा।
283. (B) has के स्थान पर have होगा, क्योंकि relative pronoun 'who/ which/that' के बाद आने वाला verb इसके पहले प्रयुक्त subject के अनुसार होता है। अतः I के लिए have का प्रयोग होगा।
284. (A) यहाँ ordered के स्थान पर ordered for का प्रयोग होगा,

- क्योंकि किसी चीज का order place के लिए order के साथ for का प्रयोग होता है।
285. (B) secure के स्थान पर secured होगा, क्योंकि secure का प्रयोग adjective तथा verb दोनों रूप में होता है। परंतु जब noun का प्रयोग करना हो (सुरक्षित के अर्थ में) तो इसका participle form 'secured' होता है।
286. (D) No error
287. (B) are के स्थान पर is होगा, क्योंकि the Arabian Nights एक पुस्तक का नाम है। अतः इसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होगा।
288. (C) यहाँ of नहीं होगा क्योंकि despite के साथ of का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
289. (C) the more के स्थान पर the most होगा, क्योंकि of all का प्रयोग superlative degree के साथ होता है।
290. (B) is के स्थान पर was होगा क्योंकि वाक्य past में है।
291. (A) food के पहले से the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि food के साथ सामान्य अर्थ में किसी भी article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
292. (C) practiced के स्थान पर practised होगा, क्योंकि practice एक noun है जबकि practise एक verb।
293. (A) is के स्थान पर were होगा, क्योंकि past के unreal situation के लिए If clause के साथ किसी भी subject के लिए were का प्रयोग होता है।
294. (B) have के स्थान has होगा, क्योंकि जब दो Subjects 'with, along with' से जुड़े हो तो verb का प्रयोग इनके पहले प्रयुक्त Subject के अनुसार होता है।
295. (B) has के स्थान पर had होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य past में है।
296. (B) in के स्थान पर of होगा।
297. (D) No error
298. (C) does के स्थान पर did होगा क्योंकि वाक्य past में है।
299. (B) around के स्थान पर about होगा क्योंकि bring about का अर्थ होता है - 'किसी कार्य को परिणत करना'।
300. (C) on के स्थान पर to होगा, क्योंकि pay attention to का अर्थ होता है - 'ध्यान देना'।
301. (B) all of के स्थान पर that all होगा।
302. (B) are के स्थान पर is होगा, क्योंकि जब दो subject 'and' से जुड़े हो तथा उनसे इकाई का बोध हो, तो उनके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
303. (C) place के स्थान पर room होगा, क्योंकि 'जगह नहीं' के अर्थ में no room का प्रयोग होता है।
304. (C) friend की जगह friends का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि many के बाद plural noun का प्रयोग होता है।
305. (D) No error
306. (C) around के स्थान पर round होगा।
307. (B) यहाँ should नहीं होगा।
308. (B) hanged (फाँसी दिया) के स्थान पर hung (लटकाया) होगा।
309. (A) In के स्थान पर at या on होगा।
310. (C) will come के स्थान पर comes होगा, क्योंकि when/if/as if से शुरू होने वाले conditional sentence में 'when' clause के साथ shall/will का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
311. (C) to के स्थान पर for (के लिए) होगा।
312. (C) 'even' 'read' के पहले आएगा, क्योंकि even या only का प्रयोग उस शब्द के ठीक पहले होता है जिसकी यह विशेषता बतलाता है।
313. (C) have के स्थान पर had होगा क्योंकि वाक्य past में है।
314. (A) and (और) के स्थान पर or (या) होगा।
315. (A) for (के लिए) के स्थान पर of (का) होगा।
316. (D) No error
317. (C) pass away (मर जाना) की जगह सिर्फ pass (गुजारने) का प्रयोग होगा।
318. (D) No error
319. (C) the students के पहले than लगेगा, क्योंकि No sooner ... than का प्रयोग सही होता है।
320. (C) than के स्थान पर but होगा, क्योंकि nothing else के बाद but का प्रयोग होता है न कि than का।
321. (C) tolerably (adv.) के स्थान पर tolerable (adj.) होगा।
322. (B) have (plural) के स्थान पर has (singular) होगा क्योंकि इसका subject (mechanisation) singular है।
323. (B) administration (Noun) के स्थान पर administrative (Adj.) होगा, क्योंकि Noun की विशेषता Adjective बतलाता है।
324. (B) for के स्थान पर of होगा, क्योंकि indication के साथ preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होता है।
325. (A) यहाँ if नहीं होगा, क्योंकि supposing if का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है।
326. (B) are के स्थान पर is होगा, क्योंकि जब दो subjects 'with' से जुड़े हो तो इसके बाद आने वाला verb 'with' के पहले प्रयुक्त subject के अनुसार होता है।
327. (A) him के स्थान पर he होगा, क्योंकि who के पहले Nominative Case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
328. (B) situating के स्थान पर situated होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य Passive में है।
329. (D) No error
330. (D) यद्यपि इस वाक्य को Present indefinite में होना चाहिए था (always के कारण), इसे indefinite में करने के लिए दो sections में सुधार करना होगा।
331. (C) to care के स्थान पर to take care of (देखभाल करने के

- लिए) होगा।
332. (B) effect (प्रभाव, noun) के स्थान पर affect (प्रभावित करना, verb) होगा।
333. (B) यहाँ the नहीं होगा, क्योंकि proper noun (Novel prize) के पहले article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
334. (C) with के स्थान पर of होगा।
335. (B) availed के बाद myself का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि avail के बाद reflexive pronoun का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।
336. (D) No error
337. (C) about के स्थान पर of लगेगा, क्योंकि beware के साथ preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होता है।
338. (B) should have done के स्थान पर did होगा, क्योंकि it is time के बाद Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग होता है।
339. (C) will come के स्थान पर comes होगा, क्योंकि when से शुरू होने वाले Conditional Clause में shall/will का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
340. (C) attest के स्थान पर attested होगा, क्योंकि have के बाद आने वाला verb तीसरे रूप में होता है।
341. (B) यहाँ to नहीं होगा, क्योंकि said के बाद to लगता है जबकि told के बाद to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
342. (D) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
343. (A) lonelier के पहले more का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि double comparative का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है।
344. (B) who (nominative) के स्थान पर whom (objective) होगा।
345. (B) drowned के स्थान पर sank होगा क्योंकि किसी जीवित चीज के डूबने के लिए 'drown' और निर्जीव चीज के लिए 'sink' का इस्तेमाल होता है।
346. (C) more weak के स्थान पर weaker होगा, क्योंकि weak का comparative 'weaker' होता है न कि more weak।
347. (A) death के पहले the लगेगा, क्योंकि Noun + of + Noun की बनावट में पहले Noun के पहले the का प्रयोग होता है।
348. (C) great pain के पहले a लगेगा, क्योंकि pain एक Singular Countable Noun है।
349. (B) the के स्थान पर a लगेगा क्योंकि a couple of days back (कुछ दिनों पहले) का प्रयोग सही होता है।
350. (B) Poetries के स्थान पर poetry होगा, क्योंकि poetry में s या es जोड़कर plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।
351. (C) stones के स्थान पर stone होगा, क्योंकि stone के साथ s या es जोड़कर plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।
352. (B) like के स्थान पर likes होगा, क्योंकि दो subject 'as well as' से जुड़े हो, तो इसके बाद आने वाला verb इसके पहले प्रयुक्त subject के अनुसार होता है।
353. (C) is के स्थान पर was होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य Past Tense में है।
354. (B) principals (प्रधानाध्यापक) के स्थान पर principles (सिद्धांत) होगा।
355. (B) are के स्थान पर is होगा, क्योंकि either/neither के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
356. (A) me के स्थान पर my होगा, क्योंकि verb का प्रयोग participle (being) के रूप में होने पर उसके पहले Possessive Adjective (my) का प्रयोग होता है।
357. (C) Any के बाद other का इस्तेमाल होगा, क्योंकि Comparative Degree के sentence में any के बाद other का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।
358. (B) यहाँ the more नहीं होगा क्योंकि यहाँ कोई comparison नहीं है। इसके स्थान पर very हो सकता है।
359. (B) describe के बाद about का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि describe में about का अर्थ निहित होता है तथा describe = discuss about होता है।
360. (C) are के स्थान पर is होगा, क्योंकि 'neither' के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
361. (B) am believing के स्थान पर believe होगा, क्योंकि love/hate/think/believe का प्रयोग Continuous form में नहीं होता है।
362. (D) No error
363. (A) sun के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि sun/moon/world के पहले Definite Article 'the' का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।
364. (B) me के स्थान पर mine होगा, क्योंकि preposition के बाद अधिकार को सुचित करने के लिए Possessive Pronoun 'mine' का प्रयोग होगा, न कि objective pronoun 'me' का।
365. (D) No error
366. (B) best के पहले the का इस्तेमाल होगा, क्योंकि Superlative Degree Adjective के पहले the का प्रयोग होता है।
367. (B) with के स्थान पर of होगा, क्योंकि accuse of = 'आरोप लगाना' का प्रयोग सही होता है।
368. (B) cannot के स्थान पर could not होगा, क्योंकि सामान्यतः यदि किसी वाक्य की पहली क्रिया Past में हो तो उस वाक्य की सारी क्रियाएँ Past में होती हैं।
369. (B) have के स्थान पर has होगा, क्योंकि many a/an के बाद Singular Countable Noun तथा Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
370. (C) was के स्थान पर were होगा क्योंकि इसका subject 'You' है।
371. (D) No error
372. (C) will be expired के स्थान पर will expire होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य Active Voice में है।
373. (A) यहाँ will नहीं होगा, क्योंकि when से शुरू होने वाले Conditional Clause के साथ shall/will का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
374. (B) are के स्थान पर is होगा, क्योंकि इसका subject 'action' singular है। अतः verb भी singular होगा।

375. (C) passing marks के स्थान पर pass marks का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि pass + marks = 'उत्तीर्ण होने वाला अंक' यानी उत्तीर्णांक जो कि उपयुक्त शब्द है।
376. (A) knock के बाद at का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि खटखटाने के अर्थ में यदि knock का प्रयोग किया जा रहा हो तो इसके साथ Preposition 'at' का प्रयोग होता है।
377. (D) will के स्थान पर would का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि वाक्य कि पहली क्रिया Past में हो तो दूसरी क्रिया भी Past में होगी।
378. (C) much के स्थान पर many का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि संख्या को दर्शाने के लिए many का प्रयोग किया जाता है much का नहीं।
379. (C) of के स्थान पर from का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि of = 'का' जबकि from = 'से' होता है।
380. (A) myself के स्थान पर I का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि subject के जगह subjective case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है न Reflexive Pronoun का।
381. (D) No error
382. (A) escaped के पहले had का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दो वाक्य before से जुड़ा हो तो निम्नलिखित structure का प्रयोग किया जाता है-
Past Perfect + before + Simple Past
383. (C) investigate के बाद into का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि investigate = look into होता है।
384. (B) stand के स्थान पर stands का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि each of के बाद Plural Subject तथा Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
385. (A) while के स्थान पर when का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि नियमतः while के साथ Past Continuous Tense वाले sentence का प्रयोग किया जाता है जबकि when का प्रयोग Simple Present, Simple Past तथा Past Continuous तीनों प्रकार के Tense में किया जाता है।
386. (A) umbrella के पहले an का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि umbrella का पहला letter 'U' vowel है।
387. (B) will का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि Conditional Sentence में when/unless/until के साथ will/shall का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
388. (C) is के स्थान पर was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि वाक्य की पहली क्रिया past में हो तो दूसरी क्रिया भी past में होगी।
389. (B) to pay के स्थान पर paying का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि mind के बाद gerund (v + ing) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
390. (B) going के बाद on का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि go on with = 'किसी चीज के साथ जारी रखना' होता है।
391. (C) any के बाद other का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Comparative Degree Adjective के बाद यदि than का प्रयोग किया जाए तो any के बाद other का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
392. (C) for का प्रयोग almost के बाद होगा क्योंकि almost एक Adverb है और Adverb के पहले Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
393. (B) all के बाद the का प्रयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि all के बाद Countable Plural Noun का प्रयोग किया जाता है और Countable Plural Noun के पहले Definite Article 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
394. (B) being का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि being का प्रयोग Passive Voice में Past के Continued Action के लिए किया जाता है। अर्थ के आधार पर दूसरा वाक्य एक Continued Action नहीं है।
395. (C) cane के स्थान पर can का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि cane = 'बेंत या डंडा' जबकि can = 'बर्तन' जिसमें तरल पदार्थ को एकत्रित किया जाता है।
396. (C) their के स्थान पर his का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि everybody/ everyone के साथ his/her का प्रयोग होता है न कि their का।
397. (D) No error
398. (A) please का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि will you/would you अपने आप में एक request वाला clause है इसके साथ please या kindly का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
399. (C) on के स्थान पर for का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि owe = कृतज्ञ होना, अभारी होना, के साथ Preposition 'for' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
400. (A) have का प्रयोग you के पहले होगा क्योंकि Interrogative Sentence की शुरुआत helping verb से होता है।
401. (B) should के बाद also be का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Passive Voice में should के बाद be + v³ का प्रयोग होता है।
402. (B) means के पहले other का प्रयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि means/ ways ऐसे noun हैं जिनके पहले यदि some का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो इसके पहले other का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।
403. (C) fine का प्रयोग completely के बाद होगा क्योंकि Adverb का स्थान सामान्यतः Adjective के पहले होता है।
404. (B) could I के स्थान पर I could का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि Indirect Speech में Reporting Verb 'asked' लगा हो तो Reported Speech - assertive sentence के रूप में होना चाहिए।
405. (B) are के स्थान पर is का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि जब दो noun together with से जुड़े हो तो verb का number पहले noun के number के अनुसार होता है।
406. (B) to का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि answer = 'जवाब देना, उत्तर देना' के साथ to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
407. (B) me के स्थान पर my का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि gerund (v + ing) के पहले Possessive Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
408. (C) the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि proper place (Taj Hotel) के पहले Definite Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

409. (A) blocks के स्थान पर block का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि block का अर्थ यदि रूकावट निकल रहा हो तो इसका Plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।
410. (B) have के स्थान पर has होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject Singular है।
411. (C) invented के स्थान पर discovered का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि invent = 'अनुसंधान कर वस्तु बनाना' जबकि discover = 'किसी नयी जगह या वस्तु को खोजना' होता है।
412. (B) acre के स्थान पर acres का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि fifty के बाद Plural Noun का प्रयोग होता है।
413. (C) other के बाद chocolate का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Comparative Degree में जिस Noun की तुलना की जा रही हो उस Noun का प्रयोग any other के बाद किया जाता है।
414. (B) than के स्थान पर to का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि inferior के बाद to का प्रयोग होता है।
415. (C) are के स्थान पर is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'news' Plural की तरह प्रतीत होता है, परंतु इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
416. (B) would के स्थान पर could का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि test = 'जाँच करना' का प्रयोग संभावना (possibility) को तलाशने के लिए किया जाता है और possibility के लिए could का प्रयोग होता है।
417. (B) or intend के स्थान पर nor intended का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि neither का Co-relative-nor होता है और neither तथा nor के बाद आने वाला parts of speech same form में होना चाहिए।
418. (B) than के स्थान पर to का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि inferior के बाद to का प्रयोग होता है than का नहीं।
419. (C) watch के स्थान पर and watching का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि एक Subject के लिए यदि दो क्रियाओं का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो दोनों क्रियाओं को जोड़ने के लिए एक Conjunction का प्रयोग होता है और दोनों क्रियाएँ same form में होना चाहिए।
420. (B) unreasonable के स्थान पर unreasonably = 'अनुचित रूप से' होगा क्योंकि Adjective 'anxious' भी विशेषता Adverb 'unreasonably' बतलायेगा।
421. (A) scissor is के स्थान पर scissors are का प्रयोग होगा तथा scissors के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि 'scissors' Name of Instrument को Plural के रूप में लिखा जाता है तथा इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है और Common Noun 'scissors' के पहले Definite Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
422. (B) as के स्थान पर like का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि look like = 'एक जैसा दिखना' होता है।
423. (C) high के स्थान पर tall का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि high = 'ऊँचा' जबकि fall = 'लम्बा' होता है।
424. (A) no के स्थान पर any का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि without और no दोनों ही negative words हैं और दो negative words का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं किया जाता है।
425. (B) to get के स्थान पर in getting का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि succeed के साथ in का प्रयोग किया जाता है और in के बाद Gerund (v + ing) का।
426. (C) which के स्थान पर but का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दो विपरीत अर्थ वाले वाक्यों के जोड़ने के लिए but का प्रयोग होता है।
427. (D) No error
428. (B) is के स्थान पर are का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Introductory Subject 'there' के बाद आने वाला Verb इसके बाद आने वाला Subject के Number के अनुसार होता है।
429. (B) are के स्थान पर is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि दो Noun 'along with' से जुड़े हो तो Verb का Number 'subject' में प्रयुक्त पहले Noun के Number के अनुसार होता है।
430. (C) has के स्थान पर have का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Relative Pronoun 'who' के बाद आने वाला Verb इसके पहले प्रयुक्त Subject के Number के अनुसार होता है।
431. (C) as well as के स्थान पर but also का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि not only का Co-relative 'but also' होता है।
432. (A) for के स्थान पर to का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि admittance के साथ to का प्रयोग होता है।
433. (B) only का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि facultator = 'सहायक, मददकर्ता' एक Noun है जबकि only एक Adverb. नियमतः Noun और Adverb एक साथ नहीं आ सकते हैं।
434. (D) No error
435. (B) were के स्थान पर was का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि जब दो Noun 'with' से जुड़े हो तो वाक्य में प्रयुक्त Verb का Number 'with' के पहले प्रयुक्त Noun के Number पर निर्भर करता है।
436. (A) an के स्थान पर a का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि university के पहले अक्षर 'U' का उच्चारण 'यू' की तरह हो रहा है। यदि 'U' का उच्चारण 'यू' की तरह हो तो इसके पहले Indefinite Article 'a' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
437. (C) provocation के स्थान पर provoked का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि and से जुड़ने वाले दो शब्द same parts of speech और same form में होने चाहिए। चूँकि and के पहले took = verb² का प्रयोग किया गया है इसलिए उपरोक्त नियम के अनुसार and के बाद भी v² का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
438. (C) are के स्थान पर is का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि जब Subject के स्थान पर दो Noun या noun equivalent = either or से जुड़े हो तो Verb का number - noun² के number पर निर्भर करता है।

439. (D) No error
440. (C) travelled के बाद at का प्रयोग होगा या the speed of the ship का प्रयोग किया जाएगा। क्योंकि the speed के बाद यदि एक comma (,) लगायें तो the ship travelled एक पूर्ण वाक्य, जो कि Active Voice में हो, का स्वरूप लेगा और ऐसी स्थिति में travelled के साथ नियमतः at का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
441. (A) having के स्थान पर have का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि दिये गये वाक्य में v³ 'seen' और object 'guard and thief' के बीच कोई Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है जो यह संकेत देता है कि वाक्य का स्वरूप Active Voice में होना चाहिए।
442. (A) 'had' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि जब दो घटनाएँ Past में हो रहें हो तो पहले होने वाले घटना को Simple Past में व्यक्त किया जाता है और दूसरे स्थान पर होने वाले घटना को Past Perfect में व्यक्त किया जाता है।
443. (D) No error
444. (C) being का प्रयोग नहीं होगा साथ ही hinderance के पहले a का प्रयोग किया जाएगा, क्योंकि hinderance = रूकावट या बाधा पैदा करने वाला व्यक्ति। अतः being का प्रयोग व्यर्थ है। being को हटाकर hinderance के पहले a का प्रयोग करें।
445. (D) No error
446. (C) scientists के पहले in का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि lack = 'कमी होना' lack और Object के बीच कोई Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
447. (D) No error
448. (C) cause के स्थान पर causes का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि नियमतः one of the के बाद आने वाला noun - plural in number होता है।
449. (A) superior के बाद to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि superior - latin origin का Adjective है, जिसके साथ to का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
450. (D) No error
451. (C) comes के स्थान पर come का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Relative Pronoun के बाद आने वाला Verb का Number - Relative Pronoun के Antecedent Noun के Number पर निर्भर करता है।
452. (C) like के स्थान पर as का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि यदि वाक्य का स्वरूप negative हो और Positive Degree में हो तो Positive Degree Adjective को so as के बीच में रखा जाता है।
453. (B) me के स्थान पर I का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि is, are, am, was, were के बाद आने वाला Personal Pronoun - subjective case में होता है।
454. (C) me के स्थान पर I का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि comparative degree adjective के बाद सामान्यतः than और than के बाद आने वाला Personal Pronoun - subjective case में होता है।
455. (B) have के स्थान पर has का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य में यदि compound subject का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो verb का number - subject में प्रयुक्त पहले preposition के पहले आने वाला noun पर निर्भर करता है। चूँकि पहले preposition के पहले आने वाला noun - disturbance - singular है अतः singular verb - has (have के स्थान पर) का प्रयोग होगा।
456. (C) with के स्थान पर by का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि run over by - कुचला जाना (phrasal verb based) होता है।
457. (B) has के स्थान पर have का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि relative pronoun के बाद आने वाला verb का number - relative pronoun के antecedent noun के number पर निर्भर करता है। चूँकि relative pronoun का antecedent noun - players - plural है अतः relative pronoun के बाद आने वाला verb - have - plural in number का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
458. (C) farther के स्थान पर further का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि further = 'अतिरिक्त' जबकि farther = 'लंबी दूरी' होता है।
459. (A) on का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि every sunday के पहले on का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
460. (B) boarding के स्थान पर board का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि board and lodging = ऐसा स्थान जहाँ रहने और खाने पीने की व्यवस्था हो।
461. (C) bring के स्थान पर brings का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य में यदि compound subject का प्रयोग किया गया हो जहाँ दो noun - and से जुड़े हों और पहले noun के पहले each का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो ऐसा subject - singular होता है परिणामस्वरूप singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
462. (A) millions के स्थान पर million का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सामान्यतः adjective का plural नहीं बनाया जाता है। अतः millions के स्थान पर million का प्रयोग होगा।
463. (B) would के बाद have का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि conditional sentence यदि past perfect में हो तो sentence of consequence - past future perfect में होता है।
464. (A) plays का प्रयोग not only के पहले होगा, क्योंकि not only.... but also के बाद आने वाला parts of speech - same होना चाहिए।
465. (A) No error
466. (B) for के स्थान पर to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि सही preposition phrase - look forward to (उत्सुकता से प्रतीक्षा करना) होता है।
467. (A) up के स्थान पर with का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि सही phrasal verb - cope with (होशियारी से (समस्या आदि को)) हल करना।
468. (C) since के स्थान पर for का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि period of time को व्यक्त करने के लिए for (जिसे preposition of time कहा जाता है) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

469. (B) the most के स्थान पर a का प्रयोग होगा, adjective - unique का प्रयोग सिर्फ positive degree में किया जाता है; अर्थात् इसका comparative या superlative degree नहीं बनाया जाता है।
470. (B) place of के स्थान पर room for का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि compartment में जगह के लिए उपयुक्त शब्द room होता है। साथ ही room के साथ preposition - for का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
471. (A) asked के स्थान पर built का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि अर्थ के आधार पर built का प्रयोग होगा।
472. (B) than के स्थान पर to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि superior का प्रयोग यदि comparative degree में किया गया हो तो इसके साथ preposition - to का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
473. (C) was begun के स्थान पर began का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि begin - intransitive verb है; नियमत: intransitive verb का प्रयोग passive voice में नहीं किया जाता है। अतः वाक्य का स्वरूप active voice में होना चाहिए।
474. (C) to के स्थान पर before का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि appear का अर्थ यदि हाजिर होना या उपस्थित होना निकले तो इसके साथ preposition - before का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
475. (B) can के स्थान पर may का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि भविष्य में होने वाला संभावना के लिये may का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
476. (A) due to के स्थान पर owing to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि कारण को बतलाने के लिये वाक्य की शुरुआत owing to से किया जाता है।
477. (C) that के स्थान पर who का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि antecedent noun यदि living person हो तो इसके लिए relative pronoun के रूप में who का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
478. (B) they had के स्थान पर had they का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि No sooner से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य में No sooner और subject के बीच में helping verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
479. (D) No error
480. (C) like का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि cats and dogs - phrase है जिसका अर्थ होता है - मुसलाधार बारीश। cats and dogs के पहले like - preposition का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
481. (A) to का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, यहाँ request - reporting verb है तथा नियमत: request और object (जो कि सामान्यतः person या personal pronoun होता है) के बीच कोई preposition का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
482. (B) play के स्थान पर plays का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि यदि वाक्य में compound subject का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो verb का number वाक्य में प्रयुक्त पहले preposition के पहले आने वाले noun या noun equivalent के number पर निर्भर करता है। यहाँ each का number = singular अतः वाक्य में singular verb - play के जगह पर plays का प्रयोग होगा।
483. (B) have के स्थान पर has का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि यदि वाक्य में compound subject का प्रयोग किया गया हो, तो verb का number वाक्य में प्रयुक्त पहले preposition के पहले आने वाले noun या noun equivalent के number पर निर्भर करता है। यहाँ one का number = singular है। अतः वाक्य में singular verb - have के जगह पर has का प्रयोग होगा।
484. (B) is के स्थान पर are का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य में जब दो noun - conjunction - either or से जुड़ें हो, तो verb का number - or के बाद आने वाले noun या noun equivalent के number पर निर्भर करता है। conjunction (or) के बाद आने वाला noun - friends - plural है। अतः plural verb - is के जगह पर are का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
485. (B) am having के स्थान पर have का प्रयोग हो, क्योंकि Present में possession दर्शाने के लिए noun के पहले has/have का प्रयोग किया जाता है। चूँकि subject 'I' है अतः have का प्रयोग होगा।
486. (A) All mangoes के स्थान पर all the mangoes का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि all के साथ यदि countable plural noun का प्रयोग किया गया हो, तो countable noun के पहले the का प्रयोग होता है।
487. (B) they didn't turn up के स्थान पर did they not turn up का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य का स्वरूप interrogative है। अतः helping verb का प्रयोग wh-word शब्द के बाद होगा।
488. (D) No error
489. (B) back का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाएगा क्योंकि return के साथ back का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
490. (B) rupees के स्थान पर rupee का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि article 'a' के बाद singular countable noun का प्रयोग होता है।
491. (D) No error
492. (C) obtain के स्थान पर obtaining का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि and के पहले meeting, reading - participle का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः and के बाद भी participle 'obtaining' का प्रयोग होगा।
493. (B) were के स्थान पर was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि many a/an के बाद singular noun तथा singular verb (was) का प्रयोग होता है।
494. (D) No error
495. (A) Unless के स्थान if का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दूसरे भाग I will lend का स्वरूप positive है।
496. (B) from exerting के स्थान पर not to exert का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि advise के बाद एक object आता है और object के बाद infinitive का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

497. (B) in के स्थान पर into का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि एक माध्यम से दूसरे माध्यम में प्रवेश करने के अर्थ में into का प्रयोग होता है।
498. (B) to go के स्थान पर going का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि preposition के बाद gerund अर्थात् v+ing का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
499. (D) No error
500. (B) first के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि ordinal number (first, second, ...) के पहले definite article 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
501. (A) had के स्थान पर has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि since का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में होने पर इसके साथ निम्नलिखित structure का प्रयोग किया जाता है -
Present Perfect + since + Simple Past
502. (C) does के स्थान पर did का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि वाक्य का पहला भाग past में हो तो वाक्य का दूसरा भाग भी Past में होता है।
503. (C) 5th के पहले the का प्रयोग किया जायेगा, क्योंकि ordinal number के पहले the का प्रयोग होता है।
504. (B) into का प्रयोग नहीं किया जायेगा क्योंकि जब enter का अर्थ प्रवेश करना निकल रहा हो तो enter के साथ into का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
505. (A) between के स्थान पर among का प्रयोग किया जायेगा क्योंकि दो से ज्यादा के बीच संबंध दर्शाने के लिए among का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
506. (C) in के स्थान पर on का प्रयोग किया जायेगा क्योंकि रास्ते पर के लिए = on the way का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
507. (C) attender के स्थान पर attendant का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि attendant = 'सेवक, परिचारक' होता है। attender का प्रयोग सामान्यतः औपचारिक अंग्रेजी में नहीं किया जाता है।
508. (C) to का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि rather than के बाद bare infinitive (verb without to) का प्रयोग होता है।
509. (A) to का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि indirect speech में reporting verb के साथ to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
510. (C) to read के स्थान पर reading का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि than का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में होने पर उसके पहले तथा बाद में प्रयुक्त शब्द same form में होने चाहिए। यहाँ than के पहले participle (seeing) का प्रयोग है अतः बाद भी एक participle (reading) का प्रयोग होगा।
511. (C) hardly का प्रयोग die के पहले होगा क्योंकि hardly का अर्थ 'मुश्किल से' निकल रहा हो तो इसे उस verb के पहले प्रयोग किया जाता है जिस verb के लिए इसका प्रयोग किया जाना है।
512. (C) since के स्थान पर for का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि period of time के पहले for का प्रयोग होता है।
513. (C) will get के स्थान पर would have got का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि conditional sentence यदि past perfect में हो तो दूसरा वाक्य का बनावट S+would have+v³ होता है।
514. (A) speakers after speakers के स्थान पर speaker after speaker का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि noun+after+noun में दोनों noun को singular form में लिखा जाता है।
515. (D) No error
516. (C) to के स्थान पर for का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी स्थान को जाने के लिए start - verb का प्रयोग किया गया हो, तो start के साथ for का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
517. (B) back का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि return = come back होता है।
518. (C) are के स्थान पर is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब जो noun - either ... or ... से जुड़े हो तो वाक्य में verb का number दूसरे noun के number पर निर्भर करता है।
519. (B) have seen के स्थान पर saw का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि yesterday का प्रयोग simple past tense (s+v²+o) में किया जाता है।
520. (A) being के पहले it का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि participle के लिए subject of reference का होना जरूरी होता है।
521. (B) may के स्थान पर should का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि lest का correlative (सहयोगी) should होता है।
522. (C) the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि dodo एक animal है और animal के नाम का प्रयोग यदि पूर्ण रूप से common noun की तरह किया जा रहा हो तो इसके पहले article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
523. (D) No error
524. (C) to के स्थान पर for का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि step across या run across for something का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
525. (C) to के स्थान पर in का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि sustain injury in body parts का प्रयोग होता है।
526. (B) to have के स्थान पर on having का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि repent (पश्चाताप करना) के साथ on का प्रयोग किया जाता है और on के बाद gerund (v+ing) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
527. (B) that के स्थान पर whether का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि doubtful sentence के साथ दूसरे वाक्य को जोड़ने के लिए conjunction के रूप में whether का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
528. (D) No error
529. (B) hearing के स्थान पर listening to का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि hear (सुनना) के साथ +ing लगाकर hearing का प्रयोग continuous tense में नहीं किया जाता है।
530. (B) humility (नम्रता) के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाएगा क्योंकि humility - abstract noun है और uncountable है। नियमतः all के साथ यदि uncountable noun का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो all के बाद the का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
531. (C) did he like के स्थान पर he liked का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि indirect speech के reporting verb में यदि asked लगा हो

- तो reported speech के बाद assertive sentence (s+v) का प्रयोग होता है।
532. (B) the ear to के स्थान पर an ear to का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि an ear to एक phrase है जिसका अर्थ 'ध्यान देना' होता है।
533. (C) same या usual में से किसी एक का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि double adjective का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है।
534. (D) No error
535. (B) throughly के स्थान पर through का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि cleaning - gerund अर्थात् noun equivalent है और noun की विशेषता adjective (through) बताता है न कि adverb (throughly)।
536. (C) buy के स्थान पर buying का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि preposition 'of' के बाद gerund (v+ing) का प्रयोग होता है।
537. (A) cousin के साथ sister का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि cousin के साथ brother या sister का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
538. (B) to के स्थान पर by का प्रयोग किया जायेगा क्योंकि abide (पालन करना) के साथ Preposition 'by' का प्रयोग होता है।
539. (A) is के स्थान पर has been का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'for/since + समय' वाले वाक्य में has/have + been + v-ing का प्रयोग होता है।
540. (C) can के स्थान पर can not का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि positive sentence का question tag - negative बनाया जाता है।
541. (B) lay के स्थान पर lie का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि lie = लेटना, lie (v¹) lay (v²) lain (v³) होता है और shall या will के बाद v¹ का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
542. (B) would have के स्थान पर had का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि conditional sentence में if वाले clause के साथ had + v³ का प्रयोग होता है न कि would have + v³ का।
543. (A) has got के स्थान पर सिर्फ got होगा क्योंकि key word - 1947 - past का action है। नियमतः past में हुए किसी action को simple past में लिखा जाता है।
544. (C) much के स्थान पर more का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि than के पहले adjective comparative degree में होता है।
545. (A) are के स्थान पर is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि everyone के साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
546. (B) back का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि return तथा back का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है।
547. (B) is के स्थान पर has been का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'for/since + समय' वाले वाक्य में has/have + been + v-ing का प्रयोग होता है।
548. (B) furnitures के स्थान पर furniture का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि furniture का plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।
549. (C) luggages are के स्थान पर luggage is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि luggage हमेशा singular में प्रयुक्त होता है तथा इसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
550. (A) being के पहले it का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि participle के लिए subject of reference का होना जरूरी होता है।
551. (C) rains के स्थान पर rain का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि do/does/did के बाद v¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
552. (B) leave के स्थान पर left का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि it is high time के बाद simple past (s+v²) का प्रयोग होता है।
553. (C) that का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि reporting verb में यदि asked का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो reported speech वाले part को that से नहीं जोड़ा जाता है।
554. (D) No error
555. (B) overtakes के स्थान पर takes over का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि overtakes = 'आगे निकल जाना' होता है। जबकि पद ग्रहण करने के अर्थ में take over का प्रयोग होता है।
556. (B) most के स्थान पर more का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि than के पहले comparative degree adjective का प्रयोग होता है।
557. (C) me के स्थान पर I होगा क्योंकि as + adjective + as के बाद आने वाला pronoun, subjective case में होता है।
558. (C) will का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि conditional sentence को future tense में नहीं बल्कि simple present tense में लिखा जाता है।
559. (B) the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि cardinal number (one, two) के पहले definite article 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
560. (A) the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि mode of communication (air) के पहले definite article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
561. (B) stronger के स्थान पर strongest का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि of all के पहले superlative degree adjective का प्रयोग होगा होता है।
562. (C) achieving के स्थान पर achievement का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि preposition के बाद noun या noun equivalent का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
563. (C) city के स्थान पर cities का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि various के बाद plural countable noun का प्रयोग होता है।
564. (D) No error
565. (B) an के स्थान पर the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि oven एक definite home appliance है।
566. (B) hobby का प्रयोग popular के बाद होगा क्योंकि adjective का प्रयोग noun के पहले किया जाता है।
567. (B) are के स्थान पर is का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Gulliver's travels एक प्रसिद्ध पुस्तक का नाम है जो Plural की तरह दिखता है परन्तु इसका प्रयोग singular की तरह किया जाता है।
568. (C) have के स्थान पर has का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि either ... or से दो noun जुड़े हो तो verb का प्रयोग दूसरे noun के number के अनुसार प्रयोग होता है।

569. (C) should have का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि last night का प्रयोग simple past tense (s + v²) में होता है।
570. (C) to के स्थान पर and का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि between का सहयोगी and होता है।
571. (A) on के स्थान पर with का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि angry के साथ यदि person का प्रयोग हो तो angry के साथ with का प्रयोग होता है।
572. (B) murder का v³ - murdered का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य passive voice का है और passive voice में was/were के बाद v³ का प्रयोग होता है।
573. (C) will blow के स्थान पर blows का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि until/unless के बाद simple present tense का प्रयोग होता है।
574. (B) a great deal के स्थान पर a large number का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि countable plural noun के लिए a large number का प्रयोग होता है।
575. (A) The का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि proper noun (Indians) के पहले definite article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
576. (A) equator के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि heavenly body (equator) के पहले definite article 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।
577. (A) your coming के स्थान पर you are coming का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में प्रयुक्त दूसरा वाक्य suggest करता है कि इसे verb in continuous tense की तरह प्रयोग होना चाहिए।
578. (A) crowding के स्थान पर crowded का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि article और noun के बीच adjective का प्रयोग होता है और v³ का प्रयोग adjective के रूप में होता है।
579. (B) hardly के स्थान पर hard का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि hard (कड़ी मेहनत) का प्रयोग verb के बाद होता है जबकि hardly (मुश्किल से) का प्रयोग verb के पहले।
580. (B) are के स्थान पर is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि each या every के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
581. (B) more का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि double comparative degree adjective (more havier) का प्रयोग एकसाथ नहीं होता है।
582. (C) with के स्थान पर to का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि married के साथ to का प्रयोग होता है।
583. (A) This के स्थान पर these का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि plural noun (errors) के लिए this का plural - these का प्रयोग किया जायेगा।
584. (B) is के स्थान पर has been का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि for/since + time का प्रयोग perfect continuous (s + has/have + been + v-ing) में होता है।
585. (C) me के स्थान पर I का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि than के बाद subjective case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
586. (A) rising के स्थान पर hoisting का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि flag = 'झंडा' फहराने के लिए उपयुक्त verb 'hoist' होता है।
587. (B) than के स्थान पर to का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि junior/superior/prefer के बाद to का प्रयोग होता है than का नहीं।
588. (A) counsel के स्थान पर council का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि counsel = सलाह (n), सलाह देना (v)
council = परिषद्, local council = स्थानीय परिषद्
589. (C) rich के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि both ... and के बाद आने वाला parts of speech 'same' होना चाहिए।
590. (C) his के स्थान पर one's का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि one का possessive - one's होता है न कि his ।
591. (B) for का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि mind (ध्यान देना, बुरा मानना) के बाद gerund (v-ing) का प्रयोग होता है।
592. (B) were के स्थान पर was का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Gulliver's Travels (एक प्रसिद्ध पुस्तक) के साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
593. (B) resigned के बाद reflexive pronoun 'myself' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि resign (त्यागपत्र देना) के साथ reflexive pronoun का प्रयोग किया जाता है जो वाक्य में प्रयुक्त subject के gender और number पर निर्भर करता है।
594. (C) any girl के स्थान पर all the girls का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का स्वरूप superlative degree का है और superlative degree adjective के बाद of all का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
595. (C) had का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि जब दो वाक्यों को conjunction-when से जुड़ा हो तो उनको जतनबजनतम निम्नलिखित होता है - past continuous + when + simple past.
596. (C) were के स्थान पर was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि each of के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
597. (B) are के बदले is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि each of के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
598. (B) particular के स्थान पर particularly का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि दो adjective एक साथ आ गये हो तो पहले adjective के ठीक पहले लगे adjective को adverb में बदल देते हैं।
599. (A) UNICEF के पहले the का प्रयोग किया जायेगा क्योंकि किसी संस्था के abbreviated नाम के पहले the का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
600. (A) books के स्थान पर book का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ book का प्रयोग adjective की तरह किया गया है और adjective का plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।
601. (C) are के स्थान पर is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि politics के साथ singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
602. (B) are के स्थान पर is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि a Tale of two cities एक पुस्तक का नाम है जो plural की तरह दिखता है परन्तु इसका प्रयोग singular की तरह किया जाता है।

603. (A) sorts of के स्थान पर the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sorts of के साथ methods, means, ways इत्यादि का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है और sorts of को हटाने के बाद all के property के अनुसार all के बाद the का प्रयोग किया जायेगा।
604. (B) are का प्रयोग you के पहले होगा क्योंकि interrogative sentence में wh-word के पहले helping verb तब subject का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
605. (C) the boys के पहले than का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि No sooner का co-relative - than होता है जिसे दूसरे वाक्य में पहले लगाया जाता है।
606. (B) he का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि एक ही वाक्य में subject का repetition - pronoun के रूप में नहीं किया जाता है।
607. (B) any के स्थान पर no का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि no longer = अब और नहीं, प्रचलन से बाहर, एक phrase है।
608. (A) I and he के स्थान पर he and I का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि third person 'he' pronoun के बाद first person (I) pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
609. (C) extensible के स्थान पर extensive का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'extensive = व्यापक, विस्तृत' का knowledge के लिए उपयुक्त adjective 'extensive' होगा।
610. (C) than के बाद that of का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान या वस्तु के किसी particular thing की तुलना की जा रही हो जहाँ तुलना किया जाने वाला noun - singular हो तो इसके बदले that of का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
611. (A) emminent का spelling गलत है। सही spelling - eminent (प्रख्यात) होगा।
612. (B) is के स्थान पर are का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का subject - countries का number - plural है।
613. (D) No error
614. (B) have के स्थान पर has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि many a/an के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
615. (A) factor के स्थान पर factors का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि one of the के बाद noun को plural form में लिखा जाता है।
616. (B) differ के स्थान पर differs का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का subject - A technical view का number - singular है।
617. (A) are के स्थान पर is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि measles = name of disease के साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
618. (D) No error
619. (C) No error
620. (B) of के स्थान पर off का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि separation को व्यक्त करने के लिए off का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- see off = विदा करना।
621. (B) better के स्थान पर best का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य superlative degree का है।
622. (A) principle के स्थान पर principal का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि principle = सिद्धांत जबकि principal = 'मुख्य' होता है।
623. (D) No error
624. (B) were के स्थान पर was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब दो noun - as well as से जुड़े हो तो verb का प्रयोग as well as के पहले प्रयुक्त noun के number के अनुसार होता है।
625. (A) that का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि providing एक conditional word है जिसके साथ that का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। provided = बशर्ते की।
626. (B) persem के पहले लगा the को हटाना होगा और son के पहले the लगाना होगा क्योंकि persem एक व्यक्ति का नाम है और proper noun के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। पुनः son एक common noun है और common noun का प्रयोग proper noun की तरह किया जाए तो इसके पहले the का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
627. (D) No error
628. (A) are का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि used to के ठीक बाद verb या bare infinitive का प्रयोग किया जा रहा हो, तो used to के पहले is/are/am/was/were का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
629. (B) were के स्थान पर was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि every one of के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
630. (A) in के स्थान पर at का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दरवाजा पर दस्तक देने के अर्थ में knock के साथ at का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
631. (B) between के स्थान पर among का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि दो से ज्यादा व्यक्तियों के लिए among का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
632. (B) is के स्थान पर are का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि wh-word से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य का structure यदि interrogative हो, तो verb का number - verb के बाद आने वाले noun (spectacles जो कि plural है) के number पर निर्भर करता है।
633. (D) No error
634. (A) childrens के स्थान पर children का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि children स्वतः ही plural है इसमें s लगातार plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।
635. (B) when के स्थान पर than का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि No sooner का co-relative - than होता है।
636. (B) that के स्थान पर as का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि so के बाद complete sentence का प्रयोग होने पर इसके पहले that के बदले as का प्रयोग होता है।

637. (C) are starving की जगह will starve का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि conditional sentence में unless के बाद वाले clause के साथ Simple Future Tense का प्रयोग होता है।
638. (C) since की जगह for का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि period of time के साथ for का प्रयोग होता है।
639. (B) have के बदले has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि nither of के बाद plural subject तथा singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
640. (A) well का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि balanced diet स्वतः एक complete expression है और balance पर जोड़ डालने के लिए पुनः well का प्रयोग करना अनुचित है।
641. (B) I के स्थान पर me का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb के बाद objective case pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
642. (C) than की जगह when का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि scarcely के साथ when का प्रयोग होता है न कि than का।
643. (B) in के साथ at का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि disappointed at the situation का प्रयोग सही होता है।
644. (A) have के स्थान पर has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि singular subject (company) के साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
645. (A) are के स्थान पर have been का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि वाक्य में for के बाद period of time का प्रयोग हो तो ऐसे वाक्य के साथ have/has + been + verb-ing का प्रयोग होता है।
646. (A) come के स्थान पर comes का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि singular subject के साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
647. (B) that का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि reporting verb में यदि asked लगा हो तो reputed speech को that से कभी नहीं जोड़ा जाता है।
648. (B) have के स्थान पर has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब दो noun - as well as से जुड़े हो तो verb का प्रयोग इसके पहले प्रयुक्त noun (teacher) के number के अनुसार होता है।
649. (B) don't के स्थान पर doesn't का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि singular subject के लिए singular verb (doesn't) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
650. (A) made के स्थान पर asked/ordered का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि order के अर्थ के लिए reporting verb के स्थान पर asked या ordered का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
651. (C) launch के स्थान पर launched का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि नियमतः noun के पहले यदि verb का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो उसे v³ के रूप में परिवर्तित कर adjective बना दिया जाता है।
652. (B) raise के स्थान पर raised का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि and से जुड़ने वाले दो शब्द same parts of speech तथा same form में होते हैं।
653. (B) both का प्रयोग necessary के बाद होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में both and का प्रयोग यदि किया गया हो, तो इनके बाद आने वाला parts of speech - same होता है और दोनों भाग के लिए प्रयुक्त common parts of speech को both के पहले लगा दिया जाता है।
654. (C) is के स्थान पर are का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि compound subject में verb का number - subject में प्रयुक्त पहले preposition के पहले आने वाले noun (areas जो की plural है।) पर निर्भर करता है।
655. (B) as good के बाद पुनः as का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि positive degree adjective को as as के बीच लिखा जाता है।
656. (B) not या hardly में से किसी एक को हटाना होगा क्योंकि not और hardly दोनों ही negative शब्द हैं और नकारात्मक अर्थ वाले वाक्य में दो negative शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
657. (A) No error
658. (B) their के स्थान पर his का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि each one के बाद pronoun के रूप में his/her का प्रयोग होता है their का नहीं।
659. (B) works के स्थान पर worked का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि the last few years - past के event को व्यक्त करता है और past के event को simple past में व्यक्त किया जाता है।
660. (B) broke के स्थान पर broken का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि have + v³ = perfect participle अर्थात् having verb के साथ verb का तीसरा रूप का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
661. (B) design के स्थान पर designs का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि one of the के बाद plural noun तथा singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
662. (B) woman के स्थान पर women का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb 'lead' plural है साथ ही (C) में pronoun 'they' भी plural है। इस आधार पर वाक्य का subject - plural होना चाहिए।
663. (A) greatly के स्थान पर great का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि greatly एक adverb है और preposition के पहले adjective (great) का प्रयोग होता है adverb (greatly) का नहीं।
664. (A) have का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि 'last weak' past का event है और past के event को simple past tense (s + v²) में व्यक्त किया जाता है।
665. (B) do के पहले to का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि made एक causative verb है और causative verb के बाद पहले object आता है उसके बाद bare infinitive का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
666. (C) the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि Great Britain देश का नाम है और सामान्यतः देश के नाम के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

667. (A) Mohans' के स्थान पर Mohan's का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि singular countable noun के साथ 's (aspostroph-s) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
668. (C) secure के स्थान पर securing का प्रयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि with a view to 'के इरादे से' के बाद gerund (v-ing) का प्रयोग होता है।
669. (B) have के स्थान पर has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दो noun जब conjunction 'with' से जुड़े हो तो verb का number - subject में प्रयुक्त पहले noun के number के अनुसार होता है।
670. (B) with के स्थान पर to का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि adjacent (बगल में, सटा हुआ) के साथ to का प्रयोग होता है।
671. (B) cannot के बाद be का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि v³ और object के बीच यदि preposition का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो वैसा वाक्य passive voice में होता है।
672. (A) being के पहले it का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि being से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य में subject of reference का प्रयोग होता है।
673. (B) in का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि wonder के साथ about का प्रयोग होगा।
674. (A) anxious का प्रयोग not only के पहले होगा क्योंकि not only और but also के बाद same parts of speech का प्रयोग किया जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में but also के बाद 'eager' adjective है अतः not only के बाद 'anxious' adjective का प्रयोग किया जायेगा।
675. (D) No error
676. (C) among के स्थान पर between का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दो के लिए between का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
677. (C) have का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि yesterday - past का event है और past के event को simple past tense में व्यक्त किया जाता है।
678. (A) is के स्थान पर has been का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'for/since + time का प्रयोग perfect continuous tense में होता है।
679. (C) up का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि cope with एक phrasal verb है जिसका अर्थ 'सामना करना' होता है।
680. (C) is tasting के स्थान पर tastes का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि taste - स्वाद होना, चखना' verb का प्रयोग continuous tense में नहीं होता है।
681. (B) hate के स्थान पर hating का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि and से जुड़ने वाले दो शब्द एक ही form में होना चाहिए। यहाँ and से Increasing और hating को जोड़ा जायेगा।
682. (D) No error
683. (A) knowing के स्थान पर know to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि since का प्रयोग यदि वाक्य में conjunction की तरह किया गया हो जहाँ since का अर्थ जब निकल रहा हो तो since के जुड़ने वाले दोनों वाक्य का structure निम्नलिखित होता है - present perfect + since + simple past
684. (B) are के स्थान पर is का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि neither of के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
685. (A) was के स्थान पर were का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि unreal conditional sentence में बावजूद की subject - singular हो परन्तु इसके साथ आने वाला verb हमेशा ही plural वह भी were होता है।
686. (A) advised के बाद to का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि indirect speech में reporting verb और object के बीच कोई preposition का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
687. (B) awaiting के साथ for का प्रयोग नहीं होगा या awaiting के स्थान पर waiting का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि await के साथ for का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है अतः awaiting के साथ लगा for को हटा दें या awaiting के स्थान पर waiting का प्रयोग करें।
688. (B) engaged के स्थान पर engage का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि engage tone एक compound noun है जैसे boy friend, school boys, college girls इत्यादि। अतः engaged के स्थान पर engage का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
689. (B) had का प्रयोग she के बाद होगा, क्योंकि reporting verb के रूप में यदि asked लगा हो तो reported speech वाला भाग assertive sentence के रूप में होता है। अर्थात् wh-word + subject + verb + object.
690. (B) have का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि जब दो वाक्यों का प्रयोग एक साथ किया गया हो तो जहाँ एक वाक्य simple present में हो तो नियमतः पहले पूर्ण हुए वाक्य को simple past में लिखा जाता है।
691. (D) No error
692. (A) on के स्थान पर in का प्रयोग किया जाएगा, क्योंकि किसी स्थान में रहने के आशय में live के साथ in का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
693. (B) return के साथ back का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि return के साथ back का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
694. (C) the के स्थान पर his का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Raghu के बदले में pronoun के रूप में his (the के स्थान पर) का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए।
695. (B) was के स्थान पर were का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि जब दो noun - neither nor से जुड़े हो तो वाक्य में प्रयुक्त verb का number - noun² के number पर निर्भर करता है।

696. (B) sarees के स्थान पर saree का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि saree - बेशक countable noun है जिसका plural - sarees बनाया जा सकता है, परंतु saree - grammar के दृष्टिकोण से वस्त्र के श्रेणी में आता है और यदि इसे 'पहनने/धारण करने' के अर्थ में प्रयोग किया जाए तो इसका plural नहीं बनाया जा सकता है।
697. (C) than के स्थान पर when/before का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि scarcely का co-relative - when या before होता है, अतः than के स्थान पर when या before का प्रयोग करे।
698. (C) illicit के स्थान पर elicit का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि illicit = 'गैर कानूनी' elicit = 'निकलवाना या उगलवाना'। अतः elicit का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
699. (B) play के स्थान पर plays का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि compound subject में verb का number - subject में प्रयुक्त पहले preposition के पहले आने वाले noun या noun equivalent पर निर्भर करता है। subject में पहला preposition - of है और of के पहले आने वाला noun equivalent - each - singular है। अतः उपरोक्त नियम के अनुसार वाक्य में plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
700. (A) These का प्रयोग all के बाद होगा, क्योंकि all के पहले न तो demonstrative adjective न ही possessive adjective का प्रयोग किया जाता है। नियमतः demonstrative adjective या possessive adjective का प्रयोग all के बाद किया जाता है।
701. (D) No error
701. (A) sceneries के स्थान पर scenery का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि scenery का plural - sceneries का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
703. (C) by walk के स्थान पर on foot का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि पैदल चलने के लिए सही clause - on foot होता है। अतः by walk के स्थान पर on foot का प्रयोग करें।
704. (B) desert के स्थान पर deserted का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि दो noun बिना comma, conjunction या preposition के एक साथ नहीं आ सकते हैं यदि दो noun बिना comma, conjunction या preposition के एक साथ आ रहें हो तो पहले वाले noun को adjective के रूप में बदल दिया जाता है। desert का adjective का रूप deserted (विरान, उजाड़) होता है। अतः desert के स्थान पर deserted का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
705. (B) informations के स्थान पर information का उपयोग होगा, क्योंकि information का प्रयोग हमेशा singular की तरह किया जाता है इसका plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।
706. (C) for के स्थान पर on का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि किसी particular अवसर पर आमंत्रित करने के अर्थ में invite के साथ on का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
707. (B) that I noticed in ... की जगह that I have noticed in ... होगा क्योंकि घटना को Present Tense में व्यक्त किया गया है और उसमें Nowadays का प्रयोग किया गया है। दोनों ही स्थितियों में Present Perfect Tense का ही प्रयोग होगा।
708. (A) I had asked him की जगह I asked him होगा, क्योंकि indirect narration में reporting verb सामान्यतः simple past में होता है।
709. (D) No error
710. (C) that all we longed to laugh and to cry की जगह that we all longed to laugh at him cry होगा। दो बार to का प्रयोग कर इसे parallel structure बनाने का प्रयास किया गया है लेकिन दोनों घटनाएँ एक साथ नहीं हो सकती।
711. (B) I will decide to skip work की जगह I have decided to skip work होगा क्योंकि Future Tense में decide करने की बात करना बेमानी है।
712. (D) No error
713. (B) the servant to की जगह the servant होगा, क्योंकि made के बाद bare infinitive का प्रयोग होता है।
714. (B) a M.A. की जगह an M.A. का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि M.A. vowel sound word है जिसके पहले an का प्रयोग होता है।
715. (C) she also की जगह but also का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि not only का co-relative 'but also' होता है।
716. (B) a flute की जगह the flute का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाद्य यंत्र के पहले definite article 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।
717. (B) have been lost की जगह has been lost का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि the bunch of के बाद plural noun तथा singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
718. (A) we ought serve की जगह we ought to serve का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि ought के साथ to का प्रयोग होता है।
719. (B) a M.L.A. की जगह an M.L.A. का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'M.L.A.' vowel sound word है जिसके पहले an का प्रयोग होता है।
720. (B) not का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि lest एक नकारात्मक word है जिसके साथ not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
721. (C) have gone की जगह has gone का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि uncountable noun 'money' के साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
722. (B) not का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि lest के साथ not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
723. (B) king के जगह kings का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि one of के बाद plural noun का प्रयोग होता है।
724. (C) when I was having my bath की जगह while I was bathing

- होगा, क्योंकि जब दो घटनाएँ past tense में साथ हो, तो हम दोनों clause को past continuous tense में लिखते हैं तथा उसे while से जोड़ा जाता है।
725. (B) in the river की जगह into the river का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि motion तथा action के लिए in की जगह into का प्रयोग होता है।
726. (B) have done की जगह has done का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि each के साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
727. (B) I की जगह me का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि between के बाद objective case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
728. (C) to का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि rather than के बाद to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
729. (B) for की जगह of का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि guilty के साथ of का प्रयोग होता है न कि for का।
730. (C) died of cancer की जगह died with cancer का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि किसी बीमारी से मरने पर die के साथ preposition 'with' का प्रयोग होता है।
731. (D) No error
732. (D) No error
733. (C) with की जगह within का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि समय के भीतर के अर्थ में within का प्रयोग होता है न कि with का।
734. (C) needy and the poor की जगह the needy and poor का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि एक ही noun के लिए यदि दो article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
735. (D) No error
736. (A) did not की जगह have not का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य nकpast perfect tense का है।
737. (B) was left की जगह had left का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि भूतकाल की दो घटनाओं में जो घटना पहले घट चुकी हो उसके साथ past perfect (s+had+v³) का प्रयोग होता है।
738. (A) The two last की जगह the last two का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि ordinal number (first, second, last,) का प्रयोग cardinal number (one, two, three,) के पहले होता है।
739. (A) have seen के बदले saw का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि last year का प्रयोग Simple Past Tense में होता है।
740. (D) No error
741. (B) myself की जगह I का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Verb (saw) के पहले Nominative Case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
742. (B) were spent की जगह was spent का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Uncountable Noun (money) के साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
743. (C) isn't it की जगह willn't it का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि आगे Auxiliary Verb 'will' का प्रयोग हुआ है।
744. (B) overwhelmed for joy at की जगह overwhelmed with joy at का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि overwhelmed के साथ preposition 'at' का प्रयोग होता है।
745. (C) was much exciting की जगह was very exciting का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि much का प्रयोग सामान्यतः नकारात्मक अर्थ में होता है।
746. (C) than mine की जगह to mine का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि inferior/superior के बाद Preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है न कि than का।
747. (A) the most unique की जगह सिर्फ the unique का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि unique के पहले more या most का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
748. (A) told के बाद us का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि tell या told के बाद object का प्रयोग होता है।
749. (D) No error
750. (C) have की जगह has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Subject (My brother-in-law) Singular है। अतः इसके साथ Singular Verb का ही प्रयोग होगा।
751. (A) trust on की जगह trust in का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि trust in something/somebody का प्रयोग सही होता है।
752. (C) for health की जगह to health को प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि injurious के साथ Preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
753. (B) player की जगह players का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि one of के बाद Plural countable Noun तथा Singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
754. (A) cattles की जगह cattle का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि cattle एक Plural शब्द है। इसमें s या es जोड़कर Plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।
755. (C) deers की जगह केवल deer का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि deer एक plural शब्द है इसमें s जोड़कर Plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।
756. (C) by a screwdriver की जगह with a screwdriver का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि screwdriver एक औजार है जिसके पहले with का प्रयोग होता है न कि by का।
757. (C) tea than coffee की जगह tea to coffee का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि prefer के बाद to का प्रयोग होता है न कि than का।
758. (C) they were so real की जगह which seemed to real का प्रयोग होगा।
759. (C) were की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Singular Subject (An old man) के साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
760. (D) No error
761. (B) should accept की जगह accepted का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि it is time के बाद Simple past Tense (s+v²) का प्रयोग होता है।
762. (B) यह एक सामान्य नियम है। अतः वाक्य यहाँ Present Simple Tense यानी involves interviewing का प्रयोग होगा।
763. (D) No error

764. (A) much harassed की जगह being much harassed का प्रयोग होगा।
765. (D) No error
766. (B) were given की जगह was given का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि each/every के बाद Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
767. (A) a earthquake की जगह an earthquake का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि earthquake का पहला अक्षर 'e' Vowel है।
768. (A) does not की जगह do not का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'parents' Plural है। अतः इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होगा।
769. (B) not only equipped with की जगह equipped not only with का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि not only but aslo के साथ Paralled Construction in Conjunction का प्रयोग होता है।
770. (B) besides की जगह beside का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'अगल-बगल' के अर्थ में beside का प्रयोग होता है। जबकि besides का अर्थ 'के अतिरिक्त' (In addition to) होता है।
771. (A) men are wanted की जगह men are required का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'wanted' Adjective = being searched for by the police, in connection with crime होता है जबकि required = need something या depend on somebody होता है।
772. (A) an की जगह a का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि miserable का पहला अक्षर m एक Consonant है।
773. (A) is frighten की जगह is frightened का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Passive वाक्य में is/are/am के बाद V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
774. (D) No error
775. (C) has की जगह had का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि यदि वाक्य की पहली क्रिया (verb - shocked) past में हो तो उस वाक्य की अन्य क्रिया भी past में होगी।
776. (B) are की जगह is का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य का subject 'the behaviour of young boys' singular है। अतः verb भी singular होगा।
777. (C) were की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि everyone के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
778. (A) One Senegal की जगह in Senegal का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि In India, In America सही होता है।
779. (A) about का प्रयोग superfluous है। क्योंकि discuss के साथ about का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
780. (C) one के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि cardinal number (one, two,) के पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
781. (B) are की जगह is का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Preposition के पहले प्रयुक्त Noun (the box) ही वाक्य का Subject होता है तथा उसी के अनुसार Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
782. (D) No error
783. (A) who की जगह which या that का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि who का प्रयोग व्यक्ति के लिए होता है।
784. (C) never का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य में double negative का प्रयोग गलत होता है।
785. (C) the other girls की जगह that of other girls का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि dress की तुलना dress से होगी न कि girls से।
786. (A) has की जगह have का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'Fifty years' Plural है। अतः Plural Verb का प्रयोग होगा।
787. (C) up की जगह on का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि creep up on somebody = to begin to affect somebody होता है। जबकि creep in / into something = to begin to happen or affect something होता है।
788. (C) you and I की जगह you and me का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि verb के बाद Objective Case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
789. (B) overflow की जगह overflowed का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि has/have/had के बाद V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
790. (C) In the country की जगह in our country का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि the country = any area outside towns and cities with fields, woods, farms etc. होता है।
791. (C) habit की जगह habits का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि one of के बाद Plural Noun तथा Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
792. (C) they की जगह them का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि तुलना हमेशा बराबर Case में होता है।
793. (C) to play की जगह playing का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि than के पहले 'reading' Gerund का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः than के बाद 'playing' Gerund का प्रयोग होगा।
794. (C) restored at senses की जगह restored to senses का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि restore के बाद Preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
795. (D) No error
796. (B) were की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Preposition के पहले प्रयुक्त Subject 'The whole block' Singular है। अतः Singular Verb का प्रयोग होगा।
797. (C) short circulating की जगह short circuit = लघु परिपथ (a failure in an electric circuit) का प्रयोग सही होगा।
798. (B) Congratulate you for की जगह congratulate you on का प्रयोग सही होगा।
799. (B) No error
800. (B) a learnt man की जगह a learned man का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि adjective के रूप में 'विद्वान' के अर्थ में learned का प्रयोग होता है।
801. (A) with our great annoyance की जगह to our great annoyance का प्रयोग सही होगा।

802. (C) a epic की जगह an epic का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'epic' Noun का पहला अक्षर e एक Vowel है। अतः इसके पहले 'an' का प्रयोग होगा।
803. (A) hardly की जगह hard का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Adjective के रूप में hard का प्रयोग होता है। hardly = almost no/not (शायद ही) होता है।
804. (C) interrupting you की जगह for interrupting you होगा। क्योंकि excuse me for interrupting you या excuse me to interrupt you का प्रयोग सही होता है।
805. (A) At this time की जगह during this time का प्रयोग होगा।
806. (B) are की जगह is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि one of के बाद Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
807. (B) are की जगह is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि The Arabian Nights एक पुस्तक का नाम है एवं Singular है। अतः इसके साथ Singular Verb 'is' का प्रयोग होगा न कि are का।
808. (C) hasn't she की जगह has she का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि नकारात्मक वाक्य का question tag सकारात्मक यानी has she होगा।
809. (C) voting के पहले the का प्रयोग अनुचित है।
810. (C) isn't it की जगह doesn't it का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य Present Simple Tense का है।
811. (C) when की जगह than का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि no sooner के साथ than का प्रयोग होता है when का नहीं।
812. (C) poetries की जगह poetry का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि poetry = a collection of poems एक Uncountable Noun है। इसका Plural 'poetries' नहीं होता।
813. (B) were की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि neither of के बाद Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
814. (A) A interesting book की जगह An interesting book का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि interesting का पहला अक्षर 'i' एक Vowel है।
815. (C) poors की जगह poor का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि poor एक Adjective है जिसके अंत में s लगाकर Plural Noun नहीं बनाया जाता है। जबकि The poor (गरीब लोग) का प्रयोग Plural Noun के रूप में होता है तथा इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
816. (A) I worked की जगह I have been working का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि for/since + time का प्रयोग Present Perfect Continuous Tense (s+has/have+been+v-ing) में होता है।
817. (D) No error
818. (B) laughed at की जगह laugh at का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सामान्य आदत के लिए Present Simple Tense का प्रयोग होता है।
819. (B) will reach की जगह would have reached का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि वाक्य की शुरुआत had+s+v³ से हो तो दूसरा Clause में would have + v³ का प्रयोग होता है।
820. (C) sceneries की जगह scenery का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि scenery में s या es जोड़कर Plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।
821. (A) She was ill की जगह She had been ill का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि for/since+time का प्रयोग Past Perfect Continuous Tense में होता है यदि भूतकाल में एक अवधि के लिए कार्य जारी हो।
822. (B) enquired for की जगह enquired about/appealed for का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि enquire = to ask somebody for information होता है।
823. (B) have की जगह has का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि each या every के बाद Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
824. (B) a ten rupees note की जगह a ten rupee note होगा क्योंकि Article 'a' और Noun 'Note' के बीच प्रयुक्त शब्द Adjective की भाँति कार्य करता है। जिसके अंत में s या es जोड़कर Plural नहीं बनाया जाता।
825. (B) heard the earthquake की जगह heard of the earthquake का प्रयोग सही होगा।
826. (D) No error
827. (B) have की जगह has का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि many a/an के बाद Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
828. (B) of का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि Comprise के बाद किसी भी Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। तथा Comprise = Consist of होता है।
829. (A) makes की जगह केवल make होगा, क्योंकि knowledge and wisdom एक Plural Subject है। अतः इसके साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होगा।
830. (D) No error
831. (B) renovate की जगह renovated का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि It is + high time के बाद Past Simple (s+v²) का प्रयोग होता है।
832. (A) Headmaster के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि definite noun के पहले Article 'The' का प्रयोग होता है।
833. (A) inning के बदले innings का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि innings का प्रयोग दोनों ही वचनों में होता है। अर्थात् an innings या Several innings।
834. (A) How long it takes की जगह How long does it take का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि Interrogative Sentence में how/what के बाद 'do/does + s+v¹+o' का प्रयोग होता है।
835. (C) his own की जगह one's का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि one का Possessive Case 'one's' होता है।

836. (C) than की जगह to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि prefer के बाद to का प्रयोग होता है न कि than का।
837. (B) laying की जगह lying का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि lie (lies, lying, lay, lain) = to put yourself in a flat position होता है।
838. (D) No error
839. (C) in midnight के बदले at midnight का प्रयोग सही होगा।
840. (B) nature does operate की जगह nature operates का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि seldom if ever का प्रयोग Present Simple Tense में होता है।
841. (B) on की जगह at का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि leap at something = to accept a chance or an opportunity quickly का प्रयोग सही होता है।
842. (B) have begun की जगह began का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि since का प्रयोग Conjunction के रूप में होने पर since के पहले Present Perfect Tense (s + has/have + v³) जबकि since के बाद Simple Past Tense (s + v²) का प्रयोग होता है।
843. (C) escalated की जगह has escalated का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब भूत का प्रभाव वर्तमान पर पड़े तो Present Perfect Tense (s + has/have + v³) का प्रयोग होता है।
844. (C) going for a party की जगह going to the party का प्रयोग सही होगा।
845. (B) must have के बदले got का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि The arm was so badly injured that he got का प्रयोग सही होगा।
846. (A) यहाँ Past Simple यानी you needn't have told a lie का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि वाक्य भूत काल को दर्शाता है।
847. (B) यहाँ so important (adjective) these days का प्रयोग होगा। वाक्य में importance (Noun) का प्रयोग उचित नहीं।
848. (D) Neither nor; Either or शुद्ध connectives हैं। अतः यहाँ nor his wife का प्रयोग होगा।
849. (D) यहाँ The process was very simple का प्रयोग होगा। Too is used before adjectives or adverbs to say that something is more than is good, necessary, possible etc.
850. (B) No error
851. (D) Decapitate = to cut off somebody's head; behead.
वाक्य प्रयोग देखें - His decapitated body was found floating in a canal.
अतः was found yesterday का प्रयोग होगा।
852. (D) वाक्य भूतकाल दर्शाता है। अतः If it rained का प्रयोग होगा।
853. (B) यहाँ of innumerable biographies (Plural) का प्रयोग होगा।
854. (A) शब्द trafficking एक uncountable noun है। अतः drug abus and human trafficking का प्रयोग होगा।
855. (C) यहाँ subject (The man) singular है। अतः Singular verb यानी and follows his aim in life with patience का प्रयोग होगा।
856. (D) यदि भूतकाल का असर वर्तमान में भी हो तो Present Perfect Tense का प्रयोग होता है।
857. (B) No error
858. (D) Indirect speech में universal truth का Tense (Present) नहीं बदलता। अतः यहाँ moves round the का प्रयोग होगा।
859. (A) यहाँ among the youths (Noun) of today का प्रयोग होगा। Youthful (adjective) = typical of young people
860. (D) No error
861. (B) यहाँ what के बाद Singular Verb यानी what makes people angry (singular sense) का प्रयोग होगा।
862. (B) No error
863. (D) No error
864. (C) Effective = प्रभावकारी (Producing the wanted result)
Affective = connected with emotions and attitudes (भावात्मक)
अतः यहाँ the only effective tool का प्रयोग होगा।
865. (C) यहाँ singular यानी Even a fool का प्रयोग होगा। यहाँ verb singular है।
866. (A) Capable = having the ability necessary for doing something.
वाक्य में प्रयोग देखें -
He is quite capable of lying to get out of trouble.
अतः यहाँ capable का प्रयोग होगा। Boy का प्रयोग superfluous है।
867. (A) having finish की जगह having finished का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि having के बाद V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
868. (A) on के स्थान पर by का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि abide के साथ by का प्रयोग होता है न कि on का।
869. (B) are की जगह is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि or, either, neither के साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
870. (C) or the black pen की जगह and the black pen का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि both के बाद and का प्रयोग होता है न कि or का।
871. (D) No error
872. (B) begin की जगह began का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि and के पहले Past Tense है इसलिए begin की जगह began होगा।
873. (C) absorbed and engrossing की जगह absorbed and engrossed का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि and से जुड़े दोनों adjective एक जैसे होंगे।
874. (B) childrens की जगह children होगा, क्योंकि children खुद child का Plural रूप है। अतः इसमें s जोड़कर Plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।

SECTION - B

1. (C) up के स्थान पर out का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि stand up = 'कोई बात स्वीकार्य करना', जबकि stand out = 'विशिष्ट होने के कारण आसानी से दिखाई पड़ना' जो कि वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार उपर्युक्त है।
2. (B) trouser की जगह trousers का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि scissors (कैंची), spectacles (चश्मा), trousers (पैजामा) आदि Nouns हमेशा plural में प्रयोग होता है।
3. (B) your family and you की जगह you and your family का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि वाक्य में 3rd Person Pronoun (your family) तथा 2nd Person Pronoun (you) एक साथ आये, तो 3rd Person Pronoun का प्रयोग 2nd Person Pronoun के बाद होता है।
4. (C) off के स्थान पर from का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी वाहन आदि से नीचे उतरने के अर्थ में get down from का प्रयोग होता है।
5. (D) No error
6. (C) the की जगह our का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि we का possessive pronoun 'our' का प्रयोग होगा, न कि the का।
7. (B) to का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि tell = say to होता है।
8. (B) stronger की जगह strong का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि as as के बीच Positive Degree Adjective (strong) का प्रयोग होता है नकि Comparative Degree Adjective (stronger) का।
9. (B) have की जगह has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि one of the के बाद Plural Noun (girls) तथा Singular Verb (has) का प्रयोग होता है।
10. (C) by walk की जगह walking या on foot का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'पैदल' के अर्थ में by walk का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
11. (B) flow के स्थान पर followed का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य past में है।
12. (B) crashes की जगह crashed का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि but also के बाद v²(caught) का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः not only के बाद भी v²(cramped) का प्रयोग होगा।
13. (C) go के स्थान पर went का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि वाक्य की पहली क्रिया Past (came) में हो तो उस वाक्य की सारी क्रियाएँ past में होगी।
14. (A) query के स्थान पर queries का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि all के बाद Plural Countable Noun का प्रयोग होता है।
15. (A) work की जगह worked का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि has/have/had के बाद v³ का प्रयोग होता है।
16. (A) thanks की जगह thanked का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य से Past का भाव आ रहा है।
17. (C) over के स्थान पर on का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि over = 'के ऊपर' के अर्थ में प्रयोग होता है जो की वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार उपर्युक्त नहीं है।
18. (B) a का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि Plural Noun (places) के साथ Indefinite Article (a/an) का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
19. (A) were की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि there के बाद प्रयुक्त verb का स्वरूप उसके बाद प्रयुक्त Noun के Number के अनुसार होता है। यहाँ furniture, Singular Noun है, अतः इसके साथ Singular Verb 'was' का प्रयोग होगा।
20. (B) tables के स्थान पर table का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि a/an के बाद Singular Countable Noun का प्रयोग होता है।
21. (C) from की जगह for का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि from 'अलगाव' को दर्शाता है, जो कि वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार उपर्युक्त नहीं है।
22. (A) were की जगह was an का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि lawn एक Singular Noun है। जिसके कारण इसके साथ Singular Verb तथा उपर्युक्त Indefinite Article 'an' का प्रयोग होगा।
23. (A) nobel की जगह noble का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि noble idea का प्रयोग उचित होगा।
24. (A) navel की जगह naval का प्रयोग होगा।
25. (C) else की जगह else's का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि somebody, everybody, everyone के साथ possessive pronoun के रूप में else का नहीं बल्कि else's का प्रयोग होता है।
26. (C) state के बाद of का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि in a state of disarray = 'अस्त व्यस्त की स्थिति में' वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार सही होगा।
27. (B) regarded के बाद as का प्रयोग होगा।
28. (B) little के स्थान पर a little का प्रयोग होता है क्योंकि little = 'नाममात्र' जबकि a little = 'थोड़ा' जो कि वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार सही है।
29. (B) of के स्थान पर in का प्रयोग होगा।
30. (C) grew के स्थान पर has been growing का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य Present में है।
31. (A) I used की जगह I have used का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि आगे Period of Time (for a week) का प्रयोग हुआ है।
32. (D) No error
33. (B) for की जगह by का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Passive Sentence में by का प्रयोग होता है न कि for का।
34. (B) have की जगह has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि each के साथ Singular Verb (has) का प्रयोग होता है।
35. (A) Me and my wife की जगह I and my wife का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Subject के स्थान पर Pronoun के nominative case का प्रयोग होता है।
36. (B) Planning की जगह plans का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि many के बाद Plural Countable Noun का प्रयोग होता है।
37. (C) so की जगह very का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'अधिक' के अर्थ में 'very' का प्रयोग होता है न कि so का।
38. (D) No error
39. (D) No error
40. (B) वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार get off के बदले over come का प्रयोग होगा।
41. (A) best की जगह better का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि than के पहले Comparative Degree Adjective (better) का प्रयोग होता है।

42. (B) against की जगह at का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि disgust के साथ 'at' का प्रयोग होता है न कि against का।
43. (A) had के बदले has होगा क्योंकि sentence के इस part का आशय Present Tense का होना चाहिए।
44. (B) their की जगह its का प्रयोग क्योंकि science and technology से एक Subject का बोध हो रहा है। अतः Singular Possessive Pronoun 'its' का प्रयोग होगा।
45. (A) flap की जगह flaps का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Singular Subject 'bird' के साथ Singular Verb 'Flaps' का प्रयोग होता है।
46. (B) for के बदले on का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि congratulate के साथ on का प्रयोग होता है।
47. (C) are की जगह is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब दो Nouns 'along with' से जुड़े हो तो Verb का प्रयोग इसके पहले प्रयुक्त Noun के number के अनुसार होता है।
48. (C) isn't you की जगह haven't you का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Question Tag में वाक्य में प्रयुक्त Auxiliary Verb (have) तथा Pronoun (you) का प्रयोग होता है।
49. (C) into का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि enter के साथ Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
50. (D) No error
51. (B) alphabets की जगह alphabet का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि alphabet = 'वर्णमाला' जबकि alphabets = भाषायें।
52. (A) have के स्थान पर had का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य past को व्यक्त कर रहा है।
53. (C) he की जगह him का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Preposition 'between' के बाद Objective Case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
54. (A) flowed की जगह flew का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Simple Past Tense में V² का प्रयोग होता है।
55. (A) sooner had he come की जगह No sooner had he come than प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का वर्तमान स्वरूप meaningless है।
56. (A) enjoyed myself का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि enjoy के बाद Reflexive Pronoun (myself) का प्रयोग होता है।
57. (C) over के बदले down का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि turn down = 'टुकराना' जो किस वाक्य के अर्थ को परिपूर्ण करता है।
58. (A) beside की जगह besides का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि beside = 'बगल में' जबकि besides = 'के अलावा'।
59. (C) with के बदले to का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि recommend something to somebody का प्रयोग सही होता है।
60. (A) in के स्थान पर of होगा क्योंकि knowledge के साथ Preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होता है।
61. (C) done के बदले committed का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि गलती करने के अर्थ में commit या make का प्रयोग होता है।
62. (A) succeeded के बाद in का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि succeed in doing something = 'किसी काम करने में सफल होना' का प्रयोग सही होता है।
63. (B) does की जगह do का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि vermin को Plural Noun माना जाता है। अतः इसके साथ Plural Verb 'do' का प्रयोग होगा।
64. (B) can के बदले could का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि वाक्य की पहली क्रिया past में हो तो उस वाक्य की सारी क्रियाएँ Past में होती हैं।
65. (C) have की जगह had का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य Past में है।
66. (D) when की जगह than का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि No sooner के बाद than का प्रयोग होता है।
67. (B) very का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि very तथा enough का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है।
68. (B) have की जगह has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'seizure' singular है।
69. (B) Shared के स्थान पर share का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Possessive Adjective 'its' के बाद Noun का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।
70. (C) a jam jar की जगह a jam of jar का प्रयोग होगा।
71. (B) beginning की जगह begun का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि have के बाद V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
72. (C) for का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि for का प्रयोग यहाँ अनावश्यक है।
73. (C) are के स्थान is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Preposition के बाद verb का प्रयोग Preposition के पहले प्रयुक्त Noun के number के अनुसार होता है।
74. (B) whom के बदले who का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Nominative Case के रूप में who का प्रयोग होता है न कि whom का।
75. (A) is having के बदले has का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि आगे period of time का प्रयोग हुआ है।
76. (B) because के स्थान पर that का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि The reason या The reason why के बाद that का प्रयोग होता है न कि because का।
77. (D) No error
78. (A) A के स्थान पर The का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ordinal number adjective (first, second,) के पहले definite article का प्रयोग होता है।
79. (C) about के स्थान पर to होगा क्योंकि answer के साथ to का प्रयोग होता है।
80. (B) straight की जगह straightly का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb 'coming' को adverb qualify करेगा।
81. (B) at की जगह in का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सही अभिव्यक्ति होती है - in afternoon या at noon
82. (B) यहाँ far का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है।
83. (A) what man can die की जगह what can man die का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि interrogative sentence में what के बाद पहले verb तथा subject का प्रयोग होता है।
84. (C) to go की जगह from going का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि prevent के बाद from का प्रयोग होता है तथा Preposition के बाद v + ing का।
85. (C) advices की जगह advice का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'advice' Uncountable Noun होता है इसमें s या es जोड़कर Plural नहीं बनाया जाता है।
86. (B) have की जगह has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि who के बाद verb

- का प्रयोग उसके पहले आये Noun के number के अनुसार होता है।
87. (B) is make की जगह are made का प्रयोग होता है। क्योंकि 'inventions' Plural Noun है। पुनः Adjective के रूप में is/are/am के बाद V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
88. (C) has been expected का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence का आशय passive voice का है।
89. (B) larger की जगह largest का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence superlative degree में है।
90. (B) how are you की जगह how you are का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि how का प्रयोग Conjunction के रूप में होने पर इसके बाद पहले Subject तब Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
91. (C) aesthetics की जगह an aesthetic या an aesthetical का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Noun (appeal) के पहले Adjective का प्रयोग होता है।
92. (A) I and my wife की जगह my wife and I का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Persons का प्रयोग 2, 3, 1 के क्रम में होता है। अर्थात् पहले 2nd फिर 3rd उसके बाद 1st person का प्रयोग होता है।
93. (C) farther के बदले further का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि farther = 'अपेक्षाकृत दूर' जबकि further = 'आगे'
94. (B) because the continual music was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence का आशय passive voice का है।
95. (D) No error
96. (B) direct (सीधा) की जगह direction (निर्देशन) का प्रयोग होगा।
97. (A) Why you are की जगह Why are you का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि interrogative sentence में why के बाद पहले Verb तब Subject का प्रयोग होता है।
98. (B) few के बदले hardly any का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि few का अर्थ होता है - 'कुछ भी नहीं'।
99. (A) hope के स्थान पर hopes का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि All के बाद Plural Countable Noun का प्रयोग होता है।
100. (C) What was my name की जगह what my name was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि indirect narration में what के बाद पहले subject तब verb का प्रयोग होता है।
101. (D) No error
102. (C) wanted की जगह wants होगा क्योंकि आरंभिक भाग Present Tense में है।
103. (C) is की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि वाक्य की पहली क्रिया past में हो तो उस वाक्य की सभी क्रियाएँ Past में होती हैं।
104. (C) about की जगह in का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि in 2003, in 2017 का प्रयोग सही माना जाता है।
105. (B) at की जगह by या with का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Passive sentence में by या with का प्रयोग होता है न कि at का।
106. (B) to read की जगह reading का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि enjoy के बाद Gerund (v + ing) का प्रयोग होता है।
107. (C) spice of life के बदले the spice of life का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Particularise करने के लिए Noun + of + Noun के पहले the का प्रयोग होता है।
108. (C) know की जगह knows का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Neither of के बाद Plural Subject तथा Singular Verb (knows) का प्रयोग होता है।
109. (A) for के बदले of का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Jealous के साथ of का प्रयोग होता है न कि for का।
110. (C) among के बदले between का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'दो के बीच' के अर्थ में between का प्रयोग होता है जबकि 'दो से अधिक के बीच' के अर्थ में among सही होता है।
111. (C) for का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि achieve goal या object का प्रयोग सही होता है।
112. (A) for की जगह of का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि the + N + of + sub का होता है।
113. (D) No error
114. (A) passed की जगह had passed का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Past Perfect (s+had+v³) + before + Simple Past (s+v²) का प्रयोग सही माना जाता है।
115. (A) No error
116. (A) spent की जगह spend का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence का आशय Present Tense का है।
117. (B) cope up with की जगह cope with का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि cope up with का प्रयोग 'किसी व्यक्ति से सामंजस्य बैठाना' जबकि cope with का प्रयोग 'किसी परिस्थिति से सामंजस्य बैठाना' के अर्थ में होता है।
118. (A) have come की जगह come का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि habitual action को बतलाया गया है।
119. (B) at की जगह on का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'जाकर मिलना' के अर्थ में call on का प्रयोग होता है। पुनः have given की जगह gave का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि आरंभिक वाक्य past में है।
120. (C) due to का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि the reason के बाद किसी भी स्थिति में because या due to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। the reason स्वयं ही कारण बताता है।
121. (C) for के बदले of का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सही मुहावरा होता है - in support of = के समर्थन में
122. (C) about का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि discuss के साथ किसी भी Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
123. (B) who was he की जगह who he was का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि indirect speech में Wh-word के बाद subject + verb का प्रयोग होता है।
124. (C) his के स्थान पर one's का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि one का possessive pronoun one's होता है।
125. (B) found की जगह find का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि shall या will के बाद V¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
126. (D) No error
127. (C) than की जगह to का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि superior/junior/senior के बाद to का प्रयोग होता है than का नहीं।
128. (B) tallest के पहले most का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि double superlative का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है।

129. (B) which की जगह whose का प्रयोग होगा जिसका अर्थ है - 'किसका' जो व्यक्ति के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।
130. (C) few की जगह a few का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि few = कुछ भी नहीं, a few = कुछ या थोड़ा।
131. (B) up का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि cope with = 'सामंजस्य स्थापिक करना' का प्रयोग उचित है।
132. (D) No error
133. (A) The king of Spain Jaun Carlos का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence का वर्तमान स्वरूप meaningless है।
134. (B) with के बदले of का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि die के बाद बीमारी का नाम आने पर उसके साथ of का प्रयोग होता है।
135. (D) No error
136. (B) magnate की जगह magnates का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि some of के बाद Plural Countable Noun का प्रयोग होता है।
137. (C) few की जगह a few का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि few = 'कुछ भी नहीं' जबकि a few = 'कुछ या थोड़ा' होता है।
138. (C) a का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि आगे Plural Noun 'bells' का प्रयोग हुआ है। पुनः Plural Noun के पहले indefinite article (a/an) का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
139. (D) No error
140. (B) its best shirt की जगह his best shirt का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Roger (व्यक्ति) के लिए Possessive Adjective 'his' का प्रयोग होगा न कि its का।
141. (B) meet की जगह meeting का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि look forward to के बाद Gerund (v+ing) का प्रयोग होता है।
142. (B) the easier access की जगह an easy access का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि a/an + adjective + singular noun का प्रयोग होता है।
143. (C) for की जगह on का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि spend on something का प्रयोग सही होता है।
144. (A) first की जगह the first का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ordinal number (first/second) के पहले the का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।
145. (C) distract की जगह distracts का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'a variety' Singular है। अतः Verb भी Singular 'distracts' प्रयोग होगा।
146. (C) misery के स्थान पर miseries का प्रयोग होगा।
147. (D) No error
148. (C) Hilter's का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि आगे Noun का प्रयोग हुआ है।
149. (A) Mother-in-laws की जगह Mothers-in-law होगा क्योंकि mother-in-law का Plural, mothers-in-law होता है।
150. (A) is के स्थान पर are का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'people' Plural Noun है।
151. (A) वाक्य को अर्थपूर्ण बनाने के लिए so की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि so यहाँ meaningless है।
152. (A) stayed की जगह was staying का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि वाक्य की शुरुआत when/now adays/now से हो तो इसे continuous Tense में लिखा जाता है।
153. (A) you की जगह your का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि v+ing का प्रयोग noun के रूप में होने पर इसके पहले possessive pronoun (my/your/his/her) का प्रयोग होता है।
154. (C) saw के स्थान पर had seen का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि अगर किसी Past की स्थिति के बारे में चर्चा हो तो as if / as though के बाद आने वाले Verb का Structure, had + V³ रूप में होगा।
155. (B) were की जगह was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि one of के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
156. (B) stem की जगह stems का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का subject 'need' singular है। अतः verb भी singular 'stems' का प्रयोग होगा।
157. (D) No error
158. (A) smarter enough के बदले smart enough का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि enough के पहले positive degree Adjective का प्रयोग होता है।
159. (B) since की जगह from का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि आगे to का प्रयोग हुआ है। from.....to का प्रयोग होता है।
160. (C) causes की जगह cause का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Subject 'doses' plural है। अतः verb भी plural 'cause' प्रयोग होगा।
161. (D) No error
162. (D) No error
163. (C) isn't it के स्थान पर haven't you का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी वाक्य के Question tag में उस वाक्य का auxilliary verb तथा pronoun का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।
164. (C) their के स्थान पर them का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि आगे Participle आया है।
165. (A) Adopt के बदले adapt का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि adopt = 'अपनाना' जबकि adopt = 'अनुकूल बनाना' होता है।
166. (C) solemnness की जगह sadness का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि solemnness का प्रयोग sentence के अनुसार meaningless है।
167. (C) clock's की जगह सिर्फ clock का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि निर्जीव के साथ possessive case का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
168. (C) more का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि preferable के साथ more या most का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
169. (C) than that of Hydrabad का प्रयोग होगा होगा क्योंकि तुलना Mumbai और Hydrabad के climate में की गई है न कि Mumbai के climate और Hydrabad में।
170. (A) leader की जगह leaders का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि आगे Mahatma Gandhi, Sardal Patel और Jawaharlal Nehru का प्रयोग हुआ है।
171. (C) Jewelleries की जगह सिर्फ Jewellery का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Jewellery एक Uncountable Noun है इसके अंत में s या es जोड़कर Plural नहीं जाता।
172. (C) meetings के स्थान पर meeting का प्रयोग होगा।
173. (C) apply की जगह applies का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'he' एक singular subject है। अतः इसके साथ singular verb का ही प्रयोग होगा।
174. (D) No error
175. (A) climb की जगह climbed होगा क्योंकि वाक्य Past में है।
176. (C) in के स्थान पर for का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि taste for = किसी चीज में रूची।

177. (C) are के बदले is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि user एक singular subject है। अतः इसके साथ verb भी singular आयेगा।
178. (C) by की जगह on का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि on foot (पैदल) का प्रयोग सही होता है।
179. (A) better के स्थान पर had better का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि had better = अच्छा होगा।
180. (B) than की जगह to का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि senior के बाद to का प्रयोग होता है than का नहीं।
181. (A) has given की जगह gave का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि yesterday का प्रयोग Simple Past Tense (s+v₂) में होता है। इस प्रकार option 'A' तथा 'B' दोनों में error है।
182. (A) when you in doubt की जगह when you are in doubt का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि when+s+v का प्रयोग सही माना जाता है।
183. (B) than के बदले when का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Hardly/Scarcely के बाद when का प्रयोग होता है न कि than का।
184. (D) No error
185. (B) 'despite' Preposition की जगह 'though' Conjunction का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दो वाक्यों को जोड़ने के लिए Conjunction का प्रयोग होता है न कि Preposition का।
186. (A) friend की जगह friends का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि one of के बाद plural noun तथा singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
187. (C) lady के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सही अभिव्यक्ति होगी - the lady with the lamp.
188. (C) home के पहले at का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि home के पहले किसी भी Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
189. (B) No error
190. (C) jam के स्थान पर jammed होगा क्योंकि sentence का आरंभिक भाग Past में है।
191. (B) for की जगह of का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि accuse के साथ Preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होता है।
192. (B) to का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि keep on (जारी रखना) के बाद v+ing का प्रयोग हुआ है।
193. (B) will के स्थान पर would का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि wish के बाद आने वाला वाक्य Past में होता है।
194. (C) had के स्थान पर have का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence का आशय Present Tense का है।
195. (B) informations की जगह information का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि information एक Uncountable Noun होता है जिसके अंत में s या es जोड़कर Plural नहीं बनाया जाता।
196. (C) kill की जगह killed का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि and के पहले v³ का प्रयोग हुआ है। इसलिए and के बाद भी v³ का प्रयोग होगा।
197. (C) has की जगह have का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि who के पहले people आया है जो Plural है। अतः verb की Plural 'have' प्रयोग होगा।
198. (A) are wanting की जगह want का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि want या think के अंत में ing का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
199. (B) as का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि elect के बाद as का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
200. (C) with के स्थान पर of का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि make use of का प्रयोग प्रयोग सही होता है।
201. (C) is के स्थान पर was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का आरंभिक भाग Past में है।
202. (B) Option 'B' में प्रयुक्त तीनों Adverb में से कोई एक होगा क्योंकि तीनों का अर्थ समान है।
203. (D) No error
204. (C) for की जगह of होगा।
205. (C) had की जगह have का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence का आशय Present Tense का है।
206. (B) was की जगह were का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि आगे their का प्रयोग हुआ है।
207. (C) counsel की जगह conceal का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि conceal = 'छिपाना' जो कि वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार सही है।
208. (A) a man की जगह the man का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि who के पहले प्रयुक्त Noun के पहले definite article 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।
209. (A) The two first की जगह The first two का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ordinal number (first, second,) का प्रयोग cardinal number (one, two,) के पहले होता है।
210. (D) No error
211. (C) is के बदले are का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Subject 'balloons' Plural है। अतः verb भी Plural प्रयोग होगा।
212. (B) have been की जगह has been का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि each या every के साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
213. (B) to का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि tell = say to होता है।
214. (D) No error
215. (D) No error
216. (D) No error
217. (C) our के जगह his या her का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि everyone के साथ his या her का प्रयोग होता है न कि their या our का।
218. (C) is का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि everything के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
219. (D) No error
220. (C) is की जगह are का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि gases एक Plural Noun है। अतः Plural Verb का प्रयोग होगा।
221. (C) since की जगह for का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि period of time (twenty years) के पहले for का प्रयोग होता है न कि since का।
222. (D) No error
223. (C) having discovered की जगह having been discovered का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि having के बाद active voice में v³ तथा Passive Voice में having + been + v³ का प्रयोग होता है।
224. (D) No error
225. (D) No error
226. (B) goes की जगह went का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य Past में है।
227. (A) are holding की जगह will hold का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि tomorrow का प्रयोग Simple Future Tense में होता है।



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SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

ऐसे प्रश्नों में एक वाक्य में कुछ शब्द bold type या italics या underline में दिये गये होते हैं उन शब्दों को Improve या Replace करने के लिए चार विकल्प दिये गये होते हैं। विद्यार्थियों को सही विकल्पों का चुनाव करना होता है। अगर आलोच्य वाक्यांश शुद्ध होता है तो No improvement required या No correction required या No improvement के आशय से युक्त चौथे विकल्प को चुना जाता है।

इस तरह के प्रश्न मुख्यतः English Grammar के विभिन्न तथ्यों, Idioms and Phrases तथा Appropriate use of words से संबंधित अशुद्धियों पर आधारित होते हैं। दूसरे शब्दों में कहा जा सकता है कि ऐसे प्रश्न Common errors के प्रश्नों की प्रकृति पर ही गठित होते हैं। इनमें केवल स्वरूप का अंतर होता है।

Directions (1-466) : A sentence/a part of sentence is underlined/bold. Four alternatives are given to the underlined/bold part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. If no improvement is required choose 'No improvement.'

1. The **false appearance** of the building erected for the function was blown away in the storm.
(A) exterior (B) facade
(C) skeleton (D) No improvement
2. I will be with you **in one quarter of an hour**.
(A) a quarter of one hour (B) a quarter of an hour
(C) a quarter of hour (D) No improvement
3. She has decided to **canvas** for the conservative party.
(A) advertise (B) canvass
(C) canvassing (D) No improvement
4. Serious charges of corruption were **levied** against him.
(A) put (B) levelled
(C) made (D) No improvement
5. He **ordered** me open the window.
(A) asked (B) bade
(C) requested (D) No improvement
6. To get into the building I'll **disguise** as a reporter.
(A) disguise to be (B) disguise as one
(C) disguise myself (D) No improvement
7. The traveller **commanded of the peasant he would** tell him the way to the nearest village.
(A) exclaimed of the peasant if he would
(B) enquired of the peasant if he could
(C) replied of the peasant whether he will
(D) No improvement
8. As I am new to the place **felt like a fish in water**.
(A) felt like a fish in the water
(B) felt like a fish with water
(C) felt like a fish out of water
(D) No improvement
9. The flood-affected people are **looking forward with** the visit of the Governor.
(A) looking forward to (B) looking forward on
(C) looking forward for (D) No improvement
10. He is fond of **saving** money
(A) hoarding (B) not spending
(C) spending carefully (D) No improvement
11. He **comes often** to our house.
(A) come often (B) often comes
(C) often come (D) No improvement
12. How long **are you waiting** for your son.
(A) were you waiting (B) have you been waiting
(C) you were waiting (D) you have been waiting
13. If **I am** the PM. I would ban all processions.
(A) will be (B) were
(C) am (D) No improvement
14. Mrs. Madhuri has great **respect and unlimited faith in** her director.
(A) respect and unlimited faith for
(B) respect for and unlimited faith for
(C) respect for and unlimited faith in
(D) No improvement
15. He is **addicted to smoke**.
(A) addicted to smoking (B) used to smoke
(C) addicted for smoking (D) No improvement
16. Write down the address lest **you may forget**.
(A) you may not forget (B) you can't forget
(C) you should forget (D) No improvement
17. He denied that he **had not forged** my signature.
(A) would not forge (B) had forged
(C) did not forge (D) No improvement
18. A callous system **generates** nothing but a misanthropic.
(A) develops (B) induces
(C) produces (D) No improvement
19. A lot of bloodshed could have been **saved**, had the administration taken timely action.
(A) protected (B) prevented
(C) eschewed (D) No improvement
20. Along with success comes a **need** for wisdom.
(A) thought (B) thirst
(C) reputation (D) No improvement

21. **Do you know to prepare** the Balance Sheet ?
 (A) Do you know to balance
 (B) Do you know to make
 (C) Do you know how to prepare
 (D) No improvement
22. The professor has agreed to take **remediable** classes for the weaker students.
 (A) redressal (B) remedial
 (C) restorative (D) No improvement
23. In Gujrat, communal violence and roiting **ignited** up twice in the late seventies and early eighties.
 (A) flared (B) burned
 (C) took (D) No improvement
24. My friend lamented that though a complete report was sent to the department a month ago **no action is being taken** so far.
 (A) no action has been taken (B) no action was taken
 (C) no action had taken (D) No improvement
25. **Neither plants** nor animals, can survive without oxygen.
 (A) Plants can neither (B) Neither can plants
 (C) Plants, neither (D) No improvement
26. The Relatives **comforted** the old man whose wife had died.
 (A) sympathized with (B) pitied
 (C) consoled (D) No improvement
27. They obtained the top-secret information by **wrong means**.
 (A) clever (B) fraudulent
 (C) bad (D) No improvement
28. His speech **was broadcasted** over the radio last Thursday.
 (A) was broadcast (B) had been broadcast
 (C) has been broadcast (D) No improvement
29. He was **released from** the hospital yesterday.
 (A) let out (B) discharged
 (C) dismissed (D) No improvement
30. The colours softened as the sun **went down**.
 (A) brightened (B) deepened
 (C) mellowed (D) No improvement
31. The new manager is soft-spoken and is **considerable to all**.
 (A) conceited (B) considerate
 (C) constricted (D) No improvement
32. He **hanged** his portrait in the main hall.
 (A) hang (B) hung
 (C) had hanged (D) No improvement
33. We were unable to **call on** you because of the rains.
 (A) help (B) invite
 (C) visit (D) No improvement
34. They were astonished **through** his failure in the examination
 (A) from (B) at
 (C) with (D) No improvement
35. The increasing sale of luxuries in an **index** of the country's prosperity.
 (A) appendix (B) pointer
 (C) mark (D) No improvement
36. When are you starting to **write** to your friend ?
 (A) wanting (B) going
 (C) thinking (D) No improvement
37. **If I was you** I would not sign the document.
 (A) If I have been you (B) If I were you
 (C) If I had been you (D) No improvement
38. I have not finished **to paint** the door.
 (A) painting (B) the paint of
 (C) the painting (D) No improvement
39. She usually does not leave for work until she **finished** all her chores.
 (A) finishes (B) has finished
 (C) had finished (D) No improvement
40. Geeta said that she had never **viewed across** a book she lived so much.
 (A) come across (B) come through
 (C) come round (D) No improvement
41. Hari **left** the house before shyam got there.
 (A) will leave (B) had left
 (C) leaves (D) No improvement
42. The **underlining** assumption is that the amount of money available is limited.
 (A) undermining (B) underlying
 (C) underwhelming (D) No improvement
43. By the time they reach the railway station **the train will have left**.
 (A) would have left (B) would leave
 (C) will leave (D) No improvement
44. No sooner did I get into the bus **when** it started moving.
 (A) them (B) while
 (C) than (D) No improvement
45. Th shopkeeper convinced the customer that the dress she wanted was **out of shape** in todays fashionable world.
 (A) out of date (B) out of place
 (C) out of question (D) No improvement
46. The young boy was considered **uncorrectable** by his parents.
 (A) impolite (B) unruly
 (C) incorrigible (D) No improvement
47. She was **criticized** by her colleagues for leaking the story to the press.
 (A) reproached (B) dissented
 (C) warned (D) No improvement
48. Two children were **knocked down** by a speeding truck.
 (A) turned down (B) pulled down
 (C) brought down (D) No improvement

49. Before a skunk **squeals** an unpleasant spray from the glands under it, tail it will stamp its feet and hiss a warning.
 (A) squaints (B) strinks
 (C) squirts (D) No improvement
50. **Although** pandas eat bamboo almost exclusively, they are also carnivorous.
 (A) Until (B) As soon as
 (C) Not only (D) No improvement
51. I am puzzled **why has he not returned** the tickets of the cinema yet.
 (A) why not has he returned (B) not why has he returned
 (C) why he has not returned (D) No improvement
52. **He is not only known** for his wisdom but also for his diligence.
 (A) He known not only is (B) He is known not only
 (C) Not only he is known (D) No improvement
53. He **should quickly did** the work as the time is running out.
 (A) should quickly done (B) should did quickly
 (C) should quickly do (D) No improvement
54. You are my confident so I have **faithful in you**.
 (A) faithfully in you (B) faithless in you
 (C) faith in you (D) No improvement
55. It is high time that you **start working** hard for your exams.
 (A) started working (B) start work
 (C) start worked (D) No improvement
56. We demonstrated to them how we **have prepared** the art.
 (A) had prepared (B) has prepared
 (C) were prepared (D) No improvement
57. **He surprised** when he found that his friend had stood first.
 (A) He was surprised (B) He had surprised
 (C) He was surprising (D) No improvement
58. The doctor **has advice** him to give up smoking.
 (A) was advised (B) has to advised
 (C) had advised (D) No improvement
59. **Let you and I** take up this challenge.
 (A) Let I and you (B) Let you and me
 (C) Let me and you (D) No improvement
60. **If you will speak** the truth, you will be liked by every one.
 (A) If you speak (B) If you would speak
 (C) If you had spoken (D) No improvement
61. No sooner had she left **but her baby started crying**.
 (A) When her baby started crying
 (B) than cried her baby
 (C) than her baby started crying
 (D) No improvement
62. He rebuked **Ram and I** for our dereliction to duty.
 (A) I and Ram (B) Ram and me
 (C) Ram and my (D) No improvement
63. **Besides we**, everyone is capable of doing this work.
 (A) Besides our (B) Beside we
 (C) Besides us (D) No improvement
64. He interrogated me **that how I had** accumulated so much wealth
 (A) how I had (B) that I had
 (C) how that I had (D) No improvement
65. He is braver and **more talented than us**.
 (A) talented than we are (B) more talented us
 (C) more talented than we (D) No improvement
66. We would have won the match **if he would have played** sensibly.
 (A) if he has played (B) had he of played
 (C) had he played (D) No improvement
67. **Neither of the suggestion** is really worth accepting.
 (A) Neither of the suggestions (B) Neither suggestions
 (C) None of the suggestion (D) No improvement
68. Everyone of members **expressed their opinion**.
 (A) expressed his opinion (B) expressed him opinion
 (C) expressed their opinion (D) No improvement
69. Much has happened **since he has started** his shop in the city.
 (A) since he started (B) since he will start
 (C) since he starts (D) No improvement
70. **I am high inspired** by his preserverence and intelligence.
 (A) I am highly inspiring (B) I inspired highly am
 (C) I am highly inspired (D) No improvement
71. **Hardly Ram had opened** the question paper when he went blank.
 (A) Hardly opened Ram had (B) Hardly had Ram opened
 (C) Hardly had Ram opened (D) No improvement
72. The more time we waste, **the little options** we have in the exams.
 (A) the less options (B) the few options
 (C) a fewer options (D) No improvement
73. They will not do the work **unless you do not tell** them to do so.
 (A) lest you tell (B) unless you tell
 (C) if you tell (D) No improvement
74. One of my friends has **able, competent and bravery**.
 (A) able, competent and brave
 (B) able, competence and bravery
 (C) ability, bravery and competent
 (D) No improvement
75. **Owing to his negligent**, he failed to complete the assignment in time.
 (A) Owing to his negligence (B) Owing to neglect
 (C) Due to his negligent (D) No improvement
76. The blue Jacket was not **the least expensive** of the two

- apparels.
 (A) the less expensive (B) less expensive
 (C) the most expensive (D) No improvement
77. He was extremely dejected because he had made **hardly no profit**.
 (A) hardly some profit (B) hardly full profit
 (C) hardly any profit (D) No improvement
78. He **was enough attentive** to note each and everything.
 (A) was enough attentively (B) was attentively
 (C) was attentive enough (D) No improvement
79. He is the **kindest and generous** of all my friends.
 (A) more kind but generous
 (B) kinder and more generous
 (C) kindest and most generous
 (D) No improvement
80. **No sooner he saw** the principal coming, he rushed to the class.
 (A) No sooner had he saw (B) No sooner did he see
 (C) No sooner did he saw (D) No improvement
81. On a holiday Madhu **prefers reading than** going out with friends.
 (A) prefers reading to go (B) prefers read to going
 (C) prefers reading to going (D) No improvement
82. It was **us who had left** before arrived at the bus stop.
 (A) we who will leave (B) we who leaving of
 (C) we who had left (D) No improvement
83. I was **prohibited to enter** the school campus.
 (A) prohibited to entering (B) abstained from enter
 (C) prevented from entering (D) No improvement
84. **It was perfect designed** to cater the needs of the people.
 (A) It was perfect design
 (B) It was perfection designed
 (C) It was perfectly designed
 (D) No improvement
85. Most of the boys and girls like to see **these kind of movies**.
 (A) this kind of movies (B) this kind of movie
 (C) these kinds of movies (D) No improvement
86. Everything **depend on them coming** on time.
 (A) depends on them coming (B) depends on them come.
 (C) depends on their coming (D) No improvement
87. They **felt very proudly** that their team had won the match.
 (A) feel very proudly (B) felt very pride
 (C) felt very proud (D) No improvement
88. Your good gestures will **highly appreciate**.
 (A) will be highly appreciate
 (B) will be highly appreciative
 (C) will be highly appreciated
 (D) No improvement
89. **Being a pleasant morning** he went out for a walk.
 (A) With a pleasant morning
 (B) It being a pleasant morning
 (C) Being a pleasing morning
 (D) No improvement
90. **Finishing his breakfast**, started working
 (A) His breakfast finished
 (B) His breakfast having finish
 (C) Having finished his breakfast
 (D) No improvement
91. **One of the function of** a teacher is to be spot cases of maladjustment.
 (A) One of the functions of (B) Most of the functions of
 (C) Some of the functions of (D) No improvement
92. **I am working** on this job since last Monday.
 (A) was working (B) have been working
 (C) being worked (D) No improvement
93. **If you would have seen** the movie, you would have enjoyed it.
 (A) Had you been (B) Had you seen
 (C) If you have had seen (D) No improvement
94. This is **the most unique** opportunity.
 (A) a most unique (B) a much unique
 (C) the unique (D) No improvement
95. Despite my efforts, they **did not acceded** to our requests.
 (A) did not acceded by (B) did not accede to
 (C) were not acceded to (D) No improvement
96. He arrived at the venue only after the **meeting was adjourn**.
 (A) meeting was adjourned
 (B) meeting had been adjourn
 (C) meeting was to be adjourn
 (D) No improvement
97. Everyone believed him **to be guilty for** murder.
 (A) to be guilty with (B) being guilty for
 (C) to be guilty of (D) No improvement
98. Our business firms **were full aware of** the problems.
 (A) have been full aware of (B) were fully aware of
 (C) had been fully aware at (D) No improvement
99. He is very likely to loss **unless he practised** rigorously.
 (A) until he practised (B) unless he practises
 (C) unless he practise (D) No improvement
100. Do you know what time **the train will depart ?**
 (A) will the train depart
 (B) would be the train departed
 (C) will depart the train
 (D) No improvement
101. He boasts of **being excessive generous**.
 (A) being excessively generous
 (B) having excessively generous
 (C) being excessively generosity
 (D) No improvement

102. We **are looking forward for** good rains this year.
 (A) are looking forward to
 (B) have looked forward for
 (C) have been looking forward at
 (D) No improvement
103. **No person except** Raghu came forward to help me.
 (A) No person excepting (B) No other person except
 (C) Not a person except (D) No improvement
104. All the participants received a token gift **for their participated**.
 (A) for their participating (B) by their participats
 (C) for their participation (D) No improvement
105. Last summer the students went to the village and **to help the** farmers
 (A) for helping the (B) to help
 (C) helped the (D) No improvement
106. The teacher asked, "**Why you are late ?**"
 (A) Why late you are (B) Why you are late
 (C) Why are you late (D) No improvement
107. Alok **hesitated to listen to** what his brother was saying.
 (A) listened to hesitate (B) hesitated listen to
 (C) hesitaies to listening (D) No improvement
108. Sita was asked **that why she had not** attended the prayer.
 (A) Why had she not (B) that why had she not
 (C) why she had not (D) No improvement
109. They **are not beware of** all the facts.
 (A) are not aware for (B) are not aware of
 (C) are not to be aware (D) No improvement
110. Why **did you not threw** the bag away ?
 (A) did you not throw (B) had you not threw
 (C) did you not thrown (D) No improvement
111. If he has to spend five hours in the queue, it **was really a wastage**.
 (A) is a really wastage (B) is a real wastage
 (C) is really a wastage (D) No improvement
112. The small child does whatever his father **was done**.
 (A) had done (B) did
 (C) does (D) No improvement
113. She asked him **that why he was** unwilling to go with her.
 (A) why he was (B) why that he was
 (C) why was he (D) No improvement
114. Why **did you not spoken** to me earlier ?
 (A) were you not spoken (B) did you not speak
 (C) you did not speak (D) No improvement
115. He doesn't hesitate to do whatever his friend **does**.
 (A) will do (B) would do
 (C) shall do (D) No improvement
116. Sanjay assured Amrita that he **would look at her work at** her work while she was on leave.
 (A) will look (B) would look down upon
 (C) would look after (D) No improvement
117. They were delighted to see **him fully recover**.
 (A) him fully recovered (B) he full recovered
 (C) his fully recovery (D) No improvement
118. I can always **count on him** in times of difficulty.
 (A) count with him (B) count him on
 (C) count on he (D) No improvement
119. If you have paid only twenty five rupees for this bag, it **has really cheap**.
 (A) is real cheap (B) is really cheap
 (C) has cheapest (D) No improvement
120. Hardly **does the sun rise** when the stars disappeared.
 (A) have the sun rose (B) had the sun risen
 (C) did the sun rise (D) No improvement
121. Sumeet is **as tall if not** taller than Amit.
 (A) not as tall but (B) not so tall but as
 (C) as tall as, if not (D) No improvement
122. Our misunderstanding **could clear** only after subesquent experiences.
 (A) could have cleared (B) can be clear
 (C) could be cleared (D) No improvement
123. Most of us **know perfect well** that worrying is a futile exercise.
 (A) know perfectly well (B) knowing perfect well
 (C) knows perfectly well (D) No improvement
124. In every democratic set up, people **should have** freedom of expression.
 (A) might have (B) may have
 (C) would have had (D) No improvement
125. Records have shown that the scam **has been going on** for at least ten years.
 (A) went on (B) had gone on
 (C) has been gone on (D) No improvement
126. He **had afraid of** the strange sound of the waves.
 (A) was afraid of (B) had been afraid at
 (C) had afraid by (D) No improvement
127. The stolen gun **was found laying** under the banyan tree.
 (A) had found laying (B) had been finding laying
 (C) was found lying (D) No improvement
128. They **had been taking** the same medicine for the last three years.
 (A) have take (B) have been taking
 (C) were taking (D) No improvement
129. The ladder **will be collapse** if you push the wall with both the hands.
 (A) will collapse (B) will have collapsed
 (C) will have been collapsing (D) No improvement
130. Saurav **would have been looked** smart in traditional clothes.

- (A) would have looked (B) was looked
(C) would be looked (D) No improvement
131. He has cooked that meal so often he can do it with his **eyes closed**.
(A) hands full (B) eyes close
(C) mind blank (D) No improvement
132. By temperament **the English** are reserved, so they prefer to live in solitary houses.
(A) English people (B) English
(C) Some English (D) No improvement
133. Navaneet enjoys **to tell stories** to children.
(A) how to tell stories (B) telling stories
(C) to narrate stories (D) No improvement
134. Purchasing at this place now depends on **they coming** here.
(A) them coming (B) they come
(C) their coming (D) No improvement
135. They were requested to take their belonging and **left their** house quickly.
(A) leave their (B) lived in their
(C) left in their (D) No improvement
136. The doctor **has advice** him to give up smoking.
(A) was advised (B) had been advised
(C) has advised (D) No improvement
137. They **have been playing** chess whenever they are free.
(A) have played (B) play
(C) had played (D) No improvement
138. He forgot that he **had gone to** the office before time, but now it was too late.
(A) had to go to (B) had been going to
(C) was going to (D) No improvement
139. He felt sad because he **had blamed** to other's misdeeds.
(A) had blamed by (B) was blaming for
(C) had been blamed for (D) No improvement
140. **There have been** a sport in the number of cases of atrocities on women during the last three months.
(A) It had been (B) There are
(C) There has been (D) No improvement
141. This is one of the most remarkable stories **that has been told** so far.
(A) which has been told (B) that has been telling
(C) that have been told (D) No improvement
142. If we **had been** one more good batsman in our team, we would have won the match.
(A) had had (B) would have been
(C) would have (D) No improvement
143. As soon as **I will reach** Bangalore. I will repay the loan.
(A) I shall reach (B) I should reach
(C) I reach (D) No improvement
144. All their efforts **were direct to** promote harmony among various groups of people.
(A) were directing to (B) were directed at
(C) were directed to (D) No improvement
145. India's outlook of the world **is composing of** these various elements.
(A) is composed of (B) is composed by
(C) is composing with (D) No improvement
146. All **you really need is** a mask, a tube, and a spear gun.
(A) you really need are (B) you real need are
(C) you real need is (D) No improvement
147. I was shocked to learn that no one **was knowing** where the files kept.
(A) had been knowing (B) had been known
(C) knew (D) No improvement
148. In the midst of his laborious work **comes a strike of** good fortune.
(A) came a strike of (B) come a strike of
(C) a strike comes of (D) No improvement
149. The advertisement offered a reward for information **relating to the** activities of the terrorists.
(A) relative to the (B) as related to the
(C) which relate to (D) No improvement
150. **One of the function of** a teacher is to spot cases of maladjustment.
(A) One of the functions of (B) Most of teh functions of
(C) Some of the function of (D) No improvement
151. **He hesitated to listen to what his** brother was saying.
(A) listened to hesitate (B) hesitated listen to
(C) hesitates to listening (D) No improvement
152. The player was asked **that why he had not** attended the prayer.
(A) why had he not (B) that why had he not
(C) why he had not (D) No improvement
153. This is one of the most important **inventions of this century**.
(A) invention of this century
(B) invention of these centuries
(C) inventions of centuries
(D) No improvement
154. Can you tell me **why did you not** speak the truth ?
(A) why did not you speak (B) that why did you not speak
(C) why you did not speak (D) No improvement
155. They **are not beware of** all the facts.
(A) are not aware for (B) are not aware of
(C) are not to be aware (D) No improvement
156. **Why did you not threw** the bag away ?
(A) did you not throw (B) had you not threw
(C) did you not thrown (D) No improvement
157. You can always **dependant of them**.
(A) depend on them (B) be dependant with them

- (C) dependant upon them (D) No improvement
158. If he has to spend five hours in the queue, it **was really a wastage**.
 (A) is a really wastage (B) is real a wastage
 (C) is really a wastage (D) No improvement
159. The moment they saw me, they **were delight**.
 (A) had delighted (B) were delighted
 (C) are delighted (D) No improvement
160. The small child does whatever his father **was done**.
 (A) has done (B) did
 (C) does (D) No improvement
161. She asked him **that why he was** unwilling to go with her.
 (A) why he was (B) why that he was
 (C) why was he (D) No improvement
162. May I know **who did accompany you** to the bus station ?
 (A) whom did accompany you
 (B) whom did you accompany
 (C) who accompanied you
 (D) No improvement
163. The fast train **came a halt to before** crossing the bridge.
 (A) came before to a halt (B) came to halts before a
 (C) came to a halt before (D) No improvement
164. He was one of the greatest **astrologers of his times**.
 (A) astrologer of his times (B) astrologers of its time
 (C) of astrologer in his times (D) No improvement
165. Why **did you not spoken** to me earlier ?
 (A) were you not spoken (B) did you not speak
 (C) you did not speak (D) No improvement
166. He doesn't hesitate to do whatever his brother **does**.
 (A) will do (B) would done
 (C) shall do (D) No improvement
167. Rajesh assured Savita that he **would look at** her work while she was on leave.
 (A) will look (B) would look down upon
 (C) would look after (D) No improvement
168. I was delighted to see **him fully recover**.
 (A) him fully recovered (B) he full recovered
 (C) his fully recovery (D) No improvement
169. I can always **count on him** in times of difficulty.
 (A) count with him (B) count him on
 (C) count on he (D) No improvement
170. If you have paid only twenty rupees for this purse, it **has really cheap**.
 (A) is real cheap (B) is really cheap
 (C) has cheapest (D) No improvement
171. If he **would have stolen** money, he would have done wrong.
 (A) had stolen (B) would steal
 (C) stole (D) No improvement
172. You seem to be **enough rich** to buy anything you like.
 (A) too rich (B) very rich
 (C) rich enough (D) No improvement
173. **If I had accepted** his invitation ten years ago, I would have become a millionaire by now.
 (A) If I was to accept (B) If I were to accept
 (C) If I did accept (D) No improvement
174. Yesterday **I have received** a legal notice from the Bank for repayment of the loan I had taken from it.
 (A) I did receive (B) I had received
 (C) I received (D) No improvement
175. The Desais soon **got used to live** in the country.
 (A) were used to live (B) got used to living
 (C) had used to live (D) No improvement
176. That department **has been done** away with two years ago.
 (A) was done (B) had done
 (C) has done (D) No improvement
177. Every night, I am in the habit of **hearing** the news on the Radio.
 (A) hearing about (B) listening
 (C) listening to (D) No improvement
178. If he **will discharge** his duties sincerely, he will not come to any harm.
 (A) has been discharging (B) discharges
 (C) has discharged (D) No improvement
179. The early national movement succeeded **to arouse** among the people the feeling that they belonged to one common nation – the Indian nation.
 (A) in arousing (B) at arousing
 (C) for arousing (D) No improvement
180. She is quite well now, **except a slight cold**.
 (A) except with a slight cold (B) excepting a slight cold
 (C) except for a slight cold (D) No improvement
181. **No person except** Raghu came forward to help me in the matter of my difficulties.
 (A) No person excepting (B) No other person except
 (C) N a person except (D) No improvement
182. Their captain **wishes I to play** for their team.
 (A) wishes to me to play (B) wishes me to play
 (C) wished that I have played (D) No improvement
183. I forgot **to hand you to over** the key of my locker.
 (A) handing you to over (B) to be handed over to you
 (C) to hand over to you (D) No improvement
184. All the participants received a token gift **for their participated** in the discussions.
 (A) for their participating (B) by their participants
 (C) for their participation (D) No improvement
185. I **have never been hearing** of him since he left this city.
 (A) was never heard (B) have never been heard

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- (C) have never heard (D) No improvement
186. Last summer the student went to the village to help the farmers.
 (A) for helping the (B) to helped
 (C) helped the (D) No improvement
187. He was so learned that he had seem to know everything.
 (A) seemed to know (B) was seemed to be known
 (C) was seemed knowing (D) No improvement
188. Had he started five minutes earlier he would have reached on time.
 (A) If had he started (B) If he starts
 (C) If he would have started (D) No improvement
189. Having tired of play he sat down to rest
 (A) Having tired with (B) Having tired by
 (C) Having been tired of (D) No improvement
190. However intelligent you may be, you cannot succeed without hard work.
 (A) you are (B) you should be
 (C) you could be (D) No improvement
191. This is the most unique opportunity.
 (A) a most unique (B) a much unique
 (C) a unique (D) No improvement
192. They wanted to know where was his house.
 (A) where is his house (B) where his house was
 (C) where his house be (D) No improvement
193. If I have time, I would have done it yesterday.
 (A) If I had time (B) If I have had time
 (C) If I had had time (D) No improvement
194. We are looking forward to see you.
 (A) have seen (B) be seen
 (C) to seeing (D) No improvement
195. The firemen rescued the child from the lap of death.
 (A) arms (B) trap
 (C) jaws (D) No improvement
197. I have spent the little money I had.
 (A) little (B) a little
 (C) the few (D) No improvement
198. This is the gentlemen all of whose sons are in the army.
 (A) all whose sons (B) whose sons all
 (C) whose all sons (D) No improvement
199. He met with an accident and was immediately admitted to the hospital.
 (A) admitted to hospital (B) admitted to an hospital
 (C) admitted into a hospital (D) No improvement
200. His mother asked him, when will he have his lunch.
 (A) would he have (B) would he has
 (C) he would have (D) No improvement
201. Each self is unique, and therefore cannot be compared.
 (A) incomparable (B) non comparable
 (C) incomparably (D) No improvement
202. Shall I sit between you at the concert ?
 (A) beside (B) besides
 (C) next (D) No improvement
203. No one other reason than poverty is hampering India's progress.
 (A) No other (B) None other
 (C) No another (D) No improvement
204. The custom has took root in the society.
 (A) taken root (B) take root
 (C) takes root (D) No improvement
205. We will take care of your children when you are away at Mumbai.
 (A) be looking for (B) look after
 (C) take care after (D) No improvement
206. Would you feel safe if you have to walk through a street alone at midnight ?
 (A) where you had to (B) when you have to
 (C) if you had to (D) No improvement
207. I was the first who came.
 (A) arrived (B) who arrives
 (C) to arrive (D) No improvement
208. He is not sure whether she knows to swim.
 (A) how she can swim (B) how can she swim
 (C) how to swim (D) No improvement
209. The water follow downhill rapidly, taking some of the land with it.
 (A) soil (B) ground
 (C) hill (D) No improvement
210. Baroda State in Western India had a reputation for being progressive in many fields, not in the last in education and social reform.
 (A) first (B) realm
 (C) least (D) No improvement
211. Jane had told me that she hasn't done her homework.
 (A) told (B) tells
 (C) was telling (D) No improvement
212. This survey is concerning your health as well as that of your family.
 (A) concerns with (B) is concerned with
 (C) concern to (D) No improvement
213. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hidden.

- (A) be hid (B) hide
(C) be hiding (D) No improvement
214. **A black and white goat** were grazing.
(A) The white and the black goat
(B) A black and a white goat
(C) A black and the white goat
(D) No improvement
215. I **had took the papers** to John's office.
(A) will took the papers (B) taken the papers
(C) took the papers (D) No improvement
216. She has that **rare character** the ability to listen to people.
(A) rare ear (B) rare characteristic
(C) rare sense (D) No improvement
217. **Both of them have not** apologized yet.
(A) Neither of them has (B) Any of them have
(C) None of the two (D) No improvement
218. The greater the demand, **higher** the price.
(A) the high (B) a higher
(C) the higher (D) No improvement
219. His appointment as coach is yet another **feather in his wing**.
(A) feather in his hat (B) badge in his hat
(C) feather in his cap (D) No improvement
220. The majority of the rain-fed Indian rivers, either dry up, or become **trickle** after the monsoon.
(A) the trickle (B) a trickle
(C) an trickle (D) No improvement
221. The farmers work **at the fields**.
(A) on the fields (B) through the fields
(C) in the fields (D) No improvement
222. The boss impatiently told him **to get up** with his work.
(A) to get on (B) to get by
(C) to get under (D) No improvement
223. The judges **remarked on** the high standard of entires for the competition.
(A) remarked of (B) remarked at
(C) remarked over (D) No improvement
224. He did not know how to solve the problem and **I did not either**.
(A) neither do I (B) neither did I
(C) either did I (D) No improvement
225. It is place **far of here**.
(A) far by here (B) far from here
(C) far away here (D) No improvement
226. The rays of **the sun that is setting glimmer** like golden threads.
(A) the sunset glimmers
(B) the set sun glimmering
(C) the setting sun glimmer
(D) No improvement
227. Will you **lend me few rupees** for the taxi fare ?
(A) lend me any rupees (B) lend me a few rupees
(C) borrow a few rupees (D) No improvement
228. The higher you climb a Himalayan peak, **more cold** you feel.
(A) the colder (B) the most cold
(C) colder (D) No improvement
229. They **were all astonished at** the team's dramatic success in the competition.
(A) were astonished at all (B) had all astonished by
(C) had been all astonished on
(D) No improvement
230. She is **bent to** taking revenge against her attacker.
(A) bent upon (B) bent in
(C) bent for (D) No improvement
231. His wife is **as tall if not**, taller than he.
(A) as tall as, if not (B) as taller if not
(C) not as tall but as (D) No improvement
232. He is a fast bowler of repute, but **his yesterday's performance** was not up to the mark.
(A) performance for yesterday
(B) yesterday performance
(C) performances for yesterday
(D) No improvement
233. Owing to his respiratory problems the doctor has told him **to refrain from** smoking.
(A) to not refrain from (B) to refrain to
(C) to refrain not from (D) No improvement
234. He **is suffering** from fever for a week.
(A) was suffering (B) had suffering
(C) has been suffering (D) No improvement
235. None knows how it **was happened**.
(A) was happen (B) has happened
(C) happened (D) No improvement
236. This material is **not much enough** for me
(A) not more enough (B) not so much enough
(C) not enough (D) No improvement
237. This is a change **of my usual work**.
(A) from my usual work (B) for my usual work
(C) in my usual work (D) No improvement
238. Maharana Pratap killed many enemy soldiers **through his sword**.

- (A) by his sword (B) with his sword
(C) across his sword (D) No improvement
239. Everyone hoped **of** good weather on the day of the wedding.
(A) for (B) at
(C) about (D) No improvement
240. He asked the child to go and play with **some others** children.
(A) some other's children (B) some others
(C) some other (D) No improvement
241. Government officials keep **throwing** the buck to others.
(A) giving (B) passing
(C) donating (D) No improvement
242. She angrily **broke up** the letter.
(A) tore up (B) break up
(C) teared up (D) No improvement
243. They told me that they **had build** a new house.
(A) have built (B) have build
(C) had built (D) No improvement
244. One should exercise **their** right to vote
(A) his (B) our
(C) one's (D) No improvement
245. She sank back with a **mourn** of pain.
(A) mom (B) mourne
(C) Moan (D) No improvement
246. The boys **absented themselves** for two days.
(A) were absented (B) absented
(C) had absented (D) No improvement
247. My mother insists on setting **up** something everyday for charity.
(A) on (B) in
(C) aside (D) No improvement
248. He **began** on a new business venture.
(A) embarked (B) begun
(C) opened (D) No improvement
249. I have to **say** them the truth.
(A) tell (B) state
(C) speak (D) No improvement
250. The SSB will interview the candidate between **11 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.**
(A) 11.00 am to 3 pm
(B) 11.00 from 3 pm
(C) 11.00 am by 3.00 pm
(D) No improvement
251. The tribe lived **with** different customs
(A) on (B) by
(C) through (D) No improvement
252. Dumbfounded by the accusation, he could offer no **serious** defence
(A) correct (B) certain
(C) severe (D) No improvement
253. Ramu **never** makes at least a century each time he plays cricket.
(A) seldom (B) forever
(C) always (D) No improvement
254. He is **given to** gambling and drinking
(A) given away (B) given in
(C) given up (D) No improvement
255. I would **soon** walk than stand in the cold waiting for the bus.
(A) hardly (B) longer
(C) sooner (D) No improvement
256. The interview **came alive** by satellite from hollywood.
(A) came as live (B) came live
(C) came up live (D) No improvement
257. There was little he could do not **save** his battered reputation.
(A) salvage (B) wreck
(C) destroy (D) No improvement
258. It is **much too important** to be made a joke of.
(A) too much important (B) too many important
(C) very much important (D) No improvement
259. If he wants **farther** help, sent him to me.
(A) further (B) much
(C) best (D) No improvement
260. He jumped **on the** lake
(A) in the (B) into the
(C) to the (D) No improvement
261. As soon as I **arrived in home**, I knew that something was wrong.
(A) arrived by home (B) arrived home
(C) arrived my home (D) No improvement
262. Unfortunately **I did not pass** in the examination.
(A) I did not pass over (B) I did not overcome
(C) I did not pass (D) No improvement
263. **His powerful desire** brought about his downfall.
(A) His wishful desire (B) His desire for power
(C) His eager desire (D) No improvement
264. Ramesh **laid** in the shade of a tree before he could walk further.
(A) lied (B) lay
(C) lain (D) No improvement
265. An education in handling money would imply the ability to **oversee** the consequences of over-spending or over-

- borrowing.
 (A) foresee (B) overlook
 (C) overvalue (D) No improvement
266. **Except him**, no one could answer the question.
 (A) exception of him (B) Excepting him
 (C) except for him (D) No improvement
267. The common fruitfly is technically **called as** "drosophila".
 (A) called (B) known by
 (C) known as (D) No improvement
268. Give the tickets to **whomever** comes first.
 (A) whoever (B) whichever
 (C) whatever (D) No improvement
269. Thought very young, she has a sense of **flying high**.
 (A) imagery (B) imaginary
 (C) imagination (D) No improvement
270. The greatest thing in the style of writing of speaking, is to have a **use** of metaphor.
 (A) knowledge (B) command
 (C) need (D) No improvement
271. He started at the **bottom rung of the ladder** and then gained success.
 (A) bottom rung of the stair (B) lower runing of the ladder
 (C) lower rung of the stair (D) No improvement
272. The judge **gave** the verdict against the Government.
 (A) pronounced (B) declared
 (C) sentenced (D) No improvement
273. The fire service personnel **put off** the fire with much difficulty.
 (A) put on (B) put out
 (C) put away (D) No improvement
274. He has the irritating habit of **playing his own trumpet** all the time.
 (A) blowing his own trumpet
 (B) pumping his own trumpet
 (C) bringing up his own trumpet
 (D) No improvement
275. His illness means he must resign his chairmanship **impromptu**.
 (A) fast (B) forthwith
 (C) earliest (D) No improvement
276. Do you have **some sugar** ?
 (A) any sugar (B) liitle sugar
 (C) small sugar (D) No improvement
277. Logo **lied** to Othello about his wife.
 (A) lay (B) laid
 (C) lain (D) No improvement
278. It is not possible to tell the entire story **in nutsheel**.
 (A) in a nutshell (B) all the same
 (C) all one (D) No improvement
279. It is **all but same** to be whether I am transferred to Mumbai or Kolkata.
 (A) all or same (B) all the same
 (C) all one (D) No imrovement
280. Despite his father's financial assistance he was always **hard on**.
 (A) hard in (B) hard up
 (C) hard out (D) No improvement
281. The priest told the devotees that the wages of sin **are** death.
 (A) was (B) is
 (C) were (D) No improvement
282. Careful drivers never take eyes **of** the road.
 (A) by (B) from
 (C) off (D) No improvement
283. **For** all his wealth, he has no joy in life.
 (A) With (B) Beside
 (C) Despite of (D) No improvement
284. The teacher asked him where **did he live**.
 (A) he has been living (B) he lives
 (C) he lived (D) No improvement
285. The meeting was **advanced** until the following Monday.
 (A) adjourned (B) suspended
 (C) forwarded (D) No improvement.
286. The old woman invited the children **to become a part** in the celebration in her house.
 (A) to be apart (B) to take part
 (C) to take apart (D) No improvement
287. You are junior **than me in age**.
 (A) to me in age (B) of me in age
 (C) to me at age (D) No improvement
288. Wealth is **no doubts necessary** for happiness in life.
 (A) was no doubt necessary (B) is no doubt necessary
 (C) is no doubting necessary (D) No improvement
289. Mumbai is **larger** than many other towns is India.
 (A) large (B) largest
 (C) big (D) No improvement
290. All people want to be happy, **do they ?**
 (A) don't they ? (B) are they ?
 (C) didn't they ? (D) No improvement
291. The Chairman's harsh words **like** insult to injury to the embarrassed speaker.
 (A) added (B) evoked
 (C) invoked (D) No improvement

292. He is **in** of sorts today.
 (A) out (B) on
 (C) outside (D) No improvement
293. She **told to me** the news.
 (A) said me (B) said to me
 (C) tole me (D) No improvement
294. The philanthropist **bestowed** a lakh to the orphanage.
 (A) granted (B) parted with
 (C) donated (D) No improvement
295. **There are a better ways of solving the problem.**
 (A) There are different ways of solving a problem
 (B) There ia a better way of looking at the problem
 (C) There are better ways of solving the problem
 (D) No improvement
296. Salman and the other actors drove **through** the forest.
 (A) in (B) over
 (C) among (D) No improvement
297. You will not succeed unless you **don't work hard.**
 (A) will not work hard (B) should work hard
 (C) work hard (D) No improvement
298. My friend has a toothache and cannot eat **something.**
 (A) anything (B) things
 (C) edibles (D) No improvement
299. Africa is **in the** South of Europe
 (A) by the (B) to the
 (C) over the (D) No improvement
300. **Either Lata or Mala have done it.**
 (A) Neither Lata or Mala has done it
 (B) Either Lata or Mala has done it
 (C) neither lata or mala have done it
 (D) No improvement
301. He enjoys **to go on tours** with his children.
 (A) to go for tours (B) going for tours
 (C) going on tours (D) No improvement
302. Sita was cooking in the kitchen when her husband **was ringing** the bell.
 (A) would have been ringing
 (B) had rung
 (C) rang (D) No improvement
303. **If the room had been brighter**, I would have been able to read for a while before bed time.
 (A) If the room was brighter
 (B) If the room are brighter
 (C) Had the room been brighter
 (D) No improvement
304. Never **such incidents have** taken place on our campus
 (A) have such incidents (B) such incidents will have
 (C) were such incidents (D) No improvement
305. My mother **teach** me to be good human being.
 (A) taught (B) thought
 (C) talked (D) No improvement
306. When in doubt **check it up with** a good dictionary.
 (A) check it up in (B) check it in
 (C) check it with (D) No improvement
307. At the present rate of exchange, fourteen **dozen cost** Rs. 3000.
 (A) dozen costs (B) dozens cost
 (C) dozens costs (D) No improvement
308. **Can you believed this is the same old and the dilapidated house I had bought last years ?**
 (A) Can you not believe this is the same old and the dilapidated house that I buy last year ?
 (B) Can you believe this is the same old and the same diapidated house I have bought last year ?
 (C) Can you believe this is the same old and dilapidated house I had bought last year ?
 (D) No improvement
309. **If** the sky is overcast, I take my unbrella with me.
 (A) When (B) Unless
 (C) Whenever (D) No improvement
310. The artist claims to have royal blood **in his veins.**
 (A) hand (B) head
 (C) forehead (D) No improvement
311. Will you tell me **who did accompany you** to the airport ?
 (A) when did accompany you
 (B) who must be accompanied you
 (C) who accompanied you
 (D) No improvement
312. Navinder and his wife departed **for** London by Air India yesterday.
 (A) to (B) towards
 (C) toward (D) No improvement
313. The rain brought **more respite** from the heat.
 (A) much respite (B) most relief
 (C) severe drought (D) No improvement
314. He speaks **so fast to be understood.**
 (A) very fast to be understood
 (B) too fast to be understood
 (C) too fast that he cannot be understood
 (D) No improvement
315. **I and my parents** live together.
 (A) Me and my parents (B) My parents and I
 (C) My parents and me (D) No improvement

316. Seeing may be believing but **understanding are definitely knowing**.
 (A) understanding could be knowing
 (B) understanding to know
 (C) understanding is definitely knowing
 (D) No improvement
317. There are some bacteria that **are** survive inside nuclear power stations.
 (A) have (B) were
 (C) can (D) No improvement
318. No sooner did she finish the lecture, **that the students began to leave**.
 (A) then the students began to leave
 (B) than the students began to leave
 (C) and the students began to leave
 (D) No improvement
319. Hundreds gathered **to await** the boxer's arrival at the airport.
 (A) to await for (B) to awaits for
 (C) to wait (D) No improvement
320. The dissidents **hold** a great problem in every political party.
 (A) cause (B) instil
 (C) incite (D) No improvement
321. **Knowing that the area was prone to earthquakes**, all the building were reinforced with additional concrete.
 (A) On being prone to earthquakes,
 (B) Having been knowing that the area was prone to earthquakes,
 (C) Since the area was known to be prone to earthquakes
 (D) No improvement
322. I will not buy **some** mangoes.
 (A) a little (B) much
 (C) any (D) No improvement
323. He **would surely assist me** if I had requested him to do so.
 (A) would surely assisted me
 (B) would have surely assisted me
 (C) will have surely assisted me
 (D) No improvement
324. The **alarming report** of the plane crash left everyone in a state of shock.
 (A) alarmed report (B) alarmed reporting
 (C) reported alarm (D) No improvement
325. We were **not** the wiser after hearing the explanation
 (A) none (B) neither
 (C) nevertheless (D) No improvement
326. This book is **adopted to** the needs of beginners.
 (A) adapted to (B) adapted for
 (C) adopted for (D) No improvement
327. There are **a good many tigers** in this forest.
 (A) some good many tigers
 (B) the good many tigers
 (C) an good many tigers
 (D) No improvement
328. London is one of the oldest towns **of** England.
 (A) in (B) at
 (C) besides (D) No improvement
329. You will be late if you **do not leave now**.
 (a) will not leave now (B) did not leave now
 (C) left now (D) No improvement
330. People ask me why I **decide** to start a new magazine.
 (A) will decide (B) am decideing
 (C) have decided (D) No improvement
331. Sunita's sister had ribbons **on** her hair.
 (A) in (B) over
 (C) through (D) No improvement
332. She has an **ability** for Mathematics.
 (A) attitude (B) aptitude
 (C) altitude (D) No improvement
333. I was impressed **of** it.
 (A) by (B) on
 (C) for (D) No improvement
334. Only high officials have access **with** the President.
 (A) to (B) For
 (C) from (D) No improvement
335. No other snake **is as poisonous as this one**.
 (A) are as poisonous as this one
 (B) is more poisonous as this one
 (C) is poisonous than this one
 (D) No improvement
336. I bought four **dozen of mangoes**.
 (A) dozens of mango (B) dozens of mangoes
 (C) dozen mangoes (D) No improvement
337. I **have still to meet** a person who is perfectly satisfied with his job.
 (A) would meet (B) am yet to meet
 (C) might still meet (D) No improvement
338. **Would you find** one absent, please don't forget to leave a message behind.
 (A) As you find (B) Should you find
 (C) Unless you find (D) No improvement
339. Kim is too impatient **with tolerating** any delay.
 (A) at tolerating (B) for tolerating
 (C) to tolerate (D) No improvement

340. I purposely did that **with a view to offend her**.
 (A) with a view of offending her
 (B) with a view that I offend her
 (C) with a view to offending her
 (D) No improvement
341. You have come here with the intention **in insulting me**.
 (A) for insulting me (B) of insulting me
 (C) on insulting me (D) No improvement
342. I did not **give** at the the examinstion as my circumstances are bad.
 (A) write (B) sit
 (C) appear (D) No improvement
343. Though he worked hard, **but** he failed.
 (A) and (B) yet
 (C) then (D) No improvement
344. No sooner did the teacher come into the class **when** we stood up.
 (A) since (B) then
 (C) than (D) No improvement
345. He was **so much a coward** to help his friend.
 (A) so much cowardly (B) too much a coward
 (C) as coward (D) No improvement
46. He likes to drive his car at a speed of eighty kilometres **each hour**.
 (A) every hour (B) an hour
 (C) hourly (D) No improvement
347. His **argument** against his opponent duly brought jeers from the crowd.
 (A) invective (B) praise
 (C) controversy (D) No improvement
348. Do you know the time **when** the train departs ?
 (A) which (B) by
 (C) that (D) No improvement
349. I'm staying with some friends who **are owing** a farm.
 (A) will be owing (B) own
 (C) have been owing (D) No improvement
350. An old friend, may I **give you an advice** ?
 (A) give you some advice (B) give you an advise
 (C) offer you an advice (D) No improvement
351. **Any ablebodied man is** eligible for the job.
 (A) Each ablebodied man is
 (B) Any ablebodied men have been
 (C) Any ablebodied men are
 (D) No improvement
352. She found a **wooden broken table** in the room.
 (A) wooden and broken table (B) broken wooden table
 (C) broken and wooden table (D) No improvement
353. The truck **rumbled** to a halt and a man got out and ran.
 (A) shrieked at (B) screeched to
 (C) screamed at (D) No improvement
354. The Professor asked the intruder **who was he and why was he** in his lecture.
 (A) who he was and why he was
 (B) who he was and why was he
 (C) who he had been and why he had been
 (D) No improvement
355. My uncle goes to office **on bicycle or by foot**.
 (A) by bicycle or by foot (B) by bicycle or on foot
 (C) on bicycle or on foot (D) No improvement
356. A chance remark by her friend **transported** her life.
 (A) transgressed (B) transposed
 (C) transformed (D) No improvement
357. Please **switch of** fan.
 (A) switch off (B) switch in
 (C) switch out (D) No improvement
358. The employees are **hell bent at getting** what is due to them.
 (A) hell bent to getting (B) hell bent for getting
 (C) hell bent about getting (D) No improvement
359. The new books written by Vikram Seth has become **very populous**.
 (A) Populist (B) Popular
 (C) Populace (D) No improvement
360. Where **have you first met** your husband ?
 (A) had you first met (B) did you first met
 (C) did you first meet (D) No improvement
361. **The more they earn, more they spend**.
 (A) The more they earn, the more they spend
 (B) More they earn, the more they spend
 (C) More they earn, more they spend
 (D) No improvement
362. The offering were placed **on the alter**.
 (A) on the altar (B) on the steps
 (C) on the platform (D) No improvement
363. **Really** speaking, no man is perfect.
 (A) strictly (B) slightly
 (C) vaguely (D) No improvement
364. Mankind **does** not know this
 (A) do (B) had
 (C) is (D) No improvement
365. Practically **every** part of the coconut tree is used by man
 (A) each (B) most
 (C) any (D) No improvement

366. In case of a natural calamity the shortage of essential **things** must be overcome in a short time.
 (A) commodities (B) consignments
 (C) material (D) No improvement
367. She decided to go there, though her husband cautioned her **on** it.
 (A) against (B) for
 (C) about (D) No improvement
368. **I am very much interested** in your story.
 (A) have been very interested
 (B) am much more interested
 (C) am very interesting (D) No improvement
369. He **refused** the charge brought against him.
 (A) disagreed (B) disowned
 (C) denied (D) No improvement
370. **Working hard** students always achieve good results.
 (A) Energetic (B) Industrious
 (C) Talented (D) No improvement
371. **Can you be able to please tone down your excitement ?**
 (A) Can you please be able to tone down your excitement ?
 (B) Are you able to please tone down your excitement ?
 (C) Can you please tone down your excitement ?
 (D) No improvement
372. Uneasy lies the head **which** wears the crown.
 (A) who (B) that
 (C) what (D) No improvement
373. The cities are **bursting on the seams** with people.
 (A) bursting on seams (B) bursting at seams
 (C) bursting at the seams (D) No improvement
374. Let his failure be a lesson **to you all**.
 (A) to all of you (B) to all you people
 (C) to all you (D) No improvement
375. A **foolish** person is some one who is easily taken in and tricked by others.
 (A) sober (B) stupid
 (C) gullible (D) No improvement
376. The Vice Chancellor congratulated the blind student **for his** success in the examination.
 (A) in his (B) on his
 (C) over his (D) No improvement
377. I am sorry but I **will not believe** the story you have told me.
 (A) do not believe (B) am not believed
 (C) have not believed (D) No improvement
378. Due to the fall in real estate prices builders have **stopped from constructing** multistoreyed office buildings
 (A) at constructing (B) to constructing
 (C) stopped constructing (D) No improvement
379. Not having practised his lines he **cut an angry figure** on the stage.
 (A) cut a confused figure (B) cut a sorry face
 (C) cut a sorry figure (D) No improvement
380. My brother **would gladly given** you his car if you had asked him.
 (A) would gladly give (B) would have gladly given
 (C) would gladly gave (D) No improvement
381. I tried to cane her, but **of** no purpose.
 (A) for (B) with
 (C) to (D) No improvement
382. The soldier mentioned that they had to pay a consideration of fifty pounds **with accordance in** the contract we signed.
 (A) by accordance with (B) in accordance with
 (C) with accordance to (D) No improvement
383. Pankaj couldn't have seen us or he **will have** waved.
 (A) may (B) would have
 (C) should have (D) No improvement
384. Elephants live in **groups** in the jungle.
 (A) crowds (B) herds
 (C) hoards (D) No improvement
385. **Taking the test** the teacher gave me a passing grade.
 (A) After I took the test (B) After taking the test
 (C) As I took the test (D) No improvement
386. They **have had a real** good time.
 (A) have had a (B) have had really
 (C) have had a really (D) No improvement
387. Electricity has **modernized** the march of modern events.
 (A) revolutionise (B) developed
 (C) created (D) No improvement
388. The sales boy told the **consumer** not to touch the products on display.
 (A) buyer (B) shopper
 (C) customer (D) No improvement
389. Please make it a point to send the letter **at** my address.
 (A) on (B) to
 (C) in (D) No improvement
390. Sunil and **I** helped to sell tickets.
 (A) we (B) us
 (C) me (D) No improvement
391. The Student **told her teacher** to explain the passage.
 (A) asked her teacher (B) said to her teacher
 (C) conveyed to her teacher (D) No improvement
392. Ram **cooked** a conspiracy to cheat Abdul.

- (A) cultivated (B) hatched
(C) fabricated (D) No improvement
393. Raja is a bad singer, he is **tone-deaf**.
(A) stone-deaf (B) deaf
(C) tune-deaf (D) No improvement
394. Whether we realise or not we are **continuously** making choices every moment of our lives.
(A) comprehensively (B) comparatively
(C) constantly (D) No improvement
395. One night they sank through the shiny water, and for the first time since **he has known them, began to quickly swim**.
(A) he had known them, began to swim, quickly.
(B) he had known them, begin to quickly swim
(C) he knew them, began to swim quickly
(D) No improvement
396. Having run **here and there** in rage, he stood defeated, his cries suppressed into sobs.
(A) to and fro (B) helter-skelter
(C) far and wide (D) No improvement
397. **Forewarned is forearmed**.
(A) For warned is forearmed.
(B) Before warned is forearmed.
(C) Forewarned is for armed.
(D) No improvement
398. Usain Bolt is **second to one** as an athlete.
(A) second to no one (B) second to none
(C) none of second (D) No improvement
399. He spoke as though his throat **had had** suffered an injury.
(A) has had (B) had
(C) would have (D) No improvement
400. **All the family members of his** are in Ernakulam.
(A) All the members of his family.
(B) All his family members
(C) All of his family members
(D) No improvement
401. We are witnessing **not triumph but the breakdown** of democracy.
(A) not the triumph but breakdown
(B) not the triumph but the breakdown
(C) note triumph but breakdown
(D) No improvement
402. **Woe betide** the youngster who is less than respectful.
(A) Woes beside (B) Woe beside
(C) Woes betide (D) No improvement
403. My office is **within a stone's throw** from the university.
(A) in a stone's throw (B) within a stone throw
(C) at a stone's throw (D) No improvement
404. **Herself saw the thief**.
(A) Herself she saw the thief
(B) She herself saw the thief.
(C) Herself she see the thief.
(D) No improvement
405. My parents **will reach** Delhi by Monday next.
(A) are reaching (B) will have reached
(C) was reaching (D) No improvement
406. **I think so she will come to the party**.
(A) So I think she will come to the party.
(B) I am thinking she will come to the party.
(C) I think she will come to the party.
(D) No improvement
407. **Old habit die hardly**.
(A) Old habits die hardly. (B) Old habits die hard.
(C) Older habits die too hard.
(D) No improvement
408. The burglar **broke** in the shop last night.
(A) broke (B) broke through
(C) broke into (D) No improvement
409. Nida was too clever to **see through his tricks**.
(A) see his tricks (B) see into his tricks
(C) see over his tricks (D) No improvement
410. Teacher **are exemplary to** the virtues of middle class.
(A) exemplify (B) are examples to
(C) exemplificate (D) No improvement
411. The revolt of 1857 happened **during the rein** of Bahadur Shah Zafar.
(A) in the rein off (B) in the reign of
(C) during the reign of (D) No improvement
412. We were introduced to each other **by a mutual friend**.
(A) through a mutual friend. (B) by a common friend.
(C) by mutual friends. (D) No improvement
413. She insisted **to go** there, though her husband cautioned her on it.
(A) on going (B) upon going
(C) going (D) No improvement
414. I started **lending** books from the library.
(A) borrowing (B) lending of
(C) loan of (D) No improvement
415. You will come to my party tomorrow, **will you** ?
(A) isn't it ? (B) will not you ?
(C) won't you ? (D) No improvement
416. There was a **roll** of drums ?
(A) rold (B) droll
(C) troll (D) No improvement

417. **Bacteria is** the most common form of life.
 (A) Bacteria are (B) Bacterium are
 (C) bacteria was (D) No improvement
418. Everyone was **moved with** tears at his sad story.
 (A) moved by (B) moved to
 (C) moved in (D) No improvement
419. He behaves **as if he is** the supreme leader.
 (A) as he is (B) as if he were
 (C) as if he was (D) No improvement
420. She stopped and said that she **had forgotten taking the key from** the keyhold.
 (A) forgot taking the key from
 (B) forgot to take the key from
 (C) had forgotten to take the key from
 (D) No improvement
421. **Beside cricket Rahul plays tennis as well.**
 (A) Beside, Rahul plays cricker and tennis as well.
 (B) Besides cricket Rahul plays tennis as well.
 (C) Besided, Rahul Plays cricket and tennis as well.
 (D) No improvement
422. Two of the biggest corporate firms in the world are apple and IBM **which both are** in the computer business.
 (A) which are both (B) both of which are
 (C) which are (D) No improvement
423. I've been to a few of his talks but understood **little of what he has said.**
 (A) little of what he said (B) a little of what he has said
 (C) little of what he has talked
 (D) No improvement
424. I welcome all the delegates **on behalf of** ABC corporate.
 (A) on the account of (B) on the parts of
 (C) for (D) No improvement
425. **Any of** these two options could be the correct answer.
 (A) Either one of (B) Any two of
 (C) Either of (D) No improvement
426. Several minister **have been expected** to meet the people tomorrow.
 (A) have been expectant (B) have been expecting
 (C) are expected (D) No improvement
427. Looking forwards **to meet you** in Kochi.
 (A) to be meeting you (B) to meeting you
 (C) meeting with you (D) No improvement
428. Rafeek introduced me to his **friend who is both a scientist and a musician.**
 (A) scientist-musician friend.
 (B) friend, who is a scientist as well as musician.
 (C) friend who is scientist and musician together.
 (D) No improvement
429. The last census tells us that the population of Calcutta **is greater that any other town in india.**
 (A) are greater than that of any other towns in India
 (B) is greater than all other town in India.
 (C) is greater than that of any other town is India.
 (D) No improvement
430. My teacher **forbade me to use** mobile phone in the class.
 (A) forbade me not to use (B) forbid me not to use
 (C) forbade me using (D) No improvement
431. From all accounts **she is the best and honest student of the class.**
 (A) she is the best and most honest student of the class.
 (B) the best and honest student of the class is she.
 (C) she is honest and best student of the class.
 (D) No improvement
432. **Not only he robbers robbed** the tourist of his purse but they also wounded him grievously.
 (A) Not only did the robbers tobbed.
 (B) Not only the robbers rob
 (C) Not only did the robbers rob
 (D) No improvement
433. **The meeting adjourned abruptly** by the chairperson after about an hour of intense deliberation.
 (A) The meeting was adjourned abruptly.
 (B) The meeting was abruptly adjourned.
 (C) The meeting was adjourned abrupt.
 (D) No improvement
434. **How long were you learning English for ?**
 (A) How long have been you learning English ?
 (B) How long have you been learning English ?
 (C) How long have you been learning English for ?
 (D) No improvement
435. He was a hopeless doctor **if ever I saw** one.
 (A) if I ever saw (B) if I saw
 (C) if I see (D) No improvement
436. If I **would have known** the truth I would have admitted it.
 (A) had known (B) have known
 (C) know (D) No improvement
437. Members usually meet in **one another's** homes.
 (A) another's (B) each another's
 (C) every other's (D) No improvement
438. Ramu, Shyamu and Abdul came forward **one after the others.**
 (A) one after others (B) one after the other
 (C) after one other (D) No improvement

439. Your father is **among the other things** a private person.
 (A) of the other things (B) among other things
 (C) among the others (D) No improvement
440. The aggressive response after the peace summit **made no sense of** the call for moderation.
 (A) made nonsense of (B) made no sense to
 (C) make no sense to (D) No improvement
441. She was **completely nonplussed** by the erratic behaviour of her father.
 (A) completely plussed (B) completely no-nonplussed
 (C) entirely not nonplussed (D) No improvement
442. Twelve workers were killed in the **conflict** between two trade unions.
 (A) quarrel (B) clash
 (C) confrontation (D) No improvement
443. The match was **very ordinary** after all the hype generated by the fans.
 (A) very ordinary (B) nothing to write home about
 (C) so ordinary (D) No improvement
444. **No one was there on** the platform after the train had left.
 (A) No one were there on (B) No one was on there
 (C) None was there on (D) No improvement
445. **I was first to reach** the college today.
 (A) I was the first to reach (B) I firstly reached
 (C) I did reach first (D) No improvement
446. Life offers myriad choices, **isn't it ?**
 (A) shouldn't it ? (B) does it ?
 (C) doesn't it ? (D) No improvement
447. The proposal was full of **if and but** that I seriously doubted whether the stadium would ever be built.
 (A) ifs' and but (B) if and buts
 (C) ifs' and buts' (D) No improvement
448. We insist on **you leaving** the meeting immediately.
 (A) you to leave (B) your leaving
 (C) you leave (D) No improvement
449. The reason why the magazine sells so well is **because** it is written in a pleasant style.
 (A) for (B) since
 (C) that (D) No improvement
450. The girl to whom he **got married to** is an actress.
 (A) got married with (B) got married
 (C) got betrothed in (D) No improvement
451. The fugitive was finally **stopped** at the airport.
 (A) compromised (B) comprehended
 (C) apprehended (D) No improvement
452. He performed **below par** in the examination.
 (A) par below (B) poorly
 (C) below par (D) No improvement
453. She **was unhappy** even after she married into an accommodative and caring family.
 (A) remained unhappy (B) continued her sadness
 (C) existed in unhappiness (D) No improvement
454. The Internet has **totally changed** the world like no other technology before it.
 (A) revolutionised (B) reformed
 (C) radicalised (D) No improvement
455. To **emend** a piece of writing means to remove mistakes from it.
 (A) amend (B) edit
 (C) rephrase (D) No improvement
456. If I were you **I'd kill him**.
 (A) I will kill (B) I should kill
 (C) I must kill (D) No improvement
457. I can always **count on him** in times of difficulty.
 (A) count at him (B) count him on
 (C) count on he (D) No improvement
458. The economic environment is of late **conducive for** major political changes.
 (A) conducive with (B) conducive from
 (C) conducive to (D) No improvement
459. My interest in Physics **has decreased**.
 (A) has diminished (B) has been deceased
 (C) has shortened (D) No improvement
460. There **was a few drop** of rain.
 (A) was a few drops (B) were a few drop
 (C) were a few drops (D) No improvement
461. The hill is too high **for climbing**.
 (A) for climbing up (B) to climb
 (C) for going up (D) No improvement
462. You **should not had** left so early.
 (A) should have not (B) should not have
 (C) did not have (D) No improvement
463. In this town more than 5000 people die every year in car accidents and hundred more **are suffering** grave injury.
 (A) suffer (B) have suffered
 (C) have been suffering (D) No improvement
464. **Did he received** any recommendations ?
 (A) Received he (B) Did he receive
 (C) Was he received (D) No improvement
465. He **sent a word** to me that he would be coming late.
 (A) sent word (B) sent words
 (C) had sent a word (D) No improvement
466. The prisoners **made an escape** but failed.
 (A) completed a jail break (B) attempted an escape
 (C) attained an escape (D) No improvement

ANSWERS

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (D) 6. (C) 7. (B)
 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (D) 11. (B) 12. (B) 13. (B) 14. (C)
 15. (A) 16. (C) 17. (B) 18. (C) 19. (B) 20. (B) 21. (C)
 22. (A) 23. (A) 24. (A) 25. (D) 26. (C) 27. (B) 28. (A)
 29. (B) 30. (B) 31. (B) 32. (B) 33. (B) 34. (B) 35. (C)
 36. (B) 37. (B) 38. (B) 39. (A) 40. (A) 41. (B) 42. (B)
 43. (D) 44. (C) 45. (A) 46. (C) 47. (A) 48. (D) 49. (C)
 50. (D) 51. (C) 52. (C) 53. (C) 54. (C) 55. (A) 56. (A)
 57. (A) 58. (C) 59. (B) 60. (A) 61. (C) 62. (B) 63. (C)
 64. (A) 65. (C) 66. (A) 67. (A) 68. (A) 69. (A) 70. (C)
 71. (B) 72. (C) 73. (B) 74. (A) 75. (A) 76. (A) 77. (C)
 78. (C) 79. (C) 80. (B) 81. (C) 82. (C) 83. (C) 84. (C)
 85. (C) 86. (C) 87. (C) 88. (C) 89. (B) 90. (C) 91. (A)
 92. (B) 93. (B) 94. (C) 95. (B) 96. (A) 97. (C) 98. (B)
 99. (B) 100. (A) 101. (A) 102. (A) 103. (B) 104. (C) 105. (C)
 106. (C) 107. (D) 108. (C) 109. (B) 110. (A) 111. (C) 112. (C)
 113. (A) 114. (B) 115. (D) 116. (C) 117. (A) 118. (D) 119. (B)
 120. (B) 121. (C) 122. (C) 123. (A) 124. (D) 125. (D) 126. (A)
 127. (C) 128. (B) 129. (A) 130. (D) 131. (D) 132. (D) 133. (B)
 134. (C) 135. (A) 136. (C) 137. (B) 138. (A) 139. (C) 140. (C)
 141. (C) 142. (A) 143. (C) 144. (C) 145. (A) 146. (A) 147. (C)
 148. (D) 149. (D) 150. (A) 151. (D) 152. (C) 153. (D) 154. (C)
 155. (B) 156. (A) 157. (A) 158. (C) 159. (B) 160. (C) 161. (A)
 162. (C) 163. (C) 164. (D) 165. (B) 166. (D) 167. (C) 168. (A)
 169. (D) 170. (B) 171. (A) 172. (C) 173. (D) 174. (C) 175. (B)
 176. (A) 177. (C) 178. (B) 179. (A) 180. (C) 181. (D) 182. (B)
 183. (C) 184. (C) 185. (D) 186. (D) 187. (A) 188. (D) 189. (C)
 190. (A) 191. (C) 192. (B) 193. (C) 194. (C) 195. (B) 196. (B)
 197. (D) 198. (D) 199. (A) 200. (C) 201. (A) 202. (A) 203. (A)
 204. (A) 205. (B) 206. (C) 207. (C) 208. (C) 209. (A) 210. (C)
 211. (B) 212. (B) 213. (D) 214. (B) 215. (C) 216. (D) 217. (A)
 218. (C) 219. (C) 220. (B) 221. (C) 222. (A) 223. (D) 224. (B)
 225. (B) 226. (C) 227. (B) 228. (A) 229. (D) 230. (A) 231. (A)
 232. (D) 233. (D) 234. (C) 235. (C) 236. (C) 237. (A) 238. (B)
 239. (A) 240. (C) 241. (B) 242. (A) 243. (C) 244. (D) 245. (C)
 246. (D) 247. (C) 248. (A) 249. (A) 250. (D) 251. (B) 252. (D)
 253. (C) 254. (D) 255. (C) 256. (B) 257. (A) 258. (D) 259. (A)
 260. (B) 261. (B) 262. (*) 263. (B) 264. (B) 265. (A) 266. (C)
 267. (C) 268. (A) 269. (C) 270. (A) 271. (D) 272. (A) 273. (B)

274. (A) 275. (B) 276. (A) 277. (D) 278. (A) 279. (C) 280. (B)
 281. (B) 282. (C) 283. (D) 284. (C) 285. (A) 286. (B) 287. (A)
 288. (B) 289. (D) 290. (A) 291. (A) 292. (A) 293. (C) 294. (C)
 295. (C) 296. (D) 297. (C) 298. (A) 299. (B) 300. (B) 301. (C)
 302. (C) 303. (C) 304. (A) 305. (A) 306. (B) 307. (D) 308. (*)
 309. (C) 310. (D) 311. (C) 312. (D) 313. (A) 314. (B) 315. (B)
 316. (C) 317. (C) 318. (B) 319. (D) 320. (A) 321. (C) 322. (C)
 323. (B) 324. (D) 325. (A) 326. (A) 327. (D) 328. (A) 329. (D)
 330. (C) 331. (A) 332. (B) 333. (A) 334. (A) 335. (D) 336. (C)
 337. (B) 338. (B) 339. (C) 340. (C) 341. (B) 342. (C) 343. (B)
 344. (C) 345. (B) 346. (B) 347. (A) 348. (D) 349. (B) 350. (A)
 351. (D) 352. (B) 353. (B) 354. (A) 355. (B) 356. (C) 357. (A)
 358. (A) 359. (B) 360. (C) 361. (A) 362. (A) 363. (A) 364. (D)
 365. (D) 366. (A) 367. (A) 368. (D) 369. (C) 370. (B) 371. (C)
 372. (B) 373. (B) 374. (A) 375. (C) 376. (B) 377. (A) 378. (C)
 379. (C) 380. (B) 381. (C) 382. (B) 383. (B) 384. (B) 385. (A)
 386. (C) 387. (A) 388. (C) 389. (B) 390. (D) 391. (A) 392. (B)
 393. (D) 394. (C) 395. (A) 396. (B) 397. (D) 398. (B) 399. (B)
 400. (A) 401. (B) 402. (D) 403. (D) 404. (B) 405. (B) 406. (C)
 407. (B) 408. (C) 409. (D) 410. (A) 411. (C) 412. (B) 413. (A)
 414. (A) 415. (C) 416. (D) 417. (A) 418. (B) 419. (B) 420. (C)
 421. (B) 422. (B) 423. (A) 424. (D) 425. (C) 426. (C) 427. (B)
 428. (D) 429. (C) 430. (D) 431. (A) 432. (C) 433. (B) 434. (C)
 435. (D) 436. (A) 437. (D) 438. (B) 439. (B) 440. (A) 441. (D)
 442. (D) 443. (B) 444. (D) 445. (A) 446. (C) 447. (C) 448. (B)
 449. (C) 450. (B) 451. (C) 452. (D) 453. (A) 454. (A) 455. (D)
 456. (D) 457. (D) 458. (C) 459. (D) 460. (C) 461. (B) 462. (B)
 463. (A) 464. (B) 465. (D) 466. (B)

EXPLANATION

- (C) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त false appearance के स्थान पर skeleton का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि false appearance का अर्थ है 'गलत रूप रंग या बाहरी रूप' जबकि skeleton का अर्थ है 'ढाँचा या अस्थि पंजर' वाक्य के संदर्भ में skeleton उपयुक्त है।
- (D) No improvement
- (B) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त canvass के स्थान पर canvass का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि vote मांगने की अंग्रेजी to canvass होती है। वाक्य के संदर्भ में to canvass उपयुक्त है।
- (C) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त levid के स्थान पर Made का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि levid का अर्थ है 'कानूनी तौर पर धन की माँग करना' जबकि made का अर्थ है 'किसी विशिष्ट क्रिया को निष्पन्न

- करना'। वाक्य के संदर्भ में made उपयुक्त हैं।
5. (D) No improvement
 6. (C) यहाँ उत्तर होगा (C) होगा, क्योंकि disguise के बाद Reflexive (myself) का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि disguise/absent इत्यादि अपने बाद Reflexive pronoun को अवश्य लेता है।
 7. (B) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त commanded of the peasant he would के स्थान पर enquired of the peasant if he could का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि command का अर्थ है 'आदेश, आज्ञा, हुक्म' होता है, जबकि enquire का अर्थ है (किसी के विषय में) पूछताछ करना। जो कि वाक्य के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है।
 8. (C) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त felt like a fish in water के स्थान पर felt like a fish out of water का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि in का अर्थ है अंदर किसी क्षेत्र या वस्तु के भीतर, जबकि out of का अर्थ है घर, दफ्तर अथवा कार्यस्थल से बाहर जो कि वाक्य के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है।
 9. (A) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त looking forward with के स्थान पर looking forward to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि look forward के साथ preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
 10. (D) No improvement
 11. (B) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त come often के स्थान पर often comes का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि often का अर्थ है। अनेक बार, बार-बार जो कि verb से पहले आएगा।
 12. (B) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त are you waiting के स्थान पर have you been waiting का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि sentence Present Perfect Continuous Tense का है।
 13. (B) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त am के स्थान पर were का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि जो भी काल्पनिक बातें होती हैं, वह Past Tense में लिखी जाती हैं।
 14. (C) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त respect and unlimited faith in के स्थान पर respect for and unlimited faith in का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि respect for का अर्थ है 'बड़ों का ध्यान या लिहाज' जो कि वाक्य के संदर्भ में ज्यादा उपयुक्त है।
 15. (A) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त addicted to smoke के स्थान पर addicted to smoking का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि addict to के बाद का V^s का प्रयोग होता है।
 16. (C) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त you may forget के स्थान पर you should forget का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि may का use possibility (Mixed with a doubt or uncertainly) संभावना (जिसमें संदेह या अनिश्चितता का भाव होता है) जबकि should का प्रयोग duty, softened command, advice and probability (कर्तव्य, नम्र आज्ञा, सलाह और सम्भावना के लिए) वाक्य के संदर्भ में should का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है।
 17. (B) Had not forged की जगह had forged होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में denied (मना करना) एक Negative शब्द है जिसके बाद Not का प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता। Double Negative का एक साथ प्रयोग में नहीं हो सकता।
 18. (C) Generates (मशीन द्वारा Production) के स्थान पर Produces (सजीव/मंत्र द्वारा देय) होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ Callous system (निर्दयी व्यवस्था) की बात की जा रही है।
 19. (B) Bloodshed (खून-खराबा) को रोका (Prevented) जाता है न कि बचाया (saved)। अतः उत्तर (B) होगा।
 20. (B) Thirst of wisdom (बुद्धि की चाहत) एक Phrase है।
 21. (C) learn तथा know के बाद how + to + V¹ होता है।
 22. (A) Remediable (बीमारी का उपचार) के बदले redressal (पढ़ाई-लिखाई की कमजोरी को दूर करना) होगा।
 23. (A) Ignited (आग जलाना) के बदले Flared (हिंसा इत्यादि भड़क उठना) होगा।
 24. (A) कोई action नहीं लिया गया है के अर्थ में option (A) होगा।
 25. (D) No improvement
 26. (C) Comforted (आराम देना) के बदले consoled (दुःख के समय ढाँदस बँधाना) होगा।
 27. (B) Wrong means के बदले fraudulent (धोखा द्वारा) होगा।
 28. (A) Broadcast (verb) का तीनों रूप एक समान होता है। अतः was broadcast होगा।
 29. (B) Released (जेल इत्यादि से मुक्त होना) के बदले discharged (हॉस्पिटल से छुटी मिलना) होगा।
 30. (B) Went down (नीचे उतरना) के बदले mellowed (अस्ताचल की ओर जाना) होगा।
 31. (B) Considerable (great in amount, size, important) के बदले considerate (always thinking of other oepole's wishes and feelings) होगा।
 32. (B) Hanged (फाँसी देना) के बदले hung (चित्र इत्यादि टांगना) होगा।
 33. (B) Call on (किसी को बोलने के लिए बुलाना) के बदले invite (आमंत्रित करना) होगा।
 34. (B) Astonished at (आश्चर्य करना) होता है न कि through ।
 35. (C) Index (alphabetical list) के बदले mark (चिह्न) होगा क्योंकि देश की सम्पन्नता को Sale के बढ़ोत्तर से जोड़ा जा रहा है। अतः बढ़ोत्तरी का सूचक 'Mark' शब्द सही Option होगा।
 36. (B) Starting के बदले going होगा।
 37. (B) If I was you के बदले If I were you होगा क्योंकि conditional If के बाद Subject + were का प्रयोग होता है। चाहे subject किसी भी Person का है।
 38. (B) यहाँ door के Paint की बात कही जा रही है। अतः the paint of the door सही शब्द होगा।
 39. (A) Until/Unless इत्यादि के बाद Present Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग होता है। अतः Until She finishes सही वाक्य होगा।
 40. (A) Viewed across के बदले come across (से होकर गुजरना/समने आना) होगा।
come through (संदेश पहुँचाना)
come round/around (किसी जगह पर थोड़े समय के लिए जाना)
 41. (B) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त left के स्थान पर had left का प्रयोग होगा।

- क्योंकि जब दो कार्य साथ-साथ समाप्त हो रहे हो, अर्थात् एक कार्य के तुरंत बाद दूसरा कार्य शुरू हो गया हो, तो पहले कार्य के लिए past perfect tense का प्रयोग होगा।
अर्थात् Sub + had + v³ + obj.
42. (B) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त underlining के स्थान पर underlying का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि underlying का अर्थ है 'महत्त्वपूर्ण, लेकिन गुप्त अतर्निहित' जो कि वाक्य के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है।
43. (D) No improvement
44. (C) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त when के स्थान पर than का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि No sooner से शुरू होने वाले sentence के दूसरे clause में than का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
45. (A) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त out of shape के स्थान पर out of date का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि out of date का अर्थ है 'वह वस्तु जो अब प्रचलन में न हो'।
46. (C) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त uncorrectable के स्थान पर Incurable का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि incurable का अर्थ है 'जिसे सुधारा ना जा सके'।
47. (A) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त criticized के स्थान पर reproached का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि criticize का अर्थ है किसी की निंदा या आलोचना करना, जबकि reproach का अर्थ है गलती पर किसी को डांटना अथवा फटकारना। वाक्य के संदर्भ में reproached उपयुक्त है।
48. (D) No improvement
49. (C) वाक्य में प्रयुक्त squeals के स्थान पर squirts का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि squeals का अर्थ है (दर्द, डर या खुशी के मारे) चिल्ला उठना, जबकि squirt का अर्थ है एकाएक द्रव की धार, फुहार छूटना या छोड़ना। वाक्य के संदर्भ में squirts का अर्थ प्रयोग होगा।
50. (D) No improvement
51. (C) क्योंकि indirect clause में why/when/where के बाद पहले Subject तब verb आता है।
52. (C) क्योंकि not only का प्रयोग preposition 'for' के पहले होगा, क्योंकि but also का प्रयोग preposition 'for' के पहले हुआ है।
53. (C) क्योंकि should/would/could के बाद verb के पहला रूप का प्रयोग होता है।
54. (C) क्योंकि has/have/had के बाद noun (faith) का प्रयोग होता है adjective (faithful) का नहीं।
55. (A) क्योंकि It is high time के बाद past indefinite Tense (S + V²) का प्रयोग होता है।
56. (A) क्योंकि पहली क्रिया (demonstrated) past में है अतः आगे की क्रिया भी past में होगी।
57. (A) क्योंकि verb के तीसरा रूप (surprised) का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में होने पर उसके पहले was/were का प्रयोग होता है।
58. (C) क्योंकि वाक्य past tense में है तथा has/have/had के बाद verb के तीसरा रूप का प्रयोग होता है।
59. (A) क्योंकि let एक verb होता है जिसके बाद objective case का प्रयोग होता है। अतः Let you and me का प्रयोग होगा।
60. (A) क्योंकि conditional sentence में यदि मुख्य clause future tense में हो तो if के बाद simple present tense का प्रयोग होता है।
61. (C) क्योंकि no sooner के बाद than का प्रयोग होता है।
62. (B) क्योंकि verb (rebuked) के बाद objective case का प्रयोग होता है।
63. (C) क्योंकि besides एक preposition है जिसके बाद objective case का प्रयोग होता है।
64. (A) क्योंकि double conjunction (that how) का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है।
65. (C) क्योंकि तुलना हमेशा समान case में होता है।
66. (A) क्योंकि conditional clause में मुख्य clause में S + would + have + v³ का प्रयोग हो तो If वाले clause में If + S + had + v³ का प्रयोग होता है।
67. (A) क्योंकि Neither of के बाद Plural noun का प्रयोग होता है।
68. (A) क्योंकि Everyone के बाद Possessive Pronoun के रूप में his/her का प्रयोग होता है।
69. (A) क्योंकि since का प्रयोग Conjunction के रूप में होने पर Since के बाद Simple Past (S + v²) का प्रयोग होता है।
70. (C) क्योंकि Copula Verb (am) तथा V³ के बीच adverb (highly) का प्रयोग होता है, adjective (high) का नहीं।
71. (B) क्योंकि hardly के बाद पहले verb तब Subject का प्रयोग होता है।
72. (C) क्योंकि तुलना हमेशा समान degrees (more, less) में होता है।
73. (B) क्योंकि unless या until के बाद do not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
74. (A) क्योंकि and हमेशा समान Parts of Speech वाले शब्दों को जोड़ता है।
75. (A) क्योंकि his के बाद adjective (negligent) का नहीं बल्कि noun (negligence) का प्रयोग होता है।
76. (A) क्योंकि दो के लिए Comparative Degree के adjective (less) का प्रयोग होता है न कि Superlative Degree (least) का।
77. (C) क्योंकि hardly के बाद no नहीं बल्कि any का प्रयोग होता है।
78. (C) क्योंकि enough का प्रयोग noun के पहले तथा adjective के बाद होता है।
79. (C) क्योंकि and के पहले और बाद में समान degree के adjective का प्रयोग होता है।
80. (B) क्योंकि no sooner के तुरंत बाद पहले verb तब subject का प्रयोग होता है।
81. (C) क्योंकि prefer के साथ to का प्रयोग होता है।
82. (C) क्योंकि who के पहले nominative case का प्रयोग होता है।
83. (C) क्योंकि prevented के बाद preposition, from + v⁴ का प्रयोग होता है।
84. (C) क्योंकि copula verb (was) तथा V³ के बीच adverb का प्रयोग होता है।
85. (C) क्योंकि these के बाद plural noun का प्रयोग होता है।

86. (C) everything के साथ singular verb तथा preposition के बाद possessive adjective का प्रयोग होता है।
87. (C) felt के बाद adjective का प्रयोग होता है न कि adverb का।
88. (C) क्योंकि will be के बाद V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
89. (B) क्योंकि participle (being) के लिए subject of reference का प्रयोग होता है।
90. (C) क्योंकि एक काम पुरा होने के बाद दूसरा काम हो तो उसके लिए perfect participle (having + V³) का प्रयोग होता है।
91. (A) क्योंकि one of के बाद plural noun का प्रयोग होता है।
92. (B) क्योंकि since + point of time का प्रयोग Present Perfect Continuous Tense में होता है।
93. (B) क्योंकि if वाले clause में कभी भी would have का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। बल्कि उसके जगह If + Sub. + had + V³ या had + Sub. + V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
94. (C) क्योंकि unique के पहले more या most का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
95. (B) क्योंकि did not के बाद V¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
96. (A) क्योंकि copula verb (was, were) के बाद V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
97. (C) क्योंकि guilty के बाद preposition, of का प्रयोग होता है।
98. (B) क्योंकि copula verb (were) तथा adjective (aware) के बीच adverb (fully) का प्रयोग होता है।
99. (B) क्योंकि unless के बाद Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है।
100. (A) क्योंकि interrogative sentence में पहले verb तब Subject का प्रयोग होता है।
101. (A) क्योंकि adjective (generous) के पहले adverb (excessively) का प्रयोग होता है।
102. (A) क्योंकि सही expression “looking forward to” होता है।
103. (B) क्योंकि वाक्य कि शुरूआत no other से होता है।
104. (C) क्योंकि possessive adjective (their) के बाद noun (participation) का प्रयोग होता है।
105. (C) क्योंकि and के पहले V² का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः and के बाद भी V² का प्रयोग होगा।
106. (C) क्योंकि interrogative sentence में पहले verb तब subject का प्रयोग होता है।
107. (D) No improvement
108. (C) क्योंकि double conjunction (that why) का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है।
109. (B) क्योंकि beware एक verb है जिसका अर्थ होता है - ‘सावधान रहना’, जबकि aware एक adjective है जिसका अर्थ होता है - ‘जानकार’। स्पष्ट है कि verb to ‘be’ के बाद adjective का प्रयोग होता है।
110. (A) क्योंकि do/does/did के बाद verb के पहला रूप (throw) का प्रयोग होता है।
111. (C) क्योंकि दिया गया वाक्य Present tense का meaning दे रहा है जो It वाले clause से स्पष्ट है।
112. (C) क्योंकि वाक्य Present Habit का अर्थ बतलाता है तथा Present Habit को बतलाने के लिए Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है।
113. (A) क्योंकि double Conjunction (that why) का प्रयोग एकसाथ नहीं होता है।
114. (B) क्योंकि do/does/did के बाद V¹(speak) का प्रयोग होता है।
115. (D) No improvement
116. (C) क्योंकि look at का अर्थ होता है - ‘को /पार देखना’, जबकि look after का अर्थ होता है - ‘देखभाल करना’।
117. (A) Fully एक adverb है जो किसी Adjective (recovered) की विशेषता बतलाएगा न कि verb ‘recover’ का।
118. (D) No improvement
119. (B) क्योंकि Adverb (really) तथा Adjective (cheap) के पहले verb to ‘be’ का प्रयोग होता है verb to ‘have’ का नहीं।
120. (B) क्योंकि hardly के बाद had + S + V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
121. (C) क्योंकि Positive Degree Adjective को so/as as के बीच रखा जाता है।
122. (C) क्योंकि वाक्य Passive Voice के Structure पर आधारित है।
123. (A) क्योंकि Adverb (well) की विशेषता बतलाने के लिए Adverb (Perfectly) का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है न कि Adjective (Perfect) का।
124. (D) No improvement
125. (D) No improvement
126. (A) क्योंकि Adjective (afraid) का प्रयोग verb to ‘be’ के बाद होता है न कि verb to ‘have’ के।
127. (C) क्योंकि Laying, lay (Transitive Verb) का अर्थ है - ‘देता हुआ, रखता हुआ’, जबकि lying, lie (Intransitive Verb) का अर्थ होता है - ‘पड़ा हुआ’।
128. (B) क्योंकि For the last three years के प्रयोग से स्पष्ट है कि कार्य पिछले तीन वर्षों से जारी है।
129. (A) Collapse का प्रयोग ‘गिरना’ के अर्थ में किया गया है जो कि Intransitive Verb है, अतः इस अर्थ में इसका प्रयोग हमेशा Active Voice में किया जाता है।
130. (D) No Improvement
131. (D) No Improvement
132. (D) No Improvement
133. (B) क्योंकि enjoy के बाद verb के Gerund form का प्रयोग किया जाता है न कि Infinitive का।
134. (C) क्योंकि यदि किसी Noun/Pronoun के ठीक बाद Gerund (v + ing) का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो उस Noun/Pronoun को Possessive case में रखा जाता है।
135. (A) क्योंकि and में पहले V¹(take) का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः and के बाद भी V¹(leave) का प्रयोग होगा।
136. (C) क्योंकि has/have/had में V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
137. (B) क्योंकि Present Time के Habitual Action को बतलाने के

- लिए Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
138. (A) क्योंकि 'ना था / नी थी' के अर्थ में had+to+V¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
139. (C) क्योंकि Passive Structure में blame for any cause होता है न कि blame to any cause.
140. (C) क्योंकि There के बाद आने वाला verb उसके Complement/Noun/Pronoun के अनुसार होता है। स्पष्ट है कि दूसरा Subject 'a sport' है जो Singular है। अतः have की जगह has होगा।
141. (C) क्योंकि who/which/that के बाद आने वाला verb इसके पहले प्रयुक्त Subject के Number के अनुसार होता है।
142. (A) क्योंकि वाक्य Unreal Past Condition पर आधारित है।
143. (C) क्योंकि as soon as के बाद conditional Sentence के Subordinate Clause में Future tense का अर्थ प्रकट करने के लिए Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
144. (C) क्योंकि वाक्य Passive Structure पर आधारित है तथा Passive Structure में Verb to 'be' (is/are/am/was/were) के बाद V³ form का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
145. (A) क्योंकि Passive Structure में Verb to 'be' (is/are/am) के बाद V³ form का प्रयोग होता है।
146. (A) क्योंकि All का प्रयोग वाक्य में Plural अर्थ में किया गया है, अतः यहाँ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होगा।
147. (C) क्योंकि know क्रिया का प्रयोग सामान्यतः Continuous Tense में नहीं किया जाता है, ऐसी परिस्थिति में Simple Present/Past Tense का प्रयोग करना चाहिए (जैसा वाक्य का अर्थ हो)।
148. (D) No improvement
149. (D) No improvement
150. (A) क्योंकि one of के बाद Plural Noun का प्रयोग होता है।
151. (D) No improvement ध्यान रखें कि hesitate के बाद to + V¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
152. (C) that why he had not के बदले why he had not का प्रयोग होगा। अर्थात् why के पहले that का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। ध्यान रखें कि Interrogative words (who, whom, whose, why, which, what, where, when) से यदि Subordinate Clause शुरू हो तो Interrogative Words के पहले that या as to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
153. (D) No improvement
154. (C) why did you not के बदले why you did not का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि why से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य का भाग एक clause है जिसकी बनावट why + subject + verb होती है। ध्यान रखें कि Interrogative words (when, which आदि) से Interrogative sentence भी बनता है और clause भी। clause बनने पर पहले Subject तब Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
155. (B) are not beware of के बदले are not aware of का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि beware एक verb है जिसका अर्थ 'सावधान रहना', जबकि aware एक adjective है जिसका अर्थ है 'जानकारी'।
156. (A) did you not threw के बदले did you not throw का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि threw Past रूप है throw (फेंकना) verb का, और do, does, did के बाद हमेशा V¹ रूप (Present Tense, Plural रूप या verb का original रूप) का प्रयोग होता है।
157. (A) dependant of them के बदले depend on them का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि dependant एक Adjective है जिसका अर्थ है 'निर्भर, आश्रित' जबकि depend एक verb है जिसका अर्थ है 'निर्भर करना, आश्रित होना'। depend या dependant के बाद on/upon का प्रयोग होता है, न कि of या with का।
158. (C) it was really a wastage के बदले it is really a wastage का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि If वाला Clause Present Tense में है। अतः सही विकल्प (C) है।
159. (B) were delight के बदले were delighted का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि passive में be delighted का प्रयोग होता है जिसका अर्थ है be greatly pleased.
160. (C) was done के बदले does का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि The small child does में 'The small child' Subject का काम करता है और 'does' verb का।
161. (A) that why he was की जगह why he was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Indirect Question में If/whether/how/why/when/whom/whose/what/where के पहले that का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। अतः सही विकल्प (A) है।
162. (C) who did accompany you के बदले who accompanied you का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि who का प्रयोग यदि Simple Present या Simple Past Tense में Interrogative Sentence में या Clause में हो तो इसके बाद सीधा Main Verb आता है, न कि Auxiliary Verb + Main Verb ।
163. (C) came a halt to before के बदले came to a halt before का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि come to a person or place का प्रयोग होता है।
164. (D) No improvement
165. (B) did you not spoken के बदले did you not speak का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि do, does, did के बाद V¹ का प्रयोग होता है। अतः सही विकल्प (B) है।
166. (D) No improvement
167. (C) would look at के बदले would look after का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि look at का अर्थ 'पर/को देखना', किन्तु look after का अर्थ है 'देखभाल करना'। अतः सही विकल्प (C) है।
168. (A) him fully recover के बदले him fully recovered का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि fully एक adverb of Quantity है जो किसी Adjective या Adverb की विशेषता बताता है, न कि Verb का। recover एक verb है जबकि इसका Past Participle

- रूप recovered एक Adjective का काम कर सकता है। अतः fully recovered (न कि fully recover) उसी प्रकार completely exhausted (न कि completely exhaust).
169. (D) No improvement
170. (B) has really cheap के बदले is really cheap का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि It + have/has/had + Adverb + Adjective का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, बल्कि It + be + Adverb + Adjective का प्रयोग होता है।
171. (A) would have stolen के बदले had stolen का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि If + S + had + V³, S + would have + V³ का प्रयोग सही होता है।
172. (C) enough rich के बदले rich enough का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि enough का प्रयोग जब adverb के रूप में होता है तो यह हमेशा उस Adjective या Adverb के बाद आता है। जिसकी विशेषता यह बताता है।
173. (D) No improvement
174. (C) I have received के बदले I received का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि घटना (Yesterday) past की है और Past की घटना के लिए Simple Past Tense (Subject + V²) का प्रयोग होता है।
175. (B) 'got used to live' के बदले 'got used to living' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि used के बाद प्रयुक्त 'to' Infinitive Particle नहीं है बल्कि preposition है और किसी भी Preposition के बाद आनेवाला मुख्य क्रिया हमेशा V⁴ (v + ing) रूप में होती है।
176. (A) 'has been done' के बदले 'was done' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि घटना past (two years ago) की है।
177. (C) hearing के बदले listening to का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'hear' का प्रयोग 'सुनना' के अर्थ में Natural ability बताने के लिए होता है।
178. (B) will discharge के बदले discharges का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि future की दो घटनाओं का जिक्र हो, तो If, unless, until, when, before, after, as soon as, as long as से शुरू होने वाले Clause में Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है तथा मुख्य Clause में Future Tense का।
179. (A) to arouse के बदले in arousing का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि succeed (सफल होना) के बाद (in + V⁴) का प्रयोग होता है।
180. (C) except a slight cold के बदले except for a slight cold का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि except का अर्थ है not including but not।
181. (D) No improvement
182. (B) wishes I to play के बदले wishes me to play का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी Verb के Object के रूप में आनेवाला Pronoun हमेशा Objective Case में होता है।
183. (C) to hand you to over के बदले to hand over to you का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि hand over to somebody का अर्थ है 'किसी व्यक्ति को सौंपना'।
184. (C) for their participated के बदले for their participation का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि their एक Possessive Adjective है जिसके साथ एक Noun का प्रयोग होता है।
185. (C) have never been hearing के बदले have never heard का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि hear (सुनना) का प्रयोग Indefinite Tense या Perfecte Tense में प्रयोग किया जाता है न कि Continuous Tense में।
186. (D) No correction required
187. (A) had seemed to know के बदले seemed to know का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि so वाला Clause में कारण (cause) past Indefinite Tense में है। अतः that वाला Clause में परिणाम (result) भी Past Indefinite Tense में ही रहेगा।
188. (D) No improvement
189. (C) Having tired के बदले Having been tired या Being tired का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Having tired' Active participle है। जबकि वाक्य में Passive Participle की आवश्यकता है।
190. (A) you may be के बदले you are का प्रयोग होगा।
191. (C) the most unique के बदले a unique का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि unique, universal, impossible का Superlative या Comparative Degree में प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
192. (B) where was his house के बदले where his house was का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि प्रश्न में दिये गए वाक्य में where से शुरू होनेवाले शब्दों का समूह Interrogative Sentence नहीं है बल्कि Clause है और Interrogative Sentence में शब्दों का प्रयोग Interrogative word + Verb + Subject होता है जबकि Clause में Interrogative word + Subject + Verb।
193. (C) If I have time के बदले If I had had time का प्रयोग होगा।
194. (C) to see के बदले to seeing का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि with a view to, look forward to, used to, habituated to, accustomed to, addicted to + V⁴ का प्रयोग होता है।
195. (B) lap के बदले trap का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि lap का अर्थ है 'गोद' जबकि trap का अर्थ है 'जाल, फंदा'।
196. (B) crying के बदले tearful का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि crying का अर्थ Adjective के रूप में 'चिल्लाता हुआ' होता है जबकि tearful का अर्थ 'आँसुओं से भरा हुआ'।
197. (D) No improvement
198. (D) No improvement
199. (A) admitted to the hospital के बदले admitted to hospital का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि hospital, jail, prison, school, college का प्रयोग यदि मौलिक उद्देश्य के लिए हो तो इनके पहले किसी Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
200. (C) will he have के बदले he would have का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Indirect Narration में Reporting Verb के Past Tense में होने पर Reported Speech भी Past Tense में होता है और Subordinate Clause में words को Subject + Verb के क्रम में रखा जाता है।
201. (A) Adjectives में तुलना होनी चाहिये। अतः incomparable का प्रयोग होगा।
202. (A) 'बगल' के अर्थ में beside का प्रयोग होना होता है।
203. (A) Positive degree को No other के आरंभ किया जाता है।

204. (A) has के बाद V³ का प्रयोग होता है। अतः taken root का प्रयोग होगा।
205. (B) look after = 'पालन-पोषण करना' का प्रयोग होगा।
206. (C) sentence past tense में है। अतः if you have to के स्थान पर if you had to का प्रयोग होगा।
207. (C) underlined के पहले noun नहीं आया है। अतः to arrive का प्रयोग होगा।
208. (C) know के बाद infinitive 'how' से आरंभ होता है। अतः how to swim का प्रयोग होगा।
209. (A) sentence के अनुसार soil (मिट्टी) का प्रयोग होगा, न कि land (भूमि) का।
210. (C) sentence का आशय superlative degree का है। अतः least का प्रयोग होगा।
211. (B) आगे present tense आया है। अतः tells का प्रयोग होगा।
212. (B) 'संबंधित' के अर्थ में is concerned with का प्रयोग होगा।
213. (D) No improvement
214. (B) आगे plural verb आता है। अतः a black and a white goat का प्रयोग होगा।
215. (C) had के बाद V³ आता है। अतः took the papers का प्रयोग होगा।
216. (D) No improvement
217. (A) both का प्रयोग negative में नहीं होता है। अतः neither of them has का प्रयोग होगा।
218. (C) comparative degrees का parallel प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः the higher का प्रयोग होगा।
219. (C) सही मुहावरा होता है - feather in one's cap.
220. (B) Singular countable noun के पहले a या an का प्रयोग होता है। अतः a trickle का प्रयोग होगा।
221. (C) सही अभिव्यक्ति होती है - in the fields (खेत में)।
222. (A) to get on with - अपने काम में मतलब रखना।
223. (D) No improvement
224. (B) sentence का आरंभिक भाग negative में है। अतः neither did I का प्रयोग होगा।
225. (B) सही मुहावरा होता है - far from here = यहाँ से बहुत दूर।
226. (C) दो verbs का प्रयोग नहीं होना चाहिए। अतः the setting sun glimmer का प्रयोग होगा।
227. (B) few = कुछ भी नहीं। अतः lend me a few rupees का प्रयोग होगा।
228. (A) Comparative degrees का parallel प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः the colder का प्रयोग होगा।
229. (D) No improvement
230. (A) bent के साथ on या upon का प्रयोग होता है। अतः bent upon का प्रयोग होगा।
231. (A) Positive degree के दोनों ओर as का प्रयोग होता है। अतः as tall as if not का प्रयोग होगा।
232. (D) No improvement
233. (D) No improvement
234. (C) आगे period of time आया है। अतः has been suffering का प्रयोग होगा।
235. (C) Sentence का आशय active voice का है। अतः happened का प्रयोग होगा।
236. (C) enough तथा much का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है। अतः not enough का प्रयोग होगा।
237. (A) Change from का अर्थ होता है - बदलाव।
238. (B) हथियार या औजार के साथ with का प्रयोग होता है। अतः with his sword का प्रयोग होगा।
239. (A) hope के साथ for का प्रयोग होता है न कि of का।
240. (C) other के बाद noun आने पर noun को plural नहीं किया जाता है। अतः some other का प्रयोग होगा।
241. (B) सही मुहावरा होता है keep passing the buck = आरोप दूसरे पर लगाना।
242. (A) 'फाड़ने' के अर्थ में tore up का प्रयोग होता है।
243. (C) had के बाद V³ का प्रयोग होता है। अतः had built का प्रयोग होगा।
244. (D) one के साथ अपना के अर्थ में one's का प्रयोग होता है।
245. (C) सही मुहावरा होता है - with a moan of pain परेशान होना।
246. (D) No improvement
247. (C) up के बदले aside होगा, क्योंकि set aside का अर्थ होता है- छोड़ देना।
248. (A) नई चीज शुरू करने या कदम रखने के अर्थ में embarked का प्रयोग होता है।
249. (A) सही अभिव्यक्ति होती है - tell the truth (सत्य बोलना)।
250. (D) No improvement
251. (B) live by का अर्थ होता है - के साथ रहना।
252. (D) No improvement
253. (C) always का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि sentence का आशय affirmative का है।
254. (D) No improvement
255. (C) sooner का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि आगे than का प्रयोग हुआ है।
256. (B) came live होगा, क्योंकि live = आखों देखा।
257. (A) save के बदले salvage का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि salvage = मुक्त करना, save = बचत करना।
258. (D) No improvement
259. (A) further = आगे, farther = अपेक्षाकृत दूर।
260. (B) jump के साथ into का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
261. (B) arrived home होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ पर preposition का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है।
262. (*) सभी विकल्प गलत है। सही answer होना चाहिए I did not succeed क्योंकि आगे in आया है।
263. (B) His के बाद noun का प्रयोग होना चाहिए। अतः his desire for power का प्रयोग होगा।
264. (B) lay का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि lie लेटना का V² एवं V³ क्रमशः lay तथा lain होता है।
265. (A) foresee का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि oversee = 'विदेश' जबकि foresee = अनुमान करना, भविष्यवाणी करना।
266. (C) except के साथ for का प्रयोग होता है। अतः except for him का प्रयोग होगा।

267. (C) 'called as' meaningless है। सही अभिव्यक्ति होगी - known as.
 268. (A) sentence के अनुसार whoever का प्रयोग होगा।
 269. (C) of के बाद noun का प्रयोग होना चाहिए। अतः imagination का प्रयोग होगा।
 270. (A) आगे of का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः knowledge का प्रयोग होगा।
 271. (D) No improvement
 272. (A) आदेश देने के अर्थ में pronounce का प्रयोग होता है।
 273. (B) put off = स्थगित करना, put out = बुझाना, उतारना।
 274. (A) सही मुहावरा होता है - blow own trumpet.
 275. (B) impromptu = बिना पूर्व तैयारी का, forthwith = शीघ्र।
 276. (A) Sentence interrogative में है। अतः any sugar का प्रयोग होगा।
 277. (D) No improvement
 278. (A) सही मुहावरा होता है in a nutshell = संक्षेप में।
 279. (C) all one का अर्थ होता है - सब एक जैसा।
 280. (B) Sentence के अनुसार hard up (कड़की/किल्लत) का प्रयोग होगा।
 281. (B) Wages का अर्थ परिणाम होने पर यह singular noun होता है।
 282. (C) eyes off का अर्थ होता है - नजर हटाना।
 283. (D) No improvement
 284. (C) Indirect speech में WH के बाद subject + verb का प्रयोग होता है। अतः he lived का प्रयोग होगा।
 285. (A) 'स्थगित करने' के अर्थ में adjourned का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।
 286. (B) भाग लेने के अर्थ में take part in का प्रयोग होता है।
 287. (A) Junior के साथ to का प्रयोग होता है। अतः to me in age का प्रयोग होगा।
 288. (B) noun को adjective qualify करेगा। अतः is no doubt necessary का प्रयोग होगा।
 289. (D) No improvement
 290. (A) Sentence affirmative में है। अतः don't they का प्रयोग होगा।
 291. (A) आगे to का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः added का प्रयोग होगा।
 292. (A) सही मुहावरा होता है - out of sports.
 293. (C) told के साथ to का प्रयोग नहीं होता। अतः told me का प्रयोग होगा।
 294. (C) bestow = देना, donate = दान स्वरूप देना।
 295. (C) Plural noun के पहले a या an का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। अतः there are better ways of solving the problem का प्रयोग होगा।
 296. (D) No improvement
 297. (C) unless के ठीक बाद negative का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। अतः work hard का प्रयोग होगा।
 298. (A) sentence negative में है। अतः anything का प्रयोग होगा।
 299. (B) दिशा को बतलाने के लिए to का प्रयोग किया जाता है। अतः to the का प्रयोग होगा।
 300. (B) अगर दो subjects को either or से जोड़ा गया हो तो बाद वाले subject के अनुसार verb का प्रयोग होता है। अतः Either Lata or mala has done it का प्रयोग होगा।
 301. (C) enjoy के बाद V⁴ आता है। अतः going on tours का प्रयोग होगा।
 302. (C) rang का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि बाद की घटना को बतलाया गया है।
 303. (C) Had the room been brighter का प्रयोग होगा।
 304. (A) never के बाद verb + subject का प्रयोग होना चाहिए। अतः have such incidents का प्रयोग होगा।
 305. (A) sentence का आशय past tense का है। अतः taught का प्रयोग होगा।
 306. (B) check in का अर्थ होता है - सत्यापित करना।
 307. (D) No improvement
 308. (*) विकल्प B तथा C दोनों सही है।
 309. (C) जब कभी के अर्थ में whenever का प्रयोग होगा।
 310. (D) No improvement
 311. (C) दूसरे clause में WH के बाद verb + subject का प्रयोग होगा। अतः who accompanied you का प्रयोग होगा।
 312. (D) No improvement
 313. (A) sentence का आशय comparative degree का नहीं है अतः much respite का प्रयोग होगा।
 314. (B) sentence का प्रयोग so - that या too - to के pattern पर होना चाहिए। अतः too fast to be understood का प्रयोग होगा।
 315. (B) Persons का प्रयोग 2, 3, 1 के क्रम में होता है। अतः My parents and I का प्रयोग होगा।
 316. (C) gerund singular subject होता है। अतः understanding is definitely knowing का प्रयोग होगा।
 317. (C) आगे V¹ का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः can का प्रयोग होगा।
 318. (B) No sooner के बाद than का प्रयोग होता है। अतः than the students began to leave का प्रयोग होगा।
 319. (D) No improvement
 320. (A) sentence के अनुसार cause (उत्पन्न करना) का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।
 321. (C) कारण और परिणाम का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः आरंभ में Since, Because या As का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।
 322. (C) sentence negative में है। अतः any का प्रयोग होगा।
 323. (B) आगे had का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः would have surely assisted me का प्रयोग होगा।
 324. (D) No improvement
 325. (A) we से दो से अधिक का बोध हो रहा है। अतः none का प्रयोग होगा।
 326. (A) adapt to का अर्थ होता है - अनुकूल बनना।
 327. (D) No improvement
 328. (A) place के साथ in का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।
 329. (D) No improvement
 330. (C) have decided का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वर्तमान की समाप्त क्रिया का बोध हो रहा है।
 331. (A) ribbons के साथ in या round का प्रयोग होता है।
 332. (B) आगे for का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः aptitude का प्रयोग होगा।
 333. (A) impress के साथ with या by का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।
 334. (A) Access के साथ to का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
 335. (D) No improvement
 336. (C) of का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि dozen के पहले four का प्रयोग हुआ है।
 337. (B) infinitive का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः am yet to meet का प्रयोग होगा।
 338. (B) शिष्टाचार को दर्शाने के लिए should का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा।

339. (C) too के बाद to का प्रयोग होता है। अतः to tolerate का प्रयोग होगा।
340. (C) with a view to के बाद V⁴ का प्रयोग होता है। अतः with a view to offering her का प्रयोग होगा।
341. (B) सही मुहावरा होता है - with the intention of - के इरादे से।
342. (C) आगे at का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः appear का प्रयोग होगा।
343. (B) Although या though के बाद yet तथा comma का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
344. (C) No sooner के बाद than का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
345. (B) आगे to का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः too much a coward का प्रयोग होगा।
346. (B) प्रति के अर्थ में a या an का प्रयोग होता है। अतः an hour का प्रयोग होगा।
347. (A) sentence के अनुसार invective (गाली-गलौज) का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।
348. (D) No improvement
349. (B) स्थायी action के लिए indefinite tense का प्रयोग होता है। अतः own का प्रयोग होगा।
350. (A) advice uncountable noun होता है। अतः give you some advice का प्रयोग होगा।
351. (D) No improvement
352. (B) Wooden का प्रयोग table के पहले होगा। अतः a broken wooden table का प्रयोग होगा।
353. (B) rumble (चमकना) यहाँ पर meaningless है। screamed to का प्रयोग होगा।
354. (A) Indirect speech में subject + verb का प्रयोग होता है।
355. (B) by bicycle or on foot का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि on the bicycle या by bicycle का प्रयोग होता है।
356. (C) transported = एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर भेजना, transformed = बदलना।
357. (A) Switch off का अर्थ होता है - बंद करना।
358. (A) bent के साथ on या upon का प्रयोग होता है। अतः hell bent on getting का प्रयोग होगा।
359. (B) Populace = जनसाधारण, Popular = लोकप्रिय।
360. (C) sentence का आशय past indefinite का है। अतः did you first meet का प्रयोग होगा।
361. (A) comparative degrees का parallel प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः the more they earn the more they spend का प्रयोग होगा।
362. (A) altar = वेदी, alter = बदलना।
363. (A) सही अभिव्यक्ति होती है - frankly speaking, broadly speaking, strictly speaking
364. (D) No improvement
365. (D) No improvement
366. (A) पदार्थ के अर्थ में commodities का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।
367. (A) Caution के साथ against का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
368. (D) No improvement
369. (C) आरोप को अस्वीकार करने के अर्थ में deny का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
370. (B) Noun के पहले adjective का प्रयोग होना चाहिए। अतः industrious का प्रयोग होगा।
371. (C) can तथा able का प्रयोग एक नहीं होगा। अतः can you please tone down your excitement का प्रयोग होगा।
372. (B) sentence के अनुसार that का प्रयोग होगा।
373. (B) सही मुहावरा होता है - bursting at seams
374. (A) to all of you का प्रयोग होगा।
375. (C) foolish = मूर्ख। sentence के अनुसार gullible का प्रयोग होगा।
376. (B) Congratulate के साथ on का प्रयोग होता है।
377. (A) sentence के अनुसार do not believe का प्रयोग होगा।
378. (C) stop के बाद preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होना चाहिए। अतः stopped constructing का प्रयोग होगा।
379. (C) सही मुहावरा होता है - cut a sorry figure.
380. (B) आगे had का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः would have gladly given का प्रयोग होगा।
381. (C) but to no purpose idiomatic होता है।
382. (B) सही मुहावरा होता है - in accordance with (के अनुरूप)।
383. (B) आरंभ में Past tense आया है। अतः would have का प्रयोग होगा।
384. (B) जानवरों के समूह को herds कहा जाता है।
385. (A) sentence में subject का प्रयोग किया जाना आवश्यक होता है। अतः after I took the test का प्रयोग होगा।
386. (C) article (a) और adjective (good) के बीच adverb (really) का प्रयोग होता है।
387. (A) revolutionise (पूरी तरह परिवर्तित कर देना)।
388. (C) customer (ग्राहक)।
389. (B) address के पहले to का प्रयोग होता है।
390. (D) No improvement
391. (A) आगे to + v¹ का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः asked teacher का प्रयोग होगा।
392. (B) साजिश को रचा जाता है या hatch किया जाता है। अतः hatched का प्रयोग होगा।
393. (D) No improvement
394. (C) sentence के अनुसार constantly (लगातार) का प्रयोग होगा, न कि continuously (लगातार) का प्रयोग होगा।
395. (A) sentence का आरंभिक भाग past tense में है। अतः he had known them began to swim quickly का प्रयोग होगा।
396. (B) सही मुहावरा होगा helter skelter = अस्त-व्यस्त होना।
397. (D) No improvement
398. (B) सही अभिव्यक्ति होती है - second to none (अद्वितीय)
399. (B) आगे V³ का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः single had का प्रयोग होगा।
400. (A) members का प्रयोग family के पहले होना चाहिए। अतः All the members of his family का प्रयोग होगा।
401. (B) दोनों nouns के पहले the का प्रयोग होगा। अतः not the triumph but the breakdown का प्रयोग होगा।
402. (D) No improvement
403. (D) No improvement
404. (B) sentence के आरंभ में subject का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।

405. (B) sentence का आशय future perfect का है। अतः will have reached का प्रयोग होगा।
406. (C) so का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है। अतः I think she will come to the party का प्रयोग होगा।
407. (B) सही proverb होता है old habits die hard.
408. (C) संधमारी करने या जबरन घुसने के अर्थ में break into का प्रयोग होता है।
409. (D) No improvement
410. (A) sentence का आशय present indefinite का है। अतः exemplify का प्रयोग होगा।
411. (C) 'शासनकाल' के अर्थ में reign का प्रयोग होता है। अतः during the reign of का प्रयोग होगा।
412. (B) mutual = पारस्परिक, common = समान। अतः by a common friend का प्रयोग होगा।
413. (A) insist के साथ on का प्रयोग होता है। अतः on going का प्रयोग होगा।
414. (A) 'उधार लेने' के अर्थ में borrowing का प्रयोग होगा।
415. (C) affirmative का question tag negative में होता है। अतः won't you का प्रयोग होगा।
416. (D) No improvement
417. (A) Bacteria plural noun होता है। अतः bacteria are का प्रयोग होगा।
418. (B) move के साथ to का प्रयोग होता है। अतः moved to का प्रयोग होगा।
419. (B) as if के बाद past indefinite plural का प्रयोग होता है। अतः as if he were का प्रयोग होगा।
420. (C) forgot के बाद infinitive का प्रयोग होता है। अतः had forgotten to take the key from का प्रयोग होगा।
421. (B) beside = बगल में, besides = के अलावा। अतः besides cricket Rahul plays tennis as well का प्रयोग होगा।
422. (B) उसमें दोनों के अर्थ में both of which are का प्रयोग होगा।
423. (A) little = कुछ भी नहीं, a little = थोड़ा। अतः a little of what he has said का प्रयोग होगा।
424. (D) No improvement
425. (C) दो के लिए either या each का प्रयोग होता है। अतः either of का प्रयोग होगा।
426. (C) tomorrow का प्रयोग present perfect में नहीं होगा। अतः are expected का प्रयोग होगा।
427. (B) look forward to के बाद V⁴ का प्रयोग होता है। अतः to meeting you का प्रयोग होगा।
428. (D) No improvement
429. (C) तुलना population में की गई है। अतः is greater than that of any other town in India का प्रयोग होगा।
430. (D) No improvement
431. (A) and के दोनों ओर समान degree का प्रयोग होता है। अतः she is the best and most honest student of the class का प्रयोग होगा।
432. (C) not only के बाद verb + subject का प्रयोग होता है। अतः not only did the robbers rob का प्रयोग होगा।
433. (B) sentence का सही pattern होगा the meeting was abruptly adjourned का प्रयोग होगा।
434. (C) period of time का बोध हो रहा है। अतः how long have you been learning English for का प्रयोग होगा।
435. (D) No improvement
436. (A) आगे would have आया है। अतः if के बाद had का प्रयोग होगा।
437. (D) No improvement
438. (B) सही अभिव्यक्ति होती है - one after the other.
439. (B) among के बाद noun का प्रयोग होना चाहिए। अतः among other things का प्रयोग होगा।
440. (A) sense का विपरीत nonsense होता है। अतः made nonsense of का प्रयोग होगा।
441. (D) No improvement
442. (D) No improvement
443. (B) सही अभिव्यक्ति होगी - nothing to write home about
444. (D) No improvement
445. (A) ordinal number के पहले the का प्रयोग होता है। अतः I was the first to reach का प्रयोग होगा।
446. (C) sentence present indefinite में है। अतः doesn't it का प्रयोग होगा।
447. (C) if and but का plural ifs' and buts' होता है।
448. (B) gerund के पहले pronoun possessive form में होता है। अतः your leaving का प्रयोग होगा।
449. (C) reason तथा because का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है। अतः that का प्रयोग होगा।
450. (B) to का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है। अतः got married का प्रयोग होगा।
451. (C) 'रोके जाने' के अर्थ में apprehended का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।
452. (D) No improvement
453. (A) was का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है। अतः remained unhappy का प्रयोग होगा।
454. (A) बहुत बड़े परिवर्तन के अर्थ में revolutionise का प्रयोग होता है। अतः revolutionised का प्रयोग होगा।
455. (D) No improvement
456. (D) No improvement
457. (D) No improvement
458. (C) conducive के साथ preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
459. (D) No improvement
460. (C) a few के बाद plural countable noun का प्रयोग होता है।
461. (B) too + adjective + to + v¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
462. (B) should not के बाद have का प्रयोग होता है।
463. (A) and के पहले V¹ का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः बाद में भी V¹ का प्रयोग होगा।
464. (B) Did के बाद V¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
465. (D) No improvement
466. (B) attempt an escape का प्रयोग सही होता है।

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Attributes - श्रेय देना ■ Exhibition - प्रदर्शन करना ■ Abundant - बहुतायत ■ Parity - बराबर, एकरूपता ■ Hostile - शत्रुता, विरोधी, प्रतिकूल ■ Punitive - सजा देने वाली कोई बात ■ Fastidious - उच्च स्तरीय पसंद वाला व्यक्ति ■ Panacea - सर्वरोगहर, रामबाण ■ Opaque - अपारदर्शी ■ Commit - करना, कर डालना ■ Distinct - पृथक, अलग ■ Modify - रूप बदलना, सुधारना ■ Shift - दूसरे स्थान को जाना ■ Zealous - उत्साही ■ Calamity - दुःख, संकट, दुर्भाग्य ■ Heavenly - स्वर्गीय, दिव्य ■ Promote - बढ़ाना ■ Senseless - ज्ञानहीन, निर्बुद्धि ■ Unfamiliar - अपरिचित, अप्रसिद्ध ■ Collude - जाल रचना, साँठ-गाँठ ■ Naive - सरल, सीधा-साधा ■ Scant - न्यून, कम ■ Vex - उद्विग्न करना, पीड़ा देना ■ Handy - दक्ष, समीपवर्ती ■ Latent - गुप्त, छुपा हुआ, भीतरी ■ Morose - चिड़चिड़ा, उदास, विवाद ग्रस्त ■ Debonair - मिलनसार, सुशील, विनित ■ Exhume - खोदकर बाहर निकालना ■ Gourmet - पेटू, खादुक ■ Belligerent - योद्धा, लड़ाका ■ Equestrian - घुड़सवार, अश्वारोही ■ Passionate - भावपूर्ण, उत्तेजित, कामातुर ■ Inept - अनुचित, अनुपयुक्त ■ Manoeuvre - युद्धरीति, कुशलता ■ Preposterous - अनर्थक, असंगत ■ Chaotic - संकीर्ण, अस्त-व्यस्त ■ Grandeur - महत्त्व, शानदार ■ Indolent - उत्साहहीन, आलसी ■ Lethal - मृत्युकर, प्राण घातक ■ Obscure - अस्पष्ट, अन्धकारपूर्ण ■ Repulsive - सहानुभूति न रखने वाला 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reticent - मौनव्रती, कम बोलने वाला ■ Perfunctory - असावधानी से किया हुआ ■ Ample - प्रचुर, प्रयाप्त ■ Bourgeois - मध्यवर्गी ■ Modest - बढ़िया ■ Luster - चमकीला ■ Premature - समय से पूर्व होनेवाला ■ Magnitude - परिमाण, मात्रा ■ Parity - समानता, बराबरी ■ Vindictive - बदला लेनेवाला, प्रतिशोधी ■ Rival - प्रतिद्वन्दी ■ Abysmal - पाताल सम्बंधी, अथाह ■ Annihilate - उन्मूलन करना, मिटा देना ■ Modern - आधुनिक ■ Rebate - कम करना ■ Tyranny - क्रूर, शासन, कठोरता ■ Eager - उत्सुक, तीक्ष्ण, प्रबल, तीव्र ■ Elude - छल से भाग जाना ■ Bury - गाड़ना, आँख से हटाना ■ Ruthless - निर्दयी, क्रूर ■ Recede - पीछे को हटना, कम होना ■ Miserly - कंजूसी ■ Abhor - घृणा करना ■ Accentuate - उच्चारण चिह्न, बलाघात ■ Deprecate - निन्दा या विरोध करना ■ Coerce - बाध्य करना, मजबूत करना ■ Avarice - कंजूसी, कृपणता ■ Cruel - क्रूर, निर्दयी ■ Thwart - रोकना, विरोध करना ■ Aid - सहायता करना, सहारा देना ■ Abstain - से परहेज करना, बचे रहना ■ Acknowledge - कबूलना, स्वीकार करना ■ Acute - तीक्ष्ण, नोकीला, तीव्र ■ Adamant - बज्र, हीरा ■ Brittle - कुरकुरा, सहज से टूटनेवाला ■ Nurse - परिचायिका ■ Obligation - बन्धन, कर्तव्य ■ Passive - धैर्ययुक्त, सहनशील ■ Independ - स्वतंत्र, आजाद ■ Debenture - प्रतिज्ञा पत्र, नियम-पत्र ■ Chary - सावधान, मितव्ययी
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■ Evoke	- पुकारना, बुलाना	■ Anathema	- अभिशाप
■ Canclave	- सभा स्थान या भवन	■ Nafarious	- घृणित
■ Baneful	- विषैला, घातक	■ Contented	- संतुष्ट, खुश
■ Apparent	- प्रकट, प्रत्यक्ष, स्पष्ट	■ Disparage	- निन्दा करना
■ Inhale	- साँस खींचना	■ Bankrupt	- दिवालिया
■ Futile	- निरर्थक, निःसार, बेकार	■ Discretion	- विवेक, निर्णय
■ Uncouth	- भद्दा, अदभुत, विचित्र	■ Advance	- आगे बढ़ना या बढ़ाना
■ Console	- आश्वासन/संतावना देना	■ Hostile	- बैरी या विरुद्ध
■ Reciprocate -	आगे-पीछे चलना	■ Endure	- टिकना, सहन करना
■ Fragile	- भंगूर, मुलायम, कमजोर	■ Apprehend	- शंका करना
■ Recall	- मन में स्मरण करना	■ Allegiance	- राजभक्ति
■ Efficient	- फलसाधक, पूर्ण गुणशाली	■ Ploy	- यंत्र, कोई समान
■ Paradox	- विरोधाभास, असत्याभास	■ Flimsy	- पतली, महीन, तुच्छ
■ Generous	- उदार, दानी	■ Relinquish	- छोड़ना, त्यागना
■ Notorious	- कुख्यात	■ Redundant	- अत्यधिक, बेकार, बहुत
■ Energetic	- कर्मठ, प्रबल	■ Accretion	- लगातार बढ़ना
■ Eminent	- श्रेष्ठ, पद में विशिष्टता	■ Vegetate	- बढ़ना, वृद्धि करना
■ Gentleman	- भद्रपुरुष, शिष्ट मनुष्य	■ Winsome	- सुहावना, आकर्षक
■ Lunatic	- विक्षिप्त, उन्मत्त, पागल	■ Abstruse	- अव्यवहारिक, अंधकार
■ Adversity	- दुर्भाग्य, कष्ट, गरीबी	■ Baffle	- आश्चर्यचकित, अचम्भा
■ Improvement	- उन्नति, सुधार	■ Delicious	- आनन्दायक, अनुकूल
■ Distinction	- श्रेष्ठता, महत्व	■ Affluent	- आरामदायक, प्रफुल्लता
■ Liability	- उत्तरदायित्व, जवाबदेही	■ Obviate	- साफ करना, हटाना
■ Virtuous	- धर्मपरायण, धार्मिक	■ Callous	- कठोर, बेकार, अस्थिर
■ Minor	- छोटा, अल्पवयस्क	■ Shrewd	- चतुर या निपुण
■ Traverse	- आड़ा, तीरक्षा	■ Rustic	- देहाती या असभ्य
■ Meant	- इच्छा करना, विचारना	■ Sickness	- अस्वस्थ
■ Retort	- प्रत्युत्तर देना, कड़ा उत्तर देना	■ Profusion	- आशय, विपुलता, अत्यन्त
■ Consortium	- तालमेल बैठना	■ Callous	- कठोर
■ Anxious	- चिन्तित	■ Connoisseur	- कलाप्रेमी, कलाकार
■ Censure	- दोष लगाना, निन्दा करना	■ Nebulous	- बिना विशिष्ट आकार का
■ Nullify	- विफल करना, निरर्थक	■ Elicit	- निकालना, प्रकाशित करना
■ Affluence	- अधिकता, अमीरी	■ Prolific	- अत्यधिक उपजाऊ
■ Voluntary	- ऐच्छिक, इच्छापूर्वक	■ Exorbitant	- अपरिमित, अत्यधिक
■ Piquant	- तीखा, चटपटा, रोचक	■ Diligent	- कुशल, परिश्रमी
■ Mundane	- सांसारिक	■ Admonish	- दोष से सावधान करना
■ Agony	- यातना, घोर व्यथा, संघर्ष	■ Bounty	- उदारता, पारितोषिक
■ Testify	- प्रमाणित करना	■ Venerate	- सम्मान करना, पूजना
■ Alike	- सदृश्य	■ Capacious	- विशाल, लम्बा-चौड़ा
■ Varying	- भिन्न	■ Dour	- अप्रसन्न, दुखी
■ Yammer	- विलपना, रिरियाना	■ Wrath	- रोष, क्रोध, गुस्सा
■ Nascent	- उदीयमान, आरंभिक	■ Defence	- रक्षा, बचाव
■ Archaic	- पुराकालीन, पुराना, प्राचीन	■ Vague	- अनिश्चित, संदिग्ध
■ Tirade	- उक्तेजनापूर्ण भाषण	■ Crowded	- भीड़भाड़ वाला

■ Convene	- इकट्ठा करना, बटोरना	■ Illegitimate	- नजायज
■ Dormant	- शिथिल, निद्रित	■ Centipede	- सतपद
■ Shame	- लज्जा, अपमान	■ Inangural	- आरंभिक, शुरूआती
■ Mandatory	- बाध्यकारी, अत्यावश्यक	■ Cacographer	- अशुद्ध लिखने वाला
■ Corrosive	- कटु, तीखा, तीक्ष्ण	■ Resist	- प्रतिरोध करना
■ Articulate	- साफ, स्पष्ट, समझने योग्य	■ Anomaly	- अनियमितता या गड़बड़ी
■ Frugality	- मितव्ययिता, किफायत	■ Introvert	- अंतर्मुखी
■ Impassive	- शांति, निरव, स्तब्ध, उदासी	■ Grief	- दुख
■ Ingratitude	- कृतघ्नता	■ Jaunty	- खुशनुमा माहौल
■ Giganatic	- वृहत्, अति विशाल	■ Derediction	- कार्य के प्रति अरूचि
■ Haphazard	- असावधान, अव्यवस्थित	■ August	- महान, सर्वोपरि
■ Gregarious	- सामाजिक, हँसमुख	■ Prominent	- मशहूर, महान
■ Foster	- प्रोत्साहित करना	■ Miasma	- विषाक्त वाष्प
■ Weird	- अलौकिक, अनोखा	■ Commence	- शुरू करना
■ Rickety	- कमजोर, सूखा रोग से ग्रस्त	■ Ignorance	- अज्ञानता, मूर्खता
■ Slender	- छरहरा, थोड़ा, अपर्याप्त	■ Transitory	- क्षणभंगुर
■ Confess	- स्वीकार करना	■ Assemble	- इकट्ठा होना
■ Hinder	- बाधा, रोकना	■ Lucid	- स्पष्ट, पारदर्शी
■ Prominent	- प्रमुख, विशिष्ट	■ Pleasant	- मनोहर, सुखकर
■ Candid	- स्पष्टवादी, निष्कपट	■ Grand	- भव्य, शानदार, आनंददायक
■ Dearth	- कमी	■ Coronated	- आभूषित सम्मानित
■ Ignore	- उपेक्षा करना, अवज्ञा करना	■ Famous	- प्रसिद्ध
■ Wander	- लक्ष्य हीन, भटकना	■ Culpable	- दोषी, दण्डयोग्य
■ Revolt	- विद्रोह करना	■ Vocation	- व्यवसाय, व्यापार, काम
■ Innocence	- निष्कपटता, सिधा	■ Admonition	- उपदेश, चेतावनी, निर्देश
■ Aware	- परिचित, अवगत	■ Accumulate	- इकट्ठा करना
■ Drowsy	- निद्राजनक, निद्रालु	■ Incite	- प्रवृत्त, प्रोत्साहित करना
■ Counsel	- मंत्रणा, परामर्श	■ Rejoice	- प्रसन्न होना या करना
■ Integrity	- ईमानदारी, अखंडता	■ Extravagant	- शाहखर्ची, फिजूलखर्ची
■ Simultaneous	- समकालिक	■ Pilfer	- थोड़ा-थोड़ा करके चुराना
■ Sacred	- पवित्र, पुण्य	■ Transient	- अस्थिर, नश्वर, अनित्य
■ Valid	- वैद्य	■ Disguise	- भेष बदलना
■ Grind	- चबाना, पीसना	■ Buccaneer	- समुद्री डाकू होना
■ Elegent	- रमणीय, ललित, परिष्कृत	■ Experience	- अनुभव
■ Persuade	- राजी करना	■ Pioneer	- अगुओं, पथ-प्रदर्शक, अग्रेसर
■ Invaluable	- अमूल्य, अनमोल	■ Pagan	- वे-धरम आदमी, मूर्तिपुजक
■ Complicate	- जटिल	■ Honoray	- अवैतनिक
■ Auspicious	- पावन, पवित्र, शुभ	■ Autocrat	- निरंकुश शासक
■ Dilemma	- दुविधा, असमंजस	■ Smuggler	- चुंगी चोर व्यापारी
■ Collude	- जाल रचना, ठगना	■ Infirm	- कमजोर, निर्बल
■ Wrath	- घृणा	■ Muffle	- शोर कम करना, मुँह बंद करना
■ Convene	- आयोजन करना	■ Trepidation	- उद्वेग, घबराहट
■ Omnivorous	- सर्वभक्षी	■ Intimidate	- धमकाना, डराना
■ Tectotaller	- मद्यहीनक	■ Boggle	- शंका करना

■ Stray	- भटकना, बहकना, रास्ता भूल जाना	■ Acumen	- कुशाग्रता
■ Explosion	- विस्फोट करना	■ Obstinate	- हठी, दुराग्रही, अटल
■ Confident	- पूरा विश्वास, साहसी	■ Pernicious	- हानिकर, घातक
■ Apprised	- सूचना देना, बतलाना	■ Radical	- मूलभूत, परिवर्तनवादी
■ Fratricide	- भाई का हत्या करना	■ Mention	- चर्चा, उल्लेख
■ Concocted	- परिपक्व, पूरा समय	■ Sedentary	- आसीन, बैठा हुआ
■ Isolate	- अलग, पृथक, अकेला	■ Parsimonious	- कंजूस, कृपण
■ Weary	- थकाऊ, हतोत्साह	■ Gregarious	- यूथाचारी, सामाजिक
■ Discipline	- शिष्ट होना	■ Mandone	- आदेश, आज्ञापत्र
■ Abate	- मूल्य कम करना, घटाना	■ Abrogation	- तोड़ने की क्रिया
■ Deception	- कपट, मात्रा, धोखा	■ Mollify	- शान्त करना
■ Reproof	- निन्दा/भर्त्सना के योग्य	■ Meagre	- अपर्याप्त, दुर्बल, क्षीण, अपूर्ण
■ Enmity	- शत्रुता, वैरी	■ Sehism	- गिरने का अलगाव, फूट
■ Hamper	- बाधित करना, अड़ंगा लगाना	■ Contraction	- संकोच, सिकुड़न, ऎंठन
■ Leap	- छलांग, कुदना	■ Lucrative	- लाभदायक, फल देनेवाला
■ Inquisitive	- जिज्ञासु	■ Callous	- कड़ा किया हुआ, कठोर
■ Exodus	- प्रस्थान, निर्गमन	■ Reluctant	- अनिच्छुक, असंतुष्ट
■ Doleful	- उदास, दुःखी	■ Strenuous	- अति उत्साही, उठी
■ Senility	- बुद्धत्व, बुढ़ापा	■ Net	- जाल, फन्दा
■ Appose	- लगाना, पास रखना	■ Envisage	- आँख मिलाना,
■ Lethargic	- आलसी	■ Elastic	- लचीला
■ Duplicity	- कपट, छल	■ Grimmick	- आकर्षण, योजना
■ Privy	- गुद्, गुप्त, रहस्यपूर्ण	■ Catty	- बुरे स्वभाव का, उग्र, पतित
■ Prognosis	- किसी रोग का निदान	■ Idemmy	- क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षण
■ Hybrid	- संकर, मिश्रित	■ Overture	- प्रस्ताव, शुरूआत, आमंत्रण
■ Aromatic	- सुगंधित, सुवासित	■ Extent	- विस्तार, आयाम
■ Restive	- बेचैन	■ Ceremonious	- औपचारिक, परम्परागत
■ Capitulate	- समर्पण कर देना	■ Extorionate	- कठोर, दमनकारी
■ Autonomy	- स्वायत्तता	■ Indict	- दोषारोपण
■ Influx	- बड़ी मात्रा में आगमन	■ Overbearing	- दम्मी, अभिमानी, तानाशाह
■ Milieu	- वातावरण, परिस्थिति	■ Calumniate	- झूठा आरोप लगाना
■ Lacome	- संक्षिप्त, छोटा	■ Titillate	- गुदगुदाना
■ Agony	- कष्ट, पीड़ा	■ Militate	- युद्ध करना, विरोध करना
■ Illusory	- झूठा, मिथ्या	■ Consummate	- पूरा करना, समापन
■ Moronic	- दुखी, मूर्ख, बेवकूफ	■ Glib	- धाराप्रवाह, सहज
■ Ravishing	- आकर्षण, सुन्दर, मनमोहक	■ Presage	- शकुन, पूर्वाभास
■ Headless	- असावधान, लापरवाह	■ Acquiesce	- मौन, स्वीकृति
■ Sinuous	- घुमावदार, सर्पिला	■ Quisling	- देशद्रोही, गद्दार
■ Impassive	- संवेदना, शून्य, निराकार	■ Plosive	- स्पर्श
■ Meddle	- हस्तक्षेप करना	■ Manhandle	- थपेड़ना, पीटना
■ Palpable	- स्पर्शनीय	■ Dour	- उदास, निराश
■ Innate	- जन्मजात, स्वाभाविक	■ Resent	- अप्रसन्न होना, शिकायत करना
■ Serene	- शान्त, स्वच्छ	■ Insolent	- गर्वीला, दम्मी, असभ्य
■ Benerolent	- उपकारी, उदार	■ Jeopardy	- खतरा, नुकसान, नाजुक

■ Instigated	- प्रोत्साहन, कुकर्म	■ Cantagious	- स्पर्श से फैलने वाला रोग
■ Rescind	- खण्डन करना, काटना	■ Invincible	- अजेय, न जीत जाने योग्य
■ Spurious	- कृत्रिम, जाली, दोगला	■ Egotism	- अहंकार, आत्माभिमान
■ Mankish	- वेस्वाद, निर्जीव	■ Lunatic	- उन्मत्त, पागल
■ Eccentric	- विषम, विलक्षण	■ Resist	- अवरोध करना
■ Sardonic	- तिरस्कारपूर्ण	■ Sublime	- उत्कृष्ट, भव्य
■ Intrinsic	- स्वाभाविक	■ Anomaly	- अनियमितता, असंगत
■ Impure	- अशुद्ध	■ Beautify	- सुन्दर बनाना
■ Dissent	- मतभेद करना, विरोध करना	■ Premature	- असामायिक
■ Orthodox	- रूढ़िवादी, परम्परागत	■ Tiresome	- कष्ट कारक, थकानेवाला
■ Disparity	- असमानता, विषमता	■ Invigorating	- बलकारक, शक्तिवर्द्धक
■ Pinnacle	- चोटी, शिखर	■ Hypothetical	- कल्पित, सोचा हुआ
■ Coerce	- जबरदस्ती	■ Commendation	- स्तुति, प्रशंसा
■ Biosterous	- शोर पूर्वक	■ Tautology	- पुनरुक्ति
■ Inimical	- शत्रुवत, विरोधात्मक	■ Disparity	- समानता, भिन्नता
■ Vitiate	- अपवित्र करना	■ Forum	- वाद-विवाद का स्थान
■ Visitation	- विनाश, विपत्ति, सर्वनाश	■ Meagre	- थोड़ा
■ Solidarity	- मेल मिलाप, एकरूपता	■ Enormous	- बहुत बड़ा
■ Simulate	- अनुकरण करना	■ Exodus	- तेजी से बाहर की ओर जाना
■ Posh	- उम्दा, विलासी	■ Remote	- दूर
■ Mount	- प्रदर्शन करना, दिखाना	■ Decline	- कमी
■ Fortitude	- धैर्य, वीरता, पराक्रम, साहस	■ Manuscript	- हस्तलिपि
■ Engross	- तल्लीन होना, वयस्त होना	■ Extravagent	- अपव्ययी
■ Exorbitant	- अत्यधिक विशाल, खर्चीला	■ Unanimous	- सर्वसम्मत
■ Lax	- जिम्मेवार, लापरवाह	■ Barren	- बंजर
■ Profound	- गम्भीर, थकानेवाला	■ Polyglot	- बहुभाषी
■ Insidious	- चतुर, चालाक	■ Clandestine	- छिपा हुआ, गुप्त
■ Receptive	- सुग्राह्य, संवेदनशील	■ Turgid	- फूला हुआ, फुलाया हुआ
■ Grandeur	- भव्यता, महानता, सर्वोच्चता	■ Priggish	- घमंडी, दम्भी
■ Intensive	- व्यापक, कठोर	■ Promiscuous	- मिश्रित, अनेक प्रकार का
■ Basffled	- भौंचक्का होना	■ Near by	- नजदीक या करीब
■ Possessed	- स्वामी, गुण से सम्पन्न	■ Simultaneously	- एक साथ, एक समय में
■ Unbearable	- अस्वीकार्य, असह्य	■ Acquitted	- निर्दोष ठहराना
■ Adjourn	- सभा का स्थगन	■ Horrid	- भयानक, डरावना, विद्रोही
■ Imperil	- जोखिम में डालना	■ Incessant	- सदाबहार, अनवरत होनेवाला
■ Indigenous	- देशज, देशी	■ Incense	- उत्तेजित करना, उकसाना
■ Rightful	- यथोचित, अधिकारी	■ Restive	- उपद्रवी, विद्रोही
■ Assembled	- एकत्रित करना	■ Repugnant	- घृणास्पद, अरूचिकर
■ Candid	- निष्कपट, स्पष्ट	■ Nobility	- प्रमुखता, महत्ता, प्रतिष्ठा
■ Notional	- मन से गढ़ा हुआ, मनगढ़त	■ Random	- अचानक, संयोग से
■ Laconic	- संक्षिप्त, सारगर्भित	■ Motherly	- प्यार भरा, दयापूर्ण
■ Paternity	- पूर्वज, अग्रज	■ Exploit	- दोहन करना, उपयोग करना
■ Mundane	- साधारण	■ Prosperity	- उन्नति, विकास, सफल
■ Accomplice	- अपराध में सहायक	■ Crystal	- बेदाग, स्वच्छ

SYNONYMS

■ Able (योग्य)	Competent, Capable	■ Awe (डर)	Fear, Fright
■ Assail (आक्रमण)	Attack, Assault, Invade	■ Amass (जमा करना)	Collect, Pile up, Gather
■ Abdicate (पद त्यागना)	Quite, Abandon, Surrender	■ Ancient (प्राचीन)	Obsolete, Old, Primitive
■ Abnormal (असाधारण)	Anomalous, Peculiar, Different	■ Accomplish (पूरा करना)	Constitute, Fulfil, Complete
■ Abundant (प्रचुर, अधिक)	Plentiful, Bountiful, Full	■ Anger (क्रोध)	Wrath, Rage
■ Accept (स्वीकार करना)	Confess, Affirm, Admit	■ Abstemious (संयमी)	Moderate, Balanced
■ Abandon (त्यागना)	Give up, Leave, Forsake	■ Affable (दोस्ताना)	Friendly, Cordial
■ Abbreviate (संक्षिप्त करना)	Abridge, Condense, Shorten	■ Apogee (शिखर)	Climax, Zenith, Summit
■ Absolute (पूर्ण/शुद्ध)	Complete, Exact, Genuine	■ Affluent (धनी)	Rich, Opulent, Copious
■ Advantageous (लाभदायक)	Beneficial, Profitable	■ Adversity (दुर्भाग्य)	Misfortune, Calamity, Hardship
■ Affectionate (स्नेही)	Devoted, Friendly, Kind	■ Admonish (धमकाना)	Threaten, Reprove, Rebut
■ Alliance (संधि/समझौता)	Coalition, Treaty, Agreement	■ Ban (प्रतिबंध लगाना)	Restrict, Sanction, Restrain
■ Altruistic (परोपकारी)	Benevolent, Humane, Generous	■ Baffle (भ्रमित करना)	Puzzle, Perplex, Confuse
■ Anonymous (गुमनाम)	Nameless, Unknown, Faceless	■ Barbarian (जंगली, क्रूर)	Savage, Uncivilized, Wild
■ Antipathy (घृणा, अनिच्छा)	Disgust, Dislike, Enmity	■ Bashful (लज्जालु)	Coy, Shy, Modest
■ Anxiety (चिन्ता/व्याग्रता)	Distress, Dread, Tension	■ Banish (देश निकाला देना)	Exile, Oust, Excommunicate
■ Anxious (व्याकुल/चिंतित)	Impatient, Worried, Tortured	■ Bandit (डाकू)	Robber, Highway man, Pirater
■ Apathetic (उदासीन/निरूत्साह)	Emotionless, Imassive, Passive	■ Barter (अदल-बदल करना)	Swap, Exchange, Deal
■ Apology (क्षमा-प्रार्थना)	Acknowledgement, Justification	■ Blithe (खुश)	Joyous, Cheerful, Happy
■ Applause (प्रशंसा/स्तुति)	Approval, Praise, Commendation	■ Brave (बहादुर)	Valiant, Fearless, Dauntless
■ Arrogant (अहंकारी/हठी)	Conceited, Haughty	■ Base (नीच)	Low, Mean, Ignoble
■ Aspirant (आकांक्षी)	Appliant, Candidate, Competitor	■ Barren (बंजर/निष्फल)	Desert, Fruitless, Infertile, Dry
■ Awkward (भद्दा/कठिन/व्यग्र)	Clumsy, Delicate, Difficult	■ Behaviour (व्यवहार/चालढाल)	Conduct, Dealing, Habits
■ Age (युग)	Era, Epoch, Period	■ Betray (विश्वासघात करना)	Abandon, Desert, Forsake
■ Abate (कम करना)	Lighten, Lessen, Subside	■ Bigot (कट्टर/हठधर्मी)	Dogmatist, Racist, Religionist
■ Abet (उकसाना)	Provoke, Instigate, Incite	■ Biography (जीवन कथा)	Life history, Curriculum
■ Abase (अपमान करना)	Insult, Humiliate, Degrade	■ Boycott (बहिष्कार करना)	Exclude, Prohibit, Refuse
■ Abash (भ्रमित करना)	Puzzle, Confuse, Confound	■ Brilliant (चमकदार/दीप्यमान)	Expert, Skillful, Illustrious
■ Abscond (फरार होना)	Escape, Flee, Decamp	■ Buoyant (प्रसन्न)	Bright, Cheerful, Happy, Joyful
■ Abhor (घृणा करना)	Despise, Contempt, Loath	■ Brittle (सहज टूटने योग्य)	Nottough, Fragile
■ Aggravate (क्रोधित करना)	Annoy, Enrage, Worsen	■ Bemoan (विलाप करना)	Wail, Lament, Mourn
■ Abjure (कसम खाकर छोड़ना)	Abnegate, Forswear, Relinquish	■ Benevolent (परोपकारी)	Altruist, Benign, Philanthropist
■ Artificial (कृत्रिम)	Synthetic, Man-made, Unnatural	■ Bizarre (विचित्र)	Odd, Queer, Strange, Grotesque
■ Arrogant (जिद्दी)	Obstinate, Stubborn, Rude	■ Boon (वरदान)	Blessing, Benediction
■ Almighty (सर्वशक्तिमान)	All powerful, Omnipotent	■ Blame (आरोप लगाना)	Accuse, Convict, Impeach
■ Ambiguous (संदिग्ध, अस्पष्ट)	Obscure, Vague, Confused	■ Blemish (कलंक)	Stain, Spot, Blot, Stigma
■ Admire (प्रशंसा करना)	Laud, Extol, Commend	■ Besiege (नाकाबंदी करना)	Blockade, Surround, Encircle
■ Abduct (अपहरण करना)	Kidnap, Hijack	■ Boast (डोंगि हाँकना)	Brag, Bluster, Talk big
■ Assassinate (हत्या करना)	Murder, Slay, Lynch	■ Beautiful (सुंदर)	Comely, Graceful, Cute, Elegant
■ Abstain (बचना, परहेज करना)	Restrain, Avoid	■ Bankrupt (दिवालिया)	Insolvent, Indebted

■ Bliss (खुशी)	Ecstasy, Joy, Delight	■ Disclose (प्रकट करना)	Expose, Divulge, Reveal
■ Calm (शांत)	Placid, Serene, Silent	■ Desire (चाहना/इच्छा करना)	Aspire, Wish, Hope
■ Commend (तारीफ करना)	Praise, Extol, Laud	■ Dank (गीला, तर)	Damp, Humid, Wet
■ Cajole (फुसलाना)	Coax, Tempt, Induce, Entice	■ Daub (पोतना)	Paint, Smear, Varnish
■ Callous (निर्दय)	Cruel, Ruthless, Unfeeling	■ Daunt (निरूत्साहित करना)	Discourage, Dismay, Depress
■ Climax (शिखर)	Highest Peak, Zenith, Summit	■ Dauntless (बहादुर)	Valiant, Daring, Brave
■ Capricious (चंचल)	Fickle, Inconstant, Whimsical	■ Deadly (घातक)	Fatal, Lethal, Mortal
■ Candid (सच्चा)	Upright, Frank, Sincere	■ Dearth (कमी)	Scarcity, Inadequate
■ Camouflage (छुपाना)	Disguise, Mask, Conceal	■ Debacle (पतन)	Downfall, Collapse, Ruin
■ Carnal (कामुक, भोगी)	Capidity, Sexual, Fleishy, Lewd	■ Debauchee (कामुक)	Voluptuous, Lewd, Sensual
■ Caveat (सावधान करना)	Warn, Caution, Alert	■ Debonair (आकर्षक)	Elegant, Smooth
■ Cautious (सावधान)	Wary, Vigilant	■ Dedication (समर्पण)	Devotion, Loyalty, Faithfulness
■ Clear (साफ, स्पष्ट)	Lucid, Vivid, Apparent	■ Delightful (आनंदप्रद)	Enjoyable, Fascinating, Pleasant
■ Charge (आरोप लगाना)	Convict, Allege, Accuse	■ Democracy (प्रजातंत्र)	Autonomy, Republic
■ Cavil (ऐतराज करना)	Object, Censure, Blame	■ Depreciate (दाम कम होना)	Decrease, Reduce, Minimise
■ Calamity (दुःख/संकट)	Adversity, Catastrophe, Disaster	■ Descend (नीचे आना)	Dismount, Deteriorate
■ Calm (शांति/विश्राम)	Quiet, Relaxed, Mild, Tranquil	■ Device (औजार/साधन)	Apparatus, Appliance, Instrument
■ Cemetery (श्मशान/कब्रिस्तान)	Burialground, Graveyard	■ Devil (दुष्ट मनुष्य/असुर)	Demon, Fiend, Imp
■ Colleague (साथी)	Ally, Assistant, Helper	■ Diplomat (राजनीतिक कुशल)	Mediator, Moderator, Negotiator
■ Comfortable (सुखदायी)	Delightful, Enjoyable, Pleasant	■ Dismay (हताश करना)	Depress, Disappoint, Terrify
■ Compassionate (दयालु)	Benevolent, Humane, Merciful	■ Diversity (भिन्नता/विषमता)	Difference, Variety, Range
■ Complicated (जटिल/पैचिदा)	Complex, Difficult, Elaborate	■ Dynamic (शक्तिमान)	Active, Powerful, Forceful
■ Conceal (छिपाना/गुप्त रखना)	Bury, Disguise, Hide, Obscure	■ Deception (छल)	Deceit, Bluff, Trap
■ Condemn (निन्दा करना)	Blame, Convict, Reproach	■ Destroy (बर्बाद करना)	Demolish, Decimate, Ruin
■ Contemporaneous (समकालिक)	Current, Latest, Modern, Recent	■ Derogate (निन्दा करना)	Decry, Disparage, Condemn
■ Controversy (विवाद)	Argument, Debate, Dispute	■ Defer (देरी करना, टालना)	Delay, Postpone
■ Convenience (आराम/सुविधा)	Comfort, Service, Appliance	■ Defy (ललकारना)	Challenge, Resist, Oppose
■ Courageous (साहसी/निडर)	Brave, Heroic, Lion-hearted	■ Deify (पूजा करना)	Worship, Adore
■ Courteous (विनम्र/दयालु)	Attentive, Polite, Respectful	■ Delectable (मजेदार)	Delicious, Tasty, Flavoursome
■ Cowardice (कायरता)	Faint-heartedness, Fear	■ Diligent (मेहनती)	Industrious, Hardworking
■ Credible (विश्वसनीय)	Believable, Reliable, Sincere	■ Delete (मिटाना)	Erase, Obliterate, Wipe out
■ Credulous (सहज विश्वासी)	Trusting, Uncritical, Wide-eyed	■ Demon (रक्षस)	Devil, Monster, Giant
■ Critical (नाजूक, महत्वपूर्ण)	Crucial, Urgent, Vital	■ Demure (लजालू, शर्मीला)	Coy, Shy, Modest, Bashful
■ Captivate (लुभाना)	Allure, Charm, Attract	■ Deride (हँसी उड़ाना)	Mock, Ridicule, Quip
■ Clandestine (गुप्त)	Secret, Covert, Hidden	■ Destiny (किस्मत, भाग्य)	Fate, Luck, Lot, Fortune
■ Complacent (संतुष्ट)	Satisfied, Gratified, Content	■ Destitute (जरूरतमंद)	Needy, Indigent, Poor
■ Comic (मजाकिया, हास्यपूर्ण)	Funny, Didiculous, Humorous	■ Deny (इंकार करना)	Refuse, Reject, Disavow
■ Commemorate (याद करना)	Remember, Recall, Recollect	■ Danger (खतरा)	Hazard, Peril, Risk
■ Commence (शुरू होना)	Start, Begin, Launch	■ Eccentric (सनकी/अनियमित)	Unusual, Strange, Queer
■ Confident (आश्वस्त)	Sure, Certain, Determined	■ Ecstasy (खुशी)	Bliss, Pleasure, Rapture
■ Dainty (साफ)	Neat, Exquisite, Elegant	■ Educate (पढ़ाना)	Teach, Coach, Train
■ Deed (काम, कार्य)	Work, Action, Function	■ Error (गलती)	Mistake, Blunder, Fault

■ Eminent (प्रसिद्ध)	Prominent, Distinguished	■ Flourish (उन्नति करना)	Prosper, Progress, Thrive
■ Emulate (नकल करना)	Imitate, Copy, Mimic	■ Forecast (भविष्यवाणी करना)	Predict, Foretell, Prophesise
■ Elicit (निकालना)	Extract, Cite, Pull	■ Frail (कमजोर)	Weak, Effet, Enervated
■ Effete (कमजोर)	Weak, Feeble, Enervated	■ Fragile (टूटने वाला)	Weak, Brittle, Breakable
■ Erase (मिटाना)	Efface, Delete, Obliterate	■ Fabulous (काल्पनिक)	Amazing, Incredible, Wonderful
■ Eager (इच्छुक)	Curious, Willing, Keen	■ Familiar (परिचित/सामान्य)	Acquainted, Wellknown
■ Elude (बचना)	Escape, Avoid, Evade	■ Fascination (आकर्षण/माया)	Attraction, Charm, Glamour
■ Encroach (अतिक्रमण करना)	Intrude, Infiltrate, Trespass	■ Fathom (भली-भाँती समझना)	Comprehend, Penetrate
■ Endeavour (कोशिश करना)	Try, Attempt, Exert	■ Fertile (उपजाऊ)	Abundant, Plentiful, Fruitful
■ Enigma (पहेली)	Riddle, Crux, Puzzle, Quiz	■ Forefather (पूर्वज)	Ancestor, Procreator
■ Ennui (थकान)	Fatigue, Exhaustion, Weariness	■ Fragment (टुकड़ा/अंश)	Piece, Part, Particle
■ Entice (मोहित करना)	Captivate, Allure, Attract	■ Frustration (निराशा)	Disappointment, Dejection
■ Epistle (पत्र)	Fax, Valentine, Billet Daux	■ Frugal (कंजूस)	Thrifty, Niggard, Stingy
■ Erotic (कामुकता)	Lewdness, Capidity, Fleshly	■ Funeral (अत्येष्टि/श्राद्ध)	Burial, Interment
■ Erudite (विद्वान)	Scholar, Learned, Lettered	■ Furnish (तैयार/पूर्ति करना)	Afford, Decorate, Grant, Offer
■ Evince (दिखाना)	Show, Display, Exhibit, Reveal	■ Gaffe (भूल)	Blunder, Mistake, Slip, Error
■ Excel (आगे बढ़ना)	Surpass, Exceed, Transcend	■ Gainsay (अस्वीकार करना)	Rebut, Deny, Contradict
■ Excursion (आनन्द भ्रमण)	Tour, Voyage, Trip	■ Gambit (चाल)	Trick, Trap, Strategy
■ Exonerate (क्षमा करना)	Pardon, Forgive, Absolve	■ Garner (जमा करना)	Amass, Collect, Gather
■ Economical (अल्पव्ययी)	Frugal, Inexpensive, Thrifty	■ Garrulous (वाचाल)	Chatty, Talkative, Loquacious
■ Efficient (कार्यक्षम)	Capable, Competent, Proficient	■ Genre (प्रकार)	Kind, Sort, Type
■ Eligible (उपयुक्त/योग्य)	Fit, Proper, Worthy, Suitable	■ Genial (दयालु/सुखप्रद)	Friendly, Glad, Happy, Joyous
■ Emanicipate (मुक्त करना)	Deliver, Discharge, Free	■ Genuine (यर्थाथ)	Actual, Authentic, Bonafide
■ Embarras (व्याकुल करना)	Distress, Fluster, Shame	■ Glamorous (आकर्षक)	Attractive, Charming
■ Emigration (परदेशगमन)	Departure, Journey, Migration	■ Glorious (तेजस्वी/यशस्वी)	Brilliant, Delightful, Excellent
■ Eminent (श्रेष्ठ/विशिष्ट)	Famous, Renowned, Prominent	■ Grumble (गुराँना)	Growl, Murmur, Mutter
■ Enormous (बहुत बड़ा)	Gigantic, Huge, Immense	■ Gloomy (उदास)	Melancholy, Dismal, Sad
■ Exaggerate (बढ़ाना)	Amplify, Magnify, Enlarge	■ Gorgeous (भड़कीला)	Splendid, Superb, Gala
■ Excellence (विशिष्टता)	Goodness, Greatness, Purity	■ Gratify (संतुष्ट करना)	Satisfy, Sate, Content
■ Experienced (अनुभवी)	Competent, Expert, Skilful	■ Gregarious (सामाजिक)	Sociable, Affable, Cordial
■ Extraordinary (असाधारण)	Exceptional, Marvellous	■ Grip (पकड़)	Hold, Grasp, Command
■ Extravagant (खर्चीला)	Expensive, Lavish	■ Gruesome (भयंकर)	Frightful, Horrible, Ghastly
■ Extrovert (बहिर्मुखी)	Amiable, Hearty, Outgoing	■ Hanker (लालसा करना)	Long for, Pine for, Yearn for
■ Foment (उत्पन्न करना)	Create, Cause, Foster	■ Hapless (बदनसीब)	Unlucky, Unfortunate, Forlorn
■ Feign (बहाना करना)	Pretend, Act, Shan	■ Haughty (अहंकारी/ढीठ)	Arrogant, Lofty, Proud
■ Fatal (घातक)	Deadly, Lethal, Mortal	■ Hazardous (संकटमय)	Dangerous, Haphazard, Risky
■ Fantastic (उत्तम)	Excellent, Best, Extraordinary	■ Hereditary (आनुवंशिक)	Ancestral, Genetic, Inherited
■ Faze (भ्रमित करना)	Baffle, Hostile, Antagonist	■ Hermit (तपस्वी/संन्यासी)	Ascetic, Monk, Solitarian
■ Foe (शत्रु)	Enemy, Hostile, Antagonist	■ Homage (पूजा/उपासना/सेवा)	Worship, Tribute, Loyalty
■ Fluke (भाग्य)	Destiny, Fate, Luck	■ Honorary (अवैतनिक)	Nominal, Unpaid, Unofficial
■ Felicity (खुशी)	Joy, Ecstasy, Glee, Bliss	■ Hysteria (बदहोशी)	Madness, Neurosis, Panic
■ Feud (दुश्मनी)	Conflict, Enmity, Dispute	■ Haughty (घमण्डी)	Proud, Arrogant, Egotist
■ Flaunt (दिखाना)	Show, Display, Parade		

■ Harbinger (अग्रदूत)	Pioneer, Precursor, Herald	■ Licentious (कामुक)	Voluptuous, Libertine, Lewd
■ Hiatus (रूकावट)	Break, Interruption, Lacauna	■ Lurid (स्पष्ट)	Apparent, Obvious, Vivid
■ Hollow (खाली)	Shallow, Vacant, Empty	■ Lunacy (पागलपन)	Madness, Insanity, Crazyness
■ Honour (सम्मान)	Prestige, Dignity, Status	■ Lurid (चमकदार)	Radiant, Bright, Dazzling
■ Hope (आशा)	Expect, Desire	■ Manifest (दिखाना)	Demonstrate, Display, Show
■ Immense (विशाल)	Huge, Enormous, Gigantic	■ Marvel (हैरान होना)	Surprise, Wonder, Astonish
■ Impeach (आरोप लगाना)	Charge, Indict, Convict	■ Massacre (जनसंहार)	Genocide, Carnage, Blood bath
■ Icon (मूर्ति)	Idol, Image, Statue	■ Masticate (चबाना)	Bite, Chew, Munch
■ Imbibe (सोखना)	Absorb, Soak up, Swallow	■ Malevolent (द्रोही/कुबुद्धि)	Hostile, Vindictive, ill-natured
■ Immerse (डुबाना)	Submerge, Plunge, Dip, Drown	■ Malnutrition (कुपोषण)	Hunger, Starvation
■ Impetuous (उतावला)	Rash, Hasty, Hurried	■ Meagre (थोड़ा/अपूर्ण)	Inadequate, Deficient, Scanty
■ Implicate (फँसाना)	Involve, Entangle, Include	■ Melancholy (उदास)	Miserable, Mournful, Sorrowful
■ Indolent (आलसी)	Sloth, Lazy, Idle, Sluggish	■ Modest (विनीत/लज्जावान)	Bashful, Humble, Moderate
■ Irk (चिढ़ाना)	Irritate, Provoke, Annoy	■ Mysterious (गुप्त)	Curious, Secret, Hidden
■ Ignorance (अज्ञानता)	Blindness, Innocence, Oblivion	■ Mythical (काल्पनिक)	Imaginary, Legendary, Fabled
■ Illegal (गैरकानूनी/अवैध)	Banned, Prohibited, Unlawful	■ Nadir (पाताल)	Lowest point, Pit, Bottom
■ Illuminate (प्रकाशित)	Brighten, Enlighten, Lightup	■ Nebulous (धुंधला)	Vague, Obscure, Misty
■ Immense (बहुत बड़ा)	Enormous, Gigantic, Great	■ Negligent (लापरवाह)	Careless, Needless, Reckless
■ Individual (व्यक्ति/अकेला)	Body, Fellow, Party person	■ Nigard (कंजूस)	Persimianious, Miserly, Stingy
■ Innocence (निर्दोषता)	Honesty, Ignorance, Chastity	■ Nimble (फुर्तीला)	Agile, Active, Skilful
■ Invasion (आक्रमण)	Attack, Raid, Seizure	■ Narrow (संकुचित/सँकरा)	Limited, Restricted, Marginal
■ Isolated (पृथक्/निर्जन)	Deserted, Lonely, Solitary	■ Nightmare (बुरा सपना)	Bad dream, Horror, Trial
■ Joyful (खुश)	Blithe, Cheerful, Jolly	■ Nourish (पालन-पोषण करना)	Cherish, Comfort, Cultivate
■ Jeer (हँसी उड़ाना)	Ridicule, Mock, Quip	■ Naisance (कष्ट कारक)	Irritation, Pain, Trouble
■ Jeopardy (संकट)	Danger, Crisis, Hazard	■ Nutritious (पौष्टिक)	Healthful, Beneficial, Nourishing
■ Jettison (छोड़ना)	Leave, Forsake, Desert	■ Noxious (हानिकारक)	Destructive, Harmful, Pernicious
■ Jubilant (आनन्द विभोर)	Overjoyed, Enraptured, Ecstatic	■ Obfuscate (भ्रमित करना)	Baffle, Puzzle, Confuse
■ Judicious (बुद्धिमान)	Sagacious, Sensible, Prudent	■ Obscene (अश्लील)	Indecent, Vulgar, Immoral
■ Justify (सफाई देना)	Prove, Establish, Certify	■ Onerous (कष्टपूर्ण)	Arduous, Strenuous, Tiring
■ Jealous (ईर्ष्यालु)	Envious, Rival, Suspicious	■ Opulent (धनी)	Affluent, Wealthy, Rich
■ Juvenile (तरुण)	Adolescent, Minor, Youth	■ Overt (साफ)	Apparent, Clear, Lucid
■ Knack (प्रतिभा)	Aptitude, Skilfulness, Talent	■ Oblivious (भुलक्कड़)	Careless, Forgetful, Ignorant
■ Knave (छली)	Trecherous, Impostor, Fraud	■ Obnoxious (घृणित/अप्रिय)	Abhorrent, Abominable, Odious
■ Laconic (छोटा)	Short, Concise, Terse	■ Obvious (स्पष्ट/प्रत्यक्ष)	Apparent, Clear, Transparent
■ Lampoon (निन्दा-लेख)	Sarcasm, Satire, Irony	■ Opponent (शत्रु/विरोधी)	Challenger, Antagonist, Enemy
■ Leisure (अवकाश/विश्राम)	Holiday, Sparetime, Vacation	■ Orator (वक्ता)	Lecturer, Preacher, Speaker
■ Lethal (प्राणघातक)	Fatal, Noxious, Destructive	■ Optional (वैकल्पिक/ऐच्छिक)	Extra, Voluntary, Possible
■ Literal (मूलार्थक)	Factual, Exact, Plain, Simple	■ Pageant (दिखावा)	Show, Display, Extravaganza
■ Loathsome (घृणित)	Hateful, Horrible, Nasty	■ Paramour (अवैध प्रेमी/प्रेमिका)	Lover, Boy Friend, Play boy
■ Lubriate (चिकना करना)	Grease, Oil, Smear, Wax	■ Passionate (कामुक)	Lewd, Prolifigate, Voluptuous
■ Luxurious (सुखभोगी)	Comfortable, Deluxe, Lavish	■ Paucity (अभाव)	Scarcity, Dearth, Shortage
■ Lenient (उदार)	Moderate, Gentle, Generous	■ Perennial (निरंतर)	Permanent, Everlasting
■ Lethargy (आलसीपन)	Sloth, Sluggishness, Laziness	■ Perfume (सुगन्ध)	Fragrance, Odour, Scent

■ Persuade (मनाना)	Prevail, Induce, Convince	■ Staid (गम्भीर)	Serious, Grim, Sedate
■ Pester (तंग करना)	Irritate, Pique, Nag	■ Scribble (अस्पष्ट लिखना)	Doodle, Jot, Scrawl, Write
■ Pious (पवित्र)	Chaste, Holy, Sacred	■ Shriek (ठहाका मारकर हँसना)	Howl, Scream, Shout
■ Paradox (असत्याभास)	Ambiguity, Puzzle, Riddle	■ Solemn (महत्वपूर्ण/गम्भीर)	Ceremonial, Sober, Momentous
■ Passionate (कामुक/क्रोधी)	Aroused, Emotional, Sexy	■ Spend Thrift (अतिव्ययी)	Extravagant, Prodigal
■ Precious (बहुमूल्य/उत्कृष्ट)	Costly, Fine, Valuable, Dearest	■ Spontaneous (स्वेच्छानुसार)	Extempore, Free, Voluntary
■ Prediction (भविष्यवाणी)	Forecast, Prognosis, Prophecy	■ Stamina (आंतरिक शक्ति)	Power, Strength, Vigour
■ Proseperous (सौभाग्यशाली)	Successful, Rich, Lucky	■ Sympathy (सहानुभूति)	Pity, Condolence, Comfort
■ Puzzled (व्याकुल/परेशान)	Bewildered, Doubtful, Perplexed	■ Terrific (भयानक)	Dreadful, Horrible, Appalling
■ Placid (शांत)	Serene, Calm, Silent	■ Triumph (विजय)	Victory, Conquest, Success
■ Pliable (लचीला)	Ductile, Flexible, Moldable	■ Turbulent (अशांत)	Serious, Grim, Sedate
■ Ponder (सोचना)	Think, Reflect, Meditate	■ Tantamount (समान/तुल्य)	Equal, Equivalent
■ Precarious (खतरा)	Peril, Hazard, Risky	■ Timid (कायर/डरपोक)	Afraid, Cowardly, Fearful
■ Profane (अधार्मिक)	Sacrilegious, Impious	■ Tolerate (सहन करना)	Accept, Allow, Bear, Abide
■ Quell (दबाना)	Suppress, Subdue, Crush	■ Transparent (पारदर्शक/स्वच्छ)	Apparent, Clear, Obvious
■ Quip (उपहास करना)	Satirise, Ridicule, Mock	■ Tremendous (भयंकर/डरावना)	Excellent, Exceptional
■ Quaint (पुराने ढंग का)	Antiquated, Odd, Strange	■ Turbulent (उपद्रवी/अशांत)	Agitated, Wild, Violent, Choppy
■ Quarrelsome (झगड़ालू)	Illtempered, Irritable	■ Tyrant (उपद्रवी/निष्ठुर/शासक)	Autocrat, Dictator, Monarch
■ Queer (विचित्र)	Curious, Puzzling, Uncommon	■ Ultimately (अन्ततः)	Finally, Lastly, At last
■ Radical (पूर्ण रूप से)	Complete, Entire, Full	■ Unique (अनुपम)	Peerless, Unparallel, Unequaled
■ Rancour (द्वेष)	Grudge, Malice, Envy	■ Uproar (कोहराम)	Disorder, Commotion, Chaos
■ Rebate (छूट)	Discount, Deduction	■ Uphill (कठिन/चढ़ने वाला)	Difficult, Laborious, Tough
■ Repugnance (घृणा)	Aversion, Ahorrence, Hatred	■ Utmost (अत्यंत/सर्वाधिक)	Extreme, Final, First, Farthest
■ Reticent (अल्पभाषी)	Silent, Taciturn, Tongue Tied	■ Vanish (गायब होना)	Disappear, Evaporate, Dissipate
■ Retribution (बदला)	Revenge, Retaliation	■ Vapid (नीरस)	Bland, Insipid, Lifeless
■ Random (आकस्मिक)	Accidental, Chance, Incidental	■ Vanquish (हराना)	Conquer, Over throw, Defeat
■ Ratify (दृढ़/प्रमाणित करना)	Affirm, Approve, Certify	■ Vigilant (सावधान)	Cautious, Alert, Wary
■ Raucous (कर्कश)	Hars, Hoarse, Loud, Noisy	■ Vacant (खाली)	Empty, Free, Unfilled
■ Rebellious (राजद्रोही/उपद्रवी)	Disloyal, Untruly, Disobedient	■ Vigorous (बलवान/ओजस्वी)	Active, Dynamic, Energetic
■ Rebuke (निंदा करना/ डपटना)	Chide, Blame, Admonish, Scold	■ Vulgar (समान्य/अशिष्ट)	Common, Boorish, Native
■ Rectify (शुद्ध करना)	Amend, Correct, Remedy	■ Wonder (आश्चर्य करना)	Suprise, Marvel, Astonish
■ Refrain (रोकना/रुकना)	Abstain, Avoid, Quiet	■ Wreck (नष्ट करना)	Smash, Damage, Demolish
■ Reliance (विश्वास/भरोसा)	Assurance, Belief, Confidence	■ Wretched (अभागा)	Unlucky, Unfortunate, Hapless
■ Rescue (मुक्त करना)	Deliver, Liberate, Recover	■ Yield (झुकना)	Kneel, Bend, Submit
■ Rightful (यथोचित)	Lowful, Legal, True	■ Yokel (देहाती)	Rustic, Villager, Boorish
■ Rogue (दुर्जन/दुष्ट)	Deceiver, Devil, Scoundrel	■ Youthful (युवा)	Enthusiastic, Vigorous, Zestful
■ Roomy (विशाल विस्तृत)	Wide, Spacious, Sizable, Large	■ Zany (हास्यास्पद)	Eccentric, Odd, Strange
■ Retrieve (पुनः प्राप्त करना)	Recover, Recoup, Restore	■ Zap (जान मारना)	Murder, Slay, Assassinate
■ Robust (हठ्ठा-कट्ठा)	Strong, Healthy, Muscular	■ Zenith (शिखर)	Climax, Summit, Paramount
■ Say (कहना)	Tell, State, Convey	■ Zealous (उत्साही)	Ardent, Fervent, Curious
■ Sanguine (आशावादी)	Hopeful, Optimistic, Vivid	■ Zeal (उत्साह/जोश)	Devotion, Spirit, Zest
■ Sentiment (भावना)	Emotion, Passion, Feeling	■ Zest (स्वाद/आनंददायक)	Appetite, Charm, Enjoyment
■ Sordid (गंदा)	Filthy, Paltry, Dirty		

PREVIOUS YEARS SYNONYMS

Directions : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

1. Obnoxious (घृणित, बहुत बुरा)

- (A) Depressing - हतोत्साहित करने वाला
 (B) Disgusting - घृणित
 (C) Arrogant - अखड़पन, घमंडी
 (D) Filthy - गंदगी, गंदा

2. Covenant (शर्तनामा, समझौता)

- (A) Case - मुकदमा, बहस, विषय, दशा
 (B) Coupon - कूपन, पर्णिका
 (C) Contract - ठेका, अनुबंध, सविदा
 (D) Settlement - समझौता, भुगतान, व्यवस्था, झुकाव, बस्ती

3. Deference (सादर स्वीकृति)

- (A) Indifference - उदासीनता
 (B) Sympathy - संवेदना, हमदर्दी, सहानुभूति, दया
 (C) Respect - आदर, श्रद्धा, सम्मान
 (D) Flattery - चापलूसी

4. Admonish (डाँटना, निन्दा करना)

- (A) Reprove - निन्दा करना
 (B) Praise - प्रशंसा
 (C) Assure - विश्वास दिलाना
 (D) Apposite - उचित

5. Intrepid (निडर, साहसी)

- (A) Ambitious - महत्वाकांक्षी
 (B) Determined - निर्धारित करना, तय करना
 (C) Talkative - बातुनी
 (D) Fearless - निर्भिक, निडर

6. Precedence (वरीयता, अग्रता, पूर्ववर्तिता)

- (A) Pre-eminence - उत्कर्ष, श्रेष्ठ
 (B) Primacy - प्रमुखता
 (C) Preference - वरीयता, अग्रता
 (D) Importance - महत्त्व

7. Inn (सराय, पान्थाशाला)

- (A) Factory - कारखाना
 (B) Hotel - होटल
 (C) Kitchen - रसोई घर
 (D) Shop - दुकान, कार्यशाला

8. Satisfy (परितृप्त, संतुष्ट)

- (A) Satisfy - संतुष्ट, पूरा करना
 (B) Dissatisfy - असंतुष्ट
 (C) Nullify - रद्द करना
 (D) Millify - रेखांकन करना

9. Iniquity (दुष्टता, पाप)

- (A) Hostility - शत्रुता, बेर
 (B) Speed - तेज, चाल, रफतार, गति
 (C) Imbalance - असंतुलन
 (D) Wickedness - दुष्ट, पापी, चरित्रहीन

10. Dishevelled (अस्त-व्यस्त कर देना)

- (A) Untidy - लापरवाही से
 (B) Foolish - मुर्ख
 (C) Sad - उदास, दुखी
 (D) Clean - साफ, स्वच्छ

11. Dear (प्रिय, प्यारा, महंगा)

- (A) Young - जवान, युवा
 (B) Costly - महंगा, कीमती
 (C) Close - बंद, नजदीक, संकीर्ण
 (D) Due - बकाया, कारण, देय

12. Minimum (न्यूनतम)

- (A) Meagre - अल्प, न्यूनतम
 (B) Miniature - छोटा
 (C) Lowest - लघुतम
 (D) Little - थोड़ा

13. Delegate (प्रतिनिधि, अधिकार देना)

- (A) Participant - भाग लेने वाला
 (B) Representative - प्रतिनिधि
 (C) Member - सदस्य
 (D) Officer - पदाधिकारी, अधिकारी

14. Industrious (परिश्रमी, मेहनती)

- (A) Reserved - बचा रखना, सुरक्षित रखना, संचय
 (B) Clever - चालाक, बुद्धिमान
 (C) Hard working - परिश्रमी
 (D) Intelligent - बुद्धिमान, समझदार

15. Colossus (विशालमूर्ति, विशालकाय)

- (A) Tall - लम्बा, ऊँचा
 (B) Huge - विशाल
 (C) Lofty - ऊँचा
 (D) Towering - बुलन्द, प्रचण्ड

16. Benevolent (उपकारी, उदार, परोपकारी)

- (A) Friendly - दोस्ताना
 (B) Charitable - परोपकारी, धर्मार्थ
 (C) Affectionate - स्नेह से भरा
 (D) Helpful - सहायक, उपयोगी

17. Acumen (कुशाग्रबुद्धि, किसी चीज की गहरी समझ)

- (A) Intelligence - बुद्धि, समझ, गुप्तचर विभाग
 (B) Insight - अन्तर्दृष्टि, सूक्ष्मदृष्टि
 (C) Wisdom - बुद्धिमानी, विवेक
 (D) Knowledge - ज्ञान, जानकारी

18. Confiscate (जब्त करना, राज्यसात करना)

- (A) To confuse - अस्तव्यस्त कर देना, उलझाना
 (B) To obscure - धुंधला, फीका, अस्पष्ट, निराशाजनक
 (C) To seize by authority - अधिकार पूर्वक जब्त करना
 (E) To steal - चोरी करना, चुराना

19. Degeneration (अध पतन, विकार)

- (A) Deterioration - बिगड़ना, विकृति
 (B) Degradation - पदच्युति, बदनामी
 (C) Demotion - पदावनत करना, पद घटाना
 (D) Humiliation - नीचता

20. Clemency (मृदुता, मृदुलता, दयाशीलता)

- (A) Empathy - सहानुभूति, परानुभूति
 (B) Kindness - दयालुता
 (C) Sympathy - संवेदना, हमदर्दी, सहानुभूति, दया
 (D) Forgiveness - क्षमा याचना

21. Grandeur (उत्कर्ष, वैभव)

- (A) Magnificence - वैभव, शोभा, ऐश्वर्य
 (B) Admiration - प्रशंसा
 (C) Happiness - खुशी
 (D) Awe - विस्मय, भय

22. Inception (प्रारंभ)

- (A) Initiative - पहल
 (B) Beginning - आरंभ करना
 (C) Initial - शुरूआती
 (D) Origin - उत्पत्ति, उद्भव, उद्गम, मूल

23. Colossal (विराट, विशाल)

- (A) Famous - प्रसिद्ध
 (B) Vigorous - हृष्ट-पुष्ट
 (C) Energetic - ओजस्वी, क्रियाशील, कर्मठ
 (D) Enormous - विशाल, दीर्घाकार, वृहत्

24. Paradox (विरोधाभास, जटिलता)

- (A) Paradise - आनन्दधाम, स्वर्ग
 (B) Question - प्रश्न
 (C) Puzzle - पहेली, जटिल
 (D) Challenge - चुनौती, ललकार

25. Proliferate (प्रचुर मात्रा में होना, संतान बढ़ाना, संख्या में बढ़ोतरी होना)

- (A) Proliterate - फैला हुआ
 (B) Prohibit - मनाही, निषेध
 (C) Stipulate - अनुबंध करना, शर्त लगाना
 (D) Reproduce - पुनः उत्पन्न करना, पैदा करना, तैयार करना

26. Momentous (महत्त्वपूर्ण)

- (A) Timely - समयोचित
 (B) Important - महत्त्वपूर्ण
 (C) Hopeless - निराशावादी
 (D) Wrong - गलत, असत्य

27. Munificent (उदार)

- (A) Gentle - मन्द, कोमल, भद्र
 (B) Generous - उदार
 (C) Greatness - महानता
 (D) Greedy - लालची

28. Debacle (आकस्मिक, पराजय)

- (A) Complication - जटिलता
 (B) Trickery - छल, धोख, चाल
 (C) Evil - बुराई, दुष्टता, अशुभ
 (D) Collapse - बैठ जाना, ढह जाना

29. Parables (दृष्टांत, नीति-कथा)

- (A) Idioms - मुहावरा
 (B) Comparisons - तुलना, सादृश्य
 (C) Stories - कहानियाँ
 (D) Examples - उदाहरण

30. Consort (पति-पत्नी के अनुकूल होना)

- (A) Partner - साथी, संगी
 (B) Relative - रिश्तेदार
 (C) Enemy - शत्रु
 (D) Ally - मित्र, बंधु, सखा, मिलाना

31. Censure (निन्दा करना)

- (A) Criticise - आलोचना करना, निन्दा करना
 (B) Appreciate - प्रशंसा करना
 (C) Blame - बदनाम करना
 (D) Abuse - गाली देना

32. Diligent (कुशल, दक्ष, मेहनती)

- (A) Industrious - परिश्रमी, मेहनती
 (B) Indifferent - उदासीनता
 (C) Intelligent - बुद्धिमान, समझदार
 (D) Energetic - क्रियाशील, कर्मठ, ओजस्वी

33. Contemplation (चिंतन, मनन, ध्यान)

- (A) Consideration - सोचविचार, लिहाज
 (B) Meditation - मनन करना, चिंतन करना
 (C) Deliberation - विचार विमर्श, पर्यालोचन, विमर्श
 (D) Speculation - अनुमान

34. Adulation (चापलूसी)

- (A) Duration - अवधि
 (B) Argument - तर्क, दलिल, बहस
 (C) Flattery - चापलूसी
 (D) Institution - संस्थान

35. Quiver (तरकश, कम्पन)

- (A) Quarrel - झगड़ना, कलह
 (B) Quicken - चाल बढ़ाना, तेज करना, उत्तेजित करना
 (C) Waver - डगमगाना, हिचकना
 (D) Tremble - काँपना, थरथराना

36. Beautiful (सुंदर)

- (A) Handsome - मनोहर, अच्छा खासा
 (B) Alluring - लुभाना, प्रलोभन देना
 (C) Appealing - निवेदन, पुरावेदन करना, आग्रह
 (D) Attractive - आकर्षक

37. Momentous (महत्पूर्ण)

- (A) Important - महत्त्वपूर्ण
 (B) Temporary - अस्थायी
 (C) Fleeting - गायब हो जाना, बह जाना
 (D) Monumental - स्मारिक

38. Infatuation (मूर्ख बनाना, मोहित करना)

- (A) Emotion - मनोभाव, भाव, आवेग
 (B) Passion - मनोभाव, आवेश, भावावेश, उत्साह
 (C) Imagination - कल्पना
 (D) Compassion - अनुकम्पा, करुणा, तरस

39. Consignee (नामित, सौंपना)

- (A) Delegate - प्रतिनिधि
 (B) Representative - प्रतिनिधि
 (C) Nominee - नामित व्यक्ति
 (D) Messenger - संदेशवाहक

40. Tramp (पैदल चलना, आवागामी)

- (A) Wanderer - घुमने वाला, मटरगशती करनेवाला
 (B) Cheat - धोखा देना, बेईमानी करना
 (C) Traveller - यात्री, पथिक
 (D) Pilgrim - तीर्थयात्री

41. Irreverence (अनादर)

- (A) Disrespect - निरादर
 (B) Cruelty - निर्दयता
 (C) Unkindness - निष्ठुरता
 (D) Invalidity - अप्रमाणिक

42. Amicable (दोस्ताना, मित्रभाव से, सौहार्द पूर्ण)

- (A) Poisonous - जहरीला
 (B) Friendly - दोस्ताना
 (C) Satisfying - संतुष्ट
 (D) Heartening - प्रोत्साहक

43. Prudent (बुद्धिमान, समझदार)

- (A) Skilled - निपुणता, कला-कौशल
 (B) Experienced - अनुभवी
 (C) Cautious - सावधान, सर्तक, चौकस
 (D) Criminal - बदमाश, अपराधी

44. Panacea (सर्वरोगहर, रामबाण)

- (A) Flatter - चापलूसी
 (B) Praise - प्रशंसा
 (C) Inactivity - निष्क्रिय, सुस्त
 (D) Cure-all - सर्वरोग हर

45. Benevolence (उदारता, दयालुता)

- (A) Ill will - किसी के बारे में दुर्भावना
 (B) Morbidity - रूग्णता, विकृति
 (C) Kindness - दयालुता
 (D) Vision - दृष्टि, अवलोकन, दर्शन

46. Vindicate (निर्दोष, सच, न्याय संगत)

- (A) Open - खोलना
 (B) Ventilate - हवादार बनाना
 (C) Justify - सफाई देना, न्यायसंगत
 (d) Recommend - सौंपना, अनुशंसा, सिफारिश, सलाह

47. Occult (गुप्त, अलौकिक)

- (A) Religious - धार्मिक
 (B) Unnatural - अस्वाभाविक
 (C) Supernatural - अलौकिक, आधिदैविक
 (D) Strong - मजबूत, बलवान

48. Menace (धमकाना)

- (A) Request - आग्रह, निवेदन
(B) Prayer - प्रार्थना
(C) Threat - धमकाना
(D) Curse - अभिशाप

49. Delineate (रूपरेखा चित्रित करना, वर्णन करना)

- (A) Expand - फैलाना, विस्तार करना
(B) Portray - चित्र
(C) Explain - स्पष्ट करना, सफाई देना, व्याख्या
(D) Argue - तर्क करना, बहस, वादविवाद

50. Abrogate (निराकरण, निराकरणीय)

- (A) Elope - भाग निकलना
(B) Gatecrash - बिना निमंत्रण के किसी निजी पार्टी में जाना
(C) Abolish - उन्मूलन करना, समाप्त करना
(D) Destroy - बर्बाद करना, नष्ट करना

51. Successive (क्रमिक, लगातार)

- (A) Rapid - तेज, शीघ्र
(B) Victorious - विजयी
(C) Beneficient - उदार
(D) Consecutive - निरन्तर, लगातार, क्रमिक

52. Ravage (विनाश, विध्वंस, बरबादी)

- (A) Destroy - नष्ट करना, बरबाद करना
(B) Break - टूटना
(C) Demolish - गिरा देना, ढाहना
(D) Abolish - उन्मूलन करना, समाप्त करना

53. Superstitious (अंधविश्वासी)

- (A) Pious - धर्मनिष्ठ, धर्मपरायण, पुण्य
(B) Traditional - पारंपरिक
(C) Irrational - अविवेकी, विवेकहीन, असंगत, अकारण
(D) Sacred - पवित्र, पावन

54. Mentor (गुरु, परामर्शदाता)

- (A) Guide - मार्गदर्शक
(B) Genius - प्रतिभावान
(C) Stylist - फैशनेबुल, सुरूचिपूर्ण, ललित
(D) Philosopher - दार्शनिक, पारस पत्थर

55. Garnish (सजावट)

- (A) Paint - पेंट, रंगलेप
(B) Adorn - की शोभा बढ़ाना, सँवारना, सजाना
(C) Garner - एकत्र करना
(D) Banish - निर्वासित करना, देश निकाला देना

56. Infructuous (निष्फल, प्रभावशून्य)

- (A) Meaningless - अर्थहीन
(B) Unnecessary - अनावश्यक, व्यर्थ
(C) Redundant - अनावश्यक
(D) Fruitless - निष्फल

57. Fidelity (ईमानदारी, कर्तव्यपरायणता, सच्चाई)

- (A) Affection - अनुराग, स्नेह, प्रवृत्ति
(B) Allegiance - निष्ठा, राजभक्ति
(C) Accuracy - परिशुद्धता, परिशुद्धि
(D) Loyalty - ईमानदारी, वफादारी

58. Gruff (रूखा)

- (A) Hard - कड़ा
(B) Rough - रूखा, खुरदरा
(C) Tough - चीमड़, कड़ा, मजबूत, सख्त
(D) Sturdy - तगड़ा, जोरदार

59. Doleful (खैरात, मातमी)

- (A) Mournful - मातमी
(B) Sober - संयमी, सौम्य, सादा
(C) Regretful - पश्चाताप, अफसोस
(D) Careless - लापरवाह

60. Fatal (घातक)

- (A) Terrible - भयानक
(B) Deadly - मृत, घातक
(C) Poisonous - जहरीला
(D) Wrong - गलत, असत्य

61. Prudent (बुद्धिमान, समझदार)

- (A) Cautious - सावधान, सतर्क, चौकस
(B) Honest - इमानदार
(C) Wise - बुद्धिमान, तेज, चालाक
(D) Polite - शिष्ट, भद्र

62. Feeble (दुर्बल, क्षीण, मन्द, अस्पष्ट)

- (A) Disable - विकलांग, अशक्तता
(B) Forceful - बल पूर्वक
(C) Docile - आज्ञाधीन, वश्य
(D) Weak - दुर्बल, कमजोर

63. Coarse (स्थूल, घटिया, मोटा, खुदरा)

- (A) Haughty - अभिमानी
(B) Childish - बचपना
(C) Fair - मेला, उचित, साफ
(D) Rough - खुरदरा, रूखा, कर्कश

64. Calamity (विपत्ति, संकट)

- (A) Upset - परेशान, घबराया, अस्तव्यस्त
 (B) Dilemma - दुविधा, असमंजस
 (C) Disaster - संकट, विपदा
 (D) Gloomy - दुःख, कष्ट, उदासी

65. Diligent (कुशल, मेहनती)

- (A) Modest - विनीत, विनम्र, संकोची
 (B) Energetic - क्रियाशील, कर्मठ
 (C) Intelligent - तेज, बुद्धिमान, समझदार
 (D) Industrious - परिश्रमी, मेहनती

66. Ruthless (निष्ठुर, बेरहम)

- (A) Regardless - बिना ध्यान रखे
 (B) Shameless - लज्जाहीन
 (C) Merciless - दयाविहिन
 (D) Hopeless - नाउम्मीद

67. Vanquish (पराजित करना)

- (A) Outwit - बुद्धि से हराना
 (B) Triumph - विजय, फतह, उपलब्धि
 (C) Subdue - जीतना, वश में करना
 (D) Overrule - निकाल देना, रद्द करना

68. Enchant (मोहित करना, वशीभूत करना)

- (A) Excite - उत्तेजित करना, भड़काना, उकसाना
 (B) Fascinate - मोहित करना, लुभावना
 (C) Animate - सजीव
 (D) Impress - छाप लगाना, दबाना, प्रभाव डालना

69. Mute (गूंगा, मौन)

- (A) Cowardly - कायरता
 (B) Fearful - डरावना
 (C) Dumb - गूंगा, मूर्ख
 (D) Inward - अंदर, आंतरिक

70. Meticulous (अतिसावधान, सतर्क)

- (A) Hardworking - परिश्रमी
 (B) Careful - सावधान
 (C) Casual - लापरवाह, अनियमित, आकस्मिक
 (D) Carefree - निश्चिन्त

71. Hailed (अभिवादन, पुकार)

- (A) Accepted - ग्रहण करना, स्वीकार करना
 (B) Welcomed - स्वागतम
 (C) Hated - नफरत
 (D) Obeyed - आज्ञा का पालन करना

72. Entreat (याचना करना)

- (A) Request - अनुरोध, प्रार्थना
 (B) Retreat - पीछे हटना, पीछे झुका हुआ
 (C) Approach - पास आना या पहुँचाना, प्रवेशमार्ग
 (D) Convince - कायल करना, मनवाना

73. Morale (मनोदशा, मनोबल)

- (A) Virtue - सदगुण, शुद्धता
 (B) Value - मूल्य, महत्त्व
 (C) Medal - पदक
 (D) Confidence - विश्वास

74. Emulate (बराबरी की चेष्टा करना, स्पर्धा)

- (A) Imitate - नकल करना, कॉपी करना
 (B) Initiate - प्रारंभ करना
 (C) Question - प्रश्न, सवाल
 (D) Discuss - विचार विमर्श

75. Resolute (अटल, कृत संकल्प)

- (A) Adamant - बज्र
 (B) Determined - निर्धारित करना, कृत संकल्प
 (C) Strong - मजबूत
 (D) Convinced - कायल करना, मनवाना

76. Obsession (प्रेतबाधा, आवेश, सम्मोह, ग्रस्तता)

- (A) Preoccupation - पुर्वाधिकार, तन्मयताप, प्रमुख व्यवसाय
 (B) Suspicion - संदेह, शक
 (C) Frustration - कुंठा, आशाभंग
 (D) Dejection - उदासी, निराशा

77. Dilate (विस्तृत हो जाना, फैलना)

- (A) Spin - कातना, बुनना, घूमना, फिरकी
 (B) Weaken - निर्बल, पतला
 (C) Widen - चौड़ा करना, फैलाना
 (D) Push - दबाना, धकेलना, आगे बढ़ाना

78. Duplication (प्रतिलिपि, नकल)

- (A) Breed - जन्म देना, प्रसव करना
 (B) Reproduction - पुनर् उत्पादन
 (C) Print - छापना, मुद्रांकन, निशान
 (D) Copying - प्रतिलिपि, नकल

79. Priority (प्राथमिकता)

- (A) Urgency - अत्यावश्यकता
 (B) Protocol - नयाचार, विज्ञप्ति
 (C) Precedence - अग्रता, वरीयता, पूर्ववर्तिता
 (D) Necessity - आवश्यकता

80. Flutter (फड़फड़ाना, मंडराना)

- (A) Soar - ऊँचा चढ़ना, उड़ना, मंडराना
 (B) Agitate - हिलाना, उत्तेजित करना
 (C) Change - बदलना, विनिमय
 (D) Float - तैरना, बहना, मंडराना

81. Command (आदेश, प्रभुत्व, नियंत्रण)

- (A) Lead - अगुआई, नेतृत्व करना
 (B) Instruct - आदेश देना
 (C) Manage - प्रबंधन करना
 (B) Supervise - पर्यवेक्षण, निरीक्षण, देखभाल

82. Gnome (बौना)

- (A) Giant - भीमकाय, विशाल
 (B) Dwarf - बौना
 (C) Native - स्वाभाविक, प्राकृतिक, सहज
 (D) Alien - पराया, विदेशी

83. Ablution (प्रक्षालन, स्नान)

- (A) Censure - निन्दा करना, ग्रहण करना
 (B) Forgiveness -
 (C) Absolution - निर्मुक्ति, क्षमादान
 (D) Washing - धुलाई, प्रक्षालन

84. Surmount (पार करना, पर विजय पाना)

- (A) Discount - छुट, कटौती
 (B) Surround - के चारो ओर होना, घेरा डालना
 (C) Overcome - विजयी होना, पार करना
 (D) Capture - विजयी होना, पार करना

85. Torpid (निष्क्रिय, आलसी)

- (A) Inspid - स्वादहीन, फीका
 (B) Stupid - बुद्धिहीन, बेवकूफ, मूर्ख
 (C) Sensitive - भावुक, अतिसंवेदनशील, कोमल हृदय
 (D) Inactive - निष्क्रिय

86. Selection (चुनना, चुनाव)

- (A) Denial - अस्वीकार, प्रतिवाद, वंचित करना
 (B) Preference - प्राथमिकता
 (C) Refusal - इनकार
 (D) Display - प्रदर्शन, सजावट

87. Ostentation (आडम्बर, तड़क-भड़क)

- (A) Pomp - धूमधाम, आडम्बर
 (B) Pretence - दावा, बहाना, दिखावा, ढोंग
 (C) Abundance - बहुतायत, प्रचुर
 (D) Plenty - प्रचुरता, विपुल

88. Convict (दोषी सिद्ध करना)

- (A) Adventurer - साहस करना, जोखिम
 (B) Fugitive - भगोड़ा, अस्थायी, कच्चा
 (C) Criminal - अपराधी
 (D) Impostor - धोखेबाज, दोगी

89. Itinerant (भ्रमण करना)

- (A) Frequent use of the word it
 (B) Anything involving repetition
 (C) Plan for a proposed journey
 (D) Travelling from place to place

90. Transparent (पारदर्शी, खोखला, साफ)

- (A) Verbose - शब्दबहुल, वाचाल
 (B) Involved - सम्मिलित करना, फसाना
 (C) Witty - वाग्विदग्ध, हाजिर जवाब
 (D) Lucid - सुबोध, सुबुद्ध, स्वच्छ, शांत

91. Obstinate (अपने मन का, मनस्वी, हठी)

- (A) Stubborn - हठीला, जिद्दी
 (B) Pretty - मनोहर, रमणीय, सुन्दर
 (C) Silly - मूर्ख, बेवकूफ
 (D) Clever - चतुर, बुद्धिमान

92. Alert (चौकन्ना, सतर्क, सावधान)

- (A) Hostile - विरोधी, प्रतिकूल
 (B) Watchful - चौकना
 (C) Brave - बहादुर
 (D) Quick - तेज, शीघ्र, तत्काल

93. Accede (पद या कार्यभार ग्रहण करना, स्वीकार करना)

- (A) Consent - राजी होना, सहमति
 (B) Access - आगमन, उपागमन, रास्ता, प्रवेश
 (C) Assess - मूल्यांकन, निर्धारण करना
 (D) Proceed - आगे बढ़ना, अग्रसर

94. Superannuated (सेवानिवृत्त करना)

- (A) Experienced - अनुभवी
 (B) Accepted - ग्रहण करना, स्वीकार करना
 (C) Retired - सेवानिवृत्त
 (D) Senile - जराजीर्ण, जराग्रस्त

95. Audacity (साहसिकता, ढिंढई)

- (A) Strength - बल, शक्ति, ताकत, सामर्थ्य
 (B) Boldness - साहसी, हिम्मती
 (C) Asperity - खुरदरापन, कठोरता
 (D) Fear - डर, आशंका

96. Decrepitude (जर्जर)

- (A) Disease - रोग बीमारी
 (B) Coolness - शांत, उदासीन
 (C) Crowd - भीड़, जनसमूह
 (D) Feebleness - दुर्बल, क्षीण, जर्जर, मन्द

97. Transition (परिवर्तन, पारगमन, संक्रमण)

- (A) Position - स्थिति, अवस्था, स्तर, श्रेणी
 (B) Translation - अनुवाद, स्पष्टीकरण
 (C) Change - बदलना, विनिमय, छुट्टा
 (D) Movement - गति, चाल, गतिविधि

98. Accused (दोष लगाना, आरोप लगाना)

- (A) Indicated - दिखाना, बताना, सूचित
 (B) Indicted - अभ्यारोप, अभियोग
 (C) Induced - प्रभावित करना, अनुमान करना
 (D) Instigated - प्रेरित करना, उकसाना, भड़काना

99. Beckoned (इशारा करना, संकेत से बुलाना)

- (A) Accused - दोष लगाना, आरोप लगाना
 (B) Called - बुलाना
 (C) Sent - भेजना
 (D) Acquitted - निर्दोष ठहराना, रिहा करना

100. Genuine (विशुद्ध, असली)

- (A) Generous - उदार
 (B) Healthy - स्वस्थ
 (C) Natural - स्वभाविक, प्राकृतिक
 (D) Original - प्रारंभिक, असली, मौलिक

101. Sombre (धुंधला, फीका, निराशाजनक)

- (A) Gloomy - दुख, निराशाजनक
 (B) Quiet - शांत, चुप, स्थिर
 (C) Serious - गंभीर, चिन्ताजनक, संजीदा
 (D) Sleepy - निद्रालु, उनींदा

102. Regress (लौट जाना, पीछे हटना, पतन)

- (A) Deteriorate - बिगड़ना, विकृति
 (B) Degenerate - विकृत भ्रष्ट, अपभ्रष्ट
 (C) Backslide - पीछे हटना
 (D) Lapse - भूल, गलती, चूक, बीत जाना

103. Toxic (विषैला, जहरीला)

- (C) Bitter - कड़ुआ, तीखा
 (B) Foul-smelling - गंदी महक
 (C) Remedial - उपचार, औषधिक
 (D) Poisonous - विषैला

104. Yardstick (मानदण्ड)

- (A) Summation - संकलन, जोड़, जमा
 (B) Size - आकार, परिमाण, माप, विस्तार
 (C) Statistics - सांख्यिकी
 (D) Standard - झण्डा, मानक, मानदण्ड, स्तर

105. Little (छोटा, थोड़ा, लघु)

- (A) Trivial - तुच्छ
 (B) Petty - नगण्य तुच्छ, लघु
 (C) Sample - बानगी, नमूना, उदाहरण
 (D) Simple - साधारण, सरल

106. Rare (विरल, दुर्लभ)

- (A) Common - सामान्य, साधारण, सामूहिक
 (B) Usual - सामान्य
 (C) Scarce - दुर्लभ, बहुत कम, दुष्प्राप्य
 (D) Few - कुछ, थोड़े

107. Avarice (कंजूसी, धनलोलुपता)

- (A) Generosity - उदारता
 (B) Envy - ईर्ष्या, डाह
 (C) Greed - लोभ, लालच
 (D) Hatred - द्वेष, घृणा

108. August (शानदार, वैभवपूर्ण)

- (A) Majestic - तेजस्वी, राजसी
 (B) Important - महत्त्वपूर्ण
 (C) Difficult - कठिन, मुश्किल
 (D) Huge - विशाल

109. Decimated (अंश लेना, मार डालना, बर्बाद करना)

- (A) Denounced - किसी के बारे में पुलिस को सूचना देना
 (B) Destroyed - बर्बाद करना, नष्ट करना
 (C) Successful - सफल
 (D) Depressed - हलतोसाहित, निराश,

110. Hurdle (बाधा)

- (A) Obstacle - बाधा, विघ्न, रूकावट
 (B) Ban - रोक या प्रतिबंध लगाना
 (C) Hedge - बाड़ा
 (D) Relay - डाक, प्रसारण, टोली

111. Slither (फिसलते हुए आगे बढ़ना)

- (A) Slide - सरकना, खिसकाना, फिसलना
 (B) Move - खिसकना, चेष्टा, हिलाना, चलना
 (C) Snake - साँप
 (D) Slip - फिसल जाना, निकलना, छूटना

112. Apposite (उचित)

- (A) Contrary - विरुद्ध, विरोधी, प्रतिकूल
 (B) Bitter - कडुआ, तीखा
 (C) Appropriate - उपयुक्त, समुचित
 (D) Misleading - बहकाना

113. Scorn (तिरस्कार, घृणा)

- (A) Ridicule - उपहार, खिल्ली
 (B) Laugh - हँसना
 (C) Condemn - निन्दा करना, छोषी ठहराना
 (D) Criticize - आलोचना करना

114. Impious (अधर्मी, नास्तिक)

- (A) Holy - पवित्र
 (B) Mischievous - नटखट, हानिकर
 (C) Shrewd - समझदार, सयाना, चतुर
 (D) Irreverent - अनादर, अधर्मी

115. Impulse (प्रेरणा)

- (A) Deterrent - निवारण
 (B) Moral - नैतिक शिक्षा, सीख
 (C) Motive - उद्देश्य, प्रेरणा
 (D) Reticent - अल्पभाषी, मौन

116. Accoutrements (सज्जा, साजसमान, साधन)

- (A) Relatives - रिश्तेदार, संबंधित
 (B) Companions - साथी, सखा, सखी
 (C) Calculations - गणना
 (D) Equipments - उपकरण, साधन

117. Veracity (सच्चाई)

- (A) Freedom - आजादी
 (B) Truth - सच्चाई, सत्य
 (C) Wisdom - बुद्धिमानी, विवेक
 (D) Loyalty - शाही

118. Incessantly (लगातार)

- (A) Continuously - लगातार
 (B) Inevitably - अपरिहार्य, अनिवार्य
 (C) Regularly - नियमित
 (D) Indiscreetly - अविवेकी, असावधान

119. Heralded (अग्रदुत, प्रमाणित)

- (A) Clapped - ताली बजाना
 (B) Proclaimed - घोषित करना, प्रमाणित करना
 (C) Protested - विरोध
 (D) Rewarded - इनाम, पारिश्रमिक

120. Detrimental (हानि, क्षति)

- (A) Deplorable - दुःखद, खेदजनक
 (B) Fundamental - मूलभूत, मौलिक, सिद्धांत
 (C) Harmful - हानिकारक, हानिकर
 (D) Disgraceful - लज्जाजनक, अपकीर्तिकर

121. Colossal (विराट, विशाल)

- (A) Gigantic - भीमकाय, दैत्याकार
 (B) Colourful - रंगीन
 (C) Beautiful - सुंदर
 (D) Fantastic - विलक्षण, अनोखा

122. Stubborn (हठीला, जिद्दी)

- (A) Timid - भीरू, कायर
 (B) Arrogant - घमंड, घमंडी
 (C) Adamant - बज्र
 (D) Angry - गुस्सा, क्रोध

123. Invariable (अपरिवर्तनीय)

- (A) Usual - प्रायिक, सामान्य
 (B) Universal - विश्वव्यापी, सर्वत्र
 (C) Constant - स्थिर, अचल, स्थिरांक
 (D) Similar - सदृश, समान, समरूप

124. Indictment (दोषारोपण, अभ्यारोप)

- (A) Revelation - रहस्योद्घाटन, प्रकटन
 (B) Acquittal - विमोचन, दोषमोचन, छुटकारा
 (C) Refusal - इंकार
 (D) Accusation - अभियोजन, दोषारोपण, इलजाम

125. Dulcet (श्रुतिमधुर, मनोहर)

- (A) Sweet - मीठा, मधुर, मिठाई
 (B) Dull - नीरस, मंद, सुस्त
 (C) Hard - कड़ा, कठोर
 (D) Sour - अम्ल, कटु, रूखा

126. Dubious (संदेहास्पद)

- (A) Doubtful - संदेहास्पद
 (B) Disputable - विवाद योग्य
 (C) Duplicate - दोहरा, अनुलिपी, अनुकृति
 (D) Dangerous - खतरनाक

127. Flabbergasted (विस्मित, अचंभित)

- (A) Scared - भयभीत करना, डरावना
 (B) Embarrassed - व्याकुल, लज्जित
 (C) Dumbfounded - अचानक, अचंभित
 (D) Humiliated - नीचा दिखाना, अपमान करना

128. Eternal (शास्वत, जो कभी समाप्त न हो)

- (A) Innumerable - असंख्य, अगणित
 (B) Unmeasurable - जिसे मापा न जा सके
 (C) Prolonged - लम्बा, खींचना
 (D) Perpetual - चिरस्थायी, निरन्तर

129. Genuine (विशुद्ध, असली, प्रमाणिक)

- (A) Authentic - प्रमाणिक, वास्तविक, विश्वसनीय
 (B) Legitimate - वैध
 (C) Reliable - विश्वसनीय
 (D) Pure - शुद्ध, निर्मल

130. Obscene (अश्लीलता)

- (A) Indecent - अनौचित्य, अश्लीलता
 (B) Incurable - असुधार्य, सुधारातीत
 (C) Ridiculous - हास्यप्रद, बेतुका
 (D) Intolerable - असहनीय

131. Indignation (नाराजगी)

- (A) Hatred - द्वेष, घृणा
 (B) Anger - गुस्सा, क्रोध
 (C) Disapproval - अनुमोदन, नापसंदगी
 (D) Contempt - तिरस्कार, अवज्ञा, अपमान

132. Acronym (परिवर्णी शब्द)

- (A) A word with two or more meanings
 (B) A word of new coinage
 (C) A word formed by the initial letters of words
 (D) A word of picturesque effect

133. Meticulous (सतर्क, अतिसावधान)

- (A) Interfere - हस्तक्षेप करना, दखल देना
 (B) Courage - साहस, हिम्मत
 (C) Agreement - समझौता
 (D) Careful - सावधान

134. Rescind (किसी कानून आदि को समाप्त करना)

- (A) Change - बदलना, बदलाव
 (B) Revoke - रद्द करना, दबा लेना, उकसाना
 (C) Repeat - दोहराना
 (D) Reconsider - पुनर्विचार

135. Antipathy (नापसंदगी)

- (A) Dishonesty - बेईमानी
 (B) Disturbance - रूकावट
 (C) Demonstration - प्रदर्शन
 (D) Dislike - नापसंद करना

136. Supersede (किसी चीज को हटाकर स्थान लेना)

- (A) Suspend - निलंबित करना, लटकाना
 (B) Enforce - बाध्य करना, लागू करना, प्रवर्तित करना
 (C) Repeal - रद्द करना
 (D) Set aside - हटा देना, किनारे कर देना

137. Perilous (जोखिम, खतरा)

- (A) Monstrous - विकराल, अतिविशाल, डरावना
 (B) Dangerous - खतरनाक
 (C) Cautious - सावधान, सर्तक, चौकस
 (D) Dubious - संदिग्ध

138. Affluence (प्राचुर्य, बहुतायत, प्रवाह, अमीरी)

- (A) Richness - अमीरी, अत्यधिक
 (B) Difficulty - कठिनाई
 (C) Influence - प्रभावशाली, प्रभाव डालना
 (D) Awkwardness - भद्दा, बेढंगा

139. Bifurcated (द्विशाखित होना या करना, विभाजन)

- (A) Dissected into pieces
 (B) Divided into two
 (C) Thoroughly evaluated
 (D) Verbally abused

140. Consensus (सर्वसम्मति, आम सहमति)

- (A) Unanimity - मतैक्य, सर्वसम्मति
 (B) Equanimity - धीरज, धृति
 (C) Magnanimity - उदारता, महामनस्कता
 (D) Proximity - समीप, निकटता

141. Illicit (गैरकानूनी)

- (A) Immoral - अनैतिक
 (B) Illegal - गैरकानूनी
 (C) Ineligible - अयोग्य, अनुपयुक्त
 (D) Illegible - अस्पष्ट, अपाठ्य

142. Flair (उचित, साफ, अच्छा)

- (A) Talent - योग्यता, प्रतिभा
 (B) Tendency - प्रवृत्ति, झुकाव
 (C) Bias - पूर्वाग्रह, पक्षपात
 (D) Need - आवश्यकता

143. Conservation (संरक्षण)

- (A) Preservation - संरक्षण
 (B) Respiration - श्वसन
 (C) Correction - संशोधन करना, सुधार करना
 (D) Confusion - गड़बड़, उलझन, भ्रम

144. Abysmal (अथाह, नितलीय)

- (A) Sickening - कमजोर
 (B) Gloomy - दुखी, उदास
 (A) Sad - उदास
 (D) Bottomless - नितलीय

145. Salient (निकला हुआ, उभार, मुख्य)

- (A) Valiant - शूरवीर, बहादुर
 (B) Variant - भिन्न, असंगत, रूपान्तर
 (C) Prudent - बुद्धिमान, समझदार
 (D) Prominent - प्रमुख, विशिष्ट

146. Decamp (भाग जाना)

- (A) Move - चाल, शिसकाना, हिलाना
 (B) Encamp - पड़ाव या डेरा डालना
 (C) Flee - भागना, फरार हो जाना
 (D) Hide - छुपाना

147. Philanthropist (मानव प्रेमी, उपकारी)

- (A) Benefactor - उपकारी
 (B) Beneficiary - लाभदायक
 (C) Matron - विवाहिता, अध्यक्षा
 (D) Sponsor - उत्तरदायी, प्रवर्तक

148. Exotic (विदेशी, आकर्षक, विदेशागत)

- (A) Ailen - विदेशी
 (B) Strange - अपरिचित, आश्चर्यजनक
 (C) Rare - दुर्लभ
 (D) Grand - विशाल, महान, भव्य

149. Incapacitate (असमर्थ, अपंग)

- (A) Cripple - अपंग, विकलांग
 (B) Strengthen - ताकत, शक्ति, संख्याबल
 (C) Imprison - कैद करना, बन्द करना
 (D) Invent - आविष्कार, कल्पना, खोज करना

150. Congregation (भक्तगण, सभा)

- (A) Concentration - एकाग्रता
 (B) Meeting - सभा, बैठक, अधिवेशन
 (C) Discussion - विचार-विमर्श
 (D) Judgement - फैसला, निर्णय

151. Inadvertent (असावधान, बिना सोचे समझे, जान बुझकर नहीं)

- (A) Thoughtless - अविचारनीय
 (B) Unintentional - अनजाने में
 (C) Insane - उन्मादी, पागल, सनकी
 (D) Unintelligent - बुद्धिहीन, मंद बुद्धि

152. Barren (बंजर)

- (A) Insane - उन्मादी, पागल
 (B) Rough - खुरदरा, ऊबड़-खाबड़, रूखा
 (C) Infertile - अनुपजाऊ, बाँझ
 (D) Lush - रसीला, हरा भरा

153. Abstain (से परहेज करना, त्यागना)

- (A) Insist - आग्रह करना, पर बल देना
 (B) Persist - डटे रहना, अड़ जाना
 (C) Refrain - परहेज, नहीं करना
 (D) Resist - विरोध करना, प्रतिरोध, सामना करना

154. Counterfeit (नकली, जाली)

- (A) Constant - स्थिर, अचल, नियत
 (B) Unknown - अनजान
 (C) Biased - पूर्वग्रह, पक्षपात
 (D) Fake - नकली, जाली

155. Novice (अनुभवहीन, नौसिखिया)

- (A) Expert - विशेषज्ञ
 (B) Specialist - विशेषज्ञ
 (C) Generalist - सामान्य, साधारण
 (D) Beginner - प्रारंभ करने वाला

156. Frontier (सीमा)

- (A) Edge - किनारा, चोटी, कोर
 (B) Landmark - सीमाचिह्न, निशान
 (C) Boudary - सीमा, चौहदी
 (D) Corner - नाका, कोना

157. Rout (पराजय)

- (A) Death - मृत्यु, निधन
 (B) Defeat - हार, पराजय
 (C) Loss - घाटा, हानि
 (D) Crash - ढह जाना, धमाके से गिरना

158. Irreproachable (निर्दोष, अनिन्द्य)

- (A) Remarkable - विशिष्ट, असाधारण
 (B) Extraordinaty - असाधारण
 (C) Faultless - दोष मुक्त
 (D) Immense - विशाल, असीम

159. Felicity (बहुत अधिक खुशी)

- (A) Prosperity - उन्नति, संपन्नता
 (B) Honesty - ईमानदारी
 (C) Bliss - परमानन्द
 (D) Sorrow - दुख, कष्ट, उदासी

160. Knave (धोखेबाज, पाजी)

- (A) Emperor - सम्राट
 (B) Enchanter - मायावी
 (C) Soldier - सैनिक
 (D) Scoundrel - बदमाश, दुर्जन

161. Prodigal (खर्चीला)

- (A) Huge - विशाल
 (B) Prodigious - आश्चर्यजनक, अस्वाभाविक
 (C) Enormous - विशाल, दीर्घाकार, वृहत
 (D) Wasteful - फिजूलखर्च

162. Impost (कर)

- (A) Fertilizer - खाद
 (B) Dispatch - भेजना, शीघ्रता, निपटाना
 (C) Tax - कर
 (D) Postage - डाक

163. Coarse (मोटा, घटिया)

- (A) Academic - शैक्षिक, अकादमिक
 (B) Grain - अनाज, दाना, कण
 (C) Rough - अशांत, कर्कश, कच्चा, खुरदरा
 (D) Training - प्रशिक्षण, अभ्यास

164. Forego (त्याग करना)

- (A) Renounce - त्याग देना, सम्बंध तोड़ना
 (B) Disown - अस्वीकार करना, परित्याग
 (C) Leave - छोड़ना
 (D) Accumulate - संचय करना, संग्रह करना

165. Recipients (प्राप्त करने वाला)

- (A) Creators - सृष्टिकर्ता
 (B) Donors - दाता, दानी
 (C) Receivers - पाने वाला, ग्राही
 (D) Instigators - प्रेरित करनेवाला

166. Impair (कम करना, दुर्बल या क्षीण कर देना)

- (A) Weaken - निर्बल, कमजोर
 (B) Couple - युगल, जोड़ी
 (C) Double - दुगना
 (D) Repair - मरम्मत करना, सुधारना

167. Morose (चिढ़चिढ़ा, रूखा)

- (A) Genial - मिलनसार
 (B) Gentle - भद्र, कुलीन
 (C) Gloomy - दुखी, उदासी
 (D) Idle - सुस्त, बेकार, निकम्मा

168. Inundation (जलमग्न)

- (A) Drought - सूखा, अनावृष्टि
 (B) Imposition - आरोपण, घुसपैठ, भार
 (C) Flood - बाढ़
 (D) Snowfall - हिमपात, बर्फबारी

169. Pristine (भूतपूर्व, प्राचीन)

- (A) Novice - नया, नौसिखिया
 (B) Strange - आश्चर्यजनक, अपरिचित
 (C) Contemporary - समकालीन
 (D) Original - मौलिक, मूल, असली

170. Effigy (पुतला, प्रतिमा, मूर्ति)

- (A) Proxy - प्रतिपुरुष, प्रतिनिधि
 (B) Duplicate - नकली, दोहरा
 (C) Dummy - नकली, दिखावटी
 (D) Replica - प्रतिकृति

171. Garish (भड़कीला, चटख)

- (A) Unusual - असामान्य, अप्रायिक
 (B) Exciting - उत्तेजक
 (C) Confused - उलझन
 (D) Gaudy - भड़कीला

172. Baleful (हानिकारक, अनिष्टकर)

- (A) Harmful - हानिकारक, अनिष्टकर
 (B) Doubtful - संदेहास्पद
 (C) Useful - उपयोगी
 (D) Helpful - सहायक

173. Duplicity (छल-कपट, धोखेबाजी, द्वैधता)

- (A) Repetition - दोहराना, पुनरावृत्ति
 (B) Artlessness - कलाविहीन
 (C) Deception - छल-कपट, धोखेबाजी, द्वैधता
 (D) Cleverness - चालाकी, बुद्धिमानी

174. Vagary (अचानक एवं बेतुका)

- (A) Lapse of memory - दिमाग से निकलना, बदलाव
 (B) Companionship - सहयोगी
 (C) Gang - दल, टोली
 (D) Unpredictable change - अर्चभित बदलाव

175. Evince (प्रदर्शित करना, दिखाना)

- (A) Look - देखना, नजर, दृष्टि
 (B) Try - कोशिश, प्रयत्न
 (C) Apply - आवेदन करना
 (D) Show - प्रदर्शित करना, दिखाना

176. Morbid (रोगग्रस्त, अस्वस्थ, विकृति, दूषित)

- (A) Ignorant - अशिक्षित, अनजान
 (B) Scandalous - लोकनिन्दा, आरोपित
 (C) Unhealthy - अस्वस्थ, रोगग्रस्त, विकृति, दूषित
 (D) Innocent - निर्दोष, निष्कपट, सीधा

177. Insurgent (विद्रोही, बागी)

- (A) Rebel - विद्रोही, बागी
 (B) Eccentric - अनियमित, सनकी
 (C) Emigrant - प्रवासी
 (D) Spy - गुप्तचर, जासूस

178. Truant (नागा करने वाला, आलसी, कामचोर)

- (A) One who likes to speak truth
 (B) One who trusts everyone
 (C) One who stays away without permission
 (D) A truthful aunt

179. Misanthrope (मानवद्वेषी)

- (A) One who hates whole mankind
 (B) One who hates women
 (C) One who hates men
 (D) One who loves mankind

180. Dangerous (खतरनाक, हानिकारक)

- (A) Safe - सुरक्षित, सकुशल
 (B) Strong - मजबूत
 (C) Hazardous - खतरनाक, हानिकारक
 (D) Secure - सुरक्षित

181. Luxuriant (प्रचुर)

- (A) Luxury-loving - आराम पसंद
 (B) Lovely - सुन्दर
 (C) Rich - धनी, समृद्ध
 (D) Abundant - प्रचुर, भरपूर

182. Cantankerous (झगड़ालू, चिड़चिड़ा, बिगड़ैल)

- (A) Censor - निरीक्षक
 (B) Ferocious - उग्र, क्रूर
 (C) Quarrelsome - झगड़ालू, चिड़चिड़ा
 (D) Fissiparous - टूटने वाला

183. Onus (भार, दायित्व)

- (A) Sadness - उदासी
 (B) Happiness - खुशी
 (C) Responsibility - भार, दायित्व
 (D) Criticism - आलोचक

184. Derision (उपहास)

- (A) Humiliation - नीचा दिखाना, अपमान
 (B) Embarrassment - व्याकुल, लज्जित
 (C) Ridicule - उपहास
 (D) Condemnation - निन्दनीय

185. Trite (घिसा, पिटा-पिटाया)

- (A) Commonplace - सामान्य जगह, सार्वजनिक जगह
 (B) Clever - चालाक, धूर्त
 (C) Brief - संक्षिप्त, अल्पकालीन
 (D) Impudent - घिसा, पिटा-पिटाया

186. Debacle (आकस्मिक, विध्वंस, पराजय)

- (A) Decline - अस्वीकार करना
 (B) Downfall - अनवति
 (C) Discomfiture - हार, पराजय, घबराहट, संभ्रम
 (D) Degeneration - अध पतन, विकार

187. Ostracise (निर्वासित करना, निकाल देना, बहिष्कृत करना)

- (A) Banish - निर्वासित करना, निकाल देना
 (B) Belittle - छोटा करना या समझना
 (C) Beguile - भुलावा देना, बहलाना
 (D) Besiege - घेरना

188. Prophylactic (रोगनिरोधी, रोगनिरोधक)

- (A) Antagonistic - प्रतिद्वन्द्वी, विरोधी
 (B) Toxic - विषैला, जहरीला
 (C) Preventive - रोगनिरोधी, रोगनिरोधक
 (D) Purgative - शोधक

189. Coddle (लाड़ से पालना, रक्षा करना)

- (A) Huddle - सटकर इकट्ठा हो जाना
 (B) Satisfy - संतुष्ट
 (C) Protect - रक्षा करना, बचाना
 (D) Cheat - धोखा देना, बेईमानी करना

190. Flimsy (तुच्छ, सारहीन, हल्का, थोथा, भंगूर)

- (A) Funny - हास्यकर, मजेदार
 (B) Irrational - अविवेकी, विवेकहीन, असंगत, अकारण
 (C) Weak - कमजोर
 (D) Partisan - हिमायती, समर्थक

191. Fatuous (मुख, बेवकूफ)

- (A) Fastidious - तुनकमिजाज
 (B) Fantastic - स्वप्नद्रष्टा, विलक्षण, अनोखा
 (C) Funny - हास्यकर, मजेदार
 (D) Silly - मुख, बेवकूफ

192. Artful (धूर्त, चतुर, निपुण)

- (A) Artistic - कलात्मक
(B) Cunning - चालाक, धूर्त
(C) Intelligent - बुद्धिमान
(D) Attractive - आकर्षक

193. Propinquity (समीप्य, सादृश्य)

- (A) Propensity - प्रवृत्ति, झुकाव
(B) Prosperity - उन्नति, संपन्नता, फलना-फूलना
(C) Nearness - समीप्य, सादृश्य
(B) Foresight - दूरदृष्टि

194. Promiscuous (मिश्रित, प्रकीर्ण, अंधाधुन्ध, अविवेकी)

- (A) Conspicuous - स्पष्ट, सुस्पष्ट, विशिष्ट
(B) Virtuous - प्रवीनता
(C) Indiscriminate - अव्यवस्थित
(D) Spontaneous - स्वैच्छिक, स्वभाविक, सहज

195. Irascible (क्रोधी, चिड़चिड़ा, प्रचंड, उग्र)

- (A) Temperamental - स्वभाव, मिजाज
(B) Envious - ईर्ष्यालु, डाही
(C) Angry - क्रोध, नाराज
(D) Irritable - क्रोधी, चिड़चिड़ा, प्रचंड, उग्र

196. Confidential (गोपनीय, गुप्त, प्रत्ययिक)

- (A) Obvious - प्रत्यक्ष, प्रकट
(B) Honest - ईमानदार
(C) Secret - गुप्त, गोपनीय
(D) Accurate - विशुद्ध, एकदम ठीक

197. Censure (निन्दा करना, परनिन्दा)

- (A) Criticise - निन्दा करना, आलोचना करना
(B) Warn - चेतावनी देना
(C) Advise - परामर्श देना, सलाह देना
(D) Evaluate - मूल्यांकन

198. Illicit (गैरकानूनी, अवैध, निषिद्ध)

- (A) Unlawful - गैरकानूनी, अवैध, निषिद्ध
(B) Disgraceful - लज्जाजनक, अपकीर्तिकर
(C) Improper - अनुपयुक्त, गलत
(D) Infamous - कुख्यात, बदनाम

199. Obstinate (हठी, जिद्दी, दुराग्रही)

- (A) Antagonistic - विरोधी, प्रतिद्वंद्वी
(B) Abstruse - दुरूह, दुर्बोध, गूढ़
(C) Intrinsic - मूलभूत, तात्त्विक
(D) Stubborn - हठी जिद्दी, दुराग्रही

200. Dangerous (खतरनाक, हानिकारक)

- (A) Safe - सुरक्षित, सकुशल
(B) Strong - मजबूत
(C) Hazardous - खतरनाक, हानिकारक
(D) Secure - सुरक्षित

201. Controvert (खण्डन करना, अस्वीकार, करना, विवाद करना)

- (A) Subvert - उलट देना, समाप्त करना, विमुख करना
(B) Indict - अभियोग, अभ्यारोप
(C) Contradict - खण्डन, परस्परविरोधी
(D) Confuse - उलझाना, चकरा देना

202. Virulent (विषाक्त, हानिकर, संघातिक)

- (A) Defunct - मृत समाप्त, पुराना
(B) Deadly - घातक
(C) Daring - साहसिकता
(D) Deceptive - कपटी

203. Spirited (ऊर्जावान, उत्साही, जोशपूर्ण)

- (A) Admirable - प्रशंसनीय
(B) Adaptable - अनुकूलनीय
(C) Advanced - विकसित
(D) Ardent - प्रबल, तीव्र

204. Execrate (घृणा करना, कोसना)

- (A) Curse - कोसना, सताना, अभिशाप
(B) Deplore - दुखी होना, पर खेद प्रकट करना
(C) Denounce - भर्त्सना करना, पर दोषारोपण करना
(D) Desecrate - अपवित्र करना

205. Perquisite (अनुलाभ, परिलब्धि, प्राधिकार)

- (A) Incentive - प्रेरक, प्रोत्साहन
(B) Privilege - विशेषाधिकार, सौभाग्य, रियायत
(C) Bonus - लाभांश
(D) Reward - इनाम, पुरस्कार, पारिश्रमिक

206. Enigmatic (जटिल)

- (A) Magnetic - चुम्बकीय
(B) Automatic - स्वचालित
(C) Speeding - रफतार, त्वरता, चाल
(D) Puzzling - उलझा हुआ

207. Despondent (निराश हो जाना)

- (A) Deserted - सुनसान, मरूस्थल, त्याग देना
(B) Dejected - दुखी, निरुत्साहित
(C) Rejected - अस्वीकृत करना
(D) Repentant - पछताना

208. Aversion (नापसंदगी)

- (A) Aggression - आक्रामक
 (B) Assertion - निश्चयपूर्वक कहना, दावा करना
 (C) Dislike - नापसंद
 (D) Impudence - गुस्ताखी

209. Desperation (निर्भीकता)

- (A) Depression - निराशा
 (B) Jubilation - उल्लास
 (C) Fascination - लुभावना
 (D) Hopelessness - निराशाजनक

210. Jubilant (आनन्द विभोर)

- (A) Brilliant - तेज, प्रतिभाशाली
 (B) Proud - गर्व, घमंड
 (C) Ecstatic - उल्लासित, भावविभोर
 (D) Gloomy - दुःख, उदास

211. Liberty (स्वतंत्रता, आजादी)

- (A) Freedom - आजादी
 (B) Equality - समानता
 (C) Charity - दान
 (D) Democracy - लोकतंत्र, प्रजातंत्र

212. Blister (फफोला, छाला)

- (A) Chatter - चहकना, बकबक
 (B) Travel - यात्रा
 (C) Attack - हमला
 (D) Wound - घाव, जखम

213. Trauma (आघात, सदमा)

- (A) Accident - दुर्घटना
 (B) Art form - एक प्रकार का कला
 (C) Type of medicine - एक प्रकार का दवा
 (D) Emotional shock - मानसिक आघात

214. Rectify (सुधारना)

- (A) Proceed - आगे बढ़ना
 (B) Satisfy - संतुष्ट
 (C) Insert - शामिल करना, घुसेड़ना
 (D) Correct - ठीक, सही, उचित

215. Fabulous (शानदार)

- (A) Beautiful - सुन्दर
 (B) Marvelous - शानदार
 (C) Interesting - रूचिकर, रोचक
 (D) Charming - आकर्षण

216. Autocratic (तानाशाह)

- (A) Cooperative - सहयोगी, सहकारी
 (B) Dictatorial - तानाशाह
 (C) Inspirational - प्रेरणादायी
 (D) Charitable - परोपकारी, धर्मार्थ

217. Daring (साहसिकता)

- (A) Brilliant - प्रतिभाशाली
 (B) Energetic - ऊर्जावान, कर्मठ
 (C) Enthusiastic - उत्साही, उमंगी
 (D) Courageous - साहसी

218. Demonstrate (प्रदर्शन करना, प्रमाणित करना)

- (A) Remonstrate - विरोध करना, प्रतिवाद
 (B) Show - दिखाना, प्रदर्शित करना
 (C) Witness - गवाह, दर्शक, साक्ष्य
 (D) Complain - शिकायत करना

219. Defer (टालना, स्वीकार करना)

- (A) Postpone - टालना
 (B) Different - भेद या विशिष्टता, पृथक
 (C) Accept - ग्रहण करना, स्वीकार करना
 (D) Disagree - असहमत होना

220. Deliberate (जान बुझ कर किया हुआ)

- (A) Purposeless - उद्देश्यहीन
 (B) Perpetrate - करना, कर बैठना
 (C) Intentional - जान बुझ कर
 (D) Intervention - हस्तक्षेप, दखल

221. Savour (स्वाद, जायका, सुगंध, मजा)

- (A) Taste - स्वाद, रूचि, पसन्द
 (B) Protector - संरक्षी, रक्षक
 (C) Sour - खट्टा, कटु, रूखा
 (D) Flavour - सुगन्ध, महक, जायका

222. Rivalled (प्रतिद्वंदी)

- (A) Hatred - बैर, घृणा
 (B) Revised - दोहराना, सुधार करना
 (C) Competed - प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेना, मुकाबला
 (D) Contradicted - विरोधाभास, परस्पर विरोधी

223. Trimming (कतरन, सजावट, उपकरण)

- (A) Skimming - झाग उतारना, सरसरी नजर से देखना
 (B) Arranging - व्यवस्थित करना, क्रमबद्ध करना
 (C) Planning - योजना करना, रूपरेखा बनाना
 (D) Cutting - काटना, कतरना

224. Pester (सताना, परेशान करना)

- (A) Annoy - चिढ़ाना, खिजाना
 (B) Insect - कीट, कीड़ा
 (C) Upset - उलट देना, गिरा देना, परेशान, घबराया
 (D) Paste - चिपकाना

225. Disparity (असमानता)

- (A) Disseminate - बिखेरना
 (B) Difference - अंतर, फर्क, मतभेद, विवाद
 (C) Discord - कलह, मतभेद
 (D) Difficulty - कठिनाई, मुश्किल

226. Fortify (मजबूत करना, मोर्चाबंदी)

- (A) Create - सृष्टि करना
 (B) Generate - उत्पन्न करना, प्रजनन करना
 (C) Prohibit - निषेध, मनाही
 (D) Strengthen - मजबूत

227. Atrocity (अत्याचारपूर्ण कार्य)

- (A) Envy - ईर्ष्या, डाह
 (B) Violence - हिंसा
 (C) Jealousy - ईर्ष्या
 (D) Absurdity - निरर्थक, बेतुका

228. Tedious (थकाने वाला, उबाऊ)

- (A) Devious - एकान्त, अकेला, भ्रामक
 (B) Dull - सुस्त, नीरस
 (C) Distinctive - भेदभाव, विशिष्टता, पदक
 (D) Derogatory - अनादरपूर्ण, अपमानजनक

229. Paucity (अल्पता, कमी)

- (A) Surplus - बचत, अधिशेष, फालतू
 (B) Shortage - कमी, अभाव
 (C) Excess - अधिकता
 (D) Meanness - नीचता

230. Pacify (शांत करना, संतुष्ट करना)

- (A) Calm down - शांत करना
 (B) Satisfy - संतुष्ट
 (C) Rouse - जगाना, उठाना, भड़काना
 (D) Rejoice - खुश करना, रिझाना

231. Sufficient (काफी, पर्याप्त, यथेष्ट)

- (A) Full - पूर्ण, पुरा
 (B) Complete - पूर्णतः
 (C) Enough - काफी, पर्याप्त
 (D) Less - कमी, कम

232. Benevolent (हितैषी, शुभचिंतक, सद्भावपूर्ण)

- (A) Beneficial - लाभदायक
 (B) Kind - दयालु, प्रकार
 (C) Helpful - मददगार, शुभचिंतक
 (D) Supportive - मददगार

233. Ancestors (पूर्वज, पुरखा, पूर्वपुरुष)

- (A) Extinct tribes - विलुप्त जाति
 (B) Relatives - रिश्तेदार
 (C) Forefathers - पूर्वज
 (D) Old people - बुढ़े लोग

234. Embrace (आलिंगन करना, गले लगाना, अंगीकार करना)

- (A) Impress - प्रभाव डालना, छाप लगाना
 (B) Except - छोड़ देना, के अतिरिक्त
 (C) Embarrass - घबड़ा देना, व्याकुल करना
 (D) Accept - स्वीकार करना, अंगीकार करना

235. Meek (विनम्र, विनीत, दबू)

- (A) Light-hearted - डरपोक
 (B) Serious - गंभीर
 (C) Submissive - आज्ञाकारी, वशवर्ती, विनम्र
 (D) Benign - भद्र

236. Imaginary (काल्पनिक)

- (A) Fabulous - काल्पनिक, कल्पित
 (B) Fictitious - कल्पित, अवास्तविक
 (C) Factitious - कृत्रिम
 (D) Fallacious - भ्रान्त, भ्रामक

237. Tranquil (शांति)

- (A) Tremendous - जबरदस्त, विशाल, विस्तृत
 (B) Dynamic - गतिशील, सक्रिय, चल
 (C) Treacherous - विश्वासघाती, बेईमान, जोखिम
 (D) Peaceful - शांतिपूर्ण

238. Sordid (गन्दा, मैला, घृणित, कंजूस)

- (A) Sore - दुखी, दुखद, अप्रिय, नाराज, जखम, फोड़ा
 (B) Unpleasant - अरुचिकर, अनाकर्षक
 (C) Splendid - भव्य, शानदार, वैभवशाली
 (D) Dissatisfied - असंतुष्ट

239. Nefarious (घृणित, जघन्य, बुरा, पापी, दुष्टता भरा)

- (A) Docile - आज्ञाधीन, वश्य
 (B) Natural - स्वभाविक, प्राकृतिक
 (C) Neuropath - तंत्रिका रोगी
 (D) Wicked - दुष्ट, पापी, चरित्रहीन

240. Mellow (नरम, सौम्य)

- (A) Melodious - सुरीला
 (B) Dramatic - नाटकबाज
 (C) Genial - मिलनसार
 (D) Fruity -

241. Boisterous (बहुत ज्यादा आवाज के साथ (हँसी))

- (A) Boyish - लड़कपन
 (B) Huge - विशाल
 (C) Sound - ध्वनि, आवाज, स्वस्थ, जान पड़ना
 (D) Noisy - शोर मचानेवाला

242. Shines (चमकना, आभा, धूप)

- (A) Glows - दीप्ति, रक्तिमा, आवेश
 (B) Dazzles - चौंधियाना, चकाचौंध
 (C) Blazes - ज्वाला, धधक
 (D) Glitters - झिलमिलाना

243. Circuitous (घुमावदार)

- (A) Short - छोटा
 (B) Roundabout - चक्करदार, के आसपास
 (C) Circular - वृत्ताकार, वर्तुल, परिपत
 (D) Different - भेद या विशिष्टता, अलग, दूसरा, पृथक

244. Stubborn (सख्त, कठोर)

- (A) Repulsive - प्रतिक्षेपक, अरूचिकर, घृणास्पद
 (B) Revolting - विद्रोह करना
 (C) Cunning - चालाक, धूर्त
 (D) Callous - कठोर, कठोरहृदय

245. Dearth (दुर्लभता, अभाव, अकाल)

- (A) Scarcity - कमी, अभाव, दुर्लभता
 (B) Closeness - नजदीक
 (C) Familiarity - पारिवारिक
 (D) Relation - संबंध, रिश्ता

246. Discriminate (अलग करना, भेद करना, विविक्तकर)

- (A) Compare - तुलना करना
 (B) Distinguish - प्रभेद करना, भेद दिखलाना
 (C) Comprehend - समझना, सम्मिलित करना
 (D) Connect - जोड़ना, मिलाना

247. Appear (प्रकट होना, प्रतीत होना, उपस्थित होना)

- (A) See - देखना
 (B) Allow - अनुमति देना
 (C) Seem - प्रतीत होना, आभास होना
 (D) Enter - प्रवेश करना, घुसना, दर्ज करना

248. Cease (विराम, स्थगन, बन्द होना, उठ जाना)

- (A) Stop - रोकना, रूकना
 (B) Lapse - भूल, गलती करना, बीतजाना
 (C) Close - बन्द, समीप, अंत
 (D) Arrest - रोकना, गिरफ्तार करना

249. Liability (दायित्व)

- (A) Debt - कर्ज, आभार
 (B) Debit - नामे खाता, खाता खर्च
 (C) Asset - सम्पत्ति
 (D) Credit - भरोसा, ख्याति, श्रेय

250. Integration (एकीकरण, संघटन)

- (A) Symmetry - सममित, सन्तुलन, सुडोलता
 (B) Unity - एकता
 (C) Coordination - समन्वय
 (D) Compromise - समझौता, मध्यमार्ग

251. Cajole (फुसलाना)

- (A) Insist - आग्रह करना, पर बल देना
 (B) Persuade - मनाना, के लिए राजी करना, समझाना
 (C) Flatter - चापलूसी
 (D) Recommend - सौंपना, सिफारिश, सलाह

252. Fragrance (सुगन्ध)

- (A) Taste - स्वाद, जायका, रूचि, पसन्द
 (B) Aroma - सुगन्ध, सुरभि
 (C) Sight - दृष्टि, दर्शनीय स्थान, निशाना
 (D) Touch - स्पर्श, छूना

253. Fictitious (कल्पित, अवास्तविक)

- (A) False - असत्य, गलत, नकली
 (B) Frail - भंगुर, कमजोर
 (C) Foul - घृणित, मैला, खरा, अनुचित
 (D) Flattering - चापलूसी करना

254. Obscene (अश्लीलता)

- (A) Dirty - गंदा
 (B) Unhealthy - अस्वास्थ्यकर
 (C) Indecent - अश्लीलता
 (D) Unwanted - अवांछित, अनचाहा

255. Imitate (नकल करना, अनुकरण करना)

- (A) Follow - अनुसरण, पीछे-पीछे चलना
 (B) Copy - प्रतिलिपि, नकल
 (A) Think - विचार करना, सोचना
 (D) Allude - संकेत करना

256. Affiliate (से सम्बद्ध करना)

- (A) Control - पर नियंत्रण रखना, वश में
 (B) Associate - सम्बद्ध, संयुक्त, सहयोगी, साझेदारी
 (C) Copy - प्रतिलिपि, प्रतिकृति, नकल
 (D) Discriminate - विविभक्तकर, अलग करना, भेद करना

257. Explicit (सुस्पष्ट, साफ-साफ)

- (A) Clear - स्पष्ट
 (B) Obvious - प्रत्यक्ष, प्रकट
 (C) Cautious - सावधान, सर्तक, चौकस
 (D) Exorbitant - अत्याधिकता

258. Diligent (कुशल, कर्मिष्ठ, मेहनती)

- (A) Intelligent - बुद्धिमान, समझदार
 (B) Energetic - ओजस्वी, क्रियाशील, कर्मठ
 (C) Modest - विनीत, विनम्र, संकोची, सुशील
 (D) Industrious - अध्यवसायी, परिश्रमी, मेहनती

259. Familiar (परिचित, घनिष्ठ)

- (A) Well-known - अच्छी तरह से परिचित
 (B) Familial - पारिवारिक
 (C) Relative - सापेक्षिक, सम्बंधित, रिश्तेदार
 (D) Common - सामान्य, सार्वजनिक

260. Dessert (मीठाई)

- (A) Waste - बेकार
 (B) Abandon - त्याग देना, छोड़ देना, लापरवाह
 (C) Sweet-dish - मिष्ठान भोजन
 (D) Broth - शोरबा

261. Tame (सौम्य, शांत, पालतू)

- (A) Wild - उजाड़, बंजर भूमि, जंगली
 (B) Savage - जंगली, बीहड़, वहशी,
 (C) Domesticated - घरेलू, पालतू
 (D) Silent - मौन, चुप, मूक

262. Mercy (दया)

- (A) Merit - योग्यता, पुण्य
 (B) Sympathy - हमदर्दी, सहानुभूति, दया
 (C) Loss - लोप, अप्राप्ति
 (D) Pain - दर्द

263. Obscene (अश्लीलता, अभद्र)

- (A) Beautiful - सुन्दर
 (B) Unhealthy - अस्वास्थ्यकर
 (C) Unwanted - अवांछित, अनचाहा
 (D) Undecent - अनुचित, अभद्र

264. Effect (असर, नतीजा, प्रभाव)

- (A) Result - परिणाम, नतीजा
 (B) Warning - चेतावनी
 (C) Chance - संयोग, अवसर, सम्भावना
 (D) Purpose - प्रयोजन, उद्देश्य

265. Speculate (चिन्तन करना, अंदाज लगाना)

- (A) Think - विचार करना, सोचना
 (B) Guess - अनुमान, अन्दाजा
 (C) Argue - तर्क करना, बहस वाद-विवाद
 (D) Speak - बोलना

266. Indict (औपचारिक रूप से अभियोग लगाना)

- (A) Implicate - संलिप्तता जाहिर करना
 (B) Elude - चतुराई या चालाकी से बच निकलना
 (C) Charge - अभियोग, शुल्क, पदभार
 (D) Manifest - स्पष्ट, प्रकट

267. Appraise (मूल्यांकन करना, निर्णायक)

- (A) Accuse - दोषी
 (B) Praise - प्रशंसा करना
 (C) Appreciate - प्रशंसा करना
 (D) Judge - निर्णायक

268. Deluge (बाढ़, जलप्रलय)

- (A) Confusion - संदेह
 (B) Deception - धोखा, छलावा
 (C) Flood - बाढ़
 (D) Weapon - हथियार, असला

269. Preponderance (किसी खास चीज या प्रकार की अधिकता)

- (A) Pre-eminence - किसी विशेष का वर्चस्व
 (B) Dominance - प्रमुख
 (C) Domineering - तानाशाही, धौंस या रोब जमाना
 (D) Preoccupation - पूर्वाधिकार

270. Lucidity (स्पष्टता)

- (A) Fluidity - तरलता
 (B) Politeness - नम्रता
 (C) Clarity - स्पष्टता
 (D) Fluency - प्रवाह

271. Barren (बंजर)

- (A) Good - अच्छा
 (B) Wholesome - स्वादिष्ट
 (C) Unproductive - अनुपजाऊ
 (D) Profitable - लाभकारी

272. Infamy (कुख्याति)

- (A) Notoriety - कुख्यात
 (B) Glory - प्रसिद्धि
 (C) Integrity - अखण्डता
 (D) Familiarity - परिचित

273. Intrepid (निर्भय)

- (A) Hesitant - हिचक
 (B) Fearless - निडर
 (C) Extrovert - बहिर्मुखी
 (D) Rash - लापरवाह, उदंड

274. Prodigal (खर्चीला)

- (A) Exclusive - खास
 (B) Productive - उपजाऊ
 (C) Lavish - खर्चीला
 (D) Carefree - लापरवाह

275. Perspicuous (स्पष्ट)

- (A) Precise - सटीक
 (B) Relevant - संबंधित
 (C) Brief - छोटा
 (D) Clear - साफ, स्पष्ट

276. Inclement (अशांत (मौसम))

- (A) Selfish - स्वार्थी
 (B) Active - चंचल
 (C) Unfavourable - अशांत
 (D) Inactive - निष्क्रिय

277. Genial (मित्रवत)

- (A) Cordial - व्यवहारिक मित्रवत
 (B) Unselfish - निःस्वार्थ
 (C) Careful - चौकस
 (D) Specific - खास

278. Accrue (धीरे-धीरे संग्रह करना)

- (A) Accumulate - इकट्ठा करना, जमा करना
 (B) Accommodate - किसी के लिए स्थान बनाना
 (C) Grow - बढ़ना
 (D) Suffice - पर्याप्त होना

279. Loquacious (बातुनी)

- (A) Talkative - वाचाल, ज्यादा बोलने वाला
 (B) Slow - धीमा
 (C) Content - संतुष्ट
 (D) Unclear - अस्पष्ट

280. Vindictive (शत्रुता या द्वेष से प्रेरित)

- (A) Imaginative - काल्पनिक
 (B) Accusative - आरोप लगाने वाला
 (C) Spiteful - शत्रुता, द्वेषी
 (D) Aggressive - आक्रामक

281. Poignant (दुखी या उदास करने वाला)

- (A) Showy - दिखावटी
 (B) Sad - उदास
 (C) Silly - मुर्ख, बेवकूफ
 (D) Snobbish - घमंडी

282. Querulous (छोटी-छोटी बातों पर शिकायत करने वाला)

- (A) Critical - नाजुक स्थिति, महत्वपूर्ण
 (B) Curious - उत्सुक
 (C) Complaining - शिकायत
 (D) Ambiguous - संदिग्ध

283. Audacious (साहसी)

- (A) Brilliant - तेज
 (B) Powerful - शक्तिशाली
 (C) Bold - साहसी, निडर
 (D) Frightening - डरावना

284. Perilous (खतरनाक)

- (A) Hazardous - डरावना, भयानक
 (B) Rigorous - कठिन एवं मेहनत भरा
 (C) Resilient - दृढ़
 (D) Requisite - आवश्यक

285. Reverie (दिवास्वप्न)

- (A) Determination - दृढ़
 (B) Day-dream - दिवा स्वप्न
 (C) Reality - वास्तविकता
 (D) Realization - वास्तविक स्वरूप

286. Flaunt (प्रदर्शन करना)

- (A) Cut - काटना
 (B) Deceive - ठगना, धोखा देना
 (C) Exhibit - प्रदर्शन करना
 (D) Blame - आरोप लगाना

287. Subjugate (अधीन कर लेना)

- (A) Capitulate - आत्मसमर्पण करना, हार
 (B) Conquer - जीतना, अधिकार में करना
 (C) Strike - हड़ताल
 (D) Confuse - दुविधा में

288. Behaviour (व्यवहार)

- (A) Conduct - व्यवहार
 (B) Blessing - आर्शिवाद
 (C) Character - चरित्र
 (D) Response - उत्तर, अनुक्रिया

289. Stringent (कठोर (नियम इत्यादि))

- (A) Flexible - लचीला
 (B) Inflexible - अपरिवर्तनीय
 (C) Staunch - कट्टर (समर्थक)
 (D) Tough - कठोर कठिन

290. Deliberately (जान बुझकर)

- (A) Spontaneously - स्वभाविक रूप से
 (B) Inadvertently - अनजाने में
 (C) Intentionally - इरादा बनाकर, जान बुझकर
 (D) Naturally - स्वभाविक

291. Concealed (छुपा हुआ)

- (A) Covered - ढका हुआ
 (B) Closed - बंद
 (C) Sealed - बंद
 (D) Hidden - छिपा हुआ

292. Relish (आनंद लेना, प्रसन्न होना)

- (A) Realise - महसूस करना
 (B) Taste - स्वाद चखना
 (C) Enjoy - आनन्द लेना
 (D) Reveal - प्रकट या व्यक्त करना

293. Acute (बहुत तेज)

- (A) Dull - सुस्त, भद्दा
 (B) Drowsy - ऊँघनी
 (C) Unpleasant - भद्दा
 (D) Sharp - तेज

294. Solicit (अनुरोध करना)

- (A) Command - आज्ञा देना
 (B) Request - आग्रह करना
 (C) Sympathize - सहानुभूति देना
 (D) Agree - सहमत होना

295. Surmount (किसी चीज पर विजय प्राप्त करना)

- (A) Discount - छुट
 (B) Surround - चारों ओर
 (C) Overcome - विजयी होना
 (D) Capture - बंदी बनाना, कब्जा करना

296. Prognosis (किसी परिस्थिति आदि का अनुमान)

- (A) Diagnosis - उपचार
 (B) Forecast - पूर्वानुमान
 (C) Preface - प्रस्तावना, भूमिका
 (D) Identity - पहचान

297. Poach (शिकार)

- (A) Catch - पकड़ना
 (B) Hunt - शिकार
 (C) Preach - उपदेश देना
 (D) Plunder - लुटना

298. Repartee (प्रतिक्रिया, प्रत्युत्तर)

- (A) Refuse - इनकार करना
 (B) Celebrate - उत्सव मनाना
 (C) Response - उत्तर, प्रतिक्रिया
 (D) Question - प्रश्न

299. Exhort (किसी चीज के लिए प्रेरित करना)

- (A) Recommend - सिफारिश, सलाह
 (B) Coax - प्रेरित करना
 (C) Pressure - दबाव
 (D) Push - धकेलना

300. Lurid (अति विस्मयकारी)

- (A) Happy - खुश
 (B) Abundant - पर्याप्त, प्रचुर
 (C) Bright - चमकीला
 (D) Shocking - अर्चभित

301. Defer (आगे समय के लिए टाल देना)

- (A) Indifferent - उदासीन
 (B) Defy - गंदा करना
 (C) Differ - अंतर
 (D) Postpone - स्थगित करना

302. Cease (रोक देना (किसी काम को))

- (A) Begin - शुरू, प्रारंभ करना
 (B) Stop - रूकना
 (C) Create - निर्माण करना, पैदा करना
 (D) Dull - सुस्त

303. Pious (धार्मिक)

- (A) Religious - धार्मिक
 (B) Sympathetic - सहानुभूतिक
 (C) Afraid - डरा हुआ
 (D) Faithful - बफादार

304. Abandon (त्यागना, छोड़ना)

- (A) Forsake - त्यागना
 (B) Keep - रखना
 (C) Cherish - मन में कोई इच्छा रखना
 (D) Enlarge - आकार बढ़ाना

305. Cancel (समाप्त करना)

- (A) Abolish - समाप्त कर देना
 (B) Approve - सहमति देना
 (C) Allow - अनुमति देना
 (D) Break - तोड़ना

306. Diligent (मेहनती)

- (A) Intelligent - बुद्धिमान
 (B) Eminent - प्रतिष्ठित
 (C) Hardworking - मेहनती
 (D) Reliable - भरोसा के योग्य

307. Tempest (तुफान)

- (A) Drama - नाटक
 (B) Temperature - तापमान
 (C) Temptation - लालच
 (D) Storm - आंधी

308. Instant (तुरंत)

- (A) Constant - स्थिर
 (B) Distant - दूरी
 (C) Immediate - तुरंत
 (D) Sudden - अचानक

309. Disaster (दुर्भाग्य, विनाश)

- (A) Death - मृत्यु
 (B) Epidemic - महामारी
 (C) Misfortune - दुर्भाग्य
 (D) Derailment - ट्रेन की पटरी से उतरना

310. Adverse (विपरीत परिस्थिति)

- (A) Unequal - असमान
 (B) Unfavourable - विपरीत
 (C) Unwanted - अवांछनीय
 (D) Undue - अवांछित

311. Acquaint (परिचय कराना)

- (A) Arouse - भड़काना
 (B) Introduce - परिचय करना
 (C) Appoint - नियुक्त करना
 (D) Acquire - प्राप्त करना, अर्जित करना

312. Change (परिवर्तन)

- (A) Alter - परिवर्तित करना
 (B) Renew - नवीनीकरण
 (C) Review - आलोचना या समीक्षा करना
 (D) Repeat - दुहराना

313. Request (आग्रह करना)

- (A) Ask - कहना
 (B) Please - खुश करना, आग्रह करना
 (C) suggest - सलाह देना
 (D) Offer - अर्पित करना

314. Foreboding (आनेवाली बुरी परिस्थिति की आशंका)

- (A) Alarm - चौकस, सतर्क
 (B) Forecast - पूर्वानुमान
 (C) Failure - असफल
 (D) Foresight - दूर दृष्टि

315. Genuine (वास्तविक)

- (A) Good - अच्छा
 (B) Real - वास्तविक
 (C) Attractive - आकर्षक
 (D) Lovable - प्यारा

316. Adorn (सजाना)

- (A) Trust - विश्वास
 (B) Writer - लेखक
 (C) Suspect - संदेह करना
 (D) Beautify - सजाना, सवाराना

317. Repose (आराम करने की स्थिति में होना)

- (A) Place - स्थान
 (B) Keep - रखना
 (C) Rest - आराम
 (D) Replace - बदलना

318. Commotion (अव्यवस्था, शोरगुल)

- (A) Cheer - खुशी
 (B) Imbalance - असंतुलित
 (C) Disturbance - अशांति, होहल्ला
 (D) Movement - गति, चाल

319. Irreversible (जिसे बदला न जा सके)

- (A) Changed - परिवर्तित
 (B) Done - किया
 (C) Unalterable - अपरिवर्तनीय
 (D) Reversible - जिसे बदला जा सके

320. Anger (क्रोध, अशांत)

- (A) Calmness - शांति
 (B) Vagueness - अस्पष्टता
 (C) Leisure - छुट्टी
 (D) Displeasure - अशांत

321. Restrict (रोकना, प्रतिबंध लगाना)

- (A) Curtail - कटौती करना
 (B) Prohibit - रोकना
 (C) Retain - बरकरार रखना
 (D) Retail - फुटकर बिक्री

322. Anticipate (किसी चीज का अनुमान करना)

- (A) Antagonise - नाराज करना, विरोधी बना देना
 (B) Expect - अनुमान करना
 (C) Accept - स्वीकार करना
 (D) Hope - आशा करना

323. Tremendous (शानदार)

- (A) Awesome - बहुत अच्छा
 (B) Remarkable - शानदार
 (C) Considerable - विचारणीय, महत्वपूर्ण
 (D) Excessive - अत्यन्त, अत्यधिक

324. Meticulous (व्यवस्थित ढंग से)

- (A) Correct - सही
 (B) Clean - साफ
 (C) Methodical - व्यवस्थित, यथाक्रम
 (D) Painstaking - मेहनत से किया गया कार्य

325. Abundant (प्रचुर)

- (A) Sufficient - काफी
 (B) Plentiful - अत्यधिक
 (C) Significant - विशाल
 (D) Vibrant - ऊर्जा से भरा हुआ

326. Elastic (लचीला)

- (A) Rubbery - रबड़ युक्त
 (B) Flexible - लचीला
 (C) Expensive - खर्चीला
 (D) Exciting - उत्तेजक

327. Vacillate (मानसिक रूप से अनिश्चित होना, हिचकना)

- (A) Waver - डगमगाना, हिचकना
 (B) Never - कभी नहीं
 (C) Quiver - काँपना
 (D) Queer - अजीबो गरीब

328. Impeccable (ठीक, वास्तविक)

- (A) Perfect - वास्तविक, ठीक
 (B) Fair - साफ
 (C) Faultless - गलत से भरा
 (D) Criminal - बदमाश

329. Impediment (बाधा)

- (A) Clear - साफ
 (B) Ailment - बीमारी
 (C) Incapable - अयोग्य
 (D) Obstruction - बाधा

330. Advance (आगे बढ़ाना, प्रगति करना)

- (A) Reduce - घटाना, कम करना
 (B) Halt - ठहरना
 (C) Progress - उन्नति करना
 (D) Extend - बढ़ाना, विस्तार करना, फैलाना

331. Magnificent (शानदार)

- (A) Magnanimous - उदार
 (B) Modest - नम्र
 (C) Generous - उदार
 (D) Splendid - शानदार

332. Sprited (उत्साही)

- (A) Heated - गर्म किया
 (B) Drunk - मतवाला, शराबी
 (C) Enthusiastic - उत्साही
 (D) Possessed - अधिकार जमाना

333. Gloomy (अंधकारमय)

- (A) Misty - कोहरा से भरा
 (B) Obscure - अस्पष्ट
 (C) Murky - अंधकारमय
 (D) Shadowy - छायादार

334. Grumble (नाराजगी प्रकट करना, गुर्ना)

- (A) To scold - डाटना
 (B) To complain - शिकायत करना
 (C) To sheer - शुद्ध, बहकना, मुड़ना
 (D) To fight - लड़ना

335. Crude (कच्चा, अपक्व)

- (A) Unrefined - अशुद्ध, कच्चा
 (B) Cruel - निर्दय
 (C) Rude - असभ्य, गँवार, कर्कश
 (D) Savage - जंगली, बीहड़

336. Prosper (फलना-फूलना, उन्नति)

- (A) Cherish - हृदय में बनाए रखना, संजोना
 (B) Progress - बढ़ना
 (C) Thrive - फलना-फूलना
 (D) Rich - अमीर

337. Eminent (श्रेष्ठ, प्रतिष्ठित)

- (A) Confident - आश्वस्त
 (B) Authentic - प्रामाणिक, वास्तविक
 (C) Ingenious - बढिया, उत्तम
 (D) Illustrious - प्रख्यात, सुविख्यात

338. Sanitise (रोगाणु से मुक्त करना)

- (A) Pleasant - रमणीय, मनोहर
 (B) Disinfect - रोगाणु से मुक्त करना
 (C) Pious - धर्मनिष्ठ, धर्मपरायण
 (D) Crazy - सनकी, पागल

339. Favourite (पसंदीदा)

- (A) Preferred - पसन्द करना
 (B) Focussed - संकेन्द्रित
 (C) Pleasurable - आनन्दायक
 (D) Disliked - नापसंद

340. Fortitude (धैर्य, साहस)

- (A) Composure - व्यक्तित्व की शांति
 (B) Confidence - आश्वस्त
 (C) Courage - उत्साह, साहस
 (D) Prudence - बुद्धिमानी, विवेक

341. Hostile (शत्रुतापूर्ण, विरोधी)

- (A) Poor - गरीब
 (B) Antagonistic - विरोधी
 (C) Delinquent - छोटे-छोटे अपराध करने वाला
 (D) Reticent - चुप्पी साध कर रहने वाला

342. Friendly (मित्रवत)

- (A) Gentle - नेक, सीधा
 (B) Amiable - मित्रतापूर्ण
 (C) Considerate - दूसरे की भावना को ध्यान देने वाला
 (D) Industrious - मेहनती

343. Veil (ढक या छुपा लेना)

- (A) Seclude - अलग-थलग कर देना
 (B) Moan - नाराजगी या दुःख प्रकट करना
 (C) Conceal - छिपाना
 (D) Repent - पश्चाताप करना

344. Recurrent (बार-बार घटित होने वाला)

- (A) Flowing backward - पीछे की तरफ बहना
 (B) Healing quickly - जल्दी भड़ना (घाव)
 (C) Happening repeatedly - लगातार होने वाला
 (D) Timely - समय से

345. Peculiar (अजीबोगरीब)

- (A) Same - समान
 (B) Strange - अजूबा, आश्चर्यजनक
 (C) Surprising - अप्रत्याशित
 (D) Tiring - उबाऊ

346. Novice (नया, नौसिखिया)

- (A) Beginner - नया
 (B) Virtuous - सदगुणी
 (C) Trainer - प्रशिक्षित करने वाला
 (D) Learner - सीखने वाला

347. Adversary (विरोधी)

- (A) Poverty - गरीबी
 (B) Contestant - प्रतियोगी
 (C) Opponent - प्रतिद्वंद्वी
 (D) Antagonistic - विरोधी

348. Dishonour (बदनामी, अनादर)

- (A) Infamy - बदनामी, अपकीर्ति
 (B) Glory - प्रसिद्धि
 (C) Uncouth - असभ्य
 (D) Wicked - दुष्ट

349. Erudite (ज्ञानवान)

- (A) Scholarly - विद्वान, ज्ञानवान
 (B) Friendly - मित्रवत
 (C) Miserly - कंजूसी
 (D) Lovely - प्यारा

350. Idea (विचार)

- (A) Comprehension - समझ
 (B) Notion - विचार
 (C) Emotion - मनोभाव
 (D) Gist - सारांश

351. Economical (किफायती)

- (A) Extravagant - खर्चीला
 (B) Lavish - खर्चीला
 (C) Thrifty - किफायती
 (D) Stingy - कंजूस

352. Superficial (ऊपरी, सतही)

- (A) Defective - खराब
 (B) Superior - उत्कृष्ट
 (C) Deep - गहरा
 (D) Shallow - सतही

353. Mania (सनक, पागलपन)

- (A) Greatness - महानता
 (B) Fame - प्रसिद्धि
 (C) Madness - पागलपन
 (D) Wisdom - बुद्धिमता

354. Perish (धीरे-धीरे नष्ट होना)

- (A) Disintegrate - क्षय होना
 (B) Die - मरना
 (C) Destroy - नष्ट होना
 (D) Vanish - गायब होना

355. Allure (लुभाना, ललचाना)

- (A) Tempt - लुभाना
 (B) Attempt - प्रयास करना
 (C) Deceive - ठगना, धोखा देना
 (D) Praise - प्रशंसा करना

356. Trivial (महत्त्वहीन, तुच्छ)

- (A) Stupid - मुर्ख
 (B) Insignificant - महत्त्वहीन
 (C) Irrelevant - गैर महत्त्वपूर्ण
 (D) Unpopular - अप्रचलित

357. Competent (योग्य)

- (A) Intelligent - बुद्धिमान
 (B) Experienced - अनुभवी
 (C) Efficient - प्रभावशाली
 (D) Suitable - योग्य

358. Prejudiced (पक्षपाती, भेदभावपूर्ण)

- (A) Biased - पक्षपाती
 (B) Confused - भ्रमित
 (C) Ignorant - अज्ञानी
 (D) Foolish - मुर्ख

359. Monument (स्मारक)

- (A) Mausoleum - कब्रगाह
 (B) Epitaph - समाधि लेख
 (C) Tomb - कब्र
 (D) Memorial - स्मारक

360. Care (चिंता, सोच)

- (A) Concern - सोच
 (B) Distress - पीड़ा, दर्द
 (C) Pressure - दबाव
 (D) Trouble - परेशानी

361. Flimsy (कमजोर)

- (A) Filmy - नाटकीय
 (B) Weak - कमजोर
 (C) Firm - अटल, दृढ़
 (D) Fly - उड़ना

362. Mingle (आपस में मिलना, मिलाना)

- (A) Blend - मिलाना
 (B) Jingle - खनखनाना
 (C) Join - जोड़ना
 (D) Diminish - छोटा करना, कम करना

363. Commence (शुरू करना, आरंभ करना)

- (A) Commit - अंजाम देना
 (B) Start - शुरू करना
 (C) Convince - समझाना
 (D) Communicate - संवाद करना

364. Endeavours (कोशिश करना, प्रयास)

- (A) Plans - योजना
 (B) Activities - क्रिया-कलाप
 (C) Efforts - प्रयास
 (D) Programmes - कार्यक्रम

365. Motive (कारण, इरादा)

- (A) Design - आकृति
 (B) Reason - कारण
 (C) Impulse - संवेग, आवेग
 (D) Urge - इच्छा

366. Wholesome (स्वस्थ, अच्छी हाल में)

- (A) Complete - पूर्ण
 (B) Ripe - पकना
 (C) Sound - स्वस्थ
 (D) Desirable - वांछनीय

367. Infirm (दुर्बल, कमजोर)

- (A) Unsteady - अनियमित, रूक-रूक कर
 (B) Timid - डरपोक, कायर
 (C) Nervous - घबराना
 (D) Weak - कमजोर

368. Cordial (मैत्रीपूर्ण, मिलनसार)

- (A) Affectionate - प्रिय
(B) Generous - उदार
(C) Friendly - मैत्रीपूर्ण
(D) Kind - दयालू

369. Sole (एकमात्र, अकेला)

- (A) Only - एकमात्र
(B) Principal - मुख्य
(C) Important - महत्त्वपूर्ण
(D) Immediate - तुरंत

370. Systematically (विधिवत् तरीके से)

- (A) Scientifically - वैज्ञानिक तरीके से
(B) Technically - तकनीकी रूप से
(C) Methodically - विधिवत् रूप से
(D) Symmetrically - संतुलित रूप से

371. Cherish (मूल्य आंकना)

- (A) Value - मूल्य आंकना
(B) Appreciate - तारीफ करना
(C) Admire - प्रशंसा करना
(D) Flatter - चापलुसी करना

372. Vigilant (सतर्क, सावधान)

- (A) Vigorous - फुर्तिला
(B) Watchful - सावधान, सतर्क
(C) Awake - जागना
(D) Conscious - विवेकपूर्ण

373. Timid (कायर, डरपोक)

- (A) Brave - बहादुर
(B) Trembling - काँपता हुआ
(C) Cowardly - कायर
(D) Rigid - कड़ा, कठोर

374. Slander (अपमानित करना)

- (A) Defend - रक्षा करना
(B) Defame - अपमानित करना, अपयश फैलाना
(C) Praise - प्रशंसा करना
(D) Wander - भटकना

375. Inflammable (ज्वलनशील)

- (A) Incombustible - अग्निरोधक
(B) Flammable - ज्वलनशील
(C) Non-flammable - अज्वलनशील
(D) Non-inflammable - अज्वलनशील

376. Regard (आदर, सम्मान)

- (A) Respect - आदर
(B) Liking - रूचि, चाहत
(C) Love - प्यार
(D) Suspicion - शक, संदेह

377. Swap (विनिमय, आदान-प्रदान)

- (A) Snap - तेज आवाज, चिल्लाना
(B) Exchange - विनिमय
(C) Break - तोड़ना
(D) Exclude - बाहर करना, निकालना

378. Prudent (बुद्धिमान, विवेकी)

- (A) Wise - बुद्धिमान
(B) Cunning - धूर्त
(C) Frank - मुखर, स्पष्ट बोलने वाला
(D) Severe - कठोर, सख्त, कड़ा

379. Genius (अप्रत्याशित रूप से प्रतिभावान)

- (A) A generous person - एक उदार व्यक्ति
(B) A foreigner - एक अजनबी
(C) A person with uncommon intellect - अप्रत्याशित प्रतिभावान
(D) An athlete - धावक

380. Culmination (चरमोत्कर्ष, पराकाष्ठा)

- (A) Conclusion - निष्कर्ष
(B) Climax - चरमोत्कर्ष
(C) Abyss - अत्यधिक गहरा गड्ढा
(D) Cultivation - खेती, जुताई

381. Vociferous (स्पष्ट, जोरदार तरीके से)

- (A) Violent - उग्र, अक्रामक
(B) Loud - जोर से, स्पष्ट
(C) Secret - गुप्त, रहस्यमयी
(D) True - सत्य

382. Fictional (काल्पनिक)

- (A) Genuine - वास्तविक
(B) Authentic - वास्तविक
(C) Fanciful - काल्पनिक
(D) Real - वास्तविक

383. Trivial (सामान्य, साधारण)

- (A) Crucial - अति महत्त्वपूर्ण
(B) Significant - अति महत्त्वपूर्ण
(C) Vital - महत्त्वपूर्ण
(D) Ordinary - साधारण, सामान्य

384. Impudent (अक्खड़, ढीठ, बदतमीज)

- (A) Vigilant - चौकन्ना
(B) Astute - होशियार
(C) Insolent - बदतमीज
(D) Arrogant - जिद्दी, हठी

385. Pompous (चमकीला, भड़कीला)

- (A) Pretentious - महत्वाकांक्षी
(B) Supportive - सहायता करने वाला
(C) Demanding - अपेक्षा रखने वाला
(D) Flashy - भड़कीला

386. Inadvertent (अनजाने में किया गया)

- (A) Unexpected - अप्रत्याशित
(B) Unintentional - गैर इरादतन
(C) Undisturbed - परेशानी रहित
(D) Ignorant - अनभिज्ञ, अनजान

387. Fortitude (साहस)

- (A) Courage - साहस
(D) Protection - बचाव
(C) Safety - सुरक्षा
(D) Similarity - समानता

388. Duplicity (छल, कपट)

- (A) Artlessness - सरलता, बिना कोई कला के
(B) Deceit - छल, कपट
(C) Cleverness - चालाकी
(D) Repetition - पुनरावृत्ति

389. Fidelity (वफादारी, विश्वसनीयता)

- (A) Resourcefulness - संसाधन संपन्नता
(B) Strength - ताकत
(C) Weakness - कमजोरी
(D) Faithfulness - वफादारी

390. Vanguard (अग्रणी, मार्गदर्शक)

- (A) Officer - अफसर
(B) Flag bearer - मार्ग दर्शक
(C) Pioneer - अग्रणी
(D) Race driver - तेज चलाने वाला चालक

391. Camouflage (छिपाने या ढकने का तरीका)

- (A) Disguise - भेष बदलना
(B) Cover - ढकना
(C) Demonstrate - प्रदर्शित करना
(D) Fabric - बुना हुआ कपड़ा

392. Yearn (ललायित होना)

- (A) Deny - मुकरना, इंकार करना
(B) Accept - स्वीकार करना
(C) Confront - टकराना, झगड़ा करना
(D) Crave - गहरी इच्छा रखना

393. Pensive (विचार मग्न, चिंतित)

- (A) Reluctant - अनिच्छा
(B) Unhappy - नाखुश
(C) Contemplative - चिंतित, विचार मग्न
(D) Precise - सँक्षिप्त

394. Impeccable (बेदाग, त्रुटिरहित)

- (A) Inoffensive - नाखुश
(B) Flawless - बेदाग, त्रुटिरहित
(C) Upright - खड़ा, सीधा
(D) Harmless - हानि रहित

395. Narcissism (अपने मुँह मियाँ मिट्टू)

- (A) Unpleasant behaviour - अभद्र व्यवहार
(B) Self-condemnation - आत्म आलोचना
(C) Self-admiration - अपनी प्रशंसा खुद करना
(D) Rude behaviour - अपशिष्ट व्यवहार

396. Menacingly (चेतावनी पूर्ण, धमकी भरा)

- (A) Harmfully - नुकसान दायक रूप में
(B) Exodus - बड़ी संख्या में
(C) Dangerously - खतरनाक रूप से
(D) Threateningly - धमकी भरा

397. Nexus (साँठ-गाँठ)

- (A) Deficit - कमी, नुकसान
(B) Difference - अंतर
(C) Connection - साँठ-गाँठ
(D) Distance - दूरी

398. Mammoth (विशाल, विशालकाय)

- (A) Wild - जंगली
(B) Greedy - लालची
(C) Straight - सीधा
(D) Huge - विशाल

399. Hyperbole (बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर)

- (A) Decoration - सजावट
(B) Exaggeration - बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर
(C) Expansion - विस्तार
(D) Limitation - सीमा

400. Eulogy (प्रशंसा करना)

- (A) Speech - भाषण, कथन
 (B) Praise - प्रशंसा करना
 (C) Apology - क्षमा मांगना
 (D) Address - संबोधित करना

401. Forbearance (धैर्य, सहनशीलता)

- (A) Relevance - उचित
 (B) Deliverance - मुक्ति
 (C) Patience - धैर्य
 (D) Extravagance - फिजुल खर्ची

402. Bequeath (वसीयत में देना, देना)

- (A) Surround - घेरना
 (B) Give - देना
 (C) Disclose - खुलासा करना
 (D) Scold - डाटना

403. Nonchalant (उदासीन, मस्तमौला)

- (A) Formal - औपचारिक
 (B) Imaginary - काल्पनिक
 (C) Casual - उदासीन, मस्तमौला
 (D) Neutral - तटस्थ, उदासीन

404. Annexure (अनुलग्नक, संलग्नक)

- (A) Development - विकास
 (B) Retirement - सेवानिवृत्ति
 (C) Commencement - शुरुआत, श्री गणेश
 (D) Attachment - संलग्नक

405. Errand (नियत काम के लिए किया गया प्रयास)

- (A) Blunder - चूक, बड़ी भूल
 (B) Energy - शक्ति, ऊर्जा
 (C) Task - नियत काम के लिए किया गया प्रयास
 (D) Mistake - भूल

406. Fallacy (झुठा तर्क, धोखा)

- (A) Smart move - चतुर चाल
 (B) Unfounded fear - बेवजह डर
 (C) Famous invention - प्रसिद्ध आविष्कार
 (D) Mistaken belief - झुठा तर्क

407. Diligent (परिश्रमी, मेहनती)

- (A) Conceited - अहंकारी
 (B) Great - महान
 (C) Hard working - परिश्रमी, मेहनती
 (D) Proud - गर्व, स्वाभिमान

408. Garrulous (बातूनी)

- (A) Grumpy - तुनकमिजाज
 (B) Important - महत्वपूर्ण, आवश्यक
 (C) Friendly - मैत्रीपूर्ण
 (D) Talkative - बहुत बोलने वाला

409. Zenith (चरम बिन्दु, पराकाष्ठा)

- (A) Hope - आशा करना
 (B) Ideal - आदर्श
 (C) Pinnacle - शिखर, चरम बिन्दु
 (D) Reality - वास्तविकता

410. Proximity (नजदीकी, निकटता)

- (A) Nearness - नजदीकी
 (B) Affinity - अपनापन
 (C) Prospect - संभावना, आशा
 (D) Rapport - सम्पर्क, घनिष्ठता

411. Copious (अधिक, प्रचुर)

- (A) Abundant - अधिक, प्रचुर
 (B) Enjoyable - आनंददायक
 (C) Capable - योग्य, सक्षम
 (D) Copiable - सामना करने योग्य

412. Prerogative (विशेषाधिकार)

- (A) Formative - रचनात्मक
 (B) Prevention - रोकथाम
 (C) Privilege - विशेषाधिकार
 (D) Protective - रक्षात्मक

413. Aggravate (बढ़ाना)

- (A) Increase - बढ़ाना
 (B) Big - बड़ा
 (C) Angry - क्रुध, गुस्सा
 (D) Intensify - बढ़ाना

414. Sycophants (चापलूस)

- (A) Advisors - सलाह देने वाला
 (B) Flatterers - चापलूस
 (C) Servants - दास, नौकर
 (D) Sadist - दूसरों को दर्द देकर मजा लेने वाला

415. Flout (निरादर करना, ताना मारना)

- (A) Ignore - अनदेखी करना
 (B) Refuse - इंकार करना
 (C) Condemn - निंदा करना
 (D) Disregard - निरादर करना

416. Goal (कारागृह, जेल)

- (A) Destination - गंतव्य, मंजील
(B) Garden - बगीचा
(C) Jail - जेल
(D) Bird - चिड़िया

417. Loathing (नफरत, घृणा)

- (A) Warmth - उत्साह, गर्मजोशी
(B) Affectation - दिखावा, ढोंग
(C) Hatred - घृणा
(D) Affection - स्नेह लगाव

418. Pragmatic (व्यवहारिक)

- (A) Intelligent - तेज, बुद्धिमान
(B) Wise - बुद्धिमान
(C) Religious - धार्मिक
(D) Practical - व्यवहारिक

419. Notion (भावना, राय, विचार)

- (A) Thought - सोच, राय, विचार
(B) Fact - सच्चाई, हकीकत
(C) Truth - सच्चाई
(D) Hypothesis - अवधारणा, परिकल्पना

420. Vivacious (जोशीला, सजीव)

- (A) Poisonous - जहरीला
(B) Energetic - जोशीला
(C) Tricky - धूर्त, कुटिल
(D) Slow - धीमा

421. Onslaught (आक्रमण, हमला, चढ़ाई)

- (A) Counterattack - जबाबी हमला
(B) Resistance - प्रतिरोध, बाधा
(C) Defence - बचाव
(D) Invasion - आक्रमण

422. Grotesque (हास्यप्रद, विषम, बेमेल)

- (A) Bizarre - विषम, बेमेल
(B) Shameful - शर्मनाक
(C) Absurd - असंगत, ऊटपटांग
(D) Laughable - हँसी योग्य

423. Ignominy (अपमान, अपयश)

- (A) Exposure - अनावरण, खुलासा
(B) Stupidity - मूर्खता, नासमझी
(C) Disgrace - अपमान
(D) Trial - जाँच, सुनवाई

424. Enigma (पहेली, मानसिक उलझन)

- (A) Truth - सच्चाई
(B) Fear - भय
(C) Difficulty - कठिनाई
(D) Puzzle - पहेली

425. Concurrence (सहमती)

- (A) Occurrence - घटना
(B) Conquest - विजयी, जीत
(C) Currency - मुद्रा, चलन, रिवाज
(D) Agreement - सहमती

426. Espionage (गुप्तचरी)

- (A) Planning - योजना
(B) Pioneering - अग्रसर
(C) Lineage - वंशज
(D) Spying - गुप्तचरी

427. Diligent (मेहनती, परिश्रमी)

- (A) Desirous - इच्छुक, उत्सुक
(B) Hardworking - मेहनती
(C) Ridiculous - व्यंग्यात्मक
(D) Assiduous - परिश्रमी, मेहनती

428. Blunder (गलती, भूल)

- (A) Blemish - धब्बा, कलंक
(B) Danger - खतरा
(C) Worry - चिंता
(D) Mistake - भूल, गलती

429. Coarse (भद्दा, गलती)

- (A) Smooth - चिकना
(B) Refined - परिष्कृत
(C) Stiff - कड़ा, दृढ़
(D) Rough - भद्दा, निम्न स्तर का

430. Clone (प्रतिकरूप)

- (A) Make - बनाना
(B) Mould - सांचा बनाना, गढ़ना
(C) Trace - पता लगाना, खोज
(D) Copy - प्रतिकरूप

431. Instinctive (स्वभाविक)

- (A) Crucial - अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण
(B) Strong - मजबूत
(C) helpful - सहायक, मददगार
(D) Inherent - स्वभावित

432. Mendicant (भिक्षुक, भिखारी)

- (A) Beggar - भिक्षुक, भिखारी
 (B) Adviser - परामर्शदाता
 (C) Reformer - सुधारक
 (D) Dealer - व्यापारी, लेन देन करने वाला

433. Apprise (सूचना देना, अवगत कराना)

- (A) Praise - प्रशंसा करना
 (B) Inform - सूचना देना
 (C) Conceal - छिपाना
 (D) Assess - आंकना, मूल्यांकन करना

434. Periodic (सामयिक)

- (A) Infrequent - कभी-कभी
 (B) Continuous - लगातार
 (C) Occasional - समय-समय पर किया जाने वाला
 (D) Regular - नियमित

435. Gruesome (डरावना, भयानक)

- (A) Sullen - खिन्न, चिड़चिड़ा
 (B) Hideous - डरावना
 (C) Exhausting - थका देने वाला
 (D) Insulting - अपमान जनक

436. Despot (तानाशाह)

- (A) Monarch - राजा
 (B) Tyrant - तानाशाह
 (C) Ruler - शासक
 (D) Demon - असुर, दानव

437. Sanction (स्वीकृति देना)

- (A) Submission - जमा करना
 (B) Commission - आयोग
 (C) Permission - स्वीकृति देना
 (D) Sacredness - पवित्रता

438. Persistent (अनवरत, दीर्घ स्थायी)

- (A) Transient - अस्थायी, क्षणिक
 (B) Permanent - दीर्घ स्थायी
 (C) Fleeting - अस्थायी, क्षणिक
 (D) Ceased - जब्त किया हुआ

439. Bliss (हर्ष, आनन्द)

- (A) Pleasure - खुशी
 (B) Fantasy - ख्वाब, तृष्णा
 (C) Happiness - आनन्द, हर्ष
 (D) Laughter - हँसी

440. Candid (खरा, स्पष्टवादी)

- (A) Able - योग्य, सक्षम
 (B) Quiet - शांत
 (C) Fearless - भयरहित, निर्भिक
 (D) Frank - खरा, स्पष्ट बोलने वाला

441. Meagre (अपर्याप्त, तुच्छ)

- (A) Plenty - प्रचुर
 (B) Inadequate - अपर्याप्त
 (C) Sufficient - पर्याप्त
 (D) Limited - सीमित

442. Compassionate (सहानुभूतिशील)

- (A) Pathetic - दयनीय
 (B) Aesthetic - सौंदर्य प्रेमी
 (C) Sympathetic - सहानुभूतिशील
 (D) Warm - जोशपूर्ण

443. Solitary (अकेला)

- (A) Quiet - शांत
 (B) Lonely - अकेला
 (C) Lost - खोया हुआ
 (D) Idle - खाली, निकम्मा, आलसी

444. Decay (विघटन होना, सड़ना)

- (A) Decompose - सड़ना
 (B) Decline - घटना, गिरावट
 (C) Dispose - बेचना
 (D) Disturb - परेशान करना, बाधा डालना

445. Associate (साथ करना, जोड़ना)

- (A) Connect - जोड़ना
 (B) Assist - सहायता करना
 (C) Support - समर्थन करना
 (D) Surprise - आश्चर्यचकित करना

446. Qualm (संकोच, हिचक)

- (A) Impunity - छूटकारा, दंड से मुक्ति
 (B) Distress - परेशानी, विपत्ति
 (C) Scruple - संकोच, हिचक
 (D) Preserve - बचाना

447. Contiguous (समीपस्थ, सटा हुआ)

- (A) Adjoining - समीपस्थ
 (B) Circumstantial - विस्तृत, ब्योरेबार
 (C) Catching - संक्रामक
 (D) Divided - बाँटा हुआ

448. Gape (एकटक घुड़ना)

- (A) Struggle - संघर्ष करना
 (B) Exclaim - चिल्लाना, पुकारना
 (C) Stare - एक टक घुड़ना
 (D) Hide - छिपाना

449. Elude (से बचे रहना)

- (A) Tell - कहना
 (B) Create - निर्माण करना
 (C) Avoid - से बचे रहना
 (D) Refer - विचारार्थ भेजना

450. Innocuous (हानि रहित)

- (A) Harmless - हानि रहित
 (B) Faultless - त्रुटि रहित
 (C) Malicious - ईर्ष्यालू, जलनशील
 (D) Offensive - आक्रामक

451. Brisk (फूर्तिला, सक्रिय)

- (A) Quick - जल्दी
 (B) Bright - चमकीला
 (C) Puzzled - व्याकुल, परेशान
 (D) Active - सक्रिय

452. Pail (बाल्टी)

- (A) Mug - मग
 (B) Container - पात्र, डिब्बा
 (C) Bucket - बाल्टी
 (D) Vessel - बर्तन

453. Condone (क्षमा करना, माफ करना)

- (A) Ignore - नजरअंदाज करना
 (B) Overlook - ध्यान में न ला पाना
 (C) Forgive - क्षमा करना
 (D) Forget - भूल जाना

454. Imply (भाव/अर्थ बतलाना)

- (A) Confirm - पुष्टी करना
 (B) Comply - अनुपालन करना
 (C) Conclude - निष्कर्ष निकालना
 (D) Connote - भाव/अर्थ बतलाना

455. Vigilant (सजग, सतर्क)

- (A) Smart - चुस्त, फैशनेबल
 (B) Watchful - चौकस, सतर्क
 (C) Intelligent - बुद्धीमान
 (D) Ambitious - महत्वाकांक्षी

456. Fortitude (साहस, धैर्य)

- (A) Courage - साहस
 (B) Sincerity - ईमानदारी
 (C) Prudence - समझदारी
 (D) Support - समर्थन

457. Thrive (फलना फुलना, पनपना)

- (A) Destroy - नष्ट करना
 (B) Flourish - फलना-फुलना
 (C) Raise - उठाना
 (D) Create - निर्माण करना

458. Anguish (पीड़ा, शोक)

- (A) Trouble - परेशानी
 (B) Conflict - मतभेद
 (C) Anger - क्रोध, गुस्सा
 (D) Agony - पीड़ा, शोक

459. Dissuade (हतोत्साहित करना)

- (A) Encourage - उत्साहित करना
 (B) Worry - चिंता करना
 (C) Disturb - परेशान करना, तंग करना
 (D) Discourage - हतोत्साहित करना

460. Pleasure (आनंद, हर्ष, खुशी)

- (A) Comfort - आराम, चैन
 (B) Privilege - विशेषाधिकार
 (C) Support - समर्थन
 (D) Happiness - आनंद, हर्ष

461. Onus (दायित्व, जिम्मेवारी)

- (A) Inclination - झुकाव, प्रवृत्ति
 (B) Responsibility - दायित्व
 (C) Prudence - समझदारी
 (D) Antipathy - अनिच्छा, विरोध

462. Essential (आवश्यक, महत्त्वपूर्ण)

- (A) Hidden - छिपा हुआ
 (B) Obvious - स्पष्ट
 (C) Vital - महत्त्वपूर्ण
 (D) Trivial - तुच्छ, गैर-महत्त्वपूर्ण

463. Wintry (ठंड, अत्यधिक ठंड)

- (A) Cold - ठंड
 (B) Rainy - वर्षा
 (C) Warm - गर्म
 (D) Foggy - कुहासे से भरा हुआ

464. Antipathy (घृणा, नफरत)

- (A) Providence - भाग्य, किस्मत
 (B) Antagonism - घृणा, नफरत
 (C) Apathy - उदासीन, प्रभावहीन
 (D) Empathy - दूसरे के प्रति आत्म अनुभूति

465. Flaccid (ढीला, बेतरतीब, खुला)

- (A) Firm - ठोस, कड़ा
 (B) Jolly - हँसमुख
 (C) Fat - मोटा
 (D) Flabby - ढीला

466. Absurd (व्यंग्यात्मक, बेकार का)

- (A) Diligent - मेहनती, परिश्रमी
 (B) Ridiculous - व्यंग्यात्मक, भद्दा
 (C) Brisk - तेज, फुर्तिला
 (D) Complex - कठीन, जटील

467. Solitary (अकेला, एकांत)

- (A) Sad - उदास, निराश
 (B) Voluntary - स्वेच्छा से
 (C) Subtle - थोड़ा, न्यूनतम
 (D) Lonely - अकेला

468. Pacific (शांत)

- (A) Extensive - विस्तृत
 (B) Peaceful - शांत
 (C) Deep - गहरा
 (D) White - सफेद, उजला

469. Clandestine (गुप्त, रहस्यमयी)

- (A) Secret - गुप्त
 (B) Family - परिवार
 (C) Useful - लाभदायक
 (D) Dangerous - खतरनाक

470. Fetch (लाना)

- (A) Take - लेना
 (B) Order - आदेश देना
 (C) Bring - लाना
 (D) Scoop - खोदना

471. Ecstasy (खुशी, प्रसन्नता)

- (A) Extremism - कट्टरता, अति
 (B) Economy - अर्थव्यवस्था
 (C) Eclipse - ग्रहण
 (D) Joy - खुशी

472. Stench (दूर्गंध)

- (A) Smell - गंध
 (B) Stink - दूर्गंध
 (C) Fragrance - सुगंध
 (D) Aroma - सुगंध

473. Kindle (प्रज्वलित करना)

- (A) Start - शुरू करना
 (B) Kick - शुरू करना
 (C) Dwindle - घटना, कम होना
 (D) Ignite - प्रज्वलित करना, जलाना

474. Beneficial (लाभदायक)

- (A) Caring - ख्याल रखने वाला
 (B) Helpful - लाभदायक, सहायक
 (C) Admired - प्रशंसा किया
 (D) Generous - उदार

475. Solitary (एकांत, अकेला)

- (A) Solid - ठोस
 (B) Solicitous - ध्यान रखने वाला, चिंतित
 (C) Lonely - अकेला
 (D) Voluntary - स्वैच्छिक

476. Engross (तल्लिन, डुबा हुआ)

- (A) Dismiss - निकाल देना
 (B) Oppress - शोषित, अत्याचार करना
 (C) Absorb - तल्लिन, डुबा हुआ
 (D) Endanger - खतरे में डालना

477. Antagonist (विरोधी)

- (A) Non-believer - जो विश्वास न करता हो
 (B) Troublemaker - परेशानी पैदा करने वाला
 (C) Troubleshooter - परेशानी निवारण करने वाला
 (D) Opponent - विरोधी

478. Demise (मृत्यु)

- (A) Death - मृत्यु
 (B) Misfortune - दुभाग्य
 (C) Accident - दुर्घटना
 (D) Dismissal - काम से निकाल देना

479. Adversity (दुर्भाग्य, बुरा वक्त)

- (A) Opponent - विरोधी
 (B) Misfortune - दुर्भाग्य
 (C) Adversary - विरोधी
 (D) Hostility - घृणा

480. Mundane (सामान्य, साधारण)

- (A) Musical - संगीत से भरा हुआ
 (B) Ordinary - साधारण
 (C) Mortal - मरणशील
 (D) Mandatory - आवश्यक

481. Insistence (दबाव डालना, जोर देना)

- (A) Relying - भरोसा करना
 (B) Recognizing - पहचानना
 (C) Urging - दबाव डालना
 (D) Lying - झुठ बोलना

482. Queer (विचित्र, बेढंगा)

- (A) Strange - विचित्र
 (B) Quill - पंख
 (C) Peer - झांकना
 (D) Peep - झांकना

483. Emancipate (आजाद करना)

- (A) Old - पुराना
 (B) Liberate - आजाद करना
 (C) Emit - निकालना
 (D) Worn out - बेकार, थका हुआ

484. Fragile (नाजूक, क्षण भंगूर)

- (A) Agile - फूर्तिला
 (B) Broken - टुटा हुआ
 (C) Perfumed - सुगंधित
 (D) Delicate - नाजूक

485. Mitigate (कम करना, शांत करना)

- (A) Moderate - कम करना
 (B) Instigate - उकसाना
 (C) Defend - रक्षा करना
 (D) Mingle - आपस में मिलना

486. Candid (इमानदार)

- (A) Hard - कड़ा
 (B) Difficult - कठिन
 (C) Honest - इमानदार
 (D) Decent - सुन्दर, अच्छा

487. Absolve (निरपराध ठहराना)

- (A) Acquite - निरपराध ठहराना
 (B) Withheld - रोक कर रखा
 (C) Consume - उपभोग करना
 (D) Punish - सजा देना

488. Ascription (आरोपन)

- (A) Attribution - आरोपन
 (B) Cure - उपचार करना
 (C) Description - विवरण
 (D) Account - खाता, वृतांत

489. Toil (परिश्रम करना)

- (A) Work hard - परिश्रम करना
 (B) Tell - कहना
 (C) Test - जाँच करना
 (D) Spoil - नष्ट करना

490. Mimic (नकल करना)

- (A) Greet - अभिवादन करना
 (B) Copy - नकल करना
 (C) Tease - तंग करना
 (D) Refresh - तरोताजा करना

491. Kiosk (बुथ, स्टॉल)

- (A) Booth - बुथ
 (B) Mall - शॉपिंग सेंटर
 (C) Store - भंडार
 (D) Shop - दूकान

492. Collate (मिलाना)

- (A) Describe - वर्णन करना
 (B) Barrate - कहना
 (C) Prescribe - नुस्खा लिखना
 (D) Assemble - क्रमवार

493. Advocate (वकालत करना)

- (A) Pronounce - उच्चारण करना
 (B) Support - समर्थन करना
 (C) Determine - नियत करना
 (D) Predict - भविष्याणी करना

494. Preamble (प्रस्तावना, भूमिका)

- (A) Mediation - मध्य स्थल
 (B) Conclusion - निष्कर्ष
 (C) Introduction - प्रस्तावना, भूमिका
 (D) Definition - परिभाषा

495. Garrulous (बातुनी, ज्यादा बोलने वाला)

- (A) Talkative - बातुनी
 (B) Sedative - दर्द दूर करने वाला औषधी
 (C) Vocative - अधिकार दर्शाने वाले संबंध
 (D) Positive - एकारात्मक

496. Tinsel (सजावट, झिलमिल)

- (A) Tinkle - टनटनाहट
(B) Decoration - सजावट
(C) Tin - डिब्बा, टिन
(D) Colourful - रंगीन

497. Labyrinth (भँवरजाल, घुमावदार)

- (A) Meandering - घुमावदार
(B) Rotating - आवर्ती, घुर्णी
(C) Pacing - पदानियमन
(D) Wriggling - छटपटाता हुआ

498. Insolent (गंवार, उदंड)

- (A) Depreciating - घटते हुए
(B) The sole of a shoe - जूते का तली
(C) Disrespectful - उदंड
(D) Insoluble - अघुलनशील

499. Innocuous (हानिरहित)

- (A) Insufficient - अपर्याप्त
(B) Irresponsible - गैर जिम्मेदार
(C) Careless - लापरवाह
(D) Harmless - हानि रहित

500. Ingenious (भोला-भाला, अज्ञानी)

- (A) Cunning - धूर्त
(B) Clever - चालाक
(C) Innocent - भोला-भाला
(D) Artful - धूर्त

501. Parsimony (कंजूसी (अभाव के कारण))

- (A) Expenditure - खर्च
(B) Bankruptcy - कंगाली
(C) Bribery - रिश्वत
(D) Miserliness - कंजूसी

502. Tribulation (पीड़ा, तकलीफ)

- (A) Palpitation - धड़कन
(B) Suffering - पीड़ा, तकलीफ
(C) Weakness - कमजोरी
(D) Stimulation - उत्प्रेरक

503. Ramparts (रस्सी द्वारा बनाया गया मार्ग)

- (A) Ropeway - रस्सी द्वारा बनाया गया मार्ग
(B) Staircase - सीढ़ी
(C) Parapet - प्राकार, मुंडेर
(D) Scaffold - फाँसी का तख्ता

504. Condone (माफ करना, क्षमा करना)

- (A) Forgive - क्षमा करना
(B) Support - सहयोग करना, समर्थन करना
(C) Forget - भूलना
(D) Defend - रक्षा करना, बचाव करना

505. Analogy (समानता, तुल्यता)

- (A) Difference - अंतर
(B) Comparison - तुल्यता
(C) Addition - जोड़
(D) Deletion - मिटा हुआ

506. Allure (प्रलोभन देना, ललचाना)

- (A) Extol - प्रशंसा करना
(B) Excite - उत्तेजित करना
(C) Entice - प्रलोभन देना
(D) Elicit - निकालना, खिंचना

507. Hallucination (भ्रम, मतिभ्रम)

- (A) Delusion - भ्रम
(B) Habitat - प्राकृतिक वास
(C) Dress - पोशाक पहनना
(D) Deception - छल, धोखा

508. Salacious (कामुक, अश्लील)

- (A) Angry - क्रोधित
(B) Unhappy - नाखुश
(C) Satisfied - संतुष्ट
(D) Lustful - कामुक

509. Derive (प्राप्त करना, उत्पन्न करना)

- (A) Contain - समाविष्ट करना
(B) Attain - प्राप्त करना, पहुँचना
(C) Sustain - जीवित रखना
(D) Obtain - प्राप्त करना

510. Erudite (विद्वान, ज्ञानी, पंडित)

- (A) Scholarly - विद्वान
(B) Unlettered - अशिक्षित
(C) Stingy - कंजूस
(D) Sloppy - आलसी, लापरवाह

511. Repeated (दुहराया गया)

- (A) Disputed - विवादित
(B) Elaborated - विस्तृत
(C) Explained - व्याख्या किया हुआ
(D) Reiterated - दुहराया गया

512. Reverse (आदर करना, सम्मान करना)

- (A) Condemn - निन्दा करना
 (B) Reverse - उल्टा
 (C) Humiliate - नीचा दिखाना
 (D) Respect - आदर करना

513. Stern (कड़ा, सख्त, कठोर)

- (A) Strict - कठोर
 (B) Lenient - नरम, दयालू
 (C) Young - जवान
 (D) Stem - तना

514. Citadel (किला, गढ़)

- (A) Palace - महल
 (B) Metropolis - राजधानी, प्रधान नगर
 (C) Mansion - भवन, हवेली
 (D) Fortress - किला

515. Aberration (भटकाव, विचलन)

- (A) Rationality - तार्किकता, तर्कयुक्त
 (B) Justification - औचित्य, प्रमाणिकता
 (C) Intensification - बढ़ाना, तीव्र करना
 (D) Deviation - विचलन

516. Delusion (भ्रम, भ्रांति)

- (A) Illumination - चमक, जगमगाहट
 (B) Illusion - भ्रम
 (C) Ascension - आरोहण, चढ़ाव
 (D) Reality - वास्तविकता

517. Logical (तर्कसंगत, तार्किक)

- (A) Responsive - प्रतिक्रियाशील
 (B) Rational - बौद्धिक, तर्कसंगत
 (C) Educated - शिक्षित
 (D) Improper - असमान्य, बेमेल

518. Mastery (प्रवीणता, अधिकार)

- (A) Mystery - रहस्य
 (B) Weighty - दमदार, भारी
 (C) Authority - प्रवीणता
 (D) Weakness - कमजोरी

519. Evade (टाल देना, बच निकलना)

- (A) Cheat - धोखा देना, बेईमानी
 (B) Pretend - दावा करना, दिखावा करना
 (C) Avoid - से बचना, टालना, दूर रहना
 (D) Vacate - खाली करना

520. Impetuous (अविवेकी)

- (A) Impressive - प्रभावशाली
 (B) Hasty - फुर्तीला
 (C) Disturbing - परेशान करने वाला
 (D) Impious - अधर्मी, नास्तिक

521. Forsake (छोड़ देना)

- (A) Disintegrate - विघटित करना
 (B) Separate - अलग करना
 (C) Abandon - छोड़ देना, त्यागना
 (D) Forgo - से परहेज करना

522. Stratagem (चाल, चल)

- (A) Trick - चाल, हाथ की सफाई
 (B) Strait - कठिन, संकीर्ण
 (C) Stratum - स्तर
 (D) Ruby - माणिक्य, लाल

523. Innocuous (अहानिकर)

- (A) Harmless - अहानिकर
 (B) Friendly - मित्रवत
 (C) Humorous - हास्यजनक
 (D) Sympathetic - सहानुभूति

524. Ridiculous (हास्यास्पद)

- (A) Mocking - चुपचाप
 (B) Absurd - बेतुका, निरर्थक
 (C) Enigmatic - रहस्यमय, पेंचीदा
 (D) Disposable - प्रयोज्य

525. Tranquil (शांत)

- (A) Sound - आवाज
 (B) Serious - गंभीर
 (C) Noisy - शोर मचाने वाला
 (D) Calm - शांत

526. Flung (फेंकना)

- (A) Threw - फेंका
 (B) Caught - पकड़ा
 (C) Cast - जोर से फेंकना
 (D) Spat - अण्डे देना

527. Encountered (मूठभेड़ किया)

- (A) Faced - सामना किया
 (B) Solved - हल किया
 (C) Entered - प्रवेश किया
 (D) Entertained - मनोरंजित किया

528. Redeem (मुक्त करना, छुड़ाना)

- (A) Punish - दंड देना
 (B) Save - बचना
 (C) Forget - भूलना
 (D) Forgive - क्षमा करना

529. Wander (भटकना)

- (A) Ride - चढ़ना, सवारी करना
 (B) Desire - अभिलाषा, इच्छा
 (C) Roam - भ्रमण करना
 (D) Treat - व्यवहार

530. Taciturn (चुप, अल्पभाषी)

- (A) Gloomy - उदास
 (B) Sarcastic - व्यंग्यात्मक
 (C) Upset - परेशान
 (D) Silent - शान्ति, चुप

531. Fury (प्रकोप, उत्तेजना)

- (A) Shout - चिल्लाना
 (B) Scold - डाटना
 (C) Frown - तेवर
 (D) Anger - गुस्सा

532. Transient (नश्वर, अस्थायी)

- (A) Permanent - स्थायी
 (B) Uncertain - अनिश्चित
 (C) Provisional - कामचलाऊ
 (D) Transitory - अस्थायी

533. Plump (एकाएक, फुलाना, गोल-मटोल)

- (A) Tall - लम्बा
 (B) Flat - समतल, गोल-मटोल
 (C) Lean - दुबला-पतला
 (D) Skinny - दुर्बल, कृश

534. Valiant (बहादुर)

- (A) Courageous - बहादुर
 (B) Quarrelsome - झगड़ालू
 (C) Cheerful - आनंददायक
 (D) Repulsive - अरूचिकर

535. Credible (विश्वासपात्र)

- (A) Charming - आकर्षक
 (B) Serious - गंभीर
 (C) Believable - विश्वासयोग्य
 (D) Worthy - योग्य

536. Extricate (बंधन मुक्त करना)

- (A) Free - मुफ्त, मुक्त करना
 (B) Tie - बाँधना, मिलाना
 (C) Complicate - जटिल बनाना
 (D) Pull - खींचना

537. Obstreperous (उपद्रवी)

- (A) Unruly - उपद्रवी
 (B) Lazy - आलसी
 (C) Awakward - भद्दा
 (D) Sullen - नाराज, उदास

538. Honest (ईमानदार, सच्चा, सीधा)

- (A) Authentic - प्रामाणिक
 (B) Upright - सीधा, उर्ध्वाधर
 (C) Direct - सीधे
 (D) Actual - वास्तविक

539. Vocation (व्यवसाय, पेशा)

- (A) Examination - जाँच, परीक्षण
 (B) Seminar - गोष्ठि
 (C) Occupation - पेशा
 (D) Holiday - छुट्टी

540. Cantankerous (झगड़ालू)

- (A) Noisy - शोर मचानेवाला
 (B) Quarrelsome - झगड़ालू
 (C) Rash - जल्दबाज, उतावला
 (D) Disrespectful - निरादर

541. Scorn (तिरस्कार)

- (A) Concise - संक्षिप्त, सारिक
 (B) Despise - तिरस्कार
 (C) Bias - पूर्वग्रह, पक्षपात
 (D) Fierce - हिंसक, खुर्खुराँ

542. Catastrophe (महाविपत्ति, अनर्थ)

- (A) Tragedy - त्रासदी
 (B) Anger - गुस्सा
 (C) Violence - हिंसा
 (D) Hatred - घृणा

543. Abjure (त्याग देना)

- (A) Renounce - त्याग देना, सम्बंध तोड़ना
 (B) Announce - घोषणा करना
 (C) Pronounce - उच्चारण करना, निर्णय सुनाना
 (D) Denounce - भर्त्सना करना, दोषारोपण करना

544. Assess (मूल्यांकन, निर्धारण करना)

- (A) Overload - अधिक भार डालना
 (B) Measure - माप
 (C) Permit - अनुमति देना, अनुज्ञा पत्र
 (D) Enter - घुसना

545. Elastic (लचीला)

- (A) Free - स्वतंत्र, मुक्त
 (B) Liberal - उदार
 (C) Flexible - लचीला
 (D) Broad - चौड़ा, व्यापक

546. Diffident (संकोची, डरपोक)

- (A) Timid - कायर, डरपोक
 (B) Unhappy - नाखुश
 (C) Discourteous - अशिष्ट, रूखा
 (D) Gentle - भद्र

547. Crafty (चालाक)

- (A) Evil - बुराई
 (B) Cunning - चालाक, धूर्त
 (C) Unkind - निष्ठुर
 (D) Infamous - बदनाम

548. Exorbitant (अत्याधिकता)

- (A) Odd - अनोखा, अकेला
 (B) Ridiculous - बेतुका, हास्यास्पद
 (C) Excessive - अत्याधिक
 (D) Threatening - धमकी

549. Penchant (अभिरूचि)

- (A) Liking - रूचि
 (B) Eagerness - उत्सुकता, चाव
 (C) Disability - असमर्थता, अशक्तता
 (D) Dislike - नापसंदगी

550. Affluent (बहुतायत)

- (A) Prosperous - सम्पन्न
 (B) Kind - दयालू
 (C) Fluent - धाराप्रवाह
 (D) Tributary - वितरिका

551. Tepid (कुनकुना)

- (A) Hot - गर्म
 (B) Warm - उष्ण
 (C) Cold - ठंडा
 (D) Boiling - उबलना

552. Canny (समझदार, चतुर)

- (A) Obstinate - स्वेच्छाचारी, हठी
 (B) Proud - अहंकारी
 (C) Stout - मजबूर, बहादुर
 (D) Clever - चालाक

553. Humane (मानवोचित)

- (A) Sympathetic - सहानुभूति
 (B) Spirit - पवित्र आत्मा, मनीषी
 (C) Straight - सीधा, सरल
 (D) Source - उद्गम, स्रोत

554. Scintillating (झिलमिलाना, अल्पमात्रा)

- (A) Moving - गतिमान
 (B) Interesting - मजेदार
 (C) Burning - ज्वलन
 (D) Glittering - झिलमिलाना

555. Transient (अस्थायी)

- (A) Fleeting - अस्थायी, गायब हो जाना
 (B) Transparent - पारदर्शक, साफ
 (C) Feeble - चंचल
 (D) Fanciful - विचित्र

556. Voracious (पेटु, लालची)

- (A) Hungry - भुखा
 (B) Hasty - फुरतीला
 (C) Thirsty - प्यासा
 (D) Greedy - लालची

557. Impervious (अभेद्य, अपारगम्य)

- (A) Audacious - निर्भिक, साहसी
 (B) Haphazard - संयोग
 (C) Impenetrable - अभेद्य
 (D) Illogical - असंगत

558. Peruse (ध्यान से पढ़ना, जाँचना)

- (A) Overuse - अति उपयोगी
 (B) Examine - परीक्षा लेना, जाँचना
 (C) Abuse - गाली देना
 (D) Defuse - शांत

559. Amicable (मित्रभाव से)

- (A) Friendly - मित्रभाव से
 (B) Happy - खुश
 (C) Perfect - श्रेष्ठ, परिपूर्ण
 (D) Joyous - आनन्दपूर्ण

560. Porous (सूक्ष्मरंध्र, छिद्रिल)

- (A) Adventurous - जोखिम भरा, साहसी
 (B) Permeable - पारगम्य, भेद्य
 (C) Pungent - तीखा, तिक्त
 (D) Concrete - मूर्त, साकार,

561. Insipid (स्वादहीन, फीका)

- (A) Spicy - मसालेदार
 (B) Bland - सौम्य, नरम
 (C) Interesting - मजेदार, रूचिकर
 (D) Warm - उष्ण

562. Convalesce (स्वास्थ्य लाभ, अच्छा हो जाना)

- (A) Diminish - कम करना
 (B) Admonish - डाँट देना
 (C) Recover - स्वास्थ्य लाभ
 (D) Convey - सूचित करना

563. Garble (विकृत)

- (A) Confuse - चकरा देना, उलझाना
 (B) Hide - छिपाना
 (C) Communicate - सम्पर्क करना, सूचना देना
 (D) Explain - स्पष्ट करना, सफाई देना

564. Pinnacle (चोटी, शिखर)

- (A) Capsule - संपुटिका, बीजकोष
 (B) Heart - हृदय, दिल
 (C) Summit - चोटी, शिखर
 (D) Pit - गड्ढा, गर्त

565. Brutalize (क्रूरता, नृशंसता)

- (A) Stir - चलाना, हिलाना
 (B) Ill-treat - अभद्र व्यवहार
 (C) Devise - युक्ति, अविष्कार
 (D) Strike - हड़ताल, चोट करना

566. Quicken (चाल बढ़ाना)

- (A) Accelerate - गति बढ़ाना
 (B) Delay - विलम्ब
 (C) Hinder - रोकना, अटकाना
 (D) Stop - रोकना

567. Transient (अस्थायी, क्षणिक)

- (A) Temporary - अस्थायी
 (B) Durable - टिकाऊ
 (C) Timely - समयोचित
 (D) Transparent - पारदर्शी, साफ

568. Compensate (क्षतिपूर्ति करना)

- (A) Compile - संगृहीत करना
 (B) Make up for - क्षतिपूर्ति करना
 (C) Result in - परिणाम
 (D) Complete - पूरा करना

569. Retaliate (प्रतिकार करना)

- (A) Pardon - क्षमा, माफी
 (B) Corrupt - भ्रष्ट
 (C) Avenge - बदला लेना
 (D) Rejoice - खुश करना, रिझाना

570. Epidemic (महामारी)

- (A) Endemic - स्थानीय
 (B) Local - स्थानीय
 (C) Widespread - महामारी
 (D) Natural - स्वाभाविक, प्राकृतिक

571. Curious (जिज्ञासु)

- (A) Doubtful - संदेहास्पद
 (B) Inquisitive - जिज्ञासु
 (C) Sad - उदास
 (D) Suspicious - संदेहास्पद

572. Candid (निष्कपट, स्पष्टवादी)

- (A) Honest - ईमानदार
 (B) Greedy - लालची
 (C) Dishonest - बेईमान
 (D) Secretive - गोपनशील

573. Forsaken (छोड़ देना)

- (A) Nurtured - पालना-पोसना
 (B) Neglected - तिरस्कृत
 (C) Pardoned - क्षमा, माफी
 (D) Abandoned - त्याग देना

574. Vivacious (सजीव)

- (A) Lonely - अकेले
 (B) Lively - सजीव
 (C) Beautiful - सुंदर
 (D) Brooding - सोच

575. Amiable (मित्रवत)

- (A) Rude - असभ्य, द्दित
 (B) Curt - संक्षिप्त, रुखा
 (C) Friendly - मित्रवत
 (D) Annoyed - खिजाना, चिढ़ाना

576. Petition (आवेदन, याचिका)

- (A) Rotation - परिक्रमण
 (B) Administration - प्रशासन, प्रबंधन
 (C) Appeal - पुनरावेदन करना, आग्रह
 (D) Vocation - व्यवसाय, पेशा

577. Proposition (प्रस्तावना)

- (A) Intimation - इतला करना
 (B) Protestation - विरोध
 (C) Proposal - प्रस्ताव
 (D) Invitation - आमंत्रण

578. Vivacious (सजीव)

- (A) Imaginary - काल्पनिक
 (B) Lively - सजीव
 (A) Perceptible - प्रत्याक्ष
 (D) Languid - निस्तेज, कमजोर

579. Sporadic (अनियमित, यदा-कदा)

- (A) Timely - समयोचित
 (B) Scattered - बिखराव
 (C) Frequent - निरन्तर, बारबार होनेवाला
 (D) Irrelevant - अप्रासंगिक, असंगत

580. Persevere (दृढ़ रहना)

- (A) Fickle - चंचल, अस्थिर
 (B) Persist - आग्रह करना, डटे रहना
 (C) Constant - स्थिर, अटल
 (D) Polite - शिष्ट, भद्र

581. Adequate (पर्याप्त)

- (A) Suitable - उपयुक्त
 (B) Capable - योग्य
 (C) Appropriate - उपयुक्त, समुचित
 (D) Enough - काफी

582. Yearn (तरसना)

- (A) To earn - कमाना
 (B) To crave - अभिलाषा, याचना करना
 (C) To regret - पश्चाताप, अफसोस करना
 (D) To yawn - जँभाई

583. Transmission (प्रसारण, पारगमन)

- (A) Administer - प्रशासन करना, संचालन करना
 (B) Conveyance - हस्तांतरण, परिवहन
 (C) Connect - सम्बंध स्थापित करना
 (D) Disconnect - काटना, अलग करना

584. Meander (विसर्पण)

- (A) Blow - बहना
 (B) Curve - घुमाव
 (C) Bend - मोड़ना
 (D) Wind - हवा

585. Jabber (बकवास करना)

- (A) Eloquent - सुवक्ता
 (B) Chatter - बकबक, बकवास
 (C) Talk - वार्तालाप
 (D) Speak - बोलना

586. Jealous (ईर्ष्यालु)

- (A) Interested - दिलचस्पी
 (B) Hatred - घृणा, द्वेष
 (C) Envied - डाह करना
 (D) Admired - प्रशंसनीय

587. Guile (छलकपट)

- (A) Cunning - चालाक, धूर्त
 (B) Careful - सावधान
 (C) Careless - लापरवाह
 (D) Greedy - लालची

588. Futility (निरर्थक)

- (A) Uselessness - निरर्थक
 (B) Insignificance - अमहत्त्वपूर्ण
 (C) Irrelevance - असंगति
 (D) Unimportance - महत्त्वहीन

589. Sham (ढोंग, स्वाँग भरना)

- (A) Real - वास्तविक, असली
 (B) Genuine - विशुद्ध, असली
 (C) Authentic - प्रामाणिक, विश्वसनीय
 (D) Fake - नकली, जाली

590. Arduous (कठिन, श्रमसाध्य)

- (A) Troublesome - कठिन
 (B) Gloomy - उदासी
 (C) Difficult - कठिन
 (D) Perilous - खतरनाक

591. Garnish (सजावट)

- (A) Honour - सम्मान, आदर
 (B) Respect - आदर, श्रद्धा
 (C) Obey - आज्ञा मानना
 (D) Adorn - सँवारना, शोभा बढ़ाना

592. Abandon (त्याग देना)

- (A) Excuse - क्षमायाचना
 (B) Forsake - छोड़ देना
 (C) Urge - अनुरोध करना
 (D) Risk - जोखिम, खतरा

593. Odious (अप्रिय, घृणित)

- (A) Hateful - घृणित
 (B) Rotten - सड़ा, बदबूदार
 (C) Infamous - बदनाम, कुख्यात
 (D) Sick - बीमार, व्याकुल

594. Repeal (रद्द करना)

- (A) Acceptance - स्वीकारात्मक
 (B) Cancellation - रद्दीकरण
 (C) Rejection - अस्वीकृत
 (D) Abolish - उन्मूलन करना

595. Tenet (सिद्धांत, मत)

- (A) Belief - भरोसा, विश्वास करना
 (B) Provision - पूर्वयोजना, व्यवस्था
 (C) Perspective - संदर्श, परिप्रेक्ष्य
 (D) View - दर्शन, अवलोकन

596. Peculiar (व्यक्तिगत, विशिष्ट)

- (A) Special - विशेष
 (B) Strange - अपरिचित, आश्चर्यजनक
 (C) Ordinary - साधारण, मामूली
 (D) Rare - दुर्लभ

597. Despair (निराशा, हताशा)

- (A) Distress - दुःख, कष्ट
 (B) Discourage - हतोत्साहित करना
 (C) Hopeless - आशाहीन
 (D) Disrupt - तोड़ना

598. Languid (दुर्बल, कमजोर)

- (A) Luxurious - विलासी
 (B) Lethargic - सुस्त, आलसी
 (C) Spirited - उत्साही, जोशपूर्ण
 (D) Lively - जिंदादिल, रोचक

599. Malady (बिमारी, रोग, व्याधि)

- (D) Lady - महिला
 (B) Disease - बिमारी
 (C) Melody - भावुकता, सुस्वरता
 (D) Parody - नकल, विडम्बन काव्य

600. Luxuriant (विलासी, आनंदपूर्ण)

- (A) Luxurious - आनंददायक
 (B) Lovely - प्यारा, सुंदर
 (C) Lush - रसीला
 (D) Class - दर्जा

601. Quest (तलाश, अन्वेषण, खोज)

- (A) Test - परीक्षण, जाँच
 (B) Search - खोजना
 (C) Trial - परख, परीक्षण
 (D) Decision - निर्णय, फैसला

602. Diligent (मेहनती, परिश्रमी)

- (A) Industrious - मेहनती, परिश्रमी
 (B) Intelligent - बुद्धिमान
 (C) Energetic - ऊर्जावान, क्रियाशील
 (D) Modest - विनम्र, शालीन

603. Jealous (ईर्ष्यालु)

- (A) Proud - गर्वित, घमंडल
 (B) Envious - ईर्ष्यालु, डाही
 (C) Greedy - लालची
 (D) Lustful - कामुक, लंपट

604. Desultory (अनियमित)

- (A) Random - असंगत, बेतरतीब
 (B) Frugal - मितव्ययी
 (C) Forsake - त्याग देना, छोड़ देना
 (D) Diminish - कम करना या होना

605. Genuine (विशुद्ध, वास्तविक, पवित्र)

- (A) Local - स्थानीय
 (B) Authentic - प्रामाणिक, विश्वसनीय
 (C) Clever - चालाक
 (D) Concern - चिंता

606. Revenue (आमदनी, राजस्व, आय)

- (A) Return - वापस आना, मुनाफा, विवरण देना
 (B) Disaster - घोर विपत्ति
 (C) Regain - पुनः अधिकार पाना
 (D) Income - आय

607. Accuracy (विशुद्धता)

- (A) Agreement - समझौता, सम्मति पत्र
 (B) Precision - परिशुद्धता, सुनिश्चितता, सुक्ष्मता
 (C) Attachment - संलग्न, आसक्ति
 (D) Cleverness - चतुराई, होशियारी

608. Consort (पति, पत्नी, के अनुकूल होना)

- (A) Partner – साथी, संगी, जोड़ीदार
 (B) Convoy – पहरे के साथ ले जाना, संरक्षण
 (C) Guide – मार्गदर्शन
 (D) Protect – बचाना, रक्षा करना

609. Pawn (प्यादा, पैदल)

- (A) Sponge – मिटाना, सोखना
 (B) Scrounge – दुसरे की वस्तु उड़ा लेना
 (C) Hire – किराया, भाड़ा
 (D) Pledge – प्रतिज्ञा, बंधक रखना, रेहन

610. Maestro (संगीतज्ञ, आचार्य)

- (A) Genius – अत्यधिक प्रतिभावान
 (B) Admirer – प्रशंसक
 (C) Employee – कर्मचारी, सेवक
 (D) Novice – नवसिखुवा, अनुभव हीन व्यक्ति

611. Chastise (दण्ड देना, सजा देना)

- (A) Praise – प्रशंसा
 (B) Upbraid – भर्त्सना करना
 (C) Monitor – संचालन, छात्रनायक, युद्धपोत
 (D) Chase – पीछा करना, वध करना

612. Feeble (क्षीण, अस्पष्ट, मंद)

- (A) Weak – कोमल, कमजोर, दुर्बल, मंद
 (B) Playful – मजाकिया
 (C) Pretty – रमणीय, सुंदर, मनोहर
 (D) Small – छोटा, लघु, तुच्छ, अंश

613. Invincible (अपराजेय, अजेय)

- (A) Vulnerable – जिसे चोट पहुँचाई जा सके
 (B) Fallible – भ्रमशील, भ्रमकारी
 (C) Yielding – आज्ञाकारी, झुकनेवाला, अनुकूल
 (D) Unassailable – अविजेय, अनाक्रमणीय

614. Result (परिणाम, नतीजा)

- (A) Data – आँकड़ें
 (B) Decision – निर्णय, फैसला
 (C) Outcome – परिणाम, नतीजा
 (D) Cause – कारण

615. Lousy (जूँ भरा, डरावना)

- (A) Awesome – आश्चर्यजनक
 (B) Awful – भयानक, डरावना
 (C) Aura – परिमल, वातावरण
 (D) Awry – टेढ़ा, तिरछा

616. Crusade (धर्मयुद्ध)

- (A) Campaign – अभियान, मुहीम
 (B) Flatten – बराबर करना
 (C) Critical – संकटकालीन, नाजुक स्थिति
 (D) Angry – क्रुद्ध, नाराज, गुस्सा

617. Merge (निगलना, मिलना, विलय, मिलाना)

- (A) Mixture – मिलावट, मिश्रण
 (B) Blend – मिलाना
 (C) Contact – स्पर्श, सम्पर्क, मिलाना
 (D) Meet – सामना करना, मिलना, भेंट

618. Gourmet (खाद्य पारखी)

- (A) Fussy – भड़कीला
 (B) Praise – सराहना, प्रशंसा
 (C) Gastronome – स्वादलोलुप
 (D) Constant – स्थिर, नियत, अचल

619. Limpid (शुद्ध, स्वच्छ, विमल)

- (A) Clear – स्पष्ट, मुक्त, निकालना
 (B) Crippled – पंगा
 (C) Lopsided – एकतरफा
 (D) Ruffled – झकड़ना, डींग मारना

620. Vocation (धंधा, पेशा, व्यवसाय)

- (A) Holiday – छुट्टी, अवकाश का दिन
 (B) Occupation – व्यवसाय, पेशा, कब्जा
 (C) Break up – तोड़ना
 (D) Virtue – सदाचार, नीति

621. Filthy (बहुत ही खराब, मलिनतापूर्ण)

- (A) Immaculate – निर्मल, निष्कलंक, निर्दोष
 (B) Spotless – पवित्र, कलंकहीन
 (C) Dirty – गंदा, अस्वच्छ, मैला, मलिन
 (D) Clean – साफ, स्वच्छ

622. Acquire (प्राप्त करना, अभिग्रहण करना)

- (A) Renounce – दूर करना, त्याग देना
 (B) Lose – खो देना, समय नष्ट करना
 (C) Relinquish – त्यागना, अलग करना
 (D) Procure – दलाली करना, प्राप्त करना

623. Annoy (चिढ़ाना, खिजाना, तंग करना)

- (A) Offend – कुद्ध करना, अप्रसन्न करना
 (B) Lazy – सुस्त, आलसी
 (C) Revoke – उकसाना, प्रतिसंहरण करना
 (D) Refuse – मना करना, इनकार करना

624. Mistake (भूल, गलती)

- (A) Error - गलती
 (B) Mistook - गलत किया
 (C) Accurate - यर्थाथ, सही, ठीक
 (D) Precise - परिशुद्ध, सुनिश्चित

625. Mayhem (अंगभंग)

- (A) Jubilation - उल्लास, आनन्द का स्वर
 (B) Excitement - उत्तेजना
 (C) Havoc - विध्वंस, नाश, कहर, बर्बादी
 (D) Defeat - हराना, पराजित करना

626. Rely (भरोसा करना, विश्वास करना)

- (A) Trust - विश्वास करना
 (B) Depend - आश्रित, निर्भर होना
 (C) Betray - विश्वास करना
 (D) Lean - दुबला-पतना

627. Cessation (विराम, समाप्ति)

- (A) Resume - दुबारा आरंभ करना, संक्षेप विवरण
 (B) End - समाप्त करना
 (C) Start - शुरू करना
 (D) Pause - विराम, रूकना

628. Previous (पूर्ववर्ती)

- (A) Latest - एकदम नया, नवीनतम
 (B) Earliest - शीघ्रातिशीघ्र, जल्दी से जल्दी
 (C) Former - भूतपूर्व, पुराना, पहला
 (D) After - बाद में

629. Furious (नाराज, क्रोध)

- (A) Angry - गुस्सा, क्रोध
 (B) Calm - शांत
 (C) Desperate - निराश, हताश, बेचैन
 (D) Smile - मुस्कुराना, हँसना, मुस्कान

630. Manage (प्रबन्धन करना, व्यवस्थित)

- (A) Loose - ढीला, लापरवाह
 (B) Free - निःशुल्क, मुफ्त
 (C) Control - नियंत्रण, काबू, व्यवस्थित
 (D) Independent - स्वतंत्र, आजाद

631. Convulsion (दौरा)

- (A) Start - शुरू करना, आरंभ करना
 (B) Contraption - जुगत, यंत्र
 (C) Fit - दौरा, गश्ती, स्वस्थ, ठीक
 (D) Cease - रोक देना, समाप्त करना

632. Bargain (मोलभाव करना, सौदा)

- (A) Bonus - लाभांश
 (B) Negotiate - बातचीत, समझौता, मोलभाव
 (C) Dispute - विवाद, झगड़ा
 (D) Surplus - अधिशेष, बढ़ोत्तरी, बचत

633. Robust (तंदरूस्त, तगड़ा, मजबूत)

- (A) Sturdy - जोड़दार, तगड़ा, मजबूत
 (B) Heavy - भारी, वजनदार, गम्भीर
 (C) Thin - बारीक, पतला
 (D) Weak - दुर्बल, कमजोर, कोमल

634. Submissive (आज्ञाकारी, विनम्र)

- (A) Unyielding - दृढ़
 (B) Stubborn - हठीला, जिद्दी, हठ
 (C) Docile - आज्ञाकारी, सिखने योग्य
 (D) Obstinate - स्वेच्छाचारी, हठी, दुःसाध्य

635. Supple (अधीन, लचीला)

- (A) Round - गोल, वृत्ताकार
 (B) Rigid - कड़ा, सख्त, कठोर
 (C) Flexible - लचीला, नम्र
 (D) Hard - ठोस, कड़ा, कठोर, कठिन

636. Affluent (धनी)

- (A) Precious - महँगा
 (B) Benevolent - लाभदायी
 (C) Friendly - अनुकूल, मित्रवत
 (D) Wealthy - धनी, धनवान

637. Hesitate (हिचकिचाना, संकोच)

- (A) Resolve - समाधान करना, निश्चय करना
 (B) Determine - दृढ़ निश्चय करना, इरादा बनाना
 (C) Pause - विराम, रूकना, संकोच
 (D) Settle - समझौता करना, सुलझाना

638. Consciousness (चेतना, जानकारी, संवेदना)

- (A) Vision - दृष्टि, नजर, स्वप्न
 (B) Understanding - समझदारी, आपसी समझ, विवेक
 (C) Nothingless - कुछ भी कम नहीं
 (D) Awareness - जागरूकता, चेतना

639. Calibre (गुण, योग्यता, क्षमता)

- (A) Career - पेशा, जीविका, विकास, प्रगति
 (B) Capacity - सामर्थ्य, धारिता, क्षमता
 (C) Calmness - शांत स्थिति
 (D) Crowd - भीड़, जनसमूह

640. Persuade (उसकाना, राजी करना, मनाना)

- (A) Deter - रोकना, उत्साहहीन करना
 (B) Hinder - रोकना बाधा या विघ्न डालना
 (C) Coax - खुशामद, बहलाना, मनाना
 (D) Restrain - नियंत्रित रखना, सीमित करना

641. Wander (इधर-उधर घूमना, विचरण)

- (A) Race - दौड़
 (B) Wrestle - कुश्ती लड़ना
 (C) Gallop - घोड़े का सरपट दौड़ना
 (D) Roam - भटकना, भ्रमण करना, घूमना

642. Devastation (बर्बादी, उजड़ना)

- (A) Distraction - बर्बादी, विनाश, ध्वंस
 (B) Construction - निर्माण, रचना
 (C) Separation - विच्छेद, विभाजन
 (D) Frustration - हताशा, निराशा

643. Panacea (सर्वरोगहर, रामबाण)

- (A) Praise - प्रशंसा
 (B) Cure-all - सर्वरोगहर
 (C) Poison - जहर
 (D) Ambrosia - कस्तुरी गंध

644. Insolent (गुस्ताख, आक्रामक, असभ्य)

- (A) Offensive - धिनौना, आक्रामक
 (B) Intolerent - न सहने योग्य, असहनीय
 (C) Indecent - अश्लील, धृष्ट
 (D) Awakward - जागरूक

645. Decimated (मार डालना, बर्बाद करना)

- (A) Captured - पकड़ना, बंदी बनाना
 (B) Destroyed - नष्ट करना, बर्बाद करना
 (C) Damaged - क्षतिग्रस्त
 (D) Worried - चिंचित

646. Revile (निन्दा करना)

- (A) Revive - प्रसन्न करना, पुनर्जीवित होना
 (B) Review - पुनर्विचार, पुनरालोकन, समीक्षा
 (C) Abuse - दुर्व्यहार, गाली देना, निन्दा करना
 (D) Revel - मौज, आमोद-प्रमोद

647. Venial (क्षम्य, क्षमा करने योग्य)

- (A) Corrupt - भ्रष्ट, दुष्चरित्र
 (B) Superficial - सतही
 (C) Respected - सम्मान, श्रद्धा
 (D) Pardonable - क्षमा के योग्य

648. Impeccable (त्रुटिहीन, निर्दोष)

- (A) Inoffensive - निरपराध
 (B) Harmless - अहानिकर
 (C) Important - महत्त्वपूर्ण
 (D) Faultless - निर्दोष

649. Constrain (बाध्य करना, सीमित करना)

- (A) Stress - दाब, भार, दबाव
 (B) Contradict - खण्डन, विपरीत, परस्पर-विरोधी
 (C) Restrict - रोक लगाना, सीमित करना
 (D) Obstruct - बाधा डालना, रोकना

650. Lethargic (आलसी, सुस्त)

- (A) Energetic - ऊर्जावान, तीव्र
 (B) Lazy - सुस्त, आलसी
 (C) Lethal - प्राणघातक
 (D) Legal - कानूनी

651. Arduous (कठिन, श्रमसाध्य)

- (A) Fervent - उत्सुक
 (B) Strong - मजबूत, बलवान
 (C) Enthusiastic - उत्साही, उन्मादी, उमंगी
 (D) Strenuous - मेहनती, सख्त, कर्मठ

652. Receptacle (पात्र)

- (A) Compartment - उपखंड, कक्ष
 (B) Hole - छिद्र, छेद
 (C) Container - पात्र
 (D) Funnerl - अंतिम संस्कार

653. Adversity (दुर्भाग्य, गरीबी)

- (A) Chance - संयोग, अवसर, मौका
 (B) Capacity - सामर्थ्य, क्षमता
 (C) Joy - आनन्द, खुशी
 (D) Misfortune - दुर्भाग्य, अभाग्य

654. Contraband (निषिद्ध, वर्जित, तस्करी)

- (A) Burgled - चोरी
 (B) Smuggled - तस्करी
 (C) Baffled - निष्फल कर देना, चकरा देना
 (D) Juggled - बाजीगर

655. Cupidity (धनलिप्सा, लोभ, धन का लालच)

- (A) Fear - डर, आशंका, भय
 (B) Friendship - मित्रता, दोस्ती
 (C) Greed - लालच
 (D) Love - प्यार

656. Scandalized (निन्दा करना, अपमानित करना)

- (A) Irritated - चिढ़ाना
 (B) Scared - भयभीत करना, डराना
 (C) Worried - चिंतित
 (D) Shocked - हैरान, निन्दनीय

657. Masticate (चबाना, कूटना, पीसना)

- (A) Chew - चबाना
 (B) Choke - दम घुटना, गला घोटना
 (C) Bite - दाँतों से काटना, तीखापन
 (D) Swallow - निगलना

658. Labyrinth (भूलभूलैया, व्याकुलता)

- (A) Maze - भूलभूलैया, उलझन
 (B) Path - रास्ता
 (C) Skyscraper - गगनचुंबी इमारत
 (D) Impasse - बन्द गली, गतिरोध, कठिन स्थिति

659. Abortive (विफल निर्देशन)

- (A) Plentiful - विस्तृत परिक्षेत्र
 (B) Lawful - कानूनसम्मत, शास्त्रोक्त
 (C) Unsuccessful - असफलतापूर्वक
 (D) Fruitful - फलदायक

660. Sycophant (परोक्ष निन्दक)

- (A) Phycche - मानस
 (B) Flatterer - मिथ्या प्रशंसा
 (C) Critic - समालोचक
 (D) Slave - गुलाम, दास

661. Exaggerate (बढ़ाकर कहना, अतिशयोक्तिपूर्वक कहना)

- (A) Magnify - आवर्धन करना, बढ़ाना, फैलाना
 (B) Imagine - कल्पना करना
 (C) Reinforce - बढ़ाना, मजबूत करना
 (D) Reiterate - बारम्बार दोहराना

662. Ominous (शकुनात्मक, अनिष्ट सूचक)

- (A) Officious - अनौपचारिक
 (B) Pleasant - रमणीय, मनोहर, सुखद
 (C) Convenient - सुविधाजनक
 (D) Threatening - धमकी, अनिष्ट सूचक

663. Jubilant (खुशी मनानेवाला, प्रफुल्लित होना)

- (A) Sombre - निराशाजनक, दुःखी
 (B) Dejected - दुःखी
 (C) Jocular - विनोदी, रसिक
 (D) Rejoicing - आनन्द, हर्ष

664. Adapt (अनुकूल बनाना)

- (A) Bring up - लाना
 (B) Adjust - समायोजन करना, अनुकूल बनाना
 (C) Encourage - प्रोत्साहन करना, उत्साहित करना
 (D) Serve - नौकरी करना

665. Obsequious (विनीत, चापलूस)

- (A) Defiant - तिरस्कारपूर्ण
 (B) Dishonest - बेईमान, धोखेबाज
 (C) Servile - चापलूस, दासवत्
 (D) Honest - ईमानदार

666. Negotiation (सौदा, बातचीज)

- (A) In-between - के बीच में
 (B) Carelessness - लापरवाही
 (C) Bargaining - सौदा, मोलभाव
 (D) Slackness - ढिलाई

667. Pallid (पीला)

- (A) Freindly - मित्रवत
 (B) Pale - पीला
 (C) Worthless - मूल्यहीन, बेकार
 (D) Comforting - आरामदायक

668. Invigorating (शक्तिवर्धक)

- (A) Vibrating - कंपमान
 (B) Refreshing - आनन्द देनेवाला, शक्तिवर्धक
 (C) Exaggerated - बढ़ाकर कहना
 (D) Accelerating - त्वरित

669. Conscript (अनिवार्य, भरती होने वाला, प्रारूप)

- (A) Draft - दस्तावेज, मसौदा, प्रारूप
 (B) Draw - खींचना, आकर्षित करना
 (C) Incircle - अंतर्वृत्त
 (D) Subscribe - ग्राहक बनाना, हस्ताक्षर करना

670. Indolent (सुस्त, आलसी)

- (A) Lazy - आलसी
 (B) Expensive - महंगा
 (C) Active - सक्रिय
 (D) Happy - खुश

671. Reproof (निन्दा, गाली, फटकार)

- (A) Warning - चेतावनी
 (B) Ridicule - उपहास, मजाक
 (C) Rebuke - गाली, फटकार
 (D) Threat - धमकी

672. Insolent (गुस्ताख, असभ्य)

- (A) distasteful – अरूचिकर
 (B) Impatient – बेचैन, अधीर
 (C) Diabolic – शैतानी, पैशाचिक
 (D) Rude – अनगढ़, मोटा, गुस्ताख

673. Profligate (अतिअपव्ययी)

- (A) Talkative – बातूनी, बक्की
 (B) Intelligent – बुद्धिमान
 (C) Unconventional – गैरपारंपरिक, उन्मुक्त
 (D) Wasteful – हानिकारक, फिजूलखर्च

674. Hoodwink (धोखा देना, आँखों में धूल झोकना)

- (A) Deceive – धोखा देना, छल करना
 (B) Negate – नकारना
 (C) Upset – गिरा देना, अस्तव्यस्त, घबराया
 (D) Uprise – बगावत

675. Forswear (झूठी कसम खाना, त्यागना)

- (A) Swear – कसम, शपथ लेना
 (B) Oath – शपथ, कसम, सौगन्ध
 (C) Abuse – दुर्व्यवहार करना, गाली देना
 (D) Forsake – त्याग देना, छोड़ देना

676. Rational (तार्किक, विवेकी, समझदार)

- (A) Tidy – ठीक-ठाक, सुव्यवस्थित
 (B) Agreeable – सहमत परिवर्तन
 (C) Laudable – प्रशंसायोग्य, सराहनीय
 (D) Logical – तर्कसंगत, तार्किक

677. Emancipate (मुक्त करना, स्वाधीन करना, स्वतंत्र करना)

- (A) Lift – उठाना
 (B) Rise – उठना
 (C) Raise – ऊपर उठाना, खड़ा करना
 (D) Liberate – छुट देना, मुक्त करना

678. Nonplussed (भौचक, उलझन)

- (A) Injurious – हानिकारक
 (B) Abusive – अनुचित, अपमानजनक
 (C) Puzzled – उलझन, पहेली, दुविधा
 (D) Enormous – विशाल, बहुत बड़ा, असाधारण

679. Innocuous (अहानिकर, निरपराध)

- (A) Innocent – निर्दोष, सीधा-सादा, बेकसूर
 (B) Innovative – नयापन, परिवर्तनात्मक
 (C) Inoffensive – निरपराध
 (D) Innermost – सबसे अंदर या भीतरी

680. Credulous (सहज, विश्वासी, भोला)

- (A) Funny – हास्य से भरपूर, मनोरंजक
 (B) Silly – बेवकूफ, मूर्ख
 (C) Innocent – सीधा-सादा, निर्दोष
 (D) Gullible – भोला, सीधा

681. Ineffable (अकथनीय, वर्णन के अयोग्य)

- (A) Unintelligible – दुर्बोध
 (B) Illegible – अपठनीय, अस्पष्ट
 (C) Insolent – बदतमीज
 (D) Inexpressible – अकथनीय

682. Espionage (जासूस का काम)

- (A) Hypnotism – सम्मोहन विद्या
 (B) Spying – जासूसी
 (C) Perception – बोध, अनुभव, शान
 (D) Detente – नरमी

683. Apathy (उदासीनता, उपेक्षा, विरक्तता)

- (A) Negligence – लापरवाही, असावधानी
 (B) Indifference – उदासीनता, विरक्तता
 (C) Sympathy – सहानुभूति, करुणा
 (D) Silence – चुप, शांत

684. Evince (प्रदर्शित करना, सिद्ध करना)

- (A) Recollect – स्मरण करना, याद करना
 (B) Show – प्रदर्शित करना, दिखाना
 (C) Appear – प्रकट होना, दिखाई देना
 (D) Produce – प्रस्तुत करना, पेश करना

685. Pernicious (हानिकर, नाशक)

- (A) Filthy – बहुत ही खराब, मलिनतापूर्ण
 (B) Foul – अशुद्ध, मैला, अनुचित
 (C) Continuous – अविरल, लगातार
 (D) Injurious – हानिकर

686. Eulogy (स्तुति, प्रशंसा)

- (A) Harmony – सामंजस्य, एकता, शांति
 (B) Euphoria – सुख-बोध
 (C) Praise – सराहना, प्रशंसा
 (D) Homily – धर्मवाक्य, प्रवचन

687. Mordant (व्यंगात्मक, रंगबंधक)

- (A) Stupid – बुद्धिहीन, बेवकूफ, मूर्ख
 (B) Pensive – विचारमग्न
 (C) Senseless – ज्ञानहीन
 (D) Sarcastic – व्यंगात्मक

688. Pragmatic (व्यवहारिक)

- (A) Theoretical - सैद्धांतिक
 (B) Realistic - जीवित के सदृश, व्यवहारिक
 (C) Perfect - परिपूर्ण, सम्पूर्ण
 (D) Simple - सादा, साधारण

689. Apposite (ठीक, उपयुक्त, उचित)

- (A) Kind - किस्म, प्रकार, दयालु
 (B) Favourable - अनुकूल, मुवाफिक
 (C) Eloquent - वाक्पटु, सुवक्ता
 (D) Appropriate - समुचित, उचित

690. Recollect (स्मरण करना, फिर से इकट्ठा करना)

- (A) Assemble - एकत्र करना, पुर्जे जोड़ना
 (B) Return - वापस आना, मुनाफा, लौटाना
 (C) Remember - याद करना, स्मरण
 (D) Unite - मिलाना, जोड़ना

691. Grave (गंभीर)

- (A) Sad - दुःखी
 (B) Dead - मृत, प्राणहीन
 (C) Still - चुप, अवाक
 (D) Serious - उत्सुक, गंभीर, संजीदा

692. Advance (आगे बढ़ना, पेशगी, अग्रिम)

- (A) Move forward - आगे बढ़ना
 (B) Bend - मोड़ना, झुकाना
 (C) Give - देना
 (D) Change - बदलना

693. Subordinate (गौण, अधीनस्थ, अधीन, अप्रधान)

- (A) Superior - श्रेष्ठ, वरिष्ठ, उत्तम
 (B) Supplementary - पूरक, अप्रधान
 (C) Inferior - निम्न, हीन, घटिया
 (D) Senior - वरिष्ठ, ज्येष्ठ

694. Admire (प्रशंसा करना, आदर करना)

- (A) Queer - अजीबो गरीब
 (B) Like - प्रसंद करना
 (C) Love - प्यार करना
 (D) Revere - सम्मान करना

695. Ready (तैयार करना, तत्पर)

- (A) Seen - देखा गया
 (B) Prepared - तैयार करना
 (C) Gone - बीता हुआ
 (D) Granted - स्वीकृत

ANSWERS

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (D) 6. (C) 7. (B)
 8. (A) 9. (D) 10. (A) 11. (B) 12. (C) 13. (A) 14. (C)
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 687.(D) 688. (B) 689. (D) 690. (C) 691. (D) 692. (A) 693. (B)
 694.(D) 695. (B)

ANTONYMS

■ Abhor (घृणा करना)	Love, Like, Admire	■ Brutal (निर्दयी)	Merciful, Generous, Kind
■ Accept (स्वीकार करना)	Refuse, Deny, Reject	■ Banish (हटा देना/निकाल देना)	Admit, Accept, Welcome
■ Able (योग्य)	Incompetent, Unable, Ineligible	■ Bearable (सहने योग्य)	Unbearable, Intolerable
■ Acquit (रिहा करना)	Accuse, Impeach, Charge	■ Candid (निष्कपट)	Knave, Trecherous, Willy
■ Affluent (धनी)	Poor, Destitute, Pauper	■ Constant (परिवर्तनहीन)	Capricious, Fickle, Whimsical
■ Abet (उकसाना)	Prevent, Discourage, Hinder	■ Carnal (कामुक)	Pious, Austere, Ascetic
■ Abate (कम होना)	Increase, Rise, Augment	■ Celibate (ब्रह्मचारी)	Married, Lewd, Sensual, Sexy
■ Abandon (छोड़ देना)	Pursue, Chase, Retain	■ Chagrin (उदासी)	Bliss, Rapture, Ecstasy, Joy
■ Adequate (प्रचुर मात्रा में)	Scanty, Shortage, Dearth	■ Chronic (स्वभाविक)	Acute, Temporary, Mild
■ Admire (तारीफ करना)	Condemn, Criticise, Quip	■ Climax (उत्कर्ष/शिखर)	Anticlimax, Nadir
■ Alert (सावधान)	Careless, Cautionless, Negligent	■ Cogent (बलवान/प्रबल)	Weak, Unconvincing
■ Abjure (शपथ पूर्वक त्यागना)	Claim, Preserve, Hold	■ Coherent (अनुरूप)	Incoherent, Muddled
■ Abstemious (मितहारी)	Glutton, Blindmouth	■ Combustible (ज्वलनशील)	Incombustible
■ Abstruse (गूढ़)	Lucid, Apparent, Explicit	■ Comply (अनुपालन करना)	Ignore, Disobey, Disagree
■ Absurd (मूर्ख)	Sane, Wise, Sensible	■ Concede (स्वीकार करना)	Deny, Dispute, Retain
■ Accord (एकमत)	Discord, Clash, Conflict	■ Concise (संक्षिप्त)	Lengthy, Wordy, Discursive
■ Attack (आक्रमण करना)	Defend, Protect, Rescue	■ Condemn (निन्दा करना)	Praise, Acquit
■ Amuse (मन बहलाना)	Tire, Bore, Exhaust	■ Conflict (कलह/झगड़ा)	Harmony, Agreement, Peace
■ Agony (कष्ट)	Bliss, Ecstasy, Pleasure	■ Congenial (सदृश)	Unpleasant
■ Alien (विदेशी)	Native, Indigenous, Primitive	■ Congregate (इकट्ठा करना)	Disperse, Scatter
■ Antipathy (विराग)	Love, Affection, Sympathy	■ Console (आश्वासन देना)	Distress, Upset
■ Apogee (शिखर)	Bathos, Anticlimax, Nadir	■ Cordial (मित्रभाव/हार्दिक)	Unfriendly, Insincere
■ Arduous (कठिन)	Easy, Simple, Light, Mild	■ Crafty (धूर्त/कपटी)	Honest, Ingenuous
■ Arid (सूखा)	Wet, Damp, Drenched	■ Cherish (चाहना)	Despise, Disdain, Abhor, Scorn
■ Artificial (कृत्रिम)	Natural, Original, Pure	■ Clandestine (गुप्त)	Overt, Obvious, Lucid
■ Boon (वरदान)	Bane, Curse, Anathema	■ Coarse (रूखा)	Smooth, Refined, Elegant
■ Beg (अनुरोध करना)	Defy, Challenge, Order	■ Combat (लड़ाई करना)	Compromise, Appease, Negotiate
■ Bold (वीर)	Timid, Coward, Timorous	■ Comic (मजाकिया)	Tragic, Severe, Serious
■ Bitter (तीखा)	Sweet, Flavour, Tasty	■ Commend (प्रशंसा करना)	Disparage, Criticise, Condemn
■ Bliss (खुशी)	Woe, Agony, Sorrow, Pangs	■ Conceal (छिपाना)	Reveal, Expose, Open
■ Breed (पालना)	Murder, Kill, Slay	■ Confess (मान लेना)	Deny, Refuse, Reject
■ Baffle (भ्रमित करना)	Certify, Clearfy, Confirm	■ Confiscate (जब्त करना)	Free, Liberate, Release
■ Bashful (शर्मिला)	Shameless, Brazen, Cheeky	■ Cheap (सस्ता)	Costly, Expensive, Worthy
■ Belittle (मूल्यहास करना)	Exalt, Appreciate, Acclaim	■ Careless (लापरवाह)	Vigilant, Wary, Alert
■ Bemoan (विलाप करना)	Revel, Rejoice, Make, Merry	■ Coy (शर्मिला)	Shameless, Brazen, Cheeky
■ Berserk (उन्मादी)	Placid, Calm, Peaceful	■ Dull (मंद)	Brilliant, Intelligent, Sharp
■ Bizarre (विचित्र)	Common, Usual, Normal	■ Defeat (पराजय)	Victory, Triumph, Conquest

■ Dauntless (निर्भय)	Timid, Coward, Faint, Hearted	■ Encourage (साहस देना)	Discourage, Dissuade, Hinder
■ Dearth (कमी)	Sufficient, Plenty, Abundance	■ Enlightened (ज्ञानी)	Ignorant, Illiterate
■ Debacle (पतन)	Rise, Emerge, Ascend	■ Enormous (विशाल)	Minute, Tiny
■ Decry (निन्दा करना)	Extol, Acclaim, Admire	■ Enthusiastic (उत्साही)	Apathetic, Indifferent
■ Delight (खुशी)	Agony, Woe, Sorrow, Grief	■ Evil (दुष्ट/बुरा)	Virtuous, Good, Pleasant
■ Deify (पूजा करना)	Condemn, Blasphemy, Satirise	■ Eager (उत्सुक)	Reluctant, Unwilling, Indifferent
■ Defy (अवज्ञा करना)	Obey, Yield, Agree	■ Embrace (गले लगाना)	Exclude, Detach, Alienate
■ Despair (निराशा)	Hope, Expectation	■ Endeavour (प्रयत्न करना)	Rest, Comfort, Relax
■ Demon (राक्षस)	Angel, Altruist	■ Entangle (उलझाना)	Solve, Separate, Simplify
■ Destitute (दरिद्र)	Rich, Opulent, Wealthy, Well off	■ Eradicate (जड़ से उखाड़ना)	Retain, Hold, Usurp
■ Divine (दैविक)	Earthy, Human, Temporal	■ Eschew (बचना)	Indulge, Attend, Participate
■ Devotee (श्रद्धालु)	Secular, Profane, Atheist	■ Evince (दिखाना)	Conceal, Hide, Cover
■ Diabolic (दुष्ट)	Generous, Merciful, Kind	■ Exhaust (थकाना)	Entertain, Amuse, Refresh
■ Diligent (परिश्रमी)	Lazy, Slothful, Sluggish, Idle	■ Exonerate (बरी करना)	Condemn, Convict, Accuse
■ Dilemma (संकोच)	Confidence, Surety, Certainty	■ Enjoy (मौज लेना)	Mourn, Lament, Wail
■ Discreet (विवेकपूर्ण)	Foolish, Stupid, Silly	■ Expose (राज खोलना)	Hide, Cover, Conceal
■ Dusky (धुँधला)	Bright, Lighted, Illuminated	■ Fabricate (निर्माण करना)	Destroy, Eradicate, Demilish
■ Disgust (उबाना)	Satisfy, Gratify, Please	■ Fact (हकीकत)	Imagination, Fiction, Fancy
■ Daunt (उत्साहहीन करना)	Encourage, Hearten	■ Fade (मुरझाना)	Bloom, Glow, Glitter, Shine
■ Decay (सड़ना/गलना)	Thrive, Flourish, Prosper	■ Faint (दुर्बल)	Strong, Robust, Healthy
■ Decent (शिष्ट/सहनीय)	Indecent, Unsuitable, Dishonest	■ Fetid (दुर्गन्ध)	Fragrance, Perfume, Aroma
■ Decry (निन्दा करना)	Praise, Overrate	■ Factual (सचमुच, वास्तविक)	Untrue, Fictitious, Unreal
■ Degrade (पद नीचा करना)	Dignify, Upgrade, Promote	■ Fake (बेईमान)	Genuine, Authentic, Sincere
■ Delicate (कोमल/मृदु)	Coarse, Robust, Strong, Rough	■ Fantastic (मनजौजी/भद्दा)	Real, Ordinary, Poor
■ Delux (अति उत्तम)	Basic, Plain, Poor	■ Fascinate (मनमोहित करना)	Bore, Repeal, Turnoff
■ Denial (निषेध योग्य)	Confession, Acceptance	■ Fatigue (परिश्रम/थकान)	Energy, Vigour
■ Depreciate (दाम कम होना)	Praise, Extol, Emphasize	■ Feeble (दुर्बल/अस्पष्ट)	Strong, Robust, Effective
■ Desist (बंद होना/रुकना)	Continue, Persist	■ Fertile (उपजाऊ)	Infertile, Barren
■ Diffuse (फैलाया हुआ)	Concentrated, Concise	■ Fiction (मिथ्या कथा/कल्पना)	Fact, Truth
■ Dignity (प्रतिष्ठा/महत्त्व)	Informality, Dishonour, Modesty	■ Fierce (क्रूर/भयंकर)	Tame, Gentle, Mild
■ Diminish (घटाना/कम होना)	Increase, Grow, Boost	■ Fluid (द्रव जैसा)	Solid, Firm, Stilted
■ Discard (अलग करना)	Keep, Retain	■ Fragile (मुलायम/भंगुर/मृदु)	Durable, Tough, Strong
■ Disgust (घृणा)	Pleasure, Admiration	■ Fragrant (खुशबुदार)	Smelly, Foul
■ Endanger (खतरा में डालना)	Protect, Defend, Rescue	■ Frugal (मितव्ययी/कम खर्च)	Extravagant, Spendthrift
■ Error (गलती)	Accuracy, Exact, Correction	■ Feud (दुश्मनी)	Cordial, Friendship, Amity
■ Eccentric (सनकी)	Normal, Usual, Ordinary	■ Fickle (परिवर्तनशील)	Constant, Loyal, Faithful
■ Effete (कमजोर)	Strong, Robust, Vigor	■ Fictitious (नकली)	Factual, Original, Genuine
■ Elaborate (विस्तृत)	Simple, Plain	■ Filthy (गंदा)	Holy, Clean, Pious, Pure
■ Emerge (निकलना)	Enter, Disappear, Fade	■ Flaunt (दिखाना)	Hide, Conceal, Cover
■ Eminent (श्रेष्ठ/विशिष्ट)	Unimportant, Unknown	■ Flourish (उन्नति करना)	Fade, Fall, Decline

■ Foment (बढ़ावा देना)	Pacify, Prevent, Stop	■ Hobnob (घुलमिल जाना)	Disassociate, Differ, Live alone
■ Frugal (मितव्ययी)	Extravagant, Prodigal, Wasteful	■ Hollow (खोखला)	Deep, Profound, Thorough
■ Frustration (निराशा)	Contentment, Satisfaction, Bliss	■ Hypocrite (मक्कार)	Upright, Candid, Extrovert
■ Fulminate (निन्दा करना)	Acclaim, Appreciate, Approve	■ Innocent (निर्दोष)	Guilty, Culprit, Sinner
■ Furtive (गुप्त)	Overt, Lucid, Clear	■ Indulge (लीन रहना)	Abstain, Refrain, Avoid
■ Gainsay (अस्वीकार करना)	Accept, Confirm, Confess	■ Impotent (नामर्द)	Potent, Manly, Verile
■ Garner (जमा करना)	Scatter, Disperse, Distribute	■ Impress (प्रभावित करना)	Depress, Offend, Enrage
■ Glad (खुश)	Sad, Gloomy, Unhappy	■ Irritate (कुढ़ाना)	Please, Pacify, Satisfy
■ Guardian (अविभावक)	Offspring, Issue, Ward	■ Indict (दोष लगाना)	Acquit, Exonerate, Free
■ Gradually (धीरे-धीरे)	Suddenly, Abrupt, Swift	■ Indifference (उदासीन)	Concern, Warm, Interest
■ Generous (उदार/दानी)	Mean, Selfish, Meagre	■ Indigenous (स्वदेशी)	Alien, Foreigner, Exotic
■ Ghastly (डरावना)	Pleasant, Charming, Healthy	■ Indolent (सुस्त)	Diligent, Hardworking
■ Gigantic (विशाल)	Diminutive, Tiny	■ Industrious (मेहनती)	Slothful, Sluggish, Lazy
■ Gloomy (मलिन)	Bright, Happy, Cheerful	■ Illicit (नियम विरुद्ध/अवैध)	Licit, Legal, Lawful
■ Gracious (कृपापूर्ण/दयालु)	Discourteous, Ungracious	■ Illusion (माया/छल)	Reality, Truth
■ Gradual (उत्तरोत्तर/क्रमिक)	Sudden, Abrupt	■ Immense (बहुत बड़ा)	Tiny, Minute
■ Giant (राक्षस)	Dwarf, Tiny, Pygmy	■ Imminent (निकट/आसन्न)	Distant, Remote
■ Garrulous (बातूनी)	Reticent, Taciturn, Laconic	■ Impudent (निर्लज्ज)	Polite, Respectful, Modest
■ Gentle (शरीफ)	Rude, Savage, Wild, Cheeky	■ Induce (फुसलाना/बहकाना)	Dissuade, Hint, Deter
■ Gorgeous (भड़कीला)	Plain, Simple, Dull	■ Industrious (परिश्रमी/कर्मठ)	Idle, Indolent, Lazy
■ Gratify (संतुष्ट करना)	Dissatisfy, Discountent, Annoy	■ Initiate (प्रारंभ करना)	End, Close
■ Gregarious (सामाजिक)	Reserved, Unsociable, Recluse	■ Insult (अपमान करना)	Compliment, Flatter
■ Grubby (गन्दा)	Clean, Stainless, Spotless	■ Inevitable (होनी)	Avoidable, Uncertain
■ Gruesome (भयंकर)	Pleasant, Delightful, Thrilling	■ Insipid (नीरस)	Pungent, Interesting, Tasty
■ Hard (कड़ा)	Soft, Supple, Unstiff	■ Irk (जंग करना)	Pacify, Please, Appease
■ Hasty (उतावला)	Meticulous, Wary, Alert	■ Jaunty (विनोदी)	Depressed, Serious, Sedate
■ Haughty (घमण्डी)	Modest, Humble, Polite	■ Jolly (खुश)	Grim, Gloomy, Sad
■ Hell (नरक)	Paradise, Heaven	■ Jeer (व्यंग्य करना)	Commend, Applaud, Extol
■ Hail (स्वागत करना)	Insult, Humiliate, Expose	■ Jeopardy (संकट)	Safety, Security, Defence
■ Haphazard (अनियमित)	Regular, Systematic	■ Jettison (छोड़ना)	Preserve, Retain, Reserve
■ Harmony (एकता/अनुरूपता)	Disagreement, Dissonance	■ Judicious (विवेकशील)	Silly, Imprudent, Stupid
■ Haughty (अहंकारी/घमंडी)	Modest, Humble	■ Justify (सफाई देना)	Condemn, Blame, Accuse
■ Hindrance (अवरोध/रूकावट)	Aid, Help, Advantage	■ Jubilant (मस्त)	Depressed, Sad, Marose
■ Hoarse (कर्कश)	Smooth, Soft, Mellow	■ Jealousy (ईर्ष्या)	Admiration, Trust
■ Homogeneous (सजातीय)	Different, Dissimilar	■ Juvenile (तरुण/यौवन संबंधी)	Adult, Mature
■ Hamper (बाधा डालना)	Aid, Quicken, Facilitate	■ Juvenile (किशोर)	Adult, Mature, Man
■ Hanker (इच्छा करना)	Neglect, Ignore, Avoid	■ Juxtapose (पास-पास रखना)	Separate, Detach, Remote
■ Hapless (अभागा)	Lucky, Fortunate, Blessed	■ Kind (रहम दिल)	Callous, Cruel, Ruthless
■ Harass (परेशान करना)	Facilitate, Appease, Help	■ Kindle (आग लगाना)	Extinguish, Put out, Control
■ Hazard (खतरा)	Safety, Defence, Security	■ Kill (जान मारना)	Animate, Revive, Enliven

■ Knave (धोखेबाज)	Upright, Candid, Fair	■ Master (मालिक)	Servant, Novice, Subject
■ Keen (तेज)	Dull, Silly, Dunce, Stupid	■ Mediocre (औसत बुद्धिवाला)	Genius, Brilliant
■ Knowledge (ज्ञान)	Ignorance, Illiteracy	■ Melodious (संगीतमय)	Shrill, Discondant, Harsh
■ Love (प्रेम करना)	Scorn, Loathe, Despise	■ Mendacious (मिथ्यावादी)	Truthful, Candid, Upright
■ Laborious (परिश्रमी/उद्यमी)	Easy, Simple, Effortless	■ Murky (अंधेरा)	Lucid, Vivid, Apparent
■ Lavish (खर्चीला)	Meagre, Frugal	■ Marcenary (पेशावादी)	Amatuer, Generous, Altruist
■ Legal (वैध/कानूनी)	Illegal, Unlawful	■ Militant (लड़ाकू)	Pacifist, Peaceful, Civilian
■ Lethal (प्राणघातक)	Harmless, Sake	■ Mirth (आनन्द)	Agony, Sorrow, Sadness
■ Liberal (उदार/दयालु)	Miserly, Narrow-minded	■ Mollify (शांत करना)	Provoke, Abet, Instigate
■ Loath (अनिच्छुक/विमुख)	Eager, Enthusiastic	■ Moribund (खिन्न)	Cheerful, Blithsome, Gay
■ Loathsome (घृणित)	Lovable, Delightful	■ Nadir (निच्चतम)	Zenith, Climax, Acme
■ Lonely (अकेला/निर्जन)	Popular, Sociable, Populous	■ Negligent (असावधान)	Careful, Attentive, Wary
■ Lachrymose (शोकपूर्ण)	Cheerful, Merry, Jolly	■ Nebulous (अस्पष्ट)	Lucid, Obvious, Vivid
■ Laconic (मितभाषी)	Garrulous, Chatty, Talkative	■ Narrow (संकुचित)	Wide, Broad, Broad-minded
■ Lenient (उदार)	Ruthless, Callous, Cruel	■ Nasty (अपवित्र/गंदा)	Delightful, Pleasant, Agreeable
■ Licentious (कामुक)	Virtuous, Moralistic, Pious	■ Nuisance (बाधा/कष्टप्रद)	Help, Blessing, Advantage
■ Lucid (स्पष्ट)	Obscure, Vague, Nebulous	■ Nigard (कंजूस)	Generous, Lavish, Benevolent
■ Luminary (प्रसिद्ध)	Notorious, Infamous, Ill famed	■ Nimble (फुर्तीला)	Dull, Blunt, Dunce
■ Lunatic (पागल)	Sane, Prudent, Wise	■ Nervous (घबराया हुआ)	Bold, Valiant, Brave
■ Luscious (रसदार)	Vapid, Bitter, Tasteless	■ Notorious (कुख्यात)	Famous, Eminent, Illustrated
■ Luxuriant (प्रचुर)	Barren, Dearth, Scanty	■ Neat (साफ)	Untidy, Sordid, Dirty
■ Make (बनाना)	Mar, Destroy, Smash	■ Obfuscate (घबराना)	Pacify, Silence, Mollify
■ Mad (पागल)	Sane, Rational, Wise	■ Obligatory (अनिवार्य)	Surplus, Extra, Optional
■ Maintain (बनाये रखना)	Ignore, Neglect, Over look	■ Obloquy (गाली)	Honour, Dignity, Regard
■ Mourn (विलाप करना)	Enjoy, Revel, Rejoice	■ Obscene (गंदा, अश्लील)	Decent, Pious, Pure
■ Molevolent (ईर्ष्यालू)	Benevolent, Generous, Altruist	■ Obstinate (जिद्दी)	Obedient, Pliable, Docile
■ Mammoth (बड़ा)	Tiny, Small, Micro, Dwarf	■ Odd (विचित्र)	Ordinary, Normal
■ Manifest (स्पष्ट)	Implied, Hidden, Obscure	■ Obligatory (अनिवार्य)	Voluntary, Optional
■ Marvellous (आश्चर्यजनक)	Ordinary, Dreadful	■ Oblivious (भूलक्कड़)	Aware, Conciuous, Attentive
■ Mean (नीच/कुत्सीत)	Generous, Honourable	■ Obnoxious (अनिष्ट/अप्रिय)	Delightful, Pleasant, Agreeable
■ Melancholy (वैमनस्य/उदास)	Cheerful, Joyful, Merry	■ Obscure (अस्पष्ट/अप्रसिद्ध)	Clear, Plain, Distinct, Famous
■ Mischievous (उपद्रवी/दुष्ट)	Good, Well-behaved, Harmless	■ Obsolete (अप्रचलित)	Current, Modern, Up-to-date
■ Momentary (अस्थायी)	Lengthy, Permanent	■ Obstinate (हठी/स्वेच्छाचार)	Clear, Advance, Faciliate
■ Monotonous (एक स्वर)	Varied, Interesting	■ Obstruct (बाधा डालना)	Comppim, Amenable
■ Mourn (शोक करना)	Rejoice	■ Occassional (अनियमित)	Regular, Habitual
■ Murmur (कुड़बुड़ाना)	Shout, Yell	■ Offend (अप्रसन्न करना)	Please, Delight
■ Mythical (काल्पनिक)	Real, Actual	■ Oppose (विरोध करना)	Help, Support, Aid, Assist
■ Marvellous (अद्भूत)	Usual, Common, Ordinary	■ Obsolete (पुराना)	Lucent, Current, Modern
■ Minor (अवयस्क)	Major, Adult	■ Odious (घृणित)	Delightful, Pleasant
■ Meagre (अल्प)	Plenty, Abundant, Adequate	■ Onerous (कष्टपूर्ण)	Easy, Light, Pleasant

■ Omit (छोड़ना)	Attach, Add, Include, Connect	■ Secular (धर्म-निरपेक्ष)	Religious, Communal
■ Opulent (धनी)	Poor, Destitute, Penniless	■ Scant (न्यून/कम/संकुचित)	Abundant, Ample, Sufficient
■ Ostentatious (दिखावा)	Plain, Simple, Patent, Hidden	■ Scatter (फैलाना/बिखेरना)	Collect, Gather, Assemble
■ Ostracize (निर्वासन)	Welcome, Accept, Fraternish	■ Shrink (सिकुड़ना/सकुचाना)	Stretch, Expand, Confront
■ Overt (साफ)	Obscure, Implicit, Nebulous	■ Spiritual (धार्मिक/अध्यात्मिक)	Material, Corporeal, Secular
■ Placid (शांत)	Noisy, Boisterous, Commotion	■ Stubborn (हठी/अड़ियल)	Compliant, Docile, Malleable
■ Partial (पक्षपाती)	Fair, Candid, Impartial	■ Subsidiary (सहायता देनेवाला)	Central, Principal, Major
■ Pacific (शांत/स्थिर)	Hostile, Aggressive, Stormy	■ Sinuous (घुमावदार)	Straight, Direct, Plain
■ Palatial (महल जैसा)	Humble, Modest, Cramped	■ Thrift (कंजूस)	Generous, Lavish, Extravagant
■ Paradise (स्वर्ग/बैकुण्ठ)	Hell	■ Transitory (क्षणिक)	Everlasting, Perpetual, Permanent
■ Passionate (कामुक/क्रोधी)	Apathetic, Frigid	■ Triumph (विजय)	Debacle, Defeat, Failure
■ Pathetic (कारुणिक/दुखी)	Comical, Cheerful, Admirable	■ Tedious (थकानेवाला)	Exciting, Interesting
■ Peculiar (अनोखा/असाधारण)	Normal, Ordinary	■ Terminate (समाप्त करना)	Begin, Start, Commence
■ Penalty (दण्ड/जुर्माना)	Reward, Advantage	■ Terrible (भयंकर/डरावना)	Brilliant, Wonderful, Pleasant
■ Pious (पुण्यात्मा/धार्मिक)	Impious, Irreligious, Sincere	■ Tidy (स्वच्छ/व्यवस्थित)	Untidy, Messy, Scruffy
■ Precise (यथार्थ/ठीक)	Loose, Imprecise, Inaccurate	■ Triumph (विजय/प्रसन्नता/हर्ष)	Defeat, Failure, Disaster
■ Passionate (जोशीला)	Indifferent, Frigid, Apathetic	■ Turbulent (पीड़ाकर)	Calm, Peaceful, Quiet
■ Paucity (कमी)	Plenty, Ample, Copious	■ Ugly (कुरूप)	Comely, Graceful, Elegant
■ Persuade (मनाना)	Deter, Offend, Enrage	■ Uncouth (भद्दा)	Sophisticated, Couth, Refined
■ Petty (छोटा)	Significant, Important, Major	■ Unique (अनुपम)	Common, Usual, Normal
■ Precarious (संकटपूर्ण)	Safe, Secure, Sheltered	■ Usurp (कब्जा करना)	Renounce, Abdicate, Resign
■ Profane (अपवित्र)	Pious, Sacred, Holy, Chaste	■ Uphold (समर्थन करना)	Oppose, Discard
■ Quell (दबाना)	Provoke, Excite, Stimulate	■ Vanish (गायब होना)	Appear, Materialize, Visible
■ Quip (उपहास करना)	Praise, Acclaim, Commend	■ Versatile (बहुमुखी)	Onesided, Dull
■ Queer (अपूर्व/अद्भुत)	Ordinary, Conventional	■ Virile (बलिष्ठ)	Impotent, Effeminate, Feeble
■ Reluctant (अनैच्छिक)	Curious, Eager, Willing	■ Virtue (गुण/धर्म प्रभाव)	Vice, Sin, Failing
■ Respite (राहत)	Exertion, Struggle, Work	■ Vulgar (असभ्य/अभद्र)	Decorous, Mannerly
■ Reticent (मितभाषी)	Garrulous, Chatty, Verbose	■ Weaken (कमजोर करना)	Strengthen, Enliven, Confirm
■ Radiant (दीप्तिमान)	Dark, Dull, Gloomy	■ Wretched (अभागा)	Lucky, Fortunate, Blessed
■ Radical (मौलिक/स्वाभाविक)	Minor, Superficial	■ Whisper (कानाफुसी करना)	Shout, Yell
■ Rejoice (प्रसन्न होना)	Mourn, Lament	■ Wilful (जिद्दी)	Accidental, Docile
■ Release (मुक्त करना)	Imprison, Engage, Suppress	■ Withdraw (निकाल देना)	Keep, Proffer, Stay, Proceed
■ Renounce (त्यागना)	Calm, Maintain, Embrace	■ Wreck (नष्ट करना)	Build, Create, Save, Repair
■ Restrained (प्रतिबंधित)	Immoderate, Emotional, Loud	■ Yielding (झुकनेवाला)	Stubborn, Stiff, Obstinate, Rude
■ Rigorous (कठोर/कठिन)	Gentle, Mild, Lax	■ Zealous (उत्साही)	Cold, Indifferent, Apathetic
■ Robust (हट्टा-कट्टा)	Feeble, Effete, Weak	■ Zenith (शिखर)	Nadir, Bathos, Bottom
■ Rugged (रूखा)	Refined, Cultured, Smooth	■ Zany (सनकी)	Ordinary, Conventional
■ Ruthless (निर्दय)	Kind, Merciful, Generous	■ Zeal (उत्साह, जोश)	Apathy, Indifference
■ Sanguine (आशावादी)	Pessimistic, Gloomy, Unhedonist	■ Zest (उत्साह)	Apathy, Indifference, Distaste
■ Scandal (बदनामी)	Dignity, Praise, Acclamation		

PREVIOUS YEARS ANTONYMS

Directions : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer sheet.

1. Ostracise (निकाल देना)

- (A) Amuse - जी या मन बहलाना, मनोरंजन करना
(B) Welcome - स्वागत करना
(C) Entertain - मन बहलाना
(D) Host - मेजबान

2. Dense (घना)

- (A) Scarce - दुर्लभ, दुष्प्राप्य
(B) Slim - पतला, अपर्याप्य, थोड़ा
(C) Sparse - विरल, छितरा, बिखरा
(D) Lean - दुबला-पतला, अपर्याप्त, झुकाव

3. Parsimonious (खर्च करने में सावधान)

- (A) Prodigious - आश्चर्यजनक, अस्वाभाविक
(B) Self - स्वयं
(C) Extravagant - फिजुलखर्ची
(D) Ostentations - आडम्बर, तड़क-भड़क

4. Fetter (गुलामी की जंजीर)

- (A) Restore - वापस करना, पुनः स्थापित करना
(B) Liberate - विमुक्त करना, अलग करना
(C) Exonerate - से मुक्त करना, निर्दोष ठहराना
(D) Distract - दूसरी ओर आकर्षित करना, ध्यान भंग करना

5. Harmony (एकरूपता, सुलह)

- (A) Strife - संघर्ष, झगड़ा, कलह
(B) Annoyance - चिढ़ाना, खिजाना, गुस्सा करना
(C) Cruelty - निर्दय, क्रूरता
(D) Mischief - हानि, अनिष्ट

6. Abandon (छोड़ना, त्याग देना, लापरवाह)

- (A) Save - बचाना, रक्षा करना
(B) Conserve - बनाए रखना, सुरक्षित रखना
(C) Cure - उपचार, रोगमुक्ति, ठीक कर देना
(D) Reform - सुधारना

7. Retrospection (अनुदर्शन, सिंहावलोकन)

- (A) Introspection - अन्तर्दर्शन, आत्मविश्लेषण
(B) Deliberation - विचार-विमर्श, पर्यालोचन, विमर्श
(C) Anticipation - पूर्वाभास, पूर्वानुमान, पूर्वसम्पादन
(D) Gregarious - समाजिक, मिलनसार

8. Assuage (कम करना, बुझाना)

- (A) Wane - घटना, कम होना
(B) Belie - झूठा साबित करना
(C) Worsen - और बुरा होना, बदतर होना
(D) Presume - साहस करना, मान लेना, अनुमान

9. Garish (भड़कीला)

- (A) Dull - मन्द, मंदा, नीरस
(B) Insignificant - निरर्थक, तुच्छ
(D) Drab - हल्का भूरा, बदामी, नीरस
(D) Insipid - स्वादहीन, फीका

10. Apprehensive (आशंकित, डरना, पकड़ना)

- (A) Confident - आश्वस्त, आत्मविश्वासपूर्ण
(B) Inconsiderate - दूसरों का ध्यान न रखने वाला
(C) Hopeful - आशावाद, उम्मीद
(D) Inattentive - अनमता, असावधान

11. Flexible (लचीला, नम्र)

- (A) Rigid - कठोर, सख्त
(B) Easy - आसान, सरल
(C) Feasible - सम्भव, उपयुक्त, साध्य
(D) Artificial - कृत्रिम, बनावटी

12. Superficial (छिछोरा, सतही, सरसरी)

- (A) Shallow - छिछला, उथला, सतही
(B) Real - वास्तविक
(C) Deep - गहराई, गहन
(D) Artificial - बनावटी, कृत्रिम

13. Opaque (अपारदर्शी)

- (A) Transparent - पारदर्शी, साफ
(B) Covered - ढका हुआ
(C) Clear - स्पष्ट, निकालना
(D) Mistry - रहस्य

14. Confidence (विश्वास)

- (A) Diffidence - आत्मसंशय
(B) Indifference - उदासीनता
(C) Cowardice - डरपोक
(D) Scare - डराना, भयभीत करना, आशंका

15. Insanity (डन्माद, पागलपन)

- (A) Sobriety - संयम, मिताचार, सादगी
 (B) Lucidity - सुबोध, स्वच्छ, शांत
 (C) Normality - सामान्य, साधारण
 (D) Sanity - मानसिक संतुलन, विवेक

16. Validate (प्रामाणिक)

- (A) Disprove - खण्डन करना, असत्य
 (B) Authenticate - प्रामाणिक, असली
 (C) Ingenuine - प्रविणता
 (D) Legalism - विधिवादिता

17. Segregate (अलग-अलग होना, पृथक करना)

- (A) Join - जोड़ना, मिलाना, एकत्र करना
 (B) Unite - जोड़ना, मिलाना
 (C) Separate - अलग, भिन्न, पृथक, निजी
 (D) Aggregate - पूर्णयोग, समुच्चय, समूह

18. Flamboyant (भड़कीला)

- (A) Quiet - शांत, चुप, स्थिर, मौन
 (B) Excited - उत्तेजित
 (C) Disturbed - परेशान करना, शांति भंग करना
 (D) Distressed - दुःखी, व्यथा, कष्ट, दुर्गति

19. Eminent (उच्च, श्रेष्ठ, प्रतिष्ठित, ऊँचा)

- (A) Prominent - प्रमुख, विशिष्ट
 (B) Elite - सर्वोत्कृष्ट, श्रेष्ठजनगण
 (C) Scholarly - विद्वता
 (D) Ordinary - साधारण, मामूली, सामान्य

20. Economical (कंजूस)

- (A) Expensive - महंगा, कीमती, बहुमूल्य
 (B) Lucrative - अर्थकर, लाभप्रद
 (C) Extravagant - फिजुलखर्ची, मनमाना
 (D) Stingy - कंजूस

21. Conciliation (मेल-मिलाप, सुलह)

- (A) Dispute - विवाद, कलह, झगड़ा
 (B) Irritation - उत्तेजन, चिढ़, क्षोभ
 (C) Separation - वियोजन, विच्छेद, विभाजन
 (D) Confrontation - सामना, मुकाबला

22. Myth (पौराणिक, मिथक, काल्पनिक, झूठी कहानी)

- (A) Truth - सच्चाई, सत्य, वास्तविकता
 (B) Fact - तथ्य, सत्य
 (C) Falsehood - गलत
 (D) Story - कहानी

23. Reluctantly (अनिच्छा, अरुचि)

- (A) Pleasingly - सुखद
 (B) Willingly - तत्परता से, इच्छुक
 (C) Satisfactorily - संतुष्ट
 (D) Happily - खुशी पूर्वक

24. Mutilate (विकलांक करना)

- (A) Instruct - शिक्षा देना, बताना, हिदायत
 (B) Induct - प्रवेश करना, प्रतिष्ठित करना
 (C) Conduct - आचरण, व्यवहार, संचालन, चालचलन
 (D) Mend - मरम्मत करना, ठीक करना, सुधारना

25. Lament (विलाप, शोकगीत, पछतावा, दुख मनाना)

- (A) Rejoice - खुश करना, रिझाना, खुशी मनाना
 (B) Rejuvenate - नया कर देना
 (C) Complain - शिकायत करना
 (D) Cry - चिल्लना, रोना

26. Concurrent (सहकारी, समवर्ती)

- (A) Subsequent - अनुवर्ती, परवती, उत्तरकालीन
 (B) Consequent - तर्कसंगत, परिणाम, अनुवर्ती
 (C) Resultant - परिणाम, नतीजा
 (D) Recent - अभिनव, नुतन, हालिया

27. Abhor (घृणा करना, नफरत करना)

- (A) Support - समर्थन, सहारा
 (B) Save - बचाना, रक्षा करना
 (C) Lighten - जलाना, प्रकाशित करना
 (D) Love - प्रेम, स्नेह

28. Celestial (खगोलीय, स्वर्गीय)

- (A) Mortal - मरणशील, नश्वर
 (B) Earthly - सांसारिक
 (C) Natural - स्वभाविक, प्राकृतिक
 (D) Physical - भौतिक, शारीरिक

29. Hegemony (नेतृत्व)

- (A) Subjection - वशीकरण, पराधीनता
 (B) Slavery - दासप्रथा, गुलामी
 (C) Subordination - अधीनीकरण
 (D) Servility - चापलूसी

30. Helpless (असहाय)

- (A) Cheerful - खुशी
 (B) Smiling - मुस्कुराता हुआ
 (C) Happy - खुश
 (D) Fortunate - सौभाग्यशाली

31. Animosity (वैरभाव, विद्वेष)

- (A) Love - स्नेह, मोहब्बत
 (B) Lust - कामुकता, लालसा
 (C) Luck - भाग्य, भूखंड, हिस्सा
 (D) Loss - लोप, हानि, घाटा

32. Altercation (झगड़ा)

- (A) Explanation - स्पष्टीकरण, सफाई
 (B) Challenge - चुनौती, ललकार
 (C) Compromise - समझौता, मध्यमार्ग
 (D) Opposition - विरोध, विरोधी, विपक्षी

33. Coax (फुसलाना, खुशामद)

- (A) Dull - सुस्त, मंद, नीरस
 (B) Dissuade - रोकना, मना करना
 (C) Active - सक्रिय, क्रियाशील
 (D) Speed - चाल, रफतार, गति

34. Erudite (पंडित, बहुश्रुत)

- (A) Educated - पढ़ा-लिखा, शिक्षित
 (B) Unscholarly - अविवेकी
 (C) Scholarly - विद्वान, विद्यार्थी, पंडित
 (D) Possess - अधिकार जमाना, कब्जा

35. Affluent (अमीर, बहुतायत)

- (A) High - उच्च, प्रधान, ऊँचा
 (B) Poor - गरीब, बेचारा
 (C) Rare - विरल, दुर्लभ
 (D) Fluent - धाराप्रवाह

36. Parochial (सीमित, संकुचित, अनुदार)

- (A) Narrow - संकीर्ण
 (B) International - अंतर्राष्ट्रीय
 (C) Global - विश्वव्यापक, सार्वभौम
 (D) World wide - विश्वव्यापक

37. Fallible (भ्रमशील, अविश्वशनीय)

- (A) Unerring - अचूक
 (B) Reliable - विश्वसनीय
 (C) Falsehood - असत्य, मिथ्या, नकली
 (D) Trustful - विश्वस्त

38. Impertinent (असंगति, अनुचित)

- (A) Arrogance - अक्खड़पन, घमण्ड
 (B) Appropriate - उपयुक्त, समुचित, उचित, अपनाता
 (C) Respectful - सम्मान पूर्वक
 (D) Modest - विनीत, विनम्र

39. Rough (खुरदरा, उबड़-खाबड़, कर्कश)

- (A) Refined - शुद्ध, परिष्कृत करना
 (B) Charming - आकर्षक, सौजन्य
 (C) Smooth - बराबर, चिकना, कोमल, मधुर
 (D) Polite - शिष्ट, भद्र

40. Ratification (अनुसमर्थन, स्वीकृति)

- (A) Disapproval - अस्वीकृति, नापसन्दगी
 (B) Disagreeable - असहमत होना
 (C) Denial - नकार, खण्डन, वंचित करना, अस्वीकार
 (D) Disturbing - परेशान करना, शांति भंग करना

41. Omit (छोड़ देना, नहीं करना)

- (A) Exclude - निकाल देना, बहिष्कृत
 (B) Include - में लगा देना, सम्मिलित करना
 (C) Undertake - दायित्व लेना, जिम्मेदारी
 (D) Add - जोड़ना, मिलाना

42. Integration (एकीकरण, संघटन, एकीभवन)

- (A) Unity - एकता
 (B) Synthesis - संश्लेषण
 (C) Linking - जोड़ना, सम्बंध
 (D) Fragmentation - खंड, टुकड़ा

43. Miniature (लघु, छोटा)

- (A) Large - बड़ा, विशाल
 (B) Small - छोटा
 (C) Heavy - भारी
 (D) Least - अल्पतम, कम-से-कम

44. Exhausts (थकान, निकास)

- (A) Tires - थकान
 (B) Empty - खाली, रिक्त
 (C) Invigorates - शक्ति या शक्ति प्रदान करना
 (D) Drains - निकासी, बह जाना

45. Distant (दूर, दूरस्थ)

- (A) Far - दूर, दूरस्थ
 (B) Close - बन्द, समीप
 (C) Imminent - सन्निकटता
 (D) Along - के समानान्तर, साथ लम्बाई में

46. Transparent (पारदर्शक, खोखला)

- (A) Clear - स्पष्ट, मुक्त
 (B) Ambiguity - संदिग्ध, दोहरे अर्थ का
 (C) Opaque - अपारदर्शी
 (D) Crystal - पारदर्शी, स्वच्छ

- 47. Encountered (का सामना करना, मुठभेड़)**
 (A) Avoided - से बचना, दूर रहना
 (B) Enriched - सम्पन्न, समृद्ध बनाना
 (C) Faced - सामना करना
 (D) Overcome - विजयी होना, पार करना
- 48. Handy (दक्ष, निपुण, हल्का, सहज)**
 (A) Cumbersome - बहुत मुश्किल, कष्ट साध्य
 (B) Handful - मुट्ठी भर
 (C) Unwieldy - भारीभरकम
 (D) Heavy - भारी, वजनी
- 49. Elegance (रमणीय, सुरूचीपूर्ण, लालित्य)**
 (A) Pride - अभिमान, अहंकार, गर्व
 (B) Beauty - सुन्दरता
 (C) Coarse - घटिया, मोटा
 (D) Vulgarity - गवारपन, अश्लीलता
- 50. Capricious (मनमौजी, मौजी)**
 (A) Firm - स्थिर, व्यवसायसंघ, दृढ़
 (B) Fickle - चंचल, अस्थिर
 (C) Indefinite - अनिश्चित
 (D) Defiant - विद्रोही
- 51. Exodus (निर्गमन, प्रस्थान)**
 (A) Influx - मुहाना, बाढ़, आगमन
 (B) Donation - दान
 (C) Return - लौटना, वापस आना, वापस जाना, प्रतिफल
 (D) Restoration - पुनः स्थापित
- 52. Inquisitive (जिज्ञासु)**
 (A) Insincere - कुटिल, पाखंडी
 (B) Indifferent - उदासीनता
 (C) Insensitive - भावहीन
 (D) Insulting - अपमान, अनादर
- 53. Candid (निष्कपट, सरल, स्पष्टवादी)**
 (A) Outspoken - स्पष्टवादी, खरा
 (B) Frank - सरल, स्पष्टवादी
 (C) Devious - एकान्त, अकेला, भ्रामक
 (D) Disguised - बहाना, वेश बदलना, कपटी
- 44. Nadir (निचतम, अधोबिन्दु)**
 (A) Modernity - आधुनिकता
 (B) Zenith - पराकाष्ठा, शिरोबिन्दु
 (C) Liberty - स्वतंत्रता, आजादी, मुक्ति, छुट्टी
 (D) Progress - उन्नति, तरक्की, प्रगति, विकास
- 55. Culpable (आपराधिक, दंडात्मक)**
 (A) Defendable - समर्थनीय, बचाव करना, रक्षा करना
 (B) Blameless - निर्दोष
 (C) Careless - लापरवाह
 (D) Irresponsible - उत्तरदायी
- 56. Facilitate (सरल, मदद देना)**
 (A) Help - मदद
 (B) Propagate - उत्पन्न या पैदा करना, प्रचार करना
 (C) Hinder - रोकना, अटकाना
 (D) Reject - अस्वीकार करना
- 57. Commend (सराहना, प्रशंसा करना, सिफारिश, सुपुर्द)**
 (A) Finish - समाप्त करना, पूरा करना, अंत
 (B) Recommend - सौंपना, अनुशंसा, सिफारिश, सलाह
 (C) Criticise - आलोचना करना
 (D) Request - निवेदन, अनुरोध, प्रार्थना
- 58. Conformity (सदृश्यता)**
 (A) Deviation - विचलन, अपसरण, अंतर
 (B) Dilution - तनूकरण
 (C) Distraction - ध्यान भंग करना
 (D) Diversion - मौज, मन बहलाव
- 59. Affirm (निश्चयपूर्वक या दृढ़ता से कहना, पुष्टि)**
 (A) Refuse - इनकार करना, अस्वीकृत करना
 (B) Negate - नकारना
 (C) Neglect - नजरअंदाज करना
 (D) Avoid - टालना, से बचना, दूर रहना
- 60. Autonomy (स्वशासन, स्वायत्तता)**
 (A) Slavery - दासप्रथा, गुलामी
 (B) Subordination - अधीनीकरण
 (C) Dependence - आश्रित होना
 (D) Submissiveness - आज्ञाकारी, विनम्रता
- 61. Scarcity (अभाव)**
 (A) Plenty - प्रचुरता
 (B) Familiarity - परिचित, घनिष्ट
 (C) Domesticity - घरेलू, पारिवारिक
 (D) Promiscuity - प्रकीर्णता, मिश्रण
- 62. Promotion (तरक्की)**
 (A) Elevation - ऊँचाई
 (B) Detention - अवरोधन, कैद
 (C) Depromotion - अवनति
 (D) Demotion - पदावनत करना, पद घटाना

63. Extravagant (फिजूलखर्ची)

- (A) Greedy - लालची
 (B) Miserly - कंजूसी
 (C) Lavish - मुक्तहस्त, उदार, प्रचुर, विपुल
 (D) Careless - लापरवाह

64. Ambiguous (संदिग्ध, दोहरे अर्थ का)

- (A) Precise - परिशुद्ध, सुनिश्चित
 (B) Direct - सीधे
 (C) Equivocal - संदिग्ध
 (D) Clear - स्पष्ट, साफ

65. Loathe (घृणा करना, नफरत)

- (A) Praise - प्रशंसा
 (B) Love - प्यार, स्नेह
 (C) Eulogise - प्रशंसक
 (D) Attract - आकर्षिक करना

66. Jolly (प्रफुल्ल, प्रसन्न)

- (A) Dull - सुस्त, नीरस
 (B) Happy - खुश
 (C) Gloomy - दुःख, पीड़ा, उदासी
 (D) Unpleasant - अनाकर्षक, अरुचिकर

67. Humility (नम्रता, विनय)

- (A) Grandeur - उत्कर्ष
 (B) Arrogance - अक्खड़पन, घमण्ड
 (C) Decency - शालीनता, मर्यादा
 (D) Friendly - मित्रवत

68. Extend (तानना, विस्तार देना, फैलाना)

- (A) Lessen - कम होना या करना
 (B) Withhold - रोक रखना, अटकाना, रोक लेना
 (C) Contract - ठेका, अनुबंध, सविदा
 (D) Shorten - कम, छोटा करना, घटाया

69. Vague (अस्पष्ट)

- (A) Obscure - फीका, धुंधला, निराशाजनक
 (B) Irrelevant - अप्रासंगिक, असंगत
 (C) Definite - निश्चित, स्पष्ट
 (D) Uncertain - अनिश्चित

70. Confidence (विश्वास)

- (A) Dependence - निर्भरता
 (B) Suspicion - संदेह, शक
 (C) Reliance - भरोसा
 (D) Diffidence - आत्मसंशय

71. Diversity (असमानता)

- (A) Unity - एकता
 (B) Utility - उपयोगिता
 (C) Quality - विशेषता, गुण, लक्षण
 (D) Vitality - जीवनशक्ति, तेजस्विता, तेज

72. Merciless (निष्ठुर, निर्दयी)

- (A) Obscure - फीका, निराशाजनक
 (B) Injurious - हानिकारक
 (C) Compassionate - करुणा, तरस
 (D) Urgently - अत्यावश्यक

73. Exceptional (असाधारण, विशिष्ट)

- (A) Routine - नित्यक्रम, नित्यचर्या
 (B) Usual - प्रायिक, सामान्य
 (C) Ordinary - मामूली, सामान्य
 (D) Familiar - परिचित, घनिष्ट

74. Diligent (कुशल, मेहनती)

- (A) Routine - नित्यक्रम, नित्यचर्या
 (B) Usual - प्रायिक, सामान्य
 (C) Ordinary - मामूली, सामान्य, साधारण
 (D) Familiar - परिचित

75. Divulge (प्रकट करना, रहस्योद्घाटन)

- (A) Announce - सूचित करना, घोषणा करना
 (B) Reveal - प्रकट करना, व्यक्त करना, प्रदर्शित करना
 (C) Conceal - छिपाना, गुप्त रखना
 (D) Disclose - अनावृत करना, प्रकट करना

76. Gentleman (भद्र पुरुष)

- (A) Clown - विदूषक, भाण्ड
 (B) Boorish - अभद्र
 (C) Dud - निकम्मा आदमी, खोटा, बेकार
 (D) Buffoon - भांड, विदूषक

77. Panicky (हड़बड़ी, भगदड़)

- (A) Confident - आश्वस्त, आत्मविश्वासपूर्ण
 (B) Sober - संयमी, सौम्य, सादा
 (C) Quiet - शांत, चुप, निश्चल, मौन
 (D) Calm - शांति

78. Mournful (मातमी)

- (A) Playful - खिलाड़ी
 (B) Joyous - खुशी
 (C) Laughable - हँसी
 (D) Humorous - हास्यकर

79. Obstinate (मनस्वी, हठी, अपने मन का)

- (A) Confused - उलझाना
 (B) Determined - तय करना, निर्धारित करना
 (C) Trusted - विश्वास
 (D) Flexible - लचीला, नम्र

80. Myopic (निकट दृष्टिता)

- (A) Near-sighted - निकट-दृष्टि
 (B) Feeble-minded - चंचल
 (C) Foresighted - दूरदृष्टि
 (D) Farthest - सबसे दूर का

81. Prudent (बुद्धिमान, समझदार)

- (A) Silly - बेवकूफ
 (B) Unwise - मूर्ख, अनुचित
 (C) Idiotic - मूर्खतापूर्ण
 (D) Poor - गरीब, निर्धन, दुर्बल, बेचारा

82. Concise (संक्षिप्त)

- (A) Extended - तानना, फैलाना, बढ़ाना
 (B) Lengthy - लम्बा, लम्बाई
 (C) Protracted - बढ़ाना, लम्बा करना
 (D) Elongated - लम्बा करना, बढ़ाना

83. Affirmation (स्वीकृति, पुष्टि)

- (A) Denial - अस्वीकार, वंचित करना, प्रतिवाद
 (B) Refusal - इंकार
 (C) Opposition - विपक्षी, विरोधी दल, प्रतिरोध
 (D) Obstruction - अवरोधन, बाधा, रूकावट

84. Curtail (घटाना, कम करना, काटना)

- (A) Arrive - आगमन, पहुँचना
 (B) Continue - जारी रहना, चलता रहना
 (C) Resume - संक्षेप, विवरण, पुनः आरंभ होना या करना
 (D) Start - शुरूआत करना, आरंभ करना, शुरू होना

85. Affluence (बहुतायत, अमीरी)

- (A) Misery - तंगहाली, विपत्ति, दुर्दशा
 (B) Stagnation - निश्चलता, निष्क्रियता
 (C) Neglect - नजर अंदाज करना, अवहेलना, लापरवाही
 (D) Poverty - गरीबी, निर्धनता

86. Agreement (समझौता, सहमती)

- (A) Dislocation - विस्थापन, उखाड़
 (B) Discord - फूट, अनबन, मनमुटाव
 (C) Turbulence - उपद्रव, दंगा, विक्षोभ
 (D) Fragment - खंड, टुकड़ा

87. Agony (घोर व्यवस्था, संघर्ष)

- (A) Pleasure - सुख, आराम, खुशी
 (B) Laughter - हँसी, हास्य
 (C) Bliss - परमानन्द
 (D) Ecstasy - हर्षोन्माद, उल्लास, समाधि

88. Reticent (अभिलाषा, मौन)

- (A) Forward - आगे, प्रगतिशील, और आगे
 (B) Developed - विकसीत
 (C) Sophisticated - जटिल
 (D) Communicative - अभिव्यक्तिशील, आलाप प्रिय

89. Precise (परिशुद्ध, सही, सुनिश्चित, स्पष्ट)

- (A) Indecent - अश्लील
 (B) Vague - अस्पष्ट
 (C) Incorrect - अशुद्ध, गलत
 (D) Indistinct - अस्पष्ट

90. Candid (निष्कपट, स्पष्टवादी)

- (A) Cunning - चालाक, धूर्त
 (B) Diplomatic - राजनयिक
 (C) Doubtful - संदेहास्पद
 (D) Impertinent - असंगत, अशिष्ट

91. Atheist (नास्तिक)

- (A) Rationalist - बौद्धिक
 (B) Theologist - धर्मविज्ञानी
 (C) Theist - आस्तिक
 (D) Ritualist - धार्मिक

92. Gigantic (भीमकाय, दैत्याकार)

- (A) Weak - कमजोर
 (B) Fragile - भंगुर, कमजोर
 (C) Slight - छरहरा, दुबला, मामूली
 (D) Tiny - बहुत छोटा, नन्हा

93. Illicit (गैरकानूनी)

- (A) Liberal - दानी, उदार, भरपूर
 (B) Intelligent - बुद्धिमान, समझदार
 (C) Lawful - विधिसम्मत, कानूनी
 (D) Clear - स्पष्ट, मुक्त, निकालना

94. Callous (कठोर, कठोर हृदय)

- (A) Sensitive - भावुक, अतिसंवेदनशील
 (B) Soft - कोमल, मुलायम, नरम
 (C) Kind - दयालु
 (D) Generous - उदार

95. Enigmatic (पहेली, असाधारण)

- (A) Simple - साधारण, सादा
 (B) Reticent - मौन, अल्पभाषी
 (C) Plain - मैदान, समतल, सुस्पष्ट
 (D) Nervous - घबराया हुआ, अधीर

96. Abundant (प्रचूर, भरपूर, बहुल)

- (A) Short - छोटा, नाटा, संक्षिप्त
 (B) Limited - सीमित
 (C) Petty - नगण्य, तुच्छ, लघु
 (D) Meagre - अपर्याप्त, अल्प, दुबला-पतला

97. Harass (तंग करना, सताना)

- (A) Reward - इनाम, पुरस्कार, पारिश्रमिक
 (B) Praise - प्रशंसा
 (C) Flatter - चापलूसी
 (D) Relieve - आराम देना, मुक्त करना, छुड़ाना

98. Charming (रूचिकर)

- (A) Insolent - गुस्ताखी
 (B) Indignant - रूष्ट, कुद्ध
 (C) Repulsive - अरूचिकर, घृणास्पद
 (D) Handicapped - अपंग, लाचार, अक्षमता

99. Gruesome (वीभत्स)

- (A) Attractive - आकर्षक
 (B) Beneficial - लाभदायक
 (C) Gracious - दयामय, कृपालु, रमणीय
 (D) Amicable - मिलसार, मित्रवत

100. Despise (तिरस्कार करना)

- (A) Appease - शांत करना, संतुष्ट करना
 (B) Flatter - चापलूसी
 (C) Admire - प्रशंसा करना, आदर करना
 (D) Appreciate - सराहना करना

101. Cumbersome (कष्ट-साध्य, बहुत मुश्किल)

- (A) Heavy - भारी
 (B) Convenient - सुविधाजनक
 (C) Smooth - चिकना, कोमल, बराबर
 (D) Automatic - अपने आप से, स्वचालित

102. Loquacious (वाचाल)

- (A) Talkative - बातूनी, बक्की
 (B) Taciturn - अल्पभाषी
 (C) Diffident - आत्मसंशय
 (D) Bashful - संकोची, झेंपू

103. Intelligible (सुबोधगम्य)

- (A) Dull - मन्द, नीरस, सुस्त
 (B) Foolish - मूर्ख
 (C) Garbled - विकृत
 (D) Confused - अस्तव्यस्त कर देना, उलझाना

104. Philanthropist (मानव प्रेमी)

- (A) Philistine - बाहरी आदमी, संस्कृतिहीन
 (B) Moralist - नैतिक
 (C) Spendthrift - व्यर्थ धन उड़ाने वाला मनुष्य
 (D) Misanthrope - मनुष्य द्वेषी

105. Anxious (चिंचित, उत्सुक)

- (A) Fearful - आशंकित
 (B) Worried - चिंचित
 (C) Calm - शांत
 (D) Concerned - चिंता

106. Arid (शुष्क, बंजर (भूमि))

- (A) Cloudy - बादलों से घिरा
 (B) Juicy - रसदार, रसीला, दिलचस्प
 (C) Marshy - कच्छ, दलदली
 (D) Wet - गीला

107. Abundance (बहुतायत, बाहुल्य)

- (A) Poverty - गरीबी, निर्धनता
 (B) Wretchedness - दुर्भाग्य, दीनता
 (C) Scarcity - कमी, न्यूनता, अभाव
 (D) Famine - अकाल

108. Migrate (एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जाना)

- (A) Return - लौटाना, वापस आना
 (B) Rehabilitate - पुनर्वासित करना
 (C) Transfer - स्थानांतरण, हस्तांतरित करना
 (D) Settle - व्यवस्थित करना, समझौता करना, निपटना,

109. Convicted (दोषी सिद्ध किया हुआ)

- (A) Acquitted - दोष मुक्त घोषित
 (B) Pardoned - क्षमा, माफी
 (C) Exempted - विमुक्त, छूट, माफी
 (D) Liberated - विमुक्त करना, अलग करना

110. Curtail (छोटा करना)

- (A) Detail - विस्तृत, तफसील, वर्णन
 (B) Enlarge - बढ़ना, विस्तार देना
 (C) Promote - तरक्की देना, प्रोत्साहन देना
 (D) Exaggerate - अतिशयोक्ति, अतिरंजित करना

111. Cursory (जल्दीबाजी का, उपरी)

- (A) Final - अंतिम, आखिरी, निर्णायक
 (B) Thorough - संपूर्ण, पूरा
 (C) Impulsive - प्रेरक, प्रवर्तक
 (D) Customary - प्रथागत

112. Lackadaisical (भावुक, निस्तेज)

- (A) Enthusiastic - उत्साही, उमंगी
 (B) Intelligent - बुद्धिमान, समझदार
 (C) Classical - शास्त्रीय
 (D) Irresponsible - गैर जिम्मेदार

113 Sublime (महान, भव्य, परम)

- (A) Inferior - निम्न, घटिया
 (B) Deficit - घाटा
 (C) Ridiculous - हास्यप्रद, बेतुका
 (D) Crooked - धोखेबाज, हुक, धूर्त

114. Evident (प्रत्यक्ष, सुस्पष्ट, व्यक्त)

- (A) Definite - निश्चित, स्पष्ट
 (B) Careless - असावधान, लापरवाही
 (C) Clear - स्पष्ट, मुक्त, निकालना
 (D) Obscure - धुंधला, निराजशानक, अस्पष्ट

115. Insolent (गुस्ताखी)

- (A) Arrogant - घमंडी
 (B) Humble - विनीत, नम्र
 (C) Ashamed - लज्जित
 (D) Ignorant - अशिक्षित, अनजान

116. Ephemeral (क्षणभंगुर, क्षणिक)

- (A) Eternal - अनन्त, नित्य
 (B) Transitory - अस्थायी, अल्पकालिक
 (C) Mortal - मर्त्य, प्राणघातक
 (D) Temporal - सांसारिक, लौकिक, अस्थायी

117. Latent (अव्यक्त, अप्रकट, गुप्त)

- (A) Unspoken - अकथित
 (B) Later - बाद में, फिर कभी
 (C) Implicit - अस्पष्ट, अप्रत्यक्ष
 (D) Obvious - प्रत्यक्ष, प्रकट

118. Monotonous (एकस्वर)

- (A) Disastrous - अनर्थकारी
 (B) Terrifying - भयभीत
 (C) Terrible - भयानक
 (D) Uninteresting - अरूचिकर, अरोचक

119. Obscene (अश्लीलता)

- (A) Disobedient - अवज्ञाकारी
 (B) Decent - शालीन, उचित, अच्छा
 (C) Dislocate - गड़बड़, उखाड़ना
 (D) Cautious - सावधान, सर्तक, चौकस

120. Flourish (फलना-फूलना, उन्नति, घुमाना)

- (A) Perish - नष्ट हो जाना
 (B) Degenerate - विकृत, भ्रष्ट, अपभ्रष्ट
 (C) Decay - क्षय, सड़ना
 (D) Dismiss - बरखास्त करना, खारिज करना

121. Conform (सदृश्य कर देना, के अनुकूल कर देना)

- (A) Differ - भिन्न होना, अन्तर, मतभेद होना
 (B) Reject - अस्वीकार करना
 (C) Question - प्रश्न, सवाल
 (D) Ignore - उपेक्षा, अवहेलना

122. Summit (चोटी, चरम, शिखर)

- (A) End - अंत, समाप्त, समाप्त करना
 (B) Last - अंत, आखिरी
 (C) Base - आधार, नींव
 (D) Bottom - निचला, आधारिक, तल

123. Obscure (धुंधला, फीका, निराशाजनक)

- (A) Clear - स्पष्ट
 (B) Bright - चमकीला, तेज
 (C) Open - खोलना, खुला
 (D) Frank - सरल, स्पष्टवादी

124. Elegant (आकर्षक)

- (A) Crude - कच्चा, अपक्व
 (B) Efficient - सफल, फलोत्पादक, कार्यकुशल
 (C) Coy - संकोची, लजीला
 (D) Eloquent - सुवक्ता, वग्मी

125. Delusion (भ्रम, मोह)

- (A) Reality - सच्चाई, असलियत
 (B) Acceptance - स्वीकृति
 (C) Precision - सुक्ष्मता, परिशुद्धता
 (D) Fiction - कल्पना

126. Despair (निराशा, हताशा)

- (A) Belief - विश्वास, भरोसा
 (B) Trust - विश्वास, आस्था, संघ
 (C) Hope - आशा, उम्मीद
 (D) Faith - विश्वास

127. Gigantic (बड़ा)

- (A) Narrow - संकीर्ण
 (B) Tiny - बहुत छोटा
 (C) Vulgar - जनसाधारण
 (D) Attentive - सावधान, सतर्क

128. Protean (परिवर्तनशील)

- (A) Amateur - शौकीन, अनाड़ी, अव्यवसायी
 (B) Catholic - विश्वव्यापी
 (C) Unchanging - अपरिवर्तनीय
 (D) Rapid - तेज, द्रुतगामी, शीघ्र

129. Predilection (अभिरूचि, अनुराग, पक्षपात)

- (A) Acceptance - स्वीकृति
 (B) Attraction - आकर्षण
 (C) Dislike - नासपंसद, नफरत
 (D) Choice - पसन्द, चुनाव, विकल्प

130. Admonish (धमकाना)

- (A) Condemn - निन्दा करना, दोषी ठहराना
 (B) Bless - आशीर्वाद देना
 (C) Praise - प्रशंसा, सराहना
 (D) Congratulate - बधाई देना

131. Apparent (प्रत्यक्ष, दृष्ट, स्पष्टतया)

- (A) Illegible - अस्पष्ट, अपाठ्य
 (B) Hidden - गुप्त, अप्रत्यक्ष
 (C) Mysterious - रहस्यमय
 (D) Remote - दूर का, सुदूर, अप्रत्यक्ष

132. Alien (पराया, विदेशी)

- (A) Native - मूल निवासी, देशी
 (B) Domiciled - अधिवासी, निवास स्थान
 (C) Natural - स्वभाविक, प्राकृतिक
 (D) Resident - निवासी, निवास

133. Futile (निरर्थक, व्यर्थ)

- (A) Upright - खड़ा, सीधा, उर्ध्वाधर
 (B) Costly - महंगा, कीमती
 (C) Eminent - श्रेष्ठ, प्रतिष्ठित
 (D) Worthy - माननीय, अच्छा, योग्य

134. Audacious (निर्भीक, साहसी)

- (A) Meek - विनीत, दबू
 (B) Cowardly - डरपोक, भीरू
 (C) Mild - मृदुल, कोमल
 (D) Gentle - भद्र, कोमल

135. Arrogant (घमंड)

- (A) Simple - साधारण
 (B) Timid - कायर, भीरू
 (C) Civilized - सभ्य
 (D) Modest - विनीत, संकोची, शालीन, सुशील

136. Salient (निकला हुआ, प्रमुख, उभार)

- (A) Correct - ठीक, सही, उचित
 (B) Insignificant - निरर्थक, तुच्छ
 (C) Central - केन्द्रीय
 (D) Convenient - सुविधाजनक

137. Dormant (प्रसुप्त, निष्क्रिय)

- (A) Strong - मजबूत
 (B) Humble - नम्र, विनीत
 (C) Quick - तत्काल, तुरंत
 (D) Active - सक्रिय, क्रियाशील, कर्तृ

138. Camouflage (छलावरण)

- (A) Hide - छुपाना
 (B) Reveal - प्रकट करना, प्रदर्शित करना
 (C) Disguise - बहाना, वेष बदलना
 (D) Pretend - दावा करना, दिखावा करना, ढोंग करना

139. Latent (अव्यक्त, अप्रकट, गुप्त)

- (A) Primitive - आदिम, आदि, अपरिष्कृत
 (B) Evident - प्रत्यक्ष, सुस्पष्ट
 (C) Potent - शक्तिशाली
 (D) Talented - प्रतिभावान, योग्य

140. Ample (पर्याप्त, लम्बा)

- (A) Meagre - अपर्याप्त, अल्प
 (B) Quantitative - मात्रात्मक, मात्रिक, परिमाणात्मक
 (C) Sufficient - पर्याप्त
 (D) Tasty - स्वादिष्ट

141. Suppress (दमन करना, कुचलना, प्रतिबंध लगाना)

- (A) Stir up - उत्तेजित करना
 (B) Rouse - जगाना, उठाना, सावधान करना
 (C) Urge - अनुरोध करना, हाँकना
 (D) Incite - भड़काना, उभारना

142. Loosen (ढीला करना, मुक्त करना, छोड़ना)

- (A) Fasten - बाँधना
 (B) Accelerate - गति बढ़ाना, त्वरण
 (C) Delay - देरी, विलम्ब
 (D) Paste - लेई, चिपकाना

143. Rebellion (विद्रोही, बागी)

- (A) Antisocial - असमाजिक
 (B) Retribution - प्रतिफल, दण्ड, बदला
 (C) Submission - अधीनता, स्वीकरण, आज्ञाकारिता
 (D) Debasement - असम्मानित

144. Idiosyncrasy (व्यक्तिगत)

- (A) Insanity - उन्माद, पागलपन
 (B) Sanity - मानसिक संतुलन, विवेक
 (C) Generality - अधिकांश लोग
 (D) Singularity - विशिष्टता, विचित्रता

145. Sanguine (आशावादी, प्रसन्नचित)

- (A) Diffident - आत्म विश्वासी
 (B) Hopeless - निराशावादी
 (C) Cynical - मानवद्वेषी, दोषदर्शी
 (D) Morose - चिढ़चिढ़ा, रूखा

146. Sobriety (संयम, मिताचार, सादगी)

- (A) Moderation - नियंत्रण, संयम, संतुलन
 (B) Drunkyard - शराबी
 (C) Insipid - स्वादहीन
 (D) Stupidity - बेवकूफी

147. Extinct (बुझा हुआ, अप्रचलित, समाप्त)

- (A) Recent - हालिया, अभिनव
 (B) Distinct - भिन्न, पृथक
 (C) Alive - जीवित, सक्रिय, सजीव
 (D) Ancient - प्राचीन, पुराना

148. Fiendish (बदमाश, राक्षस)

- (A) Diabolical - शैतान, दुष्ट
 (B) Devilish - शैतान, दुष्ट
 (C) Angelic - परिशता, देवदूत
 (D) Friendly - दोस्ताना

149. Subsequent (परवर्ती, उत्तरकालीन, अनुवर्ती)

- (A) Eventual - सम्भावित, सम्भाव्य, अंतिम
 (B) Succeeding - सफलता, कामयाबी
 (C) Prior - पूर्ववर्ती, पहले
 (D) Comparative - तुलनात्मक, सापेक्ष, अपेक्षा

150. Orthodox (शास्त्रसम्मत, रूढ़ीवादी, प्रामाणिक सनातन)

- (A) Revolutionary - क्रांतिकारी
 (B) Heretical - अपधर्मी, अनाधिकृत, विधर्मी
 (C) Anarchist - अराजकता वादी
 (D) Generous - उदार

151. Advanced (विकसित)

- (A) Progressed - उन्नति, प्रगति
 (B) Outpaced - चाल में किसी से आगे बढ़ जाना
 (C) Receded - लौटना, पीछे हटना, मुकरना
 (D) Retarded - धीमा, मन्द होना, अविकसित

152. Enlighten (जानकारी देना, सूचित करना, समझाना)

- (A) Slander - झूठी निन्दा करना, मिथ्यापवाद
 (B) Bemoan - विलाप करना
 (C) Darken - अंधेरा, काला, अंधकारपूर्ण
 (D) Befog - कूहरे से ढक लेना

153. Exceptional (असाधारण, विशिष्ट)

- (A) Great - महान, विशाल, बड़ा
 (B) Occasional - अनियमित, प्रासंगिक, विरल
 (C) Common - सामान्य, आम, सार्वजनिक
 (D) Absorbing - सोखलेना, अवशोषण, आत्मसात करना

154. Zeal (उत्साह)

- (A) Disinterest - अनिच्छा, निरूत्साह
 (B) Apathy - भावशून्य, दयाहीन
 (C) Carelessness - लापरवाही
 (D) Hatred - रस्सी, फाँसी

155. Desecration (अपवित्र)

- (A) Consecration - समर्पण, पवित्रीकरण, प्रतिष्ठान
 (B) Discouragement - निराशा, उत्साह भंग
 (C) Despondency - निराशा
 (D) Expectation - अपेक्षा, प्रत्याशित, सम्भावना

156. Shimmering (टिमटिमाना, झिलमिलाना)

- (A) Gloomy - दुःख, कष्ट
 (B) Glimmering - टिमटिमाना
 (C) Refreshing - ताजा करना
 (D) Repining - खीजना, चीढ़ना

157. Hamper (बाधा डालना, रोकना)

- (A) Ignore - इंकार करना
 (B) Regular - नियमित
 (C) Random - अचानक
 (D) Aid - सहायता करना

158. Takes off (धरती छोड़ना)

- (A) Travels - यात्रा करना
 (B) Falls - अवनति, गिरना
 (C) Explodes - फूट पड़ना, विस्फोट, धमाका
 (D) Land - उतरना

159. Niggardly (कंजूसी से)

- (A) Hastily - जल्दबाजी से
 (B) Lavishly - मुक्तहस्त, उदार, प्रचुर
 (C) Likely - पसंद
 (D) Gorgeously - शानदार

160. Melodious (मधुर, सुरीला)

- (A) Harmonious - सुव्यवस्थित, शांतिमय
 (B) Huneless - कर्कश, कठोर
 (C) Odious - घृणित, अप्रिय
 (D) Melliferous - मधुप्रद

161. Ameliorate (सुधारना)

- (A) Decay - क्षय, सड़ना
 (B) Decline - अस्वीकार करना
 (C) Worsen - बदतर होना
 (D) Destroy - बर्बाद करना

162. Vindictive (प्रतिशोधी)

- (A) Careless - लापरवाह
 (B) Forgiving - माफी देना
 (C) Heedless - लापरवाह
 (D) Refined - शुद्ध, परिष्कृत करना

163. Camaraderie (सखापन, सख्य)

- (A) Curiosity - कुतूहल, जिज्ञासा
 (B) Ferocity - उग्रता
 (C) Impetuosity - उतावलापन
 (D) Animosity - वैरभाव, विद्वेष

164. Devour (खा जाना, निगल जाना)

- (A) Vomit - उलटी करना, छोड़ना
 (B) Reject - अस्वीकार करना
 (C) Emit - उत्सर्जन करना
 (D) Eject - निकाल फेंकना, बेदखल

165. Fallible (भ्रमशील, अविश्वसनीय)

- (A) Virtuous - धार्मिक, गुणवान, सच्चरित्र
 (B) Honest - ईमानदार
 (C) Perfect - परिपूर्ण, एकदम सही
 (D) Humble - नम्र, विनम्र

166. Diminish (कम करना, घटाना)

- (A) Increase - बढ़ाना
 (B) Improve - सुधारना
 (C) Introduce - परिचय देना, अंदर ले जाना
 (D) Decrease - घटना, कम होना

167. Comply (अनुपालन करना, पूरा करना)

- (A) Challenge - चुनौती
 (B) Complain - शिकायत करना
 (C) Conform - सदृश्य कर देना, अनुकूल कर देना
 (D) Compete - मुकाबला, प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेना

168. Treacherous (विश्वासघाती, बेईमान)

- (A) Tactful - व्यवहार कौशल
 (B) Violent - हिंसक, प्रबल
 (C) Faithful - ईमानदार, विश्वसनीय
 (D) False - असत्य, गलत, नकली

169. Inquisitive (जिज्ञाशु)

- (A) Inadequate - अपर्याप्त
 (B) Immature - कच्चा, नाबालिग
 (C) Uncomfortable - असुविधाजनक
 (D) Unconcerned - चिंतित

170. Affluence (बहुतायत, प्राचुर्य)

- (A) Poverty - गरीबी
 (B) Influence - प्रभावशाली, प्रभाव डालना
 (C) Neglect - नजरअंदाज करना
 (D) Semblance - आभास, आकृति, झलक

171. Gruesome (वीभत्स, घिनावना)

- (A) Macabre - विकराल, डरावना
 (B) Grim - निर्दय, कठोर, डरावना
 (C) Repugnant - घृणा, नफरत, विरोध
 (D) Pleasant - सुहावना, सुखद

172. Desultory (बेसिलसिला, अनियमित)

- (A) Apologetic - क्षमायाचक, पक्षसमर्थन
 (B) Random - बिखरा, बेतरतीब
 (C) Methodical - क्रमबद्ध, सिलसिला से, तरीका से
 (D) Questionable - संदेहास्पद, शकनीय

173. Putrid (सड़ियल, दुर्गन्ध, बदबुदार)

- (A) Fresh - ताजा, सुगंधित
 (B) Outcome - परिणाम
 (C) Freeze - जमाना, अकड़ना
 (D) Rigid - जिद्दी, सख्त, कठोर

174. Dauntless (निर्भीक, निडर)

- (A) Daring - साहसिकता
 (B) Forgiving - क्षमा करना, माफी देना
 (C) Harsh - कठोर, निष्ठुर, रूखा
 (D) Timid - डरपोक, भीरू

175. Gingerly (डरते-डरते, सावधानी से, सहमे हुए)

- (A) Cautiously - सावधानी से, सर्तकता से
 (B) Deliberately - जानबुझकर किया हुआ
 (C) Carelessly - असावधानी से, लापरवाही से
 (D) Awfully - डरावना, बुरा

176. Foster (पालन-पोषण, प्रोत्साहित करना, विकसित करना)

- (A) Disappoint - निराश करना, हतोत्साह, हताश
 (B) Discourage - हिम्मत तोड़ना, हतोत्साहित करना
 (C) Disapprove - अस्वीकार करना, निन्दा करना
 (D) Disentangle - सुलझाना

177. Lenient (सौम्य, मृदुल)

- (A) Strict - सख्त, कड़ा
 (B) Compassionate - अनुकम्पा, करुणा
 (C) Forbearing - पूर्वज, से दूर रहना
 (D) Sparing - कम, अपर्याप्त

178. Vituperative (निन्दात्मक)

- (A) Abusive - अपमानजनक, अनुचित
 (B) Scurrilous - बदजबान, फूहड़
 (C) Harsh - कठोर, निष्ठुर, रूखा
 (D) Laudatory - प्रशंसात्मक

179. Taciturn (चुप्पा, अल्पभाषी)

- (A) Opaque - अपारदर्शी
 (B) Paltry - तुच्छ, रद्दी
 (C) Malevolent - द्रोही, विद्वेशी
 (D) Loquacious - बकवादी, वाचाल

180. Mitigate (कम करना, घटना, मन्द करना)

- (A) Alleviate - कम करना
 (B) Facilitate - सरल, सुकर बनाना, मदद देना
 (C) Aggravate - भारी कर देना, गंभीर बना देना
 (D) Mollify - शमन करना, शांत करना

181. Perspicuity (प्रसादत्व, सुस्पष्टता)

- (A) Vagueness - अस्पष्टता
 (B) Dullness - कमजोरी, सुस्ती
 (C) Unfairness - अनुचित
 (D) Unwillingness - अनिच्छुकता

182. Fervent (जोशीला, उत्साही)

- (A) Insipid - स्वादहीन
 (B) Enduring - सहना, झेलना
 (C) Dispassionate - अतटस्थता
 (D) Subdued - धीमा, मंद, शांत

183. Meandering (विसर्पण, भ्रमणशील)

- (A) Sliding - सरकना
 (B) Sloping - ढालू
 (C) Strained - तनावग्रस्त
 (D) Straight - सीधा

184. Florid (भड़कीला, अलंकृत)

- (A) Weak - कमजोर
 (B) Pale - पीला, निस्तेज, फीका
 (C) Monotonous - नीरस, एकसुरा
 (D) Ugly - बदसुरत, कुरूप

185. Verity (सत्यता, सच्चाई, यथार्थता)

- (A) Sanctity - पवित्रता
 (B) Reverence - श्रद्धालू
 (C) Falsehood - असत्यता, कपट, झूठ
 (D) Rarity - विरलता, दुष्प्राप्यता

186. Jettison (फेंक देना, त्याग देना)

- (A) Accept - स्वीकार करना
 (B) Reaward - पुरस्कार, पारिश्रमिक
 (C) Preserve - परिरक्षण करना, सुरक्षित करना, बचाना
 (D) Consent - राजी होना, सहमति

187. Ameliorate (सुधारना, सुधरना)

- (A) Improve - सुधारना
 (B) Depend - निर्भर
 (C) Soften - मुलायम
 (D) Worsen - बदहाल करना, बुरा हाल करना

188. Grotesque (विरूप, विकृत, बेतुका)

- (A) Natural - प्राकृतिक, स्वाभाविक, सहज
 (B) Odd - विषम, अनोखा
 (C) Whimsical - मनमौजी
 (D) Sinful - पापमय, अपराधी

189. Devious (एकान्त, दूर, टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा, चक्करदार, भ्रामक)

- (A) Straight - सीधा
 (B) Obvious - प्रत्यक्ष, प्रकट
 (C) Simple - साधारण
 (D) Superficial - सरसरी, पृष्ठीय, छिछोरा, सतही

190. Evanescent (तिरोगायी, क्षणभंगूर, क्षणिक)

- (A) Imminent - सन्निकटता
 (B) Permanent - स्थायी, दवायी, स्थायी तौर पर
 (C) Pervasive - व्यापक, फैलने वाला
 (D) Immanent - सर्वव्यापी

191. Clamp Down (कड़ाई से लागू करना)

- (A) Move in - नये घर में प्रवेश करना
 (B) Let off - निकलने या बहने देना, मुक्त करना
 (C) Leave off - बंद कर देना
 (D) Leave out - छोड़ देना

192. Tacit (अनकहा, उपलक्षित, अंतर्निहित)

- (A) Implied - समाविष्ट, अन्तर्निहित
 (B) Wise - बुद्धिमान, अकलमंद
 (C) Expressed - अभिव्यक्त, सुस्पष्ट, निश्चित, सोचा-समझा
 (D) Tactful - व्यवहार कौशल

193. Equivocal (अनेकार्थक, संदिग्ध, अनिश्चित, अविश्वसनीय)

- (A) Logical - तर्क संगत
 (B) Diplomatic - राजनयिक
 (C) Clear - स्पष्ट
 (D) Perfidious - विश्वासघाती

194. Gullible (भोला-भाला)

- (A) Susceptible - अतिसंवेदनशील
 (B) Cynical - मानवद्वेषी, दोषदर्शी
 (C) Severe - अलग करना, जब्त करना
 (D) Sceptical - संदेही, संदेहवादी

195. Ingenious (प्रवीण, बढ़िया, उम्दा, उत्तम)

- (A) Clever - चतुर, बुद्धिमान
 (B) Stupid - बेवकूफ, मुर्ख
 (C) Sophisticated - जटिल
 (D) Naive - भोला-भाला

196. Bravery (साहसी, बहादुरी)

- (A) Savagery - जंगली, वहशी, बर्बर
 (B) Cowardice - कायरता, भीरुता
 (C) Cowardly - कायर, डरपोक
 (D) Heroism - वीरता

197. Affluent (प्रचुर, विपुल, धनवान, संपन्न)

- (A) Famous - प्रसिद्ध
 (B) Insignificant - नगण्य, निरर्थक, तुच्छ
 (C) Poor - गरीब
 (D) Skilled - निपुण, कला

198. Obscure (धुंधला, फीका, अंधेरा)

- (A) Vacant - खाली, रिक्त
 (B) Seldom - कभी कभार, यदा कदा
 (C) Distinct - सुस्पष्ट, सुव्यक्त, भिन्न, पृथक
 (D) Unusual - असामान्य

199. Ambiguous (अनेकार्थक, संदिग्ध, द्विअर्थक)

- (A) Concealed - छुपाना, गुप्त रखना
 (B) Precise - सुस्पष्ट असंदिग्ध, यथार्थ
 (C) Complete - पूर्ण, पुरा, समाप्त करना
 (D) Magnified - बड़ा

200. Keen (तीक्ष्ण, पैना, तेज, उत्सुक)

- (A) Blunt - भोथर, कुंद, कुठित
 (B) Foolish - मूर्ख
 (C) Insipid - स्वादहीन, फिका
 (D) Plan - योजना

201. Exasperating (भड़काऊ, उत्तेजक)

- (A) Soothing - शमक, शामक
 (B) Successful - सफल
 (C) Annoying - गुस्सा, चिढ़ाना
 (D) Distressing - दुखद, दुर्गति

202. Emaciated (क्षीण या कृश)

- (A) Healthy - स्वस्थ
 (B) Luxurious - आरामदायक
 (C) Intelligent - बुद्धिमान, समझदार
 (D) Sympathetic - सहानुभूति, हमदर्द

203. Aberration (विपथगमन, बुद्धिभ्रंश, असामान्यता)

- (A) Regularity - नियमितता
 (B) Commonlity - सामान्यतया
 (C) Particularity - विशेषतः
 (D) Normality - सामान्यतया

204. Affable (मिलनसार, सुहावना, भद्र)

- (A) Pleasant - सुखद
 (B) Surly - रूखा, चिड़चिड़ा, बदमिजाज
 (C) Weak - कमजोर
 (B) Unknown - अज्ञान

205. Ruefully (दयनीयता से, उदासी से)

- (A) Cheerfully - खुशी से
 (B) Regretfully - अफसोस करना, पछताना
 (C) Haughty - घमंडी, अभिमानी
 (D) Hopefully - आशापूर्ण

206. Rapid (तेज, शीघ्र)

- (A) Happy - खुश
 (B) Fall - गिरना, पतन, अनवति
 (C) Slow - धीरे
 (D) Abnormal - अस्वाभाविक

207. Severe (कठोर, कड़ा, गंभीर, सादा)

- (A) Sharp - तेज, पैना
 (B) Mild - मृदुल, कोमल, नरम
 (C) Important - महत्त्वपूर्ण
 (D) Cut - काटना

208. Fruitless (बेकार, असफल)

- (A) Successful - सफल
 (B) Wasted - रद्दी, बेकार
 (C) Useless - निकम्मा, बेकार
 (D) Insufficient - अपर्याप्त

209. Initiated (प्रारंभ करना)

- (A) Complicated - जटिल
 (B) Simplified - सरल
 (C) Concluded - समाप्त होना, निष्कर्ष निकालना
 (D) Commenced - प्रारंभ करना या होना

210. Consensus (आम सहमति, सर्वसम्मति)

- (A) Accept - स्वीकार करना
 (B) Opinion - विचार
 (C) Disagreement - असहमति
 (D) Permission - अनुमति

211. Genuine (उचित, विशुद्ध, असली)

- (A) General - साधारण
 (B) Genie - जिन
 (C) Real - वास्तविक
 (D) Fake - नकली, जाली

212. Reveal (प्रकट करना, प्रदर्शित करना)

- (A) Disclose - प्रकट करना, बताना, अनावृत करना
 (B) Cover - ढकना
 (C) Hide - छुपाना
 (D) Veil - पर परदा करना, घुंघट करना, छिपाना

213. Fatigued (थकावट, थकान)

- (A) Weakened - निर्बल, कमजोर
 (B) Energised - ऊर्जावान, बल प्रदान करना
 (C) Tired - थका हुआ
 (D) Activated - सक्रिय करना, प्रेरित करना

214. Autonomy (स्वशासन, स्वतंत्रता)

- (A) Slavery - दासप्रथा, गुलामी
 (B) Subordination - अधीनीकरण
 (C) Dependence - निर्भरता
 (D) Submissiveness - वशवर्ती, आज्ञाकारी, विनम्र

215. Flexible (नचीला, नम्र)

- (A) Rigid - सख्त, कठोर, अनम्य
 (B) Cruel - निर्दय, क्रूरता
 (C) Humble - विनम्र
 (D) Easy - आसान

216. Unanimity (सर्वसम्मति)

- (A) Amity - मैत्री, मित्रता
 (B) Enmity - शत्रुता, बैर
 (C) Disagreement - असहमति
 (D) Dissatisfaction - असंतोष

217. Abundance (बहुतायत)

- (A) Scantly - अल्प, कमी
 (B) Tiny - बहुत छोटा, नन्हा
 (C) Scarcity - कमी, अभाव, दुर्लभता
 (D) Deficient -

218. Vice (उप, प्रति, शिकंजा, बाँक, दृष्टता, व्यसन)

- (A) Fame - नाम, यश
 (B) Virtue - सद्गुण, शुद्धता
 (C) Fortune - भाग्य, किस्मत, सम्पति
 (D) Fate - भाग, किस्मत, परिणाम, मृत्यु

219. Renowned (ख्याति प्राप्त, प्रतिष्ठित, नामचिह्न)

- (A) Famous - प्रसिद्ध
 (B) Owned - अपना निजी
 (C) Unowned - निजी
 (D) Unknown - अपरिचित, पराया

220. Provoke (उकसाना, उत्तेजित करना)

- (A) Soothe - शांत करना, खुश करना
 (B) Incite - भड़काना, उभारना
 (C) Smoothen - चिकना, मधुर, कोमल, बराबर
 (D) Entice - लुभाना, फुसलाना, प्रलोभन देना

221. Meagre (दुबला-पतला, अपर्याप्त, अल्प)

- (A) Numerous - बहुसंख्यक
 (B) Large - विस्तृत, विशाल
 (C) Plentiful - प्रचुरता, विपुल
 (D) Enormous - विशाल, दीर्घाकार, वृहत

222. Professional (व्यवसायिक)

- (A) Amateur - शौकीन, अव्यवसायिक, अनाड़ी
 (B) Tradesman - व्यापारी, दुकानदार
 (C) Labour - श्रम, परिश्रम, मेहनत
 (D) Customer - ग्राहक

223. Scarcity (कमी, अभाव, दुर्लभता)

- (A) Scanty - अपर्याप्त, अल्प, छोटा
 (B) Prosperity - संपन्नता, फलना-फूलना, उन्नति
 (C) Majority - बहुमत, अधिकांश
 (D) Plenty - प्रचुरता, विपुल

224. Stale (बासी, पुराना)

- (A) Fresh - ताजा, नया, निर्मल, शुद्ध
 (B) Old - पुराना
 (C) Steal - चोरी करना, चुराना
 (D) Stalk - डंडी, चिमनी, छिपकर शिकार, अकड़

225. Vacate (खाली करना)

- (A) Evacuate - खाली, रिक्त करना या कराना
 (B) Validate - प्रमाणिक
 (C) Occupy - अधिकार में करना, दखल करना
 (D) Empty - खाली रिक्त

226. Hereditary (वंशानुगत, वंशागत)

- (A) Carried - ढोना, ले जाना
 (B) Acquired - प्राप्त करना, अर्जित करना, पाना
 (C) Possessed - अधिकार जमाना, कब्जा
 (D) Regained - पुनः प्राप्ति

227. Diligent (कर्मिष्ठ, मेहनती)

- (A) Intelligent - बुद्धिमान, समझदार
 (B) Lazy - आलसी
 (C) Boastful - डींग मारने वाला
 (D) Notorious - कुख्यात

228. Dynamic (गतिशील, सक्रिय, चल)

- (A) Stable - स्थिर, अचल, स्थायी
 (B) Still - निश्चल, अचल, चुप
 (C) Lazy - आलसी
 (D) Static - स्थैतिक, गतिहीन

229. Barbarous (असभ्य, जंगली, निर्दयी)

- (A) Improved - सुधारना
 (B) Cordial - हार्दिक, स्नेहपूर्ण
 (C) Civilized - सभ्य
 (D) Modified - परिवर्तन करना, हेरफेर करना

230. Misery (कंजूसी, तंगहाली, दुर्दशा, विपत्ति)

- (A) Glad - प्रसन्न, खुश
 (B) Pleasant - रमणीय, मनोहर, सुखद
 (C) Enjoy - आनन्द प्राप्त करना, उपभोग
 (D) Bliss - परमानन्द

231. Blessing (आशीर्वाद, अनुमंत्रण, अभिमंत्रण)

- (A) Dull - मंद, नीरस, सुस्त
 (B) Curse - शाप, अभिशाप
 (C) Hurt - चोट, दुख
 (D) Harsh - रूखा, कठोर, निष्ठुर

232. Accomplish (पूरा करना, निष्पादित करना)

- (A) Fail - असफल, नकाम
 (B) Improper - अनुपयुक्त, अशुद्ध, गलत
 (C) Disagreeable - अस्वीकार्य
 (D) Scatter - फैला देना, तितर-बितर करना

233. Famous (प्रसिद्ध, विख्यात, यशस्वी)

- (A) Obscure - अज्ञात, गुप्त, धुंधला
 (B) Eminent - उच्च, श्रेष्ठ, प्रतिष्ठित
 (C) Lenient - सदय, सौम्य, मृदुल
 (D) Fabulous - आश्चर्यजनक, शानदार

234. Orderly (सुव्यवस्थित, क्रमबद्ध, अनुशासित)

- (A) Unclear - अस्पष्ट
 (B) Valueless - मूल्यहीन
 (C) Chaotic - अव्यवस्थित, अस्त-व्यस्त
 (D) Incomplete - अपूर्ण अधूरा

235. Gloomy (उदास, निराशाजक)

- (A) Radiant - विकिरण, काँतिमय, उल्लासी
 (B) Fragrant - खुशबु, सुगंधित
 (C) Melodious - सुरीला
 (D) Illusory - भ्रामक

236. Stationary (स्थावर, निष्चल)

- (A) Standing - खड़ा
 (B) Speedy - गति
 (C) Moving - गतिमान, चलता
 (D) Fast - तेज

237. Fictitious (कल्पित, अवास्तविक)

- (A) Real - वास्तविक, असली
 (B) Ambitious - महत्वाकांक्षी
 (C) Unbelievable - अविश्वसनीय
 (D) Imaginary - कल्पनाशील

238. Acquitted (निर्दोष ठहराना, पेश आना, रिहा करना)

- (A) Jailed - कैदखाना, कारागार
 (B) Exonerated - निर्दोष ठहराना, से मुक्त करना
 (C) Convicted - दोषी सिद्ध करना
 (D) Accused - दोष लगाना, आरोप लगाना

239. Exhaustive (विस्तृत, व्याख्यापूर्ण)

- (A) Interesting - रूचिकर, रोचक
 (B) Short - छोटा, नाटा, लघु
 (C) Incomplete - अधूरा, अपूर्ण
 (D) Complete - पूर्ण, समाप्त करना

240. Sacrifice (त्याग, बलिदान)

- (A) Assimilate - आत्मसात करना, परिपाक करना
 (B) Abandon - त्याग देना, छोड़ देना, लापरवाह
 (C) Acquire - प्राप्त करना, अर्जित करना, पाना
 (D) Absorb - सोख लेना, चूस लेना, आत्मसात करना

241. Thoroughly (पूर्णरूप से, पूर्णतः)

- (A) Superficially - पृष्ठीय, सतही, सरसरी
 (B) Carefully - सावधानी से
 (C) Freely - स्वतंत्र, मुक्त
 (D) Callously - कठोर, कठोरहृदय

242. Gradual (क्रमिक)

- (A) Unscrupulous - अनैतिक
 (B) Dynamic - गतिशील, सक्रिय
 (C) Rapid - तेज, द्रुतगामी, शीघ्र
 (D) Enthusiastic - उत्साही, उमंगी

243. Retain (रखना, सुरक्षित रखना, बनाए रखना)

- (A) Remember - याद करना, स्मरण
 (B) Release - मुक्त करना, छोड़ना
 (C) Unfurl - फहराना
 (D) Engage - वचन देना, सगाई, काम में लगना

244. Enmity (शत्रुता, बैर, दुश्मनी)

- (A) Rivalry - प्रतिद्वंद्विता
 (B) Amicability - मित्रभाव से
 (C) Animosity - बैरभाव, विद्वेष
 (D) Proximity - सामीप्य, निकटता

245. Diligent (कर्मिष्ठ, मेहनती)

- (A) Incompetent - अक्षम, असमर्थ
 (B) Lazy - आलसी, सुस्त
 (C) Extravagant - फिजूलखर्ची, बेतुका
 (D) Frugal - मिताहारी, सस्ता, मितव्ययी, सादा

246. Neat (मवेशी, विशुद्ध, स्वच्छ)

- (A) Sloppy - कीचड़दार, पानी भरा
 (B) Fragrant - सुगंधित
 (C) Spruce - बना ठना, शृंगार करना
 (D) Orderly - अर्दली, क्रमबद्ध, व्यवस्थित

247. Wicked (दुष्ट, पापी, चरित्रहीन)

- (A) Cunning - चालाक, धूर्त
 (B) Good - अच्छा, उत्तम
 (C) Tricky - चालाक, धूर्त, पेचीदा
 (D) Crooked - धोखेबाज, धूर्त

248. Block (खण्ड, पिण्ड)

- (A) Clean - स्वच्छ, साफ
 (B) Ease - आराम, चैन, आसानी, सुविधा
 (C) Cure - रोगमुक्ति, उपचार, ठीक कर देना
 (D) Clear - स्पष्ट, मुक्त, निकालना

249. Vanity (मिथ्याभिमान, घमण्ड)

- (A) Honesty - ईमानदारी
 (B) Truthfulness - सच्चाई, सत्यता
 (C) Modesty - विनय, शालीनता
 (D) Decency - शालीनता, मर्यादा

250. Negligent (लापरवाही, असावधानी)

- (A) Inattentive - अनमना, असावधान
 (B) Imprudent - अविवेकी, असावधानी
 (C) Insignificant - निरर्थक, तुच्छ
 (D) Careful - सावधान

251. Strife (संघर्ष, झगड़ा, कलह)

- (A) War - युद्ध
 (B) Peace - शांति
 (C) Anger - क्रोध
 (D) Woe - शोक, विषाद, मुसीबत

252. Repulsive (प्रतिक्षेपक, घृणास्पद, अरूचिकर)

- (A) Attractive - आकर्षक
 (B) Reflective - परावर्तित, आभास
 (C) Distinctive - भिन्न, पृथक
 (D) Progressive - प्रगतिशील, प्रगामी

253. Isolation (अलग, विलक, पृथक, अकेला)

- (A) Segregation - अलग-अलग होना, पृथक
 (B) Association - साथ, संस्था, सभा
 (C) Seclusion - एकान्त
 (D) Deportation - आचरण करना, निर्वासित करना

254. Antique (पुराकालीन, प्राचीन)

- (A) Common - सामान्य, आम, सार्वजनिक
 (B) Recent - अभिनव, नूतन, हालिया
 (C) Innovative - नव परिवर्तन
 (D) Youthful - युवा, तरुण

255. Contented (सन्तुष्ट करना, राजी, सन्तोष)

- (A) Dissatisfied - असंतुष्ट
(B) Emptied - खाली करना
(C) Happy - खुश
(D) Friendly - मित्रवत

256. Fantastic (स्वप्नद्रष्टा, विलक्षण, अनोखा)

- (A) Old - पुराना, बूढ़ा
(B) Ordinary - मामूली, सामान्य, साधारण
(C) Classic - उत्कृष्ट, आदर्श
(D) Rational - विवेकी, समझदार

257. Innovate (नव परिवर्तन)

- (A) Sell - बेचना, विक्रय
(B) Buy - खरीदना, मोल लेना
(C) Choose - चुनना
(D) Copy - नकद, प्रतिलिपि

258. Anxious (चिंचित, उत्सुक)

- (A) Crafty - धूर्त, चालाक
(B) Light - प्रकाश, रोशनी
(C) Carefree - निश्चिन्त
(D) Careless - असावधान, लापरवाही

259. Hazy (धुंधला, अस्पष्ट)

- (A) Plain - मैदान, समतल, साधारण
(B) Light - प्रकाश
(C) Clear - साफ, स्पष्ट
(D) Dull - मन्द, मंदा, नीरस

260. Thrifty (मितव्ययी)

- (A) Clean - साफ, स्वच्छ
(B) Loyal - निष्ठावान, वफादार
(C) Wasteful - फुजूलखर्च
(D) Reverent - श्रद्धालू

261. Tentative (प्रायोगिक, कामचलाउ)

- (A) Definite - निश्चित, स्पष्ट
(B) Insufficient - अपर्याप्त
(C) Plentiful - प्रचुरता
(D) Active - सक्रिय, क्रियाशील

262. Compulsory (अनिवार्य, आवश्यक)

- (A) Easy - आसान
(B) Optional - वैकल्पिक
(C) Unnecessary - अनावश्यक
(D) Mandatory - अनिवार्य

263. Adamant (बज्र)

- (A) Satisfied - संतुष्ट
(B) Comfortable - आरामदायक
(C) Yielding - झुकने वाला, आज्ञाकारी
(D) Luxurious - विलासप्रिय, विलासी

264. Honest (ईमानदार, सच्चा)

- (A) Infect - संक्रमित करना, छूत
(B) Cleanse - शोधन करना, साफ करना
(C) Corrupt - भ्रष्ट, दुश्चरित्र
(D) Pollute - दूषित करना, अपवित्र करना

265. Oral (मौखिक, जबानी)

- (A) Written - लिखित, लिखा हुआ
(B) Correct - ठीक, सही, उचित
(C) Mental - मानसिक
(D) Verbal - शाब्दिक, मौखिक, जबानी

266. Discord (विवाद)

- (A) Harmony - सौहार्द
(B) Serenity - शांति
(C) Acceptance - स्वीकृति
(D) Placidity - स्थिरता

267. Mammoth (विशाल)

- (A) Quiet - शांति
(B) Significant - महत्वपूर्ण
(C) Huge - विशाल
(D) Small - छोटा

268. Invincible (अपराजेय)

- (A) Small - छोटा
(B) Invisible - अदृश्य
(C) Vulnerable - कमजोर
(D) Reachable - पहुँचने योग्य

269. Inoffensive (सालीन)

- (A) Sensitive - भावुक
(B) Organic - जैव, मूलभूत
(C) Sensible - समझदार
(D) Rude - असभ्य, गवाँर

270. Divulge (उजागर करना)

- (A) Conceal - छिपाना
(B) Disguise - भेष बदल लेना
(C) Oppress - सताना
(D) Reveal - प्रकट करना, व्यक्त करना

271. Liberty (स्वतंत्रता, आजादी, मुक्ति)

- (A) Serenity - शांति, स्वच्छता
 (B) Slavery - दास प्रथा, गुलामी
 (C) Serfdom - कृषिदास, दास
 (D) Subordination - अधीनस्थ, अधीन, गौण

272. Disorderly (अव्यवस्थित, उपद्रव)

- (A) Chaotic - अव्यवस्थित
 (B) Organized - व्यवस्थित
 (C) Adjusted - समायोजित करना
 (D) Arranged - व्यवस्थित करना

273. Elevation (ऊँचाई)

- (A) Reduction - छुट, कटौती, लघुकरण
 (B) Humiliation - नीचा दिखाना, अपमान करना
 (C) Depression - उदासी, गड्ढा
 (D) Debasement - नीचा, मिलावट

274. Glossy (चमकदार, चिकना)

- (A) Dull - मन्दा, नीरस
 (B) Shining - चमकदार, चमकीला
 (C) Weary - थकामाँदा
 (D) Tired - थका हुआ

275. Appropriate (उपयुक्त, समुचित)

- (A) Dissimilar - असदृश, असमान
 (B) Incomparable - अनुपम, अतुलनीय
 (C) Unsuitable - अनुपयुक्त
 (D) Disparate - पृथक करना, विषम

276. Infirmary (दुर्बल, अशक्त, अस्थिर)

- (A) Employment - रोजगार, नौकरी
 (B) Indisposition - अस्वस्थता, अनिच्छा
 (C) Strength - बल, शक्ति, सामर्थ्य
 (D) Weakness - कमजोरी

277. Feasible (उपयुक्त, संभव)

- (A) Useful - लाभदायक
 (B) Impractical - अव्यवहारिक
 (C) Uneven - असमतल
 (D) Important - महत्त्वपूर्ण

278. Meticulous (अतिसावधान)

- (A) Forgetful - भुलने लायक
 (B) Destructive - विनाशक, नकारात्मक
 (C) Careless - असावधान, लापरवाही
 (D) Flagrant - जघन्य, घोर

279. Synthetic (कृत्रिम, संश्लेषित)

- (A) Natural - स्वभाविक
 (B) Plastic - नरम, सुनम्य
 (C) Cosmetic - अंगराग
 (D) Apathetic - उदासीन, भावशून्य

280. Accord (समझौता, प्रदान करना)

- (A) Disagreement - असहमति
 (B) Welcome - स्वागत
 (C) Disrespect - निरादर
 (D) Conformity - अनुरूप, अनुकूलता

281. Autonomous (स्वतंत्र, स्वायत्त)

- (A) Self-government - स्व-शासन
 (B) Dependent - निर्भर
 (C) Defensive - रक्षात्मक, सुरक्षा
 (D) Neutral - निष्क्रीय, उदासीन

282. Deceitful (छल भरा)

- (A) Sincere - निष्कपट, गंभीर
 (B) Useful - उपयोगी
 (C) Plain - समतल, सुस्पष्ट
 (D) Honest - ईमानदार

283. Exonerate (निर्दोष ठहराना, से मुक्त करना)

- (A) Admit - स्वीकार करना, कबूलना
 (B) Release - मुक्त करना, छोड़ना
 (C) Convict - दोषी सिद्ध करना
 (D) Reject - अस्वीकार करना

284. Exaggerate (अतिरंजन करना, अतिशयोक्ति)

- (A) Underwrite - जिम्मेदारी लेना, समुद्री बीमा करना
 (B) Understand - समझना
 (C) Ignore - उपेक्षा, अवहेलना
 (D) Condemn - निन्दा करना, दोषी ठहराना

285. Controversial (विवादास्पद, विवादग्रस्त)

- (A) Indisputable - निर्विवाद
 (B) Restrained - नियंत्रित करना, कैद करना
 (C) Controlled - नियंत्रित
 (D) Appeasing - शांत करना, संतुष्ट करना

286. Brittle (भुरभुरा, भंगुर)

- (A) Weak - कमजोर
 (B) Strong - मजबूत
 (C) Fragile - भंगुर, कमजोर
 (D) Bright - चमकीला, तेज

287. Callous (कठोर हृदय)

- (A) Rude - असभ्य, गँवार
 (B) Insensitive - निर्दयी
 (C) Indifferent - उदासीनता
 (D) Sympathetic - सहानुभूति, हमदर्द, करुण

288. Dishevelled (अस्त-व्यस्त कर देना)

- (A) Composed - संघटित करना, बनाना
 (B) Tidy - ठीक ठाक, सुव्यवस्थित
 (C) Confident - आश्वस्त
 (D) Jovial - प्रसन्नचित

289. Impede (रोकना, बाधा, डालना)

- (A) Obstruct - बाधा डालना, रोकना
 (B) Advance - आगे बढ़ना, विकास, प्रगति
 (C) Linger - ठहर जाना
 (D) Guarantee - गारंटीकर्ता, जमानती

290. Perilous (जोखिम भरा)

- (A) Carefree - निश्चिन्त
 (B) Impetuous - अविवेकी
 (C) Safe - सुरक्षित, सकुशल
 (D) Impure - अशुद्ध

291. Abandon (त्याग देना, छोड़ देना)

- (A) Regain - पुनः प्राप्ति
 (B) Retain - सुरक्षित रखना, बनाए रखना
 (C) Remain - शेष या बाकी रहना, ठहरजाना
 (D) Revive - जी उठना, पुनर्जीवित होना

292. Humble (विनीत, नम्र)

- (A) Rich - धनी, अमीर
 (B) Powerful - शक्तिशाली
 (C) Haughty - अभिमानी
 (D) Strong - मजबूत

293. Exemptions (छूट, मुक्ति)

- (A) Generalisation - आम लोगों के लिए
 (B) Liberalisation - उदारीकरण
 (C) Exclusions - बहिष्करण, अपवर्जन
 (D) Inclusions - समावेश, अन्तर्वेशन

294. Prominent (प्रमुख, विशिष्ट)

- (A) Unknown - अनजान
 (B) Eminent - श्रेष्ठ, प्रतिष्ठित
 (C) Renowned - प्रसिद्ध, ख्याति प्राप्त
 (D) Important - महत्वपूर्ण

295. Betrayal (विश्वासघात)

- (A) Deception - धोखा, छल
 (B) Treason - देशद्रोह, विश्वासघात
 (C) Loyalty - निष्ठा
 (D) Distrust - अविश्वास

296. Susceptible (भावप्रवण, अतिसंवेदनशील)

- (A) Incredible - अविश्वसनीय, संदेह
 (B) Immune - उन्मुक्त, निरापद
 (C) Predictable - भविष्यवानी योग्य
 (D) Unpredictable - जिसकी उम्मीद न हो

297. Frugal (मितव्ययी, सस्ता, सादा)

- (A) Miserly - कंजूसी
 (B) Gluttonous - पेटू
 (C) Plentiful - अत्यधिक, प्रचुर
 (D) Extravagant - फिजुलखर्ची

298. Cessation (अन्त, अवसान)

- (A) Commencement - आरंभ, शुरूआत
 (B) Renewal - नवीकरण
 (C) Ongoing - लगातार होने वाला
 (D) Interruption - हस्तक्षेप, विराम, व्यवधान

299. Procrastinate (विलम्ब करना, टालना)

- (A) Experiment - प्रयोग, परीक्षण
 (B) Expedite - प्रगति देना, आगे बढ़ना
 (C) Exclude - निकाल देना, बहिष्कृत
 (D) Propagate - फैलाना, प्रचारित करना

300. Potent (शक्तिशाली)

- (A) Inefficient - अयोग्यता, असमर्थ
 (B) Soft - नरम, मुलायम, सौम्य
 (C) Fragile - भंगुर, कमजोर
 (D) Weak - दुर्बल, कमजोर

301. Stingy (कंजूस)

- (A) Clean - साफ, स्वच्छ
 (B) Tight - कसाहुआ, चुस्त, मजबूत
 (C) Generous - उदार
 (D) Cheap - सस्ता, तुच्छ

302. Barren (बाँझ, बंजर)

- (A) Fertile - उपजाऊ
 (B) Rich - धनी, अमीर
 (C) Prosperous - उन्नति
 (D) Positive - सकारात्मक

303. Virtue (शुद्धता)

- (A) Vice - दुष्टता, व्यसन
 (B) Failure - असफलता, विफलता, खराबी
 (C) Fault - दोष, गड़बड़ी
 (D) Offence - अपराध, दोष

304. Nervous (घबराया हुआ, अधिर)

- (A) Flawless - त्रुटिहीन
 (B) Immature - अपरिपक्व, नाबालिग
 (C) Smooth - चिकना, कोमल
 (D) Compose - बनाना, संघटित करना

305. Confident (आश्वस्त)

- (A) Worried - चिंतित
 (B) Pessimistic - निराशावादी
 (C) Diffident - आत्मसंशय
 (D) Depressed - उदास, दुखी

306. Contradiction (परस्पर विरोधी, विपरीत)

- (A) Opposition - प्रतिरोध, विरोधी दल
 (B) Adjustment - सामंजस्य, समाधान, समझौता
 (C) Confirmation - पुष्टी करना, स्थायी करना
 (D) Agreement - समझौता

307. Relinquish (त्यागना)

- (A) Reinstate - बहाल करना, पुनर्नियुक्ति
 (B) Displace - विस्थापित या स्थानान्तरित करना
 (C) Reclaim - सुधारना, वापस माँगना
 (D) Retain - सुरक्षित रखना, रख लेना

308. Unpredictable (जिसकी उम्मीद न हो)

- (A) Dependable - निर्भर, अधीन
 (B) Nature - स्वभाव, प्रकृति
 (C) Laudable - प्रशंसनीय
 (D) Compliant - आज्ञाकारी

309. Stern (कठोर, निर्दय)

- (A) Lenient - सहृदय, सौम्य, मृदुल
 (B) Crabby - दयनीय
 (C) Polite - शिष्ट, भद्र
 (D) Unreasonable - अनुचित, तर्कहीन

310. Suspicion (संदेह, शक)

- (A) Doubt - संदेह करना, सन्देह
 (B) Whim - तरंग, लहर
 (C) Indifference - उदासीनता
 (D) Trust - विश्वास, भरोसा

311. Demolish (गिरा देना, ढाहना)

- (A) Shift - स्थान बदलना, स्थानांतरण करना
 (B) Build - बनाना, निर्माण
 (C) Repeat - दोहराना
 (D) Hide - छिपाना

312. Genial (मिलनसार)

- (A) Stupid - बुद्धिहीन, बेवकूफ
 (B) Stingy - कंजूस
 (C) Boorish - असभ्य
 (D) Unkind - निष्ठुर

313. Prevent (रोकना, पूर्वनिवारण)

- (A) Protect - बचाना, रक्षा करना
 (B) Block - खण्ड, पिण्ड
 (C) Hinder - रोकना, अटकाना
 (D) Induce - प्रभावित करना, अनुमान करना

314. Liberal (खुले विचारो वाला)

- (A) Sensual - विषयी कामी
 (B) Narrow minded - संकुचित दिमाग वाला
 (C) Elevated - उठा हुआ
 (D) Ambiguous - दोहरे अर्थ का

315. Frailty (कमजोर, भंगुर)

- (A) Energy - उर्जा, शक्ति
 (B) Intensity - तीव्रता, तेजी, प्रबलता
 (C) Vehemence - तीव्रता
 (D) Strength - बल, शक्ति, सामर्थ्य

316. Explicit (सुस्पष्ट, साफ-साफ)

- (A) Elusive - पकड़ में न आने वाला
 (B) Allusive - संकेत, ईशारा
 (C) Ambidextrous - धोखेबाज
 (D) Ambiguous - सदिग्ध

317. Immune (उन्मुक्त, निरापद)

- (A) Free - मुक्त, स्वतंत्र
 (B) Vulnerable - असुरक्षित, नष्ट करने योग्य
 (C) Powerful - शक्तिशाली
 (D) Weak - दुर्बल, कमजोर

318. Bleak (उजाड़)

- (A) Dull - मन्द, मन्दा, नीरस
 (B) Dark - अंधेरा
 (C) Bright - चमकीला, तेज
 (D) Exposure - अनावृत्ति, रहस्योद्घाटन

319. Fastidious (तुनकमिजाज)

- (A) Fussy - उपद्रवी
 (B) Cooperative - सहयोगी, सहकारी
 (C) Promising - आशाजनक
 (D) Adjustable - समंजित करने योग्य

320. Shallow (छिछला, सतही)

- (A) High - ऊँचा
 (B) Long - लम्बा
 (C) Wide - चौड़ा
 (D) Deep - गहरा

321. Rapidly (शीघ्रता से, जल्दी से)

- (A) Lazily - सुस्ती से
 (B) Secretly - गोपनीयता से
 (C) Slowly - धीरे से
 (D) Firmly - दृढ़ता से

322. Praise (प्रशंसा, सराहना)

- (A) Fickle - चंचल
 (B) Accuse - दोष लगाना
 (C) Hate - बैर या द्वेष रखना, नफरत
 (D) Scold - डाँटना

323. Make (बनाना)

- (A) Liberate - विमुक्त करना, अलग करना
 (B) Break - तोड़ना
 (C) Emancipate - विमुक्त करना, स्वाधीन करना
 (D) Bind - बाँधना

324. Terminate (समाप्त करना या हो जाना)

- (A) Hasten - जल्दी शीघ्रता करना
 (B) Depart - प्रस्थान करना, चले जाना
 (C) Begin - आरंभ करना
 (D) Change - बदलना, विनिमय

325. Successor (उत्तराधिकारी)

- (A) Failure - असफलता, विफलता, खराबी
 (B) Loser - हारने वाला, खोने वाला
 (C) Predecessor - पूर्वाधिकारी
 (D) Predator - परभक्षी

326. Dormant (प्रसुप्त, निष्क्रिय)

- (A) Acute - नुकीला, कुशाग्र
 (B) Active - सक्रिय, क्रियाशील
 (C) Able - योग्य, समर्थ
 (D) Ablaze - प्रज्वलित, जोशीला

327. Chivalrous (उदारचेता, उदारमना)

- (A) Gallant - बहादुर, वीर, भव्य
 (B) Dastardly - कायरता से
 (C) Amorous - प्रेमी, प्रणयी, श्रृंगारी
 (D) Defiant - विद्रोही

328. Erudite (विद्वान, पंडित)

- (A) Illiterate - निरक्षर, अनपढ़
 (B) Crude - कच्चा, अपक्व
 (C) Boring - निरश
 (D) Ignorant - अशिक्षित, अनजान

329. Despair (निराशा, हताशा)

- (A) Sneer - ताना मारना, तिरस्कार करना
 (B) Compliment - अभिनन्दन, प्रशंसा, शुभकामनाएँ
 (C) Irony - व्यंग्य
 (D) Hope - आशा, उम्मीद

330. Transparent (पारदर्शक, खोखला, साफ)

- (A) Translucent - अर्द्ध-पारदर्शक
 (B) Opaque - अपारदर्शी
 (C) Clear - स्पष्ट, मुक्त, निकालना
 (D) Sharp - तेज, तीक्ष्ण, सुस्पष्ट

331. Detest (घृणा करना, नफरत करना)

- (A) Test - परीक्षण, जाँच, परीक्षा
 (B) Dislike - नापसंदगी, अरूचि, नफरत
 (C) Like - पसन्द, सदृश
 (D) Interest - रूचि, महत्व, अधिकार

332. Intentional (अभिप्रेत, साभिप्राय)

- (A) Accidental - दुर्घटना
 (B) Undecided - अनिर्णीत
 (C) Concentrated - केन्द्रित करना, ध्यान एकाग्र करना
 (D) Broken - टूटा हुआ

333. Commence (प्रारंभ करना या होना)

- (A) Start - आरंभ करना
 (B) Schedule - सारणी, तालिका, नियत करना
 (C) Conclude - समाप्त होना, निष्कर्ष निकालना
 (D) Dissolve - विघटित, लुप्त, घुलना

334. Expand (विस्तार देना)

- (A) Contract - अनुबंध, सविदा, ठेका, संकुचित
 (B) Contrast - तुलना करना, भेद करना
 (C) Consist - में होना, (से, का) बना होना
 (D) Controvert - खंडन करना

335. Prosperity (संपन्नता)

- (A) Propriety - उपयुक्तता, औचित्य
 (B) Property - स्वामित्व, सम्पत्ति, जायदाद, विशेषता
 (C) Adversity - दुर्भाग्य, गरीबी
 (D) Perspicacity - कुशाग्रबुद्धि

336. Meticulous (अतिसावधान, सतर्क)

- (A) Unmerited - अवगुण
 (B) Unimaginative - कल्पना से परे
 (C) Carefree - स्वतंत्र
 (D) Careless - असावधान, लापरवाही

337. Dim (धुंधला, अस्पष्ट)

- (A) Transparent - पारदर्शक, खोखला, साफ
 (B) Luminous - प्रकाश
 (C) Opaque - अपारदर्शी
 (D) Dazzling - चकाचौंध

338. Genuine (विशुद्ध, असली)

- (A) Genius - प्रतिभावान
 (B) Honest - ईमानदार, सच्चा
 (C) Affected - प्रभावित
 (D) Fictitious - अवास्तविक, कल्पित

339. Repel (प्रतिरोध, मार भगाना)

- (A) Attract - आकर्षित करना
 (B) Interest - रूचि, महत्व, अधिकार
 (C) Tempt - लुभाना, प्रलोभन देना
 (D) Like - पसन्द, समान, सदृश

340. Bold (निर्भीक, निडर, बेशर्मा)

- (A) Cautious - सावधान, सर्तक, चौकस
 (B) Timid - भीरु, कायर
 (C) Rude - असभ्य, गँवार, उग्र
 (D) Proud - अहंकारी, गर्वित

341. Stimulate (प्रेरित, उत्तेजित करना, उकसाना)

- (A) Encourage - हिम्मत बढ़ाना, प्रोत्साहन
 (B) Discourage - हतोत्साहित करना
 (C) Tempt - प्रलोभन देना, लुभाना
 (D) Instigate - प्रेरित करना, उकसाना, भड़काना

342. Reveal (प्रकट करना, व्यक्त करना, प्रदर्शित करना)

- (A) Congeal - जमना या जमाना
 (B) Conceal - छिपाना, गुप्त रखना
 (C) Control - नियंत्रण रखना, वश में
 (D) Concoct - पकाना, तैयार करना, गढ़ना

343. Deliberate (जान बुझकर किया हुआ)

- (A) Unconditional - बिना शर्त
 (B) Unintentional - अनजाने में
 (C) Unilateral - एकपक्षीय
 (D) Emotional - भावात्मक, भावुक

344. Perilous (संकटमय, खतरनाक)

- (A) Pitable - दयनीय, दयापात्र
 (B) Difficult - कठिन, मुश्किल
 (C) Safe - सही-सलामत, सुरक्षित, सकुशल
 (D) Comfortable - आरामदायक

345. Disputable (विवादास्पद)

- (A) Undisputable - अविवादित
 (B) Indisputable - निर्विवाद
 (C) Nondisputable - अविवादित
 (D) Adisputable - विवादित

346. Obvious (प्रत्यक्ष, प्रकट)

- (A) Simple - साधारण
 (B) Clear - स्पष्ट, मुक्त
 (C) Difficult - कठिन, मुश्किल
 (D) Vague - अस्पष्ट

347. Implicit (अस्पष्ट, अप्रत्यक्ष)

- (A) Explicit - सुस्पष्ट, साफ-साफ
 (B) Implied - अन्तर्निहित, समाविष्ट
 (C) Explained - स्पष्ट किया, सफाई देना
 (D) Exquisite - उत्कृष्ट, गहरा, अतिसंवेदनशील

348. Capture (बंदी बनाना, कब्जा करना)

- (A) Catch - पकड़ना
 (B) Detain - रोकना, रोक लेना
 (C) Liberate - विमुक्त करना, अलग करना
 (D) Stop - रोकना

349. Repulsive (प्रतिक्षेपक, अरूचिकर, घृणास्पद)

- (A) Attractive - आकर्षक
 (B) Offensive - घिनावना, आक्रमक
 (C) Defensive - रक्षात्मक, सुरक्षा
 (D) Pensive - विचारमग्न

350. Misery (तंगहाली, दुर्दशा, विपत्ति)

- (A) Sorry - माफी, खेद
 (B) Careless - असावधान
 (C) Joy - खुशी
 (D) Content - संतुष्ट करना, राजी, संतोष

351. Malicious (द्वेषपूर्ण)

- (A) Malevolent - द्वेषपूर्ण
 (B) Spiteful - द्वेषपूर्ण
 (C) Beneful - घातक
 (D) Benign - हितैषी

352. Emerge (उभरना, निकलना)

- (A) Disappear - लुप्त होना
 (B) Fall - गिरना
 (C) Mark - चिह्नित करना
 (D) Fade - मुरझाना

353. Ample (पर्याप्त, प्रचुर मात्रा में)

- (A) Sufficient - पर्याप्त
 (B) Minimal - नगन्य
 (C) Meagre - न्यूनतम
 (D) Optimal - सर्वोत्तम

354. Curb (नियंत्रण करना, रोकना)

- (A) Help - मदद करना
 (B) Allow - इजाजत देना
 (C) Restrain - रोकना
 (D) Remove - हटाना

355. Crooked (डेढ़ा-मेढ़ा)

- (A) Twisted - घुमावदार
 (B) Devious - घोखेबाज, ठग
 (C) Bended - मुड़ा हुआ
 (D) Straight - सीधा

356. Dearth (अभाव, कमी)

- (A) Lack - अभाव
 (B) Want - कमी, अभाव, चाहना
 (C) Absence - अनुपस्थित
 (D) Excess - अधिकता, प्रचुरता

357. Keep (रखना)

- (A) To retain - संभाल कर रखना
 (B) To withhold - रोकना
 (C) To discard - छोड़ना, त्यागना
 (D) To preserve - बर्बाद होने से बचाकर रखना

358. Exhaustive (उबाऊ, थका देने वाला)

- (A) Meticulous - विवेकी, सजग, सतर्क
 (B) Short - छोटा, संक्षिप्त
 (C) Incomplete - अपूर्ण, अधुरा
 (D) Interesting - रोचक

359. Incite (उकसाना)

- (A) Arouse - उत्तेजित करना
 (B) Exhort - सलाह देना
 (C) Foment - उत्तेजित करना
 (D) Suppress - दबाना

360. Sow (बीज बोना)

- (A) Cut - काटना
 (B) Grow - उगाना
 (C) Reap - फसल काटना
 (D) Water - पानी पटाना

361. Refinement (शुद्ध किया हुआ)

- (A) Rudeness - अशिष्टता
 (B) Coarseness - भद्दापन, खुरदरापन
 (C) Anger - क्रोध
 (D) Foolishness - मूर्खतापूर्ण

362. Belated (समय के बाद)

- (A) Premature - समय के पहले
 (B) Outdated - प्रचलन से बाहर
 (C) Delayed - देर से किया जाने वाला
 (D) Deferred - समय को आगे बढ़ा देना

363. Reverence (आदर, सम्मान)

- (A) Contempt - घृणा, नफरत
 (B) Astonishment - आश्चर्य
 (C) Firmness - दृढ़ता, प्रतिबद्धता
 (D) Displeasure - निराशा

364. Quieten (शांत करना)

- (A) To soothe - शांत करना
 (B) To settle - स्थापित करना, हल करना
 (C) To rouse - उकसाना, भड़काना
 (D) To lull - शांति बनाना

365. Impulsive (त्वरित, आवेग में)

- (A) Cautious - सतर्क
 (B) Hasty - शीघ्रतापूर्वक
 (C) Reckless - लापरवाह
 (D) Spontaneous - त्वरित

366. Impetuous (आवेग में)

- (A) Agitated - उत्तेजित
 (B) Impulsive - आवेग में
 (C) Cautious - सतर्क
 (D) Reckless - लापरवाह

367. Approached (निकट आना)

- (A) Retreated - पीछे जाना
 (B) Reached - पहुँचना
 (C) Arrived - पहुँचना
 (D) Reproached - डाँटना, फटकारना

368. Culmination (शिखर, चोटी, अंत)

- (A) Completion - समाप्ती
 (B) Climax - शिखर, चोटी
 (C) Conclusion - निष्कर्ष
 (D) Beginning - शुरुआत

369. Include (शामिल करना)

- (A) Embrace - गले लगाना
 (B) Embody - सम्मिलित करना
 (C) Eliminate - अलग करना
 (D) Enclose - संलग्न करना

370. Unpredictable (जिस पर भरोसा न किया जा सके)

- (A) Pliable - लचीला
 (B) Reliable - जिस पर भरोसा किया जा सके
 (C) Possible - संभव
 (D) Potential - आंतरिक योग्यता, क्षमता

371. Fictitious (बनावटी, झूठा)

- (A) Imaginative - काल्पनिक
 (B) Pure - शुद्ध
 (C) Real - वास्तविक, असली
 (D) Foreign - अजनबी, विदेशी

372. Morbid (अस्वस्थ, रोगी)

- (A) Healthy - स्वस्थ
 (B) Clever - चालाक
 (C) Sickly - कमजोर, अस्वस्थ
 (D) Upright - सीधा, खड़ा

373. Poverty (दरिद्रता)

- (A) Deficiency - कमी, अभाव
 (B) Sovereignty - सम्प्रभुता
 (C) Aridity - सुखापन
 (D) Affluence - प्रचुरता, समृद्धि

374. Immoral (अनैतिक)

- (A) Chaste - पवित्र अचारण
 (B) Desirous - इच्छुक
 (C) Trivial - तुच्छ, गैर महत्त्वपूर्ण
 (D) Romantic - शायराना

375. Audible (सुनने योग्य)

- (A) Faint - धीमा
 (B) Attentive - ध्यान रखने वाला, उदार
 (C) Auspicious - शुभ
 (D) Inanimate - जीवन रहित

376. Evident (स्पष्ट, प्रत्यक्ष)

- (A) Suspected - संदिग्ध
 (B) Disagreed - असहमत हुआ
 (C) Doubtful - संदिग्ध
 (D) Unimportant - गैर महत्त्वपूर्ण

377. Adamant (अटल, दृढ़)

- (A) Yielding - झुकने वाला
 (B) Permissive - सहनशील, उदार
 (C) Liberal - उदार
 (D) Tolerant - सहनशील

378. Professional (व्यवसायिक)

- (A) Novice - नया, अनुभवरहित
 (B) Amateur - गैर व्यवसायिक
 (C) Dabbler - ऊपरी तौर से दिलचस्पी लेना
 (D) Apprentice - प्रशिक्षु

379. Callous (निर्दय, कठोर)

- (A) Persuasive - समझाने-बुझाने वाला
 (B) Caring - खयाल रखने वाला
 (C) Gentle - भद्र, नम्र
 (D) Sensitive - संवेदनशील

380. Incredible (असंभव, अविश्वसनीय)

- (A) Credulous - सहज विश्वासी, भोला-भाला
 (B) Probable - संभव, संभावित
 (C) Possible - संभव
 (D) Creditable - प्रशंसायोग्य, सराहनीय

381. Cultivated (परिष्कृत, निर्मित)

- (A) Crude - अपरिष्कृत
 (B) Genteel - भद्र
 (C) Suave - शिष्ट
 (D) Refined - परिष्कृत

382. Impertinent (अक्खड़, ढीठ)

- (A) Insolent - अक्खड़, बदतमीज
 (B) Impudent - अक्खड़
 (C) Cheeky - ढीठ
 (D) Courteous - शिष्ट, भद्र

383. Divulge (रहस्य खोल देना)

- (A) Disseminate - फैलाना, प्रचार-प्रसार करना
 (B) Dissemble - फैलाना
 (C) Publicise - प्रचार करना
 (D) Transmit - आगे बढ़ना, एक दूसरे को देना

384. Appereciation (सराहना, प्रशंसा)

- (A) Aspersion - निंदा, व्यंग्य
 (B) Admiration - प्रशंसा
 (C) Commendation - सराहना
 (D) Compliment - प्रशंसा

385. Supple (लचीला)

- (A) Pliant - लचीला
 (B) Pliable - लचीला
 (C) Rigid - कठोर
 (D) Flexible - लचीला

386. Taciturn (कम बोलने वाला)

- (A) Silent - चुपचाप
 (B) Talkative - बातुनी
 (C) Immense - व्यापक
 (D) Judge - आँकना

387. Artisan (कुशल मजदूर)

- (A) Skilled sculptor - दक्ष शिल्पकार
 (B) Learned person - विद्वान व्यक्ति
 (C) Ignorant villager - अनिभिज्ञ ग्रामीण
 (D) Unskilled labour - अकुशल मजदूर

388. Amicable (आकर्षक, रोचक)

- (A) Friendly - मित्रवत
 (B) Haughty - घमंडी
 (C) Unpleasant - अरोचक
 (D) Hostile - उग्र, अक्रामक

389. Mitigate (कम करना, शांत करना)

- (A) Aggravate - तीव्र करना, बढ़ाना
 (B) Allay - शांत करना, कम करना
 (C) Alleviate - कम करना
 (D) Abate - घटाना

390. Aversion (घृणा, नफरत)

- (A) Awareness - जागरूकता
 (B) Hatred - घृणा
 (C) Liking - पसंद, चाहत
 (D) Avoidance - नहीं करने की प्रवृत्ति

391. Augment (बढ़ाना)

- (A) Increase - बढ़ाना
 (B) Defend - बचाव करना
 (C) Supplement - अतिरिक्त
 (D) Decrease - घटाना

392. Amateurish (व्यवसायिक उद्देश्य से परे)

- (A) Seasoned - अनुभवी
 (B) Trained - प्रशिक्षित
 (C) Skilled - दक्ष
 (D) Professional - व्यवसायिक

393. Ignominious (अपमान से भरा)

- (A) Valuable - मूल्यवान
 (B) Desirable - इच्छा योग्य
 (C) Honourable - सम्मानीय
 (D) Clever - चालाक

394. Disparage (निंदा करना)

- (A) Compliment - प्रशंसा करना
 (B) Convince - विश्वास दिलाना
 (C) Comfort - आराम देना
 (D) Connect - जोड़ना

395. Garrulous (ज्यादा बोलने वाला)

- (A) Quiet - शांत, कम बोलने वाला
 (B) Exaggerated - बढ़ा बढ़ाकर कहना
 (C) Gruesome - डरावना
 (D) Creative - रचनात्मक

396. Influx (बड़ी संख्या में लोगों का आगमन)

- (A) Effluent - बेकार पदार्थ, कचड़ा
 (B) Exodus - भारी संख्या में लोगों का पलायन
 (C) Reflex - अभिव्यक्ति, प्रतिक्रिया
 (D) Deflection - विचलन

397. Orderly (व्यवस्थित)

- (A) Democratic - प्रजातांत्रिक
 (B) Chaotic - अव्यवस्थित
 (C) Semitic - भाषा से संबंधित
 (D) Colic - पेट दर्द

398. Impeccable (दाग रहित, पूर्ण)

- (A) Flashy - दिखावटी
 (B) Boaring - उबाऊ
 (C) Faulty - अपूर्ण
 (D) Tedious - कठिन, असाध्य

399. Amalgamate (मिलाना)

- (A) Assimilate - शामिल करना
 (B) Integrate - जोड़ना
 (C) Separate - पृथक करना, अलग करना
 (D) Combine - मिलाना

400. Zenith (उच्चतम स्तर)

- (A) Acme - चोटी, ऊँचाई
 (B) Nadir - निम्नतम स्तर
 (C) Climax - पराकाष्ठा
 (D) Crisis - संकट

401. Niggard (कंजूस)

- (A) Miserly - कंजूस
 (B) Avaricious - लालची, लोभी
 (C) Extravagant - अतिव्ययी, खर्चीला
 (D) Generous - उदार

402. Amenable (सहज, अनुगामी)

- (A) Unwilling - विमुख, अप्रसन्न
 (B) Acquiescent - अनुवर्ती, सहमत
 (C) Distrustful - अविश्वासी
 (D) Inattentive - बेपरवाह, लापरवाह

403. Reproof (डाँट, फटकार)

- (A) Appropriation - उपयोग
 (B) Approbation - अनुमोदन, प्रशंसा
 (C) Apposition - निरूपण, दर्शाने वाला
 (D) Condemnation - निंदा दोष लगाना

404. Conspicuous (स्पष्ट, प्रत्यक्ष)

- (A) Obscure - गुढ़, अज्ञात
 (B) Blatant - खुल्लम-खुल्ला
 (C) Definite - निश्चित
 (D) Obvious - स्पष्ट, प्रत्यक्ष

405. Exotic (आकर्षक, मोहक)

- (A) Indigenous - देशी, देशज
 (B) Conventional - पारम्परिक
 (C) Poor - निर्धन, गरीब
 (D) Inexpensive - सस्ता, कम दाम का

406. Gregarious (सामाजिक, मिलनसार)

- (A) Delight - आनंद, खुशी
 (B) Unsociable - असमाजिक
 (C) Social - समाजिक
 (D) Stern - सख्त, कठोर

407. Taciturn (मौन, कम बोलने वाला)

- (A) Talkative - बातुनी
 (B) Yielding - सम्पर्क स्वीकृति
 (C) Tactful - व्यवहार कुशल
 (D) Foolish - मूर्ख, नासमझ

408. Archaic (अप्रचलित, पुरातन)

- (A) Updated - नवीन, सुधार किया हुआ
 (B) Antediluvian - पुराना
 (C) Modern - आधुनिक
 (D) Obsolete - अप्रचलित

409. Inadvertent (अनजाने में)

- (A) Advertise - प्रचार करना
 (B) Pretend - बहाना करना
 (C) Indifferent - तटस्थ
 (D) Deliberate - जान बुझकर

410. Verbose (शब्दबहुल, वाचाल)

- (A) Bogus - नकली, खोटा
 (B) Brief - संक्षेप
 (C) Written - लिखित
 (D) Rubbish - अनाप-सनाप, बकवास

411. Harbinger (नेतृत्व करने वाला)

- (A) Counselor - परामर्शदाता
 (B) Ascetic - आत्म संयमी
 (C) Miser - कंजूस
 (D) Follower - अनुसरण करने वाला

412. Expeditious (तीव्र, तेज)

- (A) Obscure - गुढ़, जटील
 (B) Barren - बंजर
 (C) Leisurely - आराम से, इत्मिनान से
 (D) Speedy - त्वरीत

413. Postponed (स्थगित करना)

- (A) Adjourned - स्थगित
 (B) Advanced - प्रगतिशील
 (C) Accredited - अधिकृत, प्रमाणित
 (D) Abdicated - त्याग करना

414. Faded (मुरझाया हुआ)

- (A) Consistent - अनुकूल, लगातार
 (B) Spirited - जोशपूर्ण, जोशीला
 (C) Happy - खुश
 (D) Bright - भड़कीला, उज्ज्वल

415. Heterogeneous (विषम)

- (A) Hilarious - हास्यप्रद
 (B) Illustrious - उत्कृष्ट
 (C) Homogeneous - एक समान
 (D) Industrious - मेहनती

416. Hasten (जल्दी करना, दौड़ना)

- (A) Dash - टकराना
 (B) Dawdle - समय गवाँना
 (C) Heavy - भारी
 (D) Scurry - जल्दी करना, दौड़ जाना

417. Spirited (साहसी, जोशीला)

- (A) Animated - चलने योग्य
 (B) Excited - उत्तेजित
 (C) Lively - सजीव, जानदार
 (D) Dull - सुस्त

418. Forthright (स्पष्टवादी)

- (A) Blunt - भोथर, रूखा
 (B) Tricky - धूर्त, छली
 (C) Candid - सरल, खरा
 (D) Palinspoken - स्पष्ट बोलने वाला

419. Antagonism (शत्रुता, विरोध)

- (A) Cordiality - मित्रता
 (B) Animosity - शत्रुता, वैमनस्य
 (C) Hostility - शत्रुता, द्वेष
 (D) Enmity - घृणा, दुश्मनी

420. Vanity (घमंड, दिखावा)

- (A) Humanity - मानवता, इंसानियत
 (B) Humility - दीनता, नम्र
 (C) Pretension - बहाना, छल
 (D) Arrogance - अभिमान, अहंकार

421. Fervent (उत्सुक, जोश से भरा हुआ)

- (A) Partial - आंशिक, पक्षपाती
 (B) Dispassionate - शांत, संयमशील
 (C) Ardent - उत्साही, प्रचंड
 (D) Decent - काफी अच्छा, मर्यादित

422. Garrulous (बातूनी, गप्पी)

- (A) Verbose - बातूनी
 (B) Serious - गंभीर
 (C) Reticent - मौन, चुप्पी
 (D) Gaunt - अत्यंत, पतला

423. Scrupulous (होशियार, अति सतर्क, ईमानदार)

- (A) Careless - लापरवाह
 (B) wise - बुद्धिमान
 (C) Caring - ख्याल रखने वाला
 (D) Careful - सावधान, सतर्क

424. Foment (उकसाना)

- (A) Repulse - पीछे हटाना, धकेलना, खदेड़ना
 (B) Cease - रोकना, बंद करना
 (C) Control - नियंत्रण करना
 (D) Quell - दबाना

425. Tardy (सुस्त, आलसी)

- (A) Prompt - तत्पर
 (B) Gradual - निरंतर, लगातार
 (C) Late - देर
 (D) Quick - जल्दी

426. Sacred (पवित्र, धार्मिक)

- (A) Profuse - प्रचुर मात्रा में
 (B) Prolific - उत्पादक, उपजाऊ
 (C) Profound - गहरा
 (D) Profane - अधार्मिक, धर्म का निंदा करने वाला

427. Triumph (विजय)

- (A) Defeat - हार
 (B) Victory - जीत
 (C) Success - सफलता
 (D) Subjugation - उखाड़ फेंकना

428. Rancid (बासी, सड़ा हुआ)

- (A) Putrified - सड़ा हुआ, गला हुआ
 (B) Delicious - स्वादिष्ट
 (C) Fresh - ताजा
 (D) Stale - बासी

429. Reveal (भेद खोलना, खुलासा करना)

- (A) Conceal - छिपाना
 (B) Insert - प्रवेश करना, घुसेड़ना
 (C) Excavate - खाली करना
 (D) Absolve - बिना सजा दिये छोड़ देना

430. Hegemony (नेतृत्व, आधिपत्य, प्रभाव)

- (A) Subordination - अधीनता, पराधीनता
 (B) Discipline - अनुशासन
 (C) Control - नियंत्रण
 (D) Leadership - नेतृत्व

431. Innate (प्राकृतिक, सहज)

- (A) Inborn - जन्मजात
 (B) Unusual - असामान्य
 (C) Acquired - ग्रहण किया हुआ
 (D) Natural - प्राकृतिक

432. Reprisal (बदला)

- (A) Exemption - माफी
 (B) Relaxation - रियायत
 (C) Forgiveness - क्षमा
 (D) Relief - राहत, चैन

433. Knack (कौशल)

- (A) Talent - प्रतिभा
 (B) Dullness - भोथरापन
 (C) Dexterity - निपुणता, कौशल
 (D) Balance - संतुलन

434. Pernicious (घातक, हानिकारक)

- (A) Prolonged - लम्बा
 (B) Ruinous - विनाशकारी
 (C) Ruthless - निर्दयी, कठोर
 (D) Beneficial - लाभकारी

435. Opulence (समृद्धि)

- (A) Luxury - विलासिता
 (B) Transparency - पारदर्शिता
 (C) Wealth - धन, दौलत
 (D) Poverty - गरीबी, दरिद्रता

436. Abrupt (एकाएक, अचानक)

- (A) Gradual - नियमित, क्रमिक
 (B) Hasty - शीघ्रतापूर्वक
 (C) Blunt - उजड़, भोथर
 (D) Unexpected - अप्रत्याशित

437. Former (दो में से पहला)

- (A) Later - बाद में
 (B) Latter - दो में दूसरा
 (C) Informal - अनौपचारिक
 (D) Latest - आधुनिकतम

438. Imitation (नकल, प्रतिरूप)

- (A) Spurious - जाली, बनावटी
 (B) Unadulterated - मिलावट रहित
 (C) Genuine - वास्तविक
 (D) Crude - अपरिष्कृत

439. Incessant (अनवरत, लगातार)

- (A) Continuous - लगातार
 (B) Intermittent - रूक-रूक कर
 (C) Unceasing - निरंतर
 (D) Constant - स्थिर, नियत

440. Eternal (अपरिवर्तनशील, स्थायी)

- (A) Usual - साधारण, मामूली
 (B) Active - सक्रिय
 (C) Realistic - वास्तविक
 (D) Temporary - क्षणिक

441. Comedy (हास्य, विनोदप्रियता)

- (A) Tragedy - दुःखद
 (B) Trilogy - किसी नाटक के तीन हिस्से
 (C) Limerick - तुक बंदी जिससे हँसाया जा सके
 (D) Clergy - पादरियों का समूह

442. Flippant (गंभीरता का अभाव)

- (A) Shallow - छिछला
 (B) Successful - सफल
 (C) Serious - गंभीर
 (D) Strong - बलवान, मजबूत

443. Insipid (बेस्वाद)

- (A) Bland - बेस्वाद, निरस
 (B) Flavourless - बेस्वाद
 (C) Flat - बेस्वाद, सपाट
 (D) Tasty - स्वादिष्ट

444. Harsh (कटु, कर्कश)

- (A) Strict - कड़ा, कर्कश
 (B) Gentle - नम्र, सभ्य
 (C) Jovial - आनन्दित, हँसमुख
 (D) Somber - धुँधला

445. Ingenious (चतुर, चालाक)

- (A) Dishonourable - अनैतिक, लज्जाजनक
 (B) Creative - रचनात्मक
 (C) Artful - धूर्त
 (D) Stupid - मूर्ख, बेवकूफ

446. Diverse (नाना प्रकार के, विविध)

- (A) Converge - एक ओर, एक बिंदु की ओर
 (B) Constrict - कसना, दबाना
 (C) Repulse - ठुकरा देना
 (D) Resurge - पुनः आगे बढ़ना

447. Sinister (अशुभ, मनहूस)

- (A) Right - सही
 (B) Sinful - पानी, गुनहगार
 (C) Auspicious - शुभ
 (D) Malevolent - द्वेषपूर्ण, बुरा चाहने वाला

448. Repellent (विकर्षित करने वाला)

- (A) Repulsive - अरूचिकर
 (B) Abhorrent - धिनौना, घृणास्पद
 (C) Attractive - आकर्षित करने वाला
 (D) Offensive - आक्रामक

449. Gorgeous (भड़कीला, सुन्दर)

- (A) Shabby - भद्दा, फटेहाल
 (B) Ordinary - सामान्य
 (C) Untidy - बेतरतीब, गंदा
 (D) Beautiful - सुंदर

450. Surfeit (अधिकता)

- (A) Fullness - प्रचुरता
 (B) Deficiency - अभाव
 (C) Redundancy - अधिकता
 (D) Excess - अत्यधिक

451. Inquisitive (जिज्ञासु)

- (A) Intrusive - दखल देने वाला
 (B) Cooperative - सहयोगी, सहायक
 (C) Unsympathetic - निष्ठुर
 (D) Indifferent - उदासिन

452. Dilate (फैलाना)

- (A) Frustrate - निराश होना
 (B) Contract - सिकोड़ना, संकुचित करना
 (C) Expand - फैलाना
 (D) Rotate - घुमाना

453. Publicise (प्रचार करना)

- (A) Silence - मौन
 (B) Disseminate - फैलाना, प्रचार करना
 (C) Promulgate - लागू करना, प्रचार करना
 (D) Withhold - रोक कर रखना

454. Adulterate (मिलावट करना)

- (A) Wash - धोना
 (B) Stain - दाग लगाना
 (C) Contaminate - दूषित करना
 (D) Purify - शुद्ध करना

455. Vain (अहंकारी)

- (A) Humble - विनीत, नम्र
 (B) Proud - स्वाभिमानी
 (C) Conceited - अहंकारी
 (D) Egotistic - अहंकारी

456. Feeble (कमजोर)

- (A) Infirm - कमजोर
 (B) Robust - मजबूत
 (C) Rickety - सुखा रोग से ग्रस्त
 (D) Weak - कमजोर

457. Lead (नेतृत्व करना)

- (A) Conduct - संचालन करना
 (B) Guide - मार्गदर्शन करना
 (C) Follow - अनुसरण करना
 (D) Direct - निर्देशन करना

458. Insolent (असभ्य, बदतमीज)

- (A) Submissive - दबबू, आज्ञाकारी
 (B) Arrogant - अहंकारी, हठी
 (C) Overbearing - अहंकारी, घमंड
 (D) Disdainful - अभिमानी, घमंडी

459. Permit (अनुमति देना)

- (A) Endorse - समर्थन करना
 (B) Approve - अनुमोदित करना
 (C) Certify - प्रमाणित करना
 (D) Forbid - निषेध करना

460. Wither (मुरझाना)

- (A) Shine - चमकना
 (B) Bloom - खिलना
 (C) Excel - श्रेष्ठ होना
 (D) Wilt - मुरझाना

461. Compassionate (सहानुभूति पूर्वक)

- (A) Unlawful - गैर कानूनी
 (B) Heartless - उत्साहहीन
 (C) Untrustworthy - अविश्वसनीय
 (D) Indecisive - अनिर्णायक

462. Tasty (स्वादिष्ट)

- (A) Delicious - स्वादिष्ट
 (B) Insipid - निरस, उबाऊ
 (C) Appetising - भुख जगानेवाला
 (D) Palatable - रूचिकर, स्वादिष्ट

463. Adroit (निपुण, दक्ष)

- (A) Skillful - निपुण, दक्ष
 (B) Dry - सुखा
 (C) Clumsy - फुहड़
 (D) Helpful - सहायक, मददगार

464. Borrow (उधार लेना)

- (A) Adopt - धारण करना
 (B) Obtain - प्राप्त करना
 (C) Lend - उधार देना
 (D) Lease - पट्टे पर देना

465. Generous (उदार)

- (A) Specific - विशिष्ट, निश्चित
 (B) Miserly - कंजूस
 (C) Indifferent - तटस्थ, उदासीन
 (D) Concerned - चिंतित

466. Barren (बंजर)

- (A) Frigid - ठंडा
 (B) Fertile - उपजाऊ
 (C) Fallow - जहाँ खेती नहीं की जाती है
 (D) Ferrous - लोहे की तरह, लोहे का

467. Hostile (उग्र, कठोर)

- (A) Host - मेजबान
 (B) Proud - गर्व
 (C) Systematic - सुनियोजित
 (D) Sympathetic - सहानुभूतिपूर्ण

468. Peril (खतरनाक)

- (A) Fatal - घातक, जानलेवा
 (B) Mortal - मरणशील
 (C) Uncertainty - अनिश्चितता
 (D) Safety - सुरक्षा

469. Doleful (उदास, निराश)

- (A) Beautiful - सुन्दर
 (B) Mournful - शोक पूर्ण
 (C) Cheerful - प्रसन्नता, प्रसन्न
 (D) Deceitful - धोखेबाज, ठग

470. Stationary (स्थिर)

- (A) Writing - लिखना
 (B) Slowing - धीमा करना
 (C) Standing - खड़ा
 (D) Moving - गतिशील

471. Aggressive (उग्र, आक्रामक)

- (A) Inactive - निष्क्रिय
 (B) Dull - उबाऊ, सुस्त
 (C) Peaceful - शांत
 (D) Doleful - निरास, उदास

472. Rigid (अटल, कठोर)

- (A) Swift - तेज चलने वाला
 (B) Logical - तार्किक
 (C) Frigid - ठंडा
 (D) Helpful - सहायक, मददगार

473. Forgive (माफ करना)

- (A) Bless - आशीर्वाद देना
 (B) Punish - सजा देना, दंड देना
 (C) Forget - भूलना
 (D) Excuse - माफ करना

474. Lofty (ऊँचा)

- (A) High - ऊँचा
 (B) Low - नीचा
 (C) Swift - तेज चलने वाला
 (D) Bright - चमकीला

475. Comrade (मित्र)

- (A) Friend - दोस्त, मित्र
 (B) Associate - सहयोगी
 (C) Follower - अनुसरण करने वाला
 (D) Enemy - शत्रु

476. Stingy (कंजूस)

- (A) Generous - उदार
 (B) Prudent - बुद्धिमान
 (C) Thrifty - कंजूस
 (D) Economical - मितव्ययी

477. Callous (कठोर, क्रूर)

- (A) Careless - लापरवाह
 (B) Concerned - संबंधित
 (C) Careless - लापरवाह
 (D) Carefree - चिंतामुक्त

478. Liberation (आजादी)

- (A) Movement - अभियान
 (B) Bondage - दास्ता, गुलामी
 (C) Service - सेवा
 (D) Unrest - बेचैनी

479. Cruel (क्रूर)

- (A) Rich - अमीर
 (B) Wicked - शैतान
 (C) Poor - गरीब
 (D) Kind - दयालू

480. Pessimist (निराशावादी)

- (A) Theist - ईश्वर को मानने वाला
 (B) Optimist - आशावादी
 (C) Vocalist - गायक
 (D) Believer - विश्वास करने वाला

481. Sane (विवेकी)

- (A) Mad - पागल
 (B) Serious - गंभीर
 (C) Passionate - शौकिन
 (D) Thoughtful - चिंतन की मुद्रा में

482. Validate (प्रमाणिक करना)

- (A) Authenticate - प्रमाणिक करना
 (B) Negate - नकारना
 (C) Indicate - संकेत देना
 (D) Stimulate - उत्तेजित करना, उकसाना

483. Extravagant (खर्चिला, शाहखर्च)

- (A) Miserly - कंजूस
 (B) Avaricious - लोभी, लालची
 (C) Wasteful - बर्वादी से भरा हुआ
 (D) Extra ordinary - असाधारण

484. Fresh (ताजा)

- (A) Sour - खट्टा
 (B) Stale - बासी
 (C) New - नया
 (D) Bitter - कड़वा

485. Lend (उधार देना)

- (A) Buy - खरीदना
 (B) Sell - बेचना
 (C) Borrow - उधार लेना
 (D) Accept - स्वीकार करना

486. Smile (मुस्कुराना)

- (A) Shout - चिल्लाना
 (B) Laugh - हँसना
 (C) Frown - भौंह चढ़ाना
 (D) Please - प्रसन्न करना

487. Obstruct (बाधा डालना)

- (A) Instruct - निर्देश देना
 (B) Prevent - रोकना
 (C) Clear - बाधा दूर करना
 (D) Block - जाम करना

488. Encouraged (उत्साहित किया)

- (A) Discouraged - हतोत्साहित किया
 (B) Disowned - बेदखल किया
 (C) Neglected - अंदेखा किया
 (D) Feared - भयभीत हुआ

489. Knack (योग्यता, प्रतीभा)

- (A) Enmity - शत्रुता
 (B) Inability - अयोग्यता
 (C) Disgusting - घृणित
 (D) Skill - कौशल, दक्षता

490. Altruistic (निःस्वार्थी)

- (A) Unkind - निर्दयी, कठोर
 (B) Evil - दुष्ट, शैतान
 (C) Selfish - स्वार्थी
 (D) Cruel - क्रूर

491. Inhale (सांस लेना)

- (A) Hate - घृणा करना
 (B) Exhale - सांस छोड़ना
 (C) Insert - सांस खिंचना
 (D) Extricate - छुड़ाना, मुक्त करना

492. Wary (चौकना, सजग)

- (A) Conscientious - कर्तव्य निष्ठ
 (B) Daring - निडर
 (C) Thrifty - अल्पव्ययी
 (D) Rash - अविवेकपूर्ण

493. Ambiguous (अस्पष्ट, संदिग्ध)

- (A) Plain - साफ, स्पष्ट
 (B) Clear - स्पष्ट
 (C) Simple - सादा
 (D) Easy - आसान

494. Accolade (सराहना, शबासी)

- (A) Blame - आरोप
 (B) Reticent - कम बोलने वाला
 (C) Decorate - सजाना
 (D) Permeate - रिसना

495. Cordial (मैत्रीपूर्ण, दोस्ताना)

- (A) Fast - तेज
 (B) Heartfelt - हार्दिक
 (C) Friendly - मैत्रीपूर्ण
 (D) Hostile - शत्रुतापूर्ण

496. Instinctive (स्वभाविक)

- (A) Innate - जन्मजात, प्राकृतिक
 (B) Rational - तर्कसंगत
 (C) Inherent - पैदायशी
 (D) Inborn - जन्मजात

497. Venial (क्षमा योग्य, क्षम्य)

- (A) Minor - नाबालिग
 (B) Pardonable - क्षमा योग्य
 (C) Unpardonable - अक्षम्य
 (D) Clean - साफ

498. Diffidence (संकोची, शर्मिला)

- (A) Shyness - शर्मिलापन
 (B) Sharpness - तेज, धारदार
 (C) Self-assurance - आत्म विश्वास से भरा हुआ
 (D) Expansiveness - बहुत बड़ा, वृहद आकार का

499. Amateur (गैर व्यवसायिक)

- (A) Lover - प्यार करने वाला
 (B) Apprentices - प्रशिक्षु
 (C) Novice - नया, अनाड़ी
 (D) Professional - व्यवसायिक

500. Overt (खुला हुआ)

- (A) Hidden - छिपा हुआ
 (B) Culvert - नाली, गड्ढा
 (C) Open - खुला
 (D) Complete - पूर्ण

501. Lunacy (पागलपन)

- (A) Sanity - विवेक पूर्ण
 (B) Stupidity - मूर्खता
 (C) Sensibility - संवेदनशीलता
 (D) Insanity - पागलपन

502. Obtuse (मंद बुद्धि, भोथर)

- (A) Sharp-witted - प्रतिभावान
 (B) Transparent - पारदर्शी
 (C) Timid - कायर
 (D) Blunt - भोथर, मूर्ख

503. Inadvertently (अनजाने में)

- (A) Secretly - गुप्त रूप से
 (B) Accidentally - अचानक
 (C) Completely - पूर्ण रूप से
 (D) Deliberately - जान बुझकर

504. Fabricate (बनाना, निर्माण करना)

- (A) Unearth - भंडा फोड़ना
 (B) Construct - निर्माण करना, बनाना
 (C) Demolish - ध्वस्त करना, गिरा देना
 (D) Renovate - नवीनीकरण करना

505. Gregarious (सामाजिक)

- (A) Sociable - सामाजिक
 (B) Social - सामाजिक
 (C) Unsociable - असामाजिक
 (D) Solitary - अकेला, एकांत

506. Pragmatic (प्रायोगिक, व्यवहारिक)

- (A) Indefinite - अनिश्चित
 (B) Vague - अस्पष्ट, धुंधला
 (C) Optimistic - आशावादी
 (D) Idealistic - आदर्शवादी

507. Retrench (निकालना, बर्खास्त करना)

- (A) Revamp - नया करना, पुर्ननिर्माण
 (B) Belie - झुठलाना, झुठा साबित करना
 (C) Deviate - विचलित होना
 (D) Recruit - नियुक्त करना

508. Aggravate (बढ़ाना, बिगाड़ देना)

- (A) Depreciate - मूल्य घटाना
 (B) Extinguish - बुझाना
 (C) Subsidise - आर्थिक सहायता देना
 (D) Alleviate - घटाना, कम करना

509. Indelible (अमिट, पक्का)

- (A) Decorous - मर्यादित, सुरूचिपूर्ण
 (B) Surprising - आश्चर्यजनक
 (C) Concerted - आयोजित, संगठित
 (D) Temporary - कच्चा, क्षणिक

510. Lassitude (थकान)

- (A) Pleasure - आनन्द
 (B) Lustrous - चमकीला
 (C) Lethargy - आलस्य
 (D) Enthusiasm - उत्साह

511. Granting (प्यारा, कर्णप्रिय)

- (A) Musical - संगीतमय
(B) Unmusical - बेसुरा
(C) Hoarse - बुसेरा
(D) Strident - कर्कश

512. Capricious (मनमौजी, अस्थिर)

- (A) Fanciful - काल्पनिक
(B) Reasonable - मुनासीब
(C) Intolerant - असहनशील
(D) Indifferent - तटस्थ

513. Dormant (सुसुप्त)

- (A) Domestic - घरेलू, स्वदेशी
(B) Active - सक्रिय
(C) Inactive - निष्क्रिय
(D) Dorsal - पिछला हिस्सा

514. Dwindle (घटना, कम होना)

- (A) Increase - बढ़ना, वृद्धि
(B) Decrease - घटना
(C) Diminish - कम होना
(D) Shrink - सिकुड़ना

515. Tranquility (शांति)

- (A) Peace - शांति, चैन
(B) Disturbance - अशांति, हंगामा
(C) Quiet - शांत
(D) Serenity - धीरता

516. Efficacious (प्रभावी, लाभकारी)

- (A) Productive - उत्पादक, लाभकर
(B) Ineffective - प्रभावहीन
(C) Improper - असामान्य
(D) Urgent - अत्यावश्यक

517. Persuade (फुसलाना, मनाना)

- (A) Promote - बढ़ावा देना
(B) Pervade - व्याप्त होना
(C) Dissolve - खत्म होना, गलना
(D) Dissuade - रोकना, निवारण करना

518. Outrageous (उपद्रवी)

- (A) Justifiable - उचित, रक्षणीय
(B) Lusty - कामुक
(C) Jolly - खुश, प्रसन्न
(D) Wicked - दुष्ट, उत्पाती

519. Felicity (सुख-शांति)

- (A) Sorrow - दुःख
(B) Mimicry - नकल, अनुकृति, स्वाँग
(C) Infidelity - दामपत्य जीवन में विश्वास घात
(D) Innocence - निर्दोष

520. Indomitable (दुर्गमनीय, अदम्य)

- (A) Certain - निश्चित, पक्का
(B) Arrogant - घमंडी
(C) Cowardly - कार्यरता पूर्ण
(D) Rational - तर्कसंगत

521. Keen (उत्सुक)

- (A) Clever - चालाक
(B) Immobile - निश्चल, अचल
(C) Impassioned - जोश दिलाना, उत्तेजित करना
(D) Indifferent - उदासीनता

522. Dreary (सुनसान, शून्य)

- (A) Unusual - अप्रायिक, असामान्य
(B) Interesting - रोचक
(C) Solitary - अकेले, एकाकी
(D) Dribble - टपकना या टपकाना

523. Amateur (शौकीन, अनाड़ी)

- (A) Egoist - अहंकारी
(B) Total - कुल, संपूर्ण
(C) Individual - व्यक्तिगत, अलग
(D) Professional - व्यवसायिक

524. Wise (बुद्धिमान)

- (A) Simple - साधारण
(B) Foolish - मुर्ख
(C) Feeble - चंचल
(D) Clumsy - फूहड़, भद्दा

525. Pertinent (प्रासंगिक)

- (A) Irrational - अविवेकी, विवेकहीन
(B) Irrelevant - अप्रासंगिक, असंगत
(C) Irregular - असाधारण, अनियमित
(D) Responsible - उत्तरदायी

526. Encouraged (प्रोत्साहन देना)

- (A) Opposed - विरोध करना
(B) Mugged - किसी को हमला बोलकर लुटना
(C) Supported - समर्थन करना
(D) Dispirited - उदास करना

527. Revoke (उकसाना)

- (A) Negate - नकारना
 (B) Annul - रद्द करना, मिटा देना
 (C) Invalidate - अप्रमाणिक
 (D) Implement - लागू करना

528. Calculative (गण्य)

- (A) Naive - नया
 (B) Gentle - भद्र
 (C) Docile - आज्ञाधीन, वश्य
 (D) Careful - सावधान

529. Genuine (विशुद्ध, असली)

- (A) Innocent - निर्दोष, निष्कपट
 (B) Reckless - लापरवाह, उतावला
 (C) Spurious - अप्रामाणिक, जाली
 (D) Diluted - तनुकृत

530. Stingy (कंजूस)

- (A) Extravagant - फिजूलखर्ची
 (B) Sufficient - काफी
 (C) Spiteful - द्रोही
 (D) Broad-minded - उदार विचारवाला

531. Rapid (द्रुतगामी, शीघ्र)

- (A) Glorious - यशस्वी
 (B) Silly - मूर्ख, बेवकूफा
 (C) Slow - धीरे
 (D) Simple - साधारण

532. Chaotic (अव्यवस्थित)

- (A) Haphazard - संयोग, इत्फाक
 (B) Organised - व्यवस्थित
 (C) Charming - आनन्ददायक
 (D) Charismatic - चमत्कारी

533. Liberty (आजादी, स्वतंत्रता)

- (A) Freedom - स्वतंत्रता
 (B) Liberation - आजादी, मुक्ति
 (C) Bondage - दासता, गुलामी
 (D) Crowded - भीड़भाड़

534. Cautious (सावधान, सतर्क)

- (A) Unreasonable - अयुक्ति युक्त
 (B) Careful - सावधान
 (C) Illogical - तर्कविरुद्ध, असंगत
 (D) Reckless - लापरवाह, असावधान

535. Encouraged (प्रोत्साहित)

- (A) Opposied - विरोध करना
 (B) Mugged - लूटा
 (C) Supported - समर्थित, पोषित
 (D) Dispirited - हतोत्साहित

536. Revoke (रद्द करना, उकसाना)

- (A) Negate - नकारना
 (B) Annual - सालाना, वार्षिक
 (C) Invalidate - अप्रमाणिक
 (D) Implement - लागू करना, कार्यान्वित करना

537. Calculative (गणना करने योग्य)

- (A) Naive - भोला-भाला
 (B) Gentle - भद्र
 (C) Docile - वश्य, आज्ञाधीन
 (D) Careful - सावधान

538. Acquit (निर्दोष ठहराना, रिहा करना)

- (A) Despair - निराशा, हताशा
 (B) Mild - कोमल, नरम
 (C) Smart - आकर्षक, हाजिर जवाब
 (D) Condemn - निन्दा करना, दोषी ठहराना

539. Dissent (असम्मत होना, विरोध)

- (A) Discord - मनमुटाव, अनबन
 (B) Disagreement - असहमती
 (C) Unacceptable - अस्वीकार्य
 (D) Agreement - समझौता

540. Group (समूह)

- (A) Singular - अकेला
 (B) Individual - व्यक्तिगत
 (C) Alone - अकेला
 (D) Solitary - एकाकी

541. Frugality (मितव्ययी)

- (A) Gaiety - प्रसन्नता
 (B) Prodigality - अपव्यय
 (C) Enmity - शत्रुता, दुश्मनी
 (D) Captivity - कैदी अवस्था, कारावास

542. Humane (मानवोचित)

- (A) unkind - निष्ठुर
 (B) Living being - अंगधारी
 (C) person - व्यक्ति
 (D) Man - आदमी

543. Miserable (अभागा, दुखद)

- (A) Solitary - अकेला
 (B) Happy - खुशी
 (C) Active - क्रियाशील, सक्रिय
 (D) Laudable - सराहनीय

544. Safe (सुरक्षित)

- (A) Rash - जल्दबाज, उतावला
 (B) Insecure - असुरक्षित
 (C) Beneficial - लाभदायक
 (D) Harsh - कठोर, निष्ठुर

545. Redundant (अनावश्यक)

- (A) Repentant - पछतावा करनेवाला
 (B) Surplus - फालतू, बकाया, अधिशेष
 (C) Singular - अकेला
 (D) Required - आवश्यक

546. Fair (उचित, साफ)

- (A) Untrue - असत्य
 (B) Unjust - अनुचित
 (C) Coarse - अपरिष्कृत, घटिया
 (D) Harsh - कठोर निष्ठुर

547. Boisterous (ऊधमी, तेज)

- (A) Serenity - शांति, स्वच्छता
 (B) Calm - शांत
 (C) Cheerful - प्रसन्नतादायक
 (D) Courageous - साहसी, निडर

548. Substantial (वास्तविक, सम्पन्न, सारगर्भित)

- (A) Flimsy - तुच्छ, हलका
 (B) Hefty - भारी
 (C) Actual - वास्तविक
 (D) Excess - अधिकता, प्राचुर

549. Mundane (सांसारिक)

- (A) Inferior - घटिया
 (B) Cheap - सस्ता, तुच्छ
 (C) Extraordinary - असाधारण
 (D) Good - अच्छा

550. Eradicate (उन्मूलन, नाश)

- (A) Preserve - सुरक्षित रखना
 (B) Alleviate - कम करना
 (C) Removal - हटाना, पृथक्करण
 (D) Obstinacy - हठ, जिद

551. Distraught (परेशान, विक्षिप्त)

- (A) Clever - बुद्धिमान, चतुर
 (B) Serene - शांत, स्वच्छ
 (C) Distressed - व्यथा, कष्ट
 (D) Foolish - मूर्ख

552. Ample (पर्याप्त)

- (A) Equable - स्थिर, एकरूप
 (B) Plentiful - प्रचुरता
 (C) Meagre - अपर्याप्त, अल्प
 (D) Foul - अनुचित, घृणित

553. Repulsive (अरूचिकर, घृणास्पद)

- (A) Charming - आनन्ददायक
 (B) Attractive - मोहक
 (C) Pleasing - सुखद
 (D) Hateful - घृणित

554. Barbarous (निर्दयी, जंगली)

- (A) Ancient - प्राचीन, पुरातन
 (B) Civilized - सभ्य
 (C) Gentle - भद्र, सज्जन
 (D) Savage - हिंसक, बबड़

555. Heighten (ऊँचा करना)

- (A) Widen - चौड़ा करना, फैलाना
 (B) Decrease - घटाना, कम करना
 (C) Strengthen - मजबूत बनाना
 (D) Dissolve - विघटित, घुलना

556. Dubious (संदिग्ध, अनिश्चित)

- (A) Shady - छायादार
 (B) Delirious - प्रलापी, बेसुध
 (C) Laconic - संक्षिप्त
 (D) Certain - निश्चित

557. Virtue (सदाचार, नीति, सदगुण)

- (A) Fault - कमी, कसूर, भूल
 (B) Vice - पाप, अधर्म, बदले में
 (C) Anger - क्रोध, गुस्सा, नाराजी
 (D) Ill-temper - क्रोधी

558. Flexible (लचीला, नम्र)

- (A) Blunt - भोथड़
 (B) Rigid - सख्त, कठोर, अनम्य
 (D) Gentle - भद्र, सज्जन
 (D) Rough - खुरदरा, कर्कश

559. Obscure (धुंधला, फीका, अस्पष्ट)

- (A) Clear - साफ, स्पष्ट
 (B) Gloomy - उदास, अंधमारमय
 (C) Unpleasant - अरूचिकर, अनाकर्षक
 (D) Dark - अँधेरा, अज्ञानता

560. Desecration (अपवित्रता)

- (A) Disbelief - अविश्वास
 (B) Disbelieve - विश्वास न करना
 (C) Veneration - सम्मान, आदर, पूजा
 (D) Manifestation - प्रकाशन, अभिव्यक्ति

561. Yield (पैदा करना, उत्पन्न करना)

- (A) Respond - जवाब देना, प्रतिक्रिया, उत्तर देना
 (B) Survive - जीवन यापन करना
 (C) Attack - आक्रमण, हमला
 (D) Resist - सामना करना, बाधा, विरोध करना

562. Particularly (विशेष रूप से)

- (A) Elaborately - अलंकृत
 (B) Generally - सामान्यतः, साधारणतया
 (C) Comprehensively - व्यापक
 (D) Entirely - पूर्ण रूप से

563. Suppress (कुलचना, उन्मूलन करना, दमन करना)

- (A) Reveal - प्रकट करना, प्रदर्शित करना
 (B) Increase - बढ़ाना, वृद्धि करना
 (C) Open - खुला, मुक्त
 (D) Explain - स्पष्ट करना, व्याख्य करना

564. Vocal (आवाज संबंधी, उच्चारित)

- (A) Voluble - धाराप्रवाह बोलनेवाला, वाचाल
 (B) Calm - शांत
 (C) Quite - बिलकुल, निश्चय ही, नितान्त
 (D) Silent - मूक, मौन, चुप

565. Indict (आरोप लगाना, दोषी ठहराना)

- (A) Accuse - दोष लगाना, आरोप लगाना
 (B) Exonerate - निन्दा से मुक्त करना
 (C) Incriminate - दोषारोपण करना, फँसाना
 (D) Impeach - आरोप लगाना, अपराधी ठहराना

566. Denounce (आलोचना करना, भर्त्सना करना)

- (A) Signify - अर्थ प्रकट करना, बतलाना
 (B) Confirm - पुष्टि करना, प्रमाणित करना
 (C) Grant - अनुमति देना, स्वीकर करना
 (D) Praise - प्रशंसा, सराहना

567. Cease (समाप्त करना, अन्त करना)

- (A) Abandon - त्याग देना, छोड़ देना
 (B) Initiate - प्रारंभ करना, आरंभ करना
 (C) Confront - मिलाना, का सामना करना
 (D) Confiscate - जब्त करना, राज्यसात करना

568. Seamy (जोड़दार, जघन्य)

- (A) Honest - ईमानदार
 (B) Pure - अमिश्रित, निर्मल, शुद्ध
 (C) Unpleasant - अरूचिकर, अनाकर्षक
 (D) Sincere - निष्कपट, गंभीर

569. Hostile (शत्रु, विरोधी)

- (A) Joyful - आनंदपूर्ण
 (B) Helpful - उपयोगी
 (C) Friendly - अनुकूल, मित्रवत
 (D) Violent - आक्रामक, हिंसक, उग्र

570. Effeminate (जनाना, स्त्री, दुर्बल)

- (A) Feminine - स्त्री संबंधी, जनाना
 (B) Androgynous - उभयलिंगी
 (C) Soft - मुलायम, मृदु, सौम्य
 (D) Manly - मनुष्यवत्, साहसी

571. Reprimanded (डांटा)

- (A) Rebuked - डांटा
 (B) Praised - प्रशंसा की
 (C) Admonished - चेताया
 (D) Shouted - चिल्लाया

572. Equilibrium (समतोल, तुल्य, संतुलन)

- (A) Composure - शांति, धैर्य
 (B) Imbalance - असंतुलन
 (C) Stability - स्थिरता
 (D) Inequality - असमानता

573. Paucity (अल्पता, कमी)

- (A) Paragon - आदर्श
 (B) Pronounce - निर्णय सुनाना, उच्चारण करना
 (C) Plethora - आधिक्य
 (D) Persuade - मनाना, उसकाना, उभाड़ना

574. Novel (उपन्यास, नवीन, नया, असाधारण)

- (A) Naughty - नटखट, शरारती
 (B) Novelist - उपन्यासकार
 (C) Banal - अत्यंत साधारण, तुच्छ
 (D) Nasty - गंदा, अश्लील

575. Eloquent (वाक्पटु, सुवक्ता, स्पष्ट)

- (A) Elegant - शानदार, शिष्ट
 (B) Lucid - स्पष्ट, सुबोध, बोधगम्य
 (C) Articulate - स्पष्ट, उच्चारण करना
 (D) Inarticulate - अस्पष्ट, अप्रत्यक्ष

576. Fluent (धाराप्रवाह, बहता हुआ)

- (A) Inappropriate - अनुपयुक्त
 (B) Halting - ठहरकर, विराम, रूकाव
 (C) Degrading - अपमानजनक
 (D) Insensitive - सुन्न

577. Adversity (दुर्भाग्य, गरीबी)

- (A) Prosperity - सम्पत्ति, सौभाग्य
 (B) Curiosity - उत्सुकता, कौतुहल
 (C) Animosity - विद्वेष, शत्रुता
 (D) Sincerity - गंभीरता

578. Reluctant (अनिच्छुक)

- (A) Hesitant - हिचकिचाता हुआ
 (B) Reserved - रोका हुआ, सावधान, आरक्षित
 (C) Anxious - चिन्तित, बेचैन
 (D) Willing - इच्छुक

579. Immortal (अमर, अविनाशी)

- (A) Eternal - अनन्त
 (B) Permanent - स्थायी, टिकाऊ
 (C) Deathly - प्राणघातक
 (D) Temporary - अस्थायी, अल्पकालीन

580. Focus (कार्यकेन्द्र, नाभि)

- (A) Disappear - अदृश्य होना, गायब होना
 (B) Disperse - तितर-बितर करना, भंग करना
 (C) Link - कड़ी, सम्पर्क, जोड़ना
 (D) Layer - तह, परत

581. Veteran (अनुभवी, वृद्ध)

- (A) Activist - कर्मठ कार्यकर्ता
 (B) Enthusiast - अति उत्साही
 (C) Novice - नवसिखुवा
 (D) Master - स्वामी, मालिक, गुरु

582. Superfluous (आवश्यकता से अधिक)

- (A) Essential - आवश्यक, अनिवार्य
 (B) Excess - अधिकता
 (C) Unwanted - अनचाहा, अवांछित
 (D) Necessary - आवश्यक, जरूरी

583. Equilibrium (संतुलन, समतोल, तुल्य भारता)

- (A) Work out - व्यायाम
 (B) Disturb - परेशान करना
 (C) Imbalance - असंतुलन
 (D) Unevenness - असमता

584. Transparent (पारदर्शी)

- (A) Opposite - विपरीत, उल्टा
 (B) Opaque - अपारदर्शी
 (C) Raised - उत्थित
 (D) Coloured - रंगीन

585. Consent (राजी होना, सहमती)

- (A) Resent - अप्रसन्न करना, क्रोध करना
 (B) Dissent - असम्मत होना, मतभेद
 (C) Differ - भिन्न होना, अंतर
 (D) Recent - आधुनिक, अभिनव

586. Carnal (शारीरिक, सांसारिक)

- (A) Civilized - सभ्य
 (B) Spiritual - आध्यात्मिक, धार्मिक
 (C) Brave - बहादुर
 (D) Friendly - मित्रवत, दोस्ताना

587. Turbulent (अशांत)

- (A) Placid - शांतिप्रिय
 (B) Cautious - सावधान, सर्तक
 (C) Deliberate - जान बूझकर
 (D) Obedient - आज्ञाकारी

588. Squandering (फिजूलखर्ची)

- (A) Discarding - छोड़ना
 (B) Saving - बचाना
 (C) Boarding - भोजन व्यवस्था
 (D) Collecting - एकत्रित

589. Prudent (समझदार, बुद्धिमान)

- (A) Dunce - नाचना
 (B) Silly - बेवकूफ, मूर्ख
 (C) Foolish - मूर्ख
 (D) Careless - लापरवाह

590. Traditional (रूढ़िगत, पारम्परिक रूप से)

- (A) Avant-garde - अग्रसर
 (B) Present - वर्तमान, पेश करना
 (C) Unusual - असामान्य
 (D) Fresh - ताजा, शुद्ध

591. Turbulent (अशांत)

- (A) Harmony - सामंजस्य
(B) Gusty - वायुपूर्ण
(C) Calm - शांत
(D) Windy - तूफानी

592. Profuse (उदार, मुक्तहस्त)

- (A) Sparse - विरल, बिखरा
(B) Miserly - कृपण
(C) Brief - संक्षिप्त, अस्थायी
(D) Immoderate - अत्यधिक, अपरिमित

593. Mitigate (कम करना)

- (A) Appease - शांत करना, संतुष्ट करना
(B) Enhance - बढ़ाना, अधिक करना
(C) Allay - भय या संकट कम करना
(D) Relieve - छुड़ाना, आराम देना, मुक्त करना

594. Controversial (विवादास्पद)

- (A) Uncertain - अनिश्चित
(B) Dubious - संदिग्ध, अनिश्चित
(C) Undisputed - अविवादित
(D) Questionable - संदेहास्पद

595. Nourish (खिलाना, पोषण करना)

- (A) Starve - भूख लगना
(B) Foster - पालना-पोसना, प्रोत्साहित करना
(C) Sustain - कायम रखना, पुष्टि करना
(D) Strengthen - मजबूत बनाना

596. Alight (उतरना, नीचे आना)

- (A) Disembark - उतरना
(B) Embark - चढ़ना, शुरू करना
(C) Embalm - शवारक्षण लेप करना
(D) Align - पंक्तिबद्ध करना

597. Transience (अस्थायित्व, क्षणभंगुरता)

- (A) Eternity - अनन्तकाल, शाश्वतता
(B) Shallow - छिछला, सतही
(C) Slow - धीरे
(D) Rest - आराम

598. Descent (अवतरण, वंश, कुल)

- (A) Elevation - ऊचाई, उन्नति
(B) Increase - वृद्धि करना
(D) Level - समतल, स्तर
(D) Ascent - आरोहण, चढ़ना

599. Interim (अंतर्कालीन, बीच में)

- (A) Temporary - अल्पकालीक
(B) Interior - आंतरिक
(C) Permanent - स्थायी
(D) Continuous - लगातार

600. Cautious (सावधान, सतर्क)

- (A) Thoughtful - विचारशील
(B) Alert - चौकना, सावधान
(C) Careless - लापरवाह
(D) Watchful - सावधान, चौकना

601. Mammoth (विशालकाय)

- (A) Prodigious - आश्चर्यजनक, अस्वाभाविक
(B) Minute - कला, सूक्ष्म, गौण
(C) Monumental - स्मरणार्थ, चिरस्मरणीय
(D) Stupendous - आश्चर्यजनक

602. Dubious (संदिग्ध, अनिश्चित)

- (A) Double - दुगुना, दोहरी चाल
(B) Easy - सुगम, आसान, शांत
(C) Assured - निश्चित
(D) Demise - निधन, मृत्यु

603. Abhor (घृणा करना)

- (A) Hate - नफरत करना
(B) Love - प्यार करना
(C) Mad - पागल, मूर्ख
(D) Miss - असफल, कुमारी

604. Desist (छोड़ देना, बंद करना)

- (A) Request - अनुरोध, प्रार्थना, गुजारिश
(B) Continue - जारी रहना, चलता रहना
(C) Hope - आशा, उम्मीद, विश्वास
(D) Assign - निश्चित करना, काम सौंपना

605. Defile (दुषित करना, अशुद्ध करना)

- (A) Describe - वर्णन करना, बयान करना
(B) Continue - जारी रहना,
(C) Purify - शुद्ध करना, शोधन करना
(D) Yield - पैदा करना, उत्पन्न करना

606. Prudent (समझदार, बुद्धिमान)

- (A) Careless - लापरवाह
(B) Strange - अपरिचित, विलक्षण, आश्चर्यजनक
(C) Foolish - मूर्ख
(D) Miserly - कंजूस, कृपण

607. Sterile (बंजर, निष्फल)

- (A) Barren - बंजर
 (B) Fertile - उपजाऊ
 (C) Infertile - अनुर्वर, अनुपजाऊ
 (D) Dense - सघन, घना

608. Enduring (चिरस्थायी, स्थायी शांति)

- (A) Unwavering - अटल, दृढ़
 (B) Transient - अस्थायी, क्षणिक
 (C) Transitory - अल्पकालिक, अस्थायी
 (D) Abiding - स्थायी, टिकाऊ

609. Obscure (अस्पष्ट, निराशाजनक)

- (A) Vague - अनिश्चित, अस्पष्ट, अस्थिर
 (B) Enigma - पहले, गूढ़ प्रश्न, बुझौवल
 (C) Distinguish - फर्क बताना, भेद दिखाना
 (D) Distinct - अंकित, सुस्पष्ट

610. Flawless (निर्दोष)

- (A) Defective - खराब, त्रुटिपूर्ण
 (B) Second - अनुयायी, दुसरा, सहायक
 (C) Sick - बिमार, झपटना
 (D) Deficient - न्यून

611. Grieve (दुःख देना, कष्ट देना)

- (A) Moan - कराह, विलाप
 (B) Rejoice - प्रसन्न करना, खुश करना, रिझाना
 (C) Sadness - उदासी
 (D) Agony - घोर यातना, संघर्ष

612. Bizarre (अनोखा)

- (A) Droll - विनोदक, मसखरा
 (B) Ridiculous - हास्यास्पद, बेतुका, भद्दा
 (C) Ordinary - मामूली, साधारण
 (D) Comical - मनोरंजक

613. Guilty (दोषी, अपराधी, पापी)

- (A) Dubious - संदिग्ध, अनिश्चित
 (B) Honest - ईमानदार
 (C) Innocent - निर्दोष
 (D) Sorry - क्षमा, माफी

614. Accusation (अभियोजना, दोषारोपण)

- (A) Encouragement - प्रोत्साहन
 (B) Complaint - शिकायत
 (C) Felicitation - बधाई
 (D) Exculpation - दोषमुक्ति

615. Appoint (नियुक्त करना, निर्धारित करना, तय करना)

- (A) Dismiss - बर्खास्त करना, सेवामुक्त करना
 (B) Reward - पुरस्कार, प्रतिदान, पारिश्रमिक
 (C) Yield - उपज, पैदावार
 (D) Disunite - अलग करना, अलग होना

616. Ascend (चढ़ना, ऊपर जाना, आरोहण करना)

- (A) Rise - उठना, जागना, बढ़ना
 (B) Descend - नीचे उतरना, नीचे आना
 (C) Soar - मंडराना, ऊँचा चढ़ना
 (D) Climb - चढ़ाना, आरोहण करना

617. Traitor (विश्वासघाती)

- (A) Migrant - प्रवासी
 (B) Member - अंग अवयव, सदस्य
 (C) Patriot - देशभक्त
 (D) Officer - पदाधिकारी

618. Detest (नफरत करना, घृणा करना)

- (A) Injure - चोट या हानी पहुँचाना
 (B) Assist - सहायता करना, मदद करना
 (C) Adore - आराधना करना, आदर सतकार करना
 (D) Withhold - अटकाना, रोक लेना

619. Repel (प्रतिरोध, मार भगाना)

- (A) Drag - घसीटना, सिगार का कश
 (B) Coax - खुशामद, बहलाना
 (C) Attract - आकर्षिक करना
 (D) Annoy - चिढ़ाना, खिजाना, तंग करना

620. Illicit (नियम विरुद्ध, गैरकानूनी)

- (A) Approved - अनुमोदित, स्वीकृत
 (B) Noble - उच्च, कुलीन, महान
 (C) Legal - वैध, कानूनी, नियमानुसार
 (D) Correct - ठीक, सत्य, सही, उचित

621. Demand (माँगना, चाहना)

- (A) Request - अनुरोध, प्रार्थना, गुजारिश
 (B) Supply - आपूर्ति करना
 (C) Petition - आवेदन, अर्जी, याचिका
 (D) Claim - अधिकार जताना

622. Notorious (कुख्यात, बदनाम)

- (A) Infamous - बदनाम, कलंकित
 (B) Honourable - सम्माननीय
 (C) Prominent - विशिष्ट, प्रमुख
 (D) Reputed - नामी

623. Descent (अवतरण, वंश, कुल)

- (A) Discern - ताड़ना, समझलेना, देख लेना
 (B) Dissent - असम्मत होना, मतभेद
 (C) Assent - सहमति, स्वीकृति
 (D) Ascent - आरोहण, चढ़ाव

624. Accumulate (संचय करना, संग्रह करना)

- (A) Below - नीचे
 (B) Aware - जानकार, अवगत, जागरूक
 (C) Dismiss - सेवा समाप्त करना, बर्खास्त करना
 (D) Disperse - तितर-बितर करना

625. Concur (मिलना, एकमत होना, सहमत होना)

- (A) Disagree - असहमत होना
 (B) Weak - दुर्बल, कमजोर
 (C) Agree - सहमत
 (D) Praise - प्रशंसा

626. Elementary (प्रारंभिक, प्राथमिक)

- (A) Hard - कड़ा, कठोर, कठिन
 (B) Involved - अंतर्निहित
 (C) Compound - मिश्रण, समास, यौगिक वस्तु
 (D) Complex - जटिल, पेचिदा

627. Resist (प्रतिरोध, सामना करना, विरोध करना)

- (A) Remain - जैसा है वैसा छोड़ देना
 (B) Adjust - समन्वय करना, समंजित करना
 (C) Yield - पैदावार, उपजाना
 (D) Decline - अस्वीकार करना

628. Dainty (अतिसुंदर, सुकुमार, स्वादिष्ट भोजन)

- (A) Dry - सूखा
 (B) Clumsy - बेढंगा, अशोभनीय
 (C) Harmful - हानिकारक
 (D) Afraid - भयभीत, डरा हुआ

629. Ferocious (निर्दयी, क्रूर)

- (A) Reassuring - आश्वस्थ करने वाला
 (B) Practical - व्यावहारिक, प्रायोगिक
 (C) Gentle - दयालु, सज्जन
 (D) Strong - मजबूत

630. Adversity (दुर्भाग्य, गरीबी)

- (A) Prosperity - सौभाग्य, समृद्धि, खुशहाली
 (B) Anger - गुस्सा दिलाना
 (C) Humility - विनय, नम्रता
 (D) Humbleness - नम्रता, शील

631. Perceptive (ज्ञानी, सचेत)

- (A) Blunt - भोथर
 (B) Unaware - अनभिज्ञ
 (C) Indiscreet - अविवेकी, अप्रौढ़
 (D) Unconscious - बेसुध, अचेत, बेहोश

632. Virtue (सदाचार, नीति)

- (A) Fool - मुख
 (B) Vice - अधर्म, पाप
 (C) Untrue - असत्य, झूठ
 (D) Defeat - पराजित करना, हराना

633. Evasive (कपटी, बहाना करनेवाला)

- (A) Categorical - सुस्पष्ट, शर्तरहित
 (B) Indefinite - अनिश्चित, सीमारहित
 (C) Explicit - स्पष्ट, साफ-साफ
 (D) Unclear - अस्पष्ट

634. Relentless (जो कभी हार न माने)

- (A) Gentle - प्रिय, दयालु, सज्जन
 (B) Sensitive - कोमल हृदय, भावुक
 (C) Yielding - हार मानने वाला
 (D) Kind - दयालु

635. Hostility (विरोध, बैर, शत्रुता)

- (A) Enmity - दुश्मनी, विरोध
 (B) Friendship - मित्रता, दोस्ती
 (C) Partnership - सहकारिता, साझा
 (D) Relationship - संबंध

636. Assent (सहमति, स्वीकृति, अनुमति)

- (A) Separation - विच्छेद, विभाजन, वियोजन
 (B) Confusion - गड़बड़, उलझन, भ्रम
 (C) Dissent - असम्मत होना, मतभेद
 (D) Self-Interest - लालच

637. Soothe (खुश करना, शांत करना, कम करना)

- (A) Quench - बुझाना, दमन करना, शांत करना
 (B) Mitigate - कम करना, शमन करना
 (C) Heal - स्वस्थ करना, ठीक होना
 (D) Agitate - हिलाना, परेशान करना

638. Detest (नफरत करना)

- (A) Denounce - आलोचना करना, भर्त्सना करना
 (B) Ignore - उपेक्षा करना, अवहेलना करना
 (C) Adore - प्यार करना
 (D) Castigate - फटकारना

639. Graceful (सुन्दर, सुशोभित)

- (A) Awakward – भद्दा, बेढगा, खराब
 (B) Elegant – शिष्ट, आकर्षक
 (C) Gracious – अनुकूल, कृपालु
 (D) Ugly – बदसूरत, कुरूप

640. Invincible (अपराजेय, अजेय)

- (A) Impregnable – अपराजेय
 (B) Omnipresent – विश्वव्यापी
 (C) Powerless – शक्तिहीन, दुर्बल
 (D) Potent – शक्तिशाली

641. Squander (अपव्यय करना, उड़ा देना)

- (A) Spend – खर्च करना
 (B) Reduce – कम करना
 (C) Slander – झूठी निन्दा करना
 (D) Skimp – कंजूस होना, हिसाब से रहना

642. Diffident (आत्मसंशयी, संकोची, अविश्वस्त)

- (A) Shy – शर्मिला
 (B) Brave – बहादुर
 (C) Confident – आत्मविश्वासी, निश्चित
 (D) Meek – विनीत, दबू

643. Disapproval (अस्वीकृति)

- (A) Rebuttal – खण्डन
 (B) Repeal – रद्द करना, भंग
 (C) Approval – अनुमोदन, स्वीकृति
 (D) Appeal – निवेदन

644. Nonconformist (संप्रदायवादी)

- (A) Conventional – परम्परागत, औपचारिक
 (B) Practical – प्रायोगिक, व्यवहारिक
 (C) Fashionable – लोकाचार
 (D) Nomad – खानाबदोश

645. Malleable (आघातवर्ध्य, कुट्टनीय)

- (A) Teachable – पढ़ाने योग्य
 (B) Intractable – हठीला, जिद करनेवाला
 (C) Manageable – संचालनीय
 (D) Pliable – नमनशील, आज्ञाकारी

646. Quiescent (शांत)

- (A) Ignorant – अज्ञानी, अशिक्षित
 (B) Dormant – निष्क्रिय, प्रसुप्त
 (C) Innocent – निष्कपट, सीधा-सादा
 (D) Improper – अशुद्ध, अयोग्य, अनुचित

647. Vanity (अहंकार, घमंड, विनम्रता)

- (A) Pride – घमंड, गर्व
 (B) Love – प्यार
 (C) Courage – साहस
 (D) Humility – विनय, नम्रता

648. Terminate (समाप्त करना या हो जाना)

- (A) Confine – परिसीमित करना, कैद करना
 (B) Repeal – रद्द करना, भंग करना
 (C) Commence – प्रारंभ करना, शुरू करना
 (D) Progress – विकास, उन्नति, तरक्की

649. Lenient (कोमल, सौम्य, मृदुल)

- (A) Strict – सख्त, कड़ा
 (B) Solid – मजबूर, ठोस
 (C) Forgiving – क्षमाशील
 (D) Stoic – दार्शनिक, संयमी, उदासीन

650. Captivate (मोहित करना)

- (A) Distract – ध्यान भंग करना
 (B) Obscure – धुंधला, फीका, निराशाजनक
 (C) Imprison – कैद करना, बन्दी करना
 (D) Release – मुक्त करना, खोलना

651. Insolent (गुस्ताख, अशिष्ट, असभ्य)

- (A) Mannerly – शिष्ट, विनीत
 (B) Haughty – अभिमानी, घमंडी
 (C) Defiant – तिरस्कारपूर्ण
 (D) Rude – असभ्य, गँवार, ढीठ

652. Ferocious (निर्दयी, क्रूर)

- (A) Mild – मृदुल, कोमल, नरम
 (B) Sweet – मधुर, मिठाई
 (C) Brutal – नृशंस, क्रूर
 (D) Wild – जंगली

653. Barren (बंजर भूमि, बाँझ)

- (A) Fertile – उपजाऊ
 (B) Abundant – प्रचूर, भरपूर, बहुल
 (C) Harsh – कठोर, कर्कश
 (D) Fallow – परती भूमि, बंजर

654. Irascible (सनकी, क्रोधी)

- (A) Cranky – ढीला
 (B) Choleric – चिड़चिड़ा
 (C) Amiable – मिलनसार
 (D) Waspish – चिड़चिड़ा

655. Forlorn (असहाय, अनाथ)

- (A) Joyful - खुशी भरा, हर्ष
 (B) Lucky - सौभाग्यशाली
 (C) Fortunate - भाग्यवान, सौभाग्यशाली
 (D) Free - मुक्त, निःशुल्क

656. Gregarious (सामाजिक, मिलनसार)

- (A) Unsociable - असामाजिक
 (B) Unsympathetic - बेदर्द, कठोर
 (C) Ungrateful - नमकहरामी
 (D) Unattractive - अनाकर्षक

657. Obstinate (दुःसाध्य, स्वेच्छाचारी)

- (A) Docile - आज्ञाधीन, सिखाने योग्य
 (B) Aggravate - भारी कर देना, गंभीर बनाना
 (C) Offensive - धिनौना, आक्रमक
 (D) Oppressive - अत्याचारी, कठोर, कष्टकर

658. Courage (साहस, हिम्मत)

- (A) Bravery - बहादुरी, साहसी
 (B) Weakness - कमजोरी
 (C) Cowardice - कायरता
 (D) Fear - डर

659. Arid (शुष्क, बंजर)

- (A) Dry - सूखा
 (B) Fertile - उपजाऊ
 (C) Barren - बंजर
 (D) Fallow - परती भूमि, बंजर

660. Rugged (बेडोल, ऊबड़-खाबड़, खुरदरा)

- (A) Hard - कड़ा
 (B) Sturdy - जोरदार, तगड़ा, मजबूत
 (C) Smooth - चिकना, बराबर, कोमल
 (D) Rough - खुरदरा, रूखा

661. Impromptu (बिना पहले सोचे हुए)

- (A) Punctual - पाबन्द, समयनिष्ठ
 (B) Prompt - तत्काल, फुर्तीला, तुरंत
 (C) Prepared - रचित, निर्मित, तैयार
 (D) Profound - पारंगत, गहन, गहरा

662. Intangible (अस्पृश्य, अमूर्त, न छूने योग्य)

- (A) Ethereal - परालौकिक, आकाश सम्बंधी
 (B) Concrete - मूर्त, निश्चित, साकार
 (C) Insubstantial - अवास्तविक
 (D) Abstract - संक्षेप, अपाकृष्ट

663. Evade (टाल देना, बच निकलना)

- (A) Invade - चढ़ाई करना, हमला करना
 (B) Escape - भाग निकलना, छुटकारा
 (C) Shun - अलगाना, से बचकर रहना
 (D) Confront - सामना करना

664. Captivity (कैदी अवस्था, कारावास)

- (A) Slavery - दासत्व, दासप्रथा, गुलामी
 (B) Permission - अनुमति, मंजूरी
 (C) Freedom - स्वतंत्रता
 (D) Limitation - हद, सीमा, अवधि, मियाद

665. Insolent (गुस्ताख, धृष्ट, असभ्य)

- (A) Scrupulous - इमानदार, अतिसतर्क
 (B) Emolient - प्रशामक
 (C) Courteous - शिष्ट, भद्र, सुसभ्य
 (D) Lazy - सुस्त, आलसी

666. Invaluable (अमूल्य)

- (A) Priceless - अनमोल
 (B) Rare - दुर्लभ, विरल
 (C) Inestimable - अमूल्य
 (D) Worthless - मूल्यहीन

667. Virtue (सदाचार, नीति, गुण)

- (A) Will - चाह
 (B) Curse - अपशब्द, शाप
 (C) Vice - पाप, अधर्म, अवगुण
 (D) Cunning - चालबाज, चालाक

668. Contemplative (ध्यानशील, विचारशील)

- (A) Wistful - उदास, विचारमग्न
 (B) Unreflective - अपरावर्तक, अविचारशील
 (C) Numbed - स्तब्ध
 (D) Aroused - जागृत, उत्तेजित करना

669. Futile (बेकार, व्यर्थ, निरर्थक)

- (A) Distinct - अंकित, सुस्पष्ट
 (B) Pock - फुँसी
 (C) Pleased - प्रसन्न
 (D) Fruitful - फलदायक

670. Inclement (कड़ा, तीव्र, तेज, प्रचण्ड)

- (A) Radical - उग्र
 (B) Mild - मृदुल, कोमल, नरम
 (C) Harsh - कठोर, कर्कश
 (D) Tyrannical - अत्याचारी

671. Interim (अन्तरिम)

- (A) Provisional - अर्न्तम
 (B) Tentative - कामचलाऊ, प्रायोगिक
 (C) Permanent - स्थायी, नित्य, टिकाऊ
 (D) Interval - अवकाश, मध्यावकाश

672. Treachery (विश्वासघात)

- (A) Betrayal - धोखा
 (B) Mulish - हठीला, अडियल
 (C) Loyalty - वफादारी, स्वामीभक्ति, विश्वासी
 (D) Rebellion - राजद्रोह, विप्लव

673. Visionary (स्वप्नदृष्टा)

- (A) Realist - वास्तविक, जीवित के सदृश
 (B) Artist - कलाकार
 (C) Idealist - कल्पना करनेवाला, आदर्शवादी
 (D) Socialist - समाजवादी

674. Infirm (निर्बल)

- (A) Strong - सशक्त, हृष्ट-पुष्ट, बलवान
 (B) Weak - कोमल, अस्थिर, कमजोर
 (C) Supporter - समर्थक
 (D) Believer - आस्तिक

675. Reassure (विश्वास दिलाना, आश्वासन देना)

- (A) Comfort - सांत्वना, दिलासा, आराम
 (B) Console - सांत्वना, दिलासा, तसल्ली
 (C) Inspire - प्रेरणा देना, उत्पन्न करना
 (D) Discourage - हतोत्साहित करना

676. Theoretical (सैद्धांतिक)

- (A) Punctual - समय पर, समयनिष्ठ
 (B) Uncritical - अविवेकी
 (C) Emotional - भावुक, भावनात्मक
 (D) Practical - यथार्थ, व्यावहारिक

677. Mitigate (कम करना, शमन करना)

- (A) Enlarge - बढ़ाना, परिवर्धन करना
 (B) Reduce - कम करना
 (C) Increase - बढ़ाना
 (D) Multiply - गुणा करना, बढ़ना

678. Elegance (सभ्य, रमणीय, सुरूचीपूर्ण)

- (A) Vehemence - प्रचण्ड, तीव्रता
 (B) Fragrance - सुगंध, खुशबू, सुवास
 (C) Graceless - असभ्य
 (D) Ostentatious - आडम्बरी व्यय

ANSWERS

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VERBAL PHRASES

■ Act against	विरोध करना	■ Burn out	बुझ जाना
■ Act for	किसी के बदले में काम करना	■ Burn up	धधकना
■ Act up/upon	अनुपालन करना	■ Back down	दावा छोड़ देना
■ Act up to	अनुसार काम करना	■ Back off	पीछे हटना
■ Add to	बढ़ाना	■ Bring along	साथ लाना
■ Add in	जोड़ना	■ Bring forward	प्रस्तुत करना, दिखाना, आगे ले जाना
■ Attend to	ध्यान देना	■ Bear out	सत्यापित करना, साबित करना
■ Attend on	सेवा करना	■ Bear up	सम्भालना
■ Agree to	सलाह, प्रस्ताव	■ Brush up	ताजा करना
■ Agree with	विचार, आग्रह	■ Brush away	हटा देना
■ Appeal to	आह्वान करना	■ Buy of	छुटकारा पाना
■ Appeal for	किसी के लिए आह्वान करना	■ Buy over	घुस देकर अपनी ओर मिलाना
■ Appeal against	निर्णय के विरुद्ध अपील	■ Call in	भीतर बुलाना
■ Account for	कारण बताना, हिसाब देना, स्पष्टीकरण देना	■ Call at	किसी के घर पर जाना
■ Ask for something	की माँग करना, के लिए अनुरोध करना	■ Call up	याद करना
■ Ask for somebody	मिलने या बात करने के लिए संवाद देना	■ Call off	रोकना, स्थगित करना
■ Ask after	किसी के बारे में समाचार पूछना	■ Call out	चिल्ला कर बोलना, बुलाना
■ Ask in	अन्दर बुलाना	■ Call on/upon	निवेदन करना
■ Answer back	मुहतोड़ जवाब देना	■ Call for	माँग होना, आवश्यकता होना
■ Break away	भाग निकलना	■ Carry about	रखना, लेकर चलना
■ Break down	ढाहना, गिराना	■ Catch up	छुना, पकड़ना
■ Break down	एका-एक रूक जाना	■ Catch at	उत्सुकता के साथ पकड़ना
■ Break into	जबरदस्ती घुसना, दिवार तोड़कर घुसना	■ Catch on	आकृष्ट करना
■ Break out	फूट पड़ना, फैल जाना, शुरू हो जाना	■ Complain to	व्यक्ति/संगठन के विरुद्ध शिकायत करना
■ Bear down	कुचलना	■ Complain for	किसी के लिए शिकायत करना
■ Bear off	जीतना	■ Complain of	सूचित करना
■ Back out	पीछे हटना	■ Complain against	के विरुद्ध
■ Back up	समर्थन देना	■ Compare with	समान वस्तु के बीच तुलना करना
■ Back on	भरोसा करना	■ Compare to	असमान वस्तु के बीच तुलना करना
■ Blow out	फूँककर बुझाना	■ Care about	चिंचित होना
■ Blow up	विस्फोट होना, बर्बाद करना	■ Care for	पंसद करना
■ Bring about	उत्पन्न करना	■ Carry away	आपे से बाहर करना, उत्तेजित करना
■ Bring under	वश में करना, नियंत्रण में करना	■ Carry off	जीतना
■ Bring round	होश में लाना	■ Carry on	जारी रखना, चलाना, निभाना
■ Bring down	गिराना, कम करना	■ Carry out	आज्ञा का पालन करना
■ Bring out	प्रकट या प्रकाशित करना	■ Catch up with	आगे निकलना
■ Bring up	पालन पोषण करना, पढ़ाना-लिखाना	■ Catch out	गेंद को लपककर आउट करना
■ Bring forth	उत्पन्न करना	■ Climb down	नीचे की ओर आना, उतरना
■ Burn down	जलाकर बर्बाद कर देना, जलकर बर्बाद होना	■ Climb up	बढ़ना, चढ़ना
■ Burn away	बर्बाद हो जाना		

■ Come across	संयोग से मिलना	■ Drop off	(संख्या/मात्रा में) कम हो जाना
■ Come after	पीछा करना	■ Drop out	अलग हो जाना, हटना
■ Come along	जल्दी करना	■ Dispose off	बेचना
■ Come at	पहुँचना, प्राप्त करना	■ Enter into	प्रारंभ करना, खोलना
■ Come back	लौटना, वापस आना	■ Enter on/upon	आरंभ करना
■ Come by	प्रयास से प्राप्त करना	■ Fall away	खिसकना, छोड़ना
■ Come down	उतरना, गिरना, नीचे आना	■ Fall back	हार मानना, पीठ दिखाना
■ Come forward	अपने आपको प्रस्तुत करना	■ Fall behind	पिछड़ जाना, पीछे छूट जाना
■ Come in	अन्दर आना	■ Fall flat	निष्प्रभावी होना
■ Come on	पीछे आना	■ Fall for	मुग्ध हो जाना, प्रभावित होना
■ Come round	चक्कर काटकर आना	■ Fall in	धँस जाना, दरार पड़ जाना
■ Come through	गंभीर बीमारी, घाव आदि से चंगा होना	■ Fall back	पीछे हटना
■ Cry against	विरोध करना	■ Fall in	पंक्ति में खड़ा होना
■ Cry down	निन्दा करना	■ Fall in with	सहमत होना
■ Cry for	मांगना	■ Fall of	साथ छोड़ देना
■ Cry out	चिल्लाना	■ Fall through	विफल होना
■ Cut off	मृत्यु होना	■ Fill with	भरा होना
■ Cut down	कटौती करना	■ Fill out	फूला देना, फूल जाना
■ Cheer up	ढाढ़स देना	■ Fill up	पूरा भरना
■ Close down	पुरी तरह बंद करना	■ Fill in	जोड़ना
■ Deal by	बर्ताव करना	■ Fill out	विस्तृत करना
■ Deal in	रोजगार करना	■ Fill up	पूरा करना
■ Deal with	बर्ताव करना	■ Get at	पहुँचना
■ Deal out	बाँटना	■ Get down	उतरना
■ Die from	किसी कारण से मर जाना	■ Get into	प्रवेश करना
■ Die of	किसी रोग से मरना	■ Get off	भाग निकलना
■ Differ with	किसी व्यक्ति से भिन्न होना	■ Get on	तरक्की करना
■ Do away with	समाप्त करना	■ Get out	निकल जाना
■ Do for	काम चलाना	■ Get over	विजय पाना
■ Do into	अनुवाद करना	■ Give out	बाँटना
■ Do over	दुबारा करना	■ Give up	छोड़ देना
■ Do with	उपयोग लेना	■ Go about	भ्रमण करना
■ Die away	क्षीण हो जाना, शांत हो जाना	■ Go back	लौटना
■ Die down	क्षीण होना, कम होना (उत्तेजना आदि)	■ Go after	पीछा करना
■ Die for	गहरी इच्छा या चाह रखना	■ Go out	बुझ जाना
■ Do away with	समाप्त करना	■ Go on	जारी रखना
■ Draw back	पीछे हटना, अनिच्छा जाहिर करना	■ Go down	कम होना, घटना
■ Draw in	ज्यादा छोटा होना	■ Go forward	आगे बढ़ना
■ Draw on	पहुँचना	■ Go through	पार करना, से होकर गुजरना, सहना
■ Draw out	विस्तारित करना	■ Grow on/upon	अधिक नियंत्रण प्राप्त करना
■ Drop in	किसी के यहाँ अकस्मात या कभी-कभी जाना	■ Grow up	परिपक्व होना, बड़ा होना, सयाना होना

■ Hold on	रुकना, लागू रहना	■ Look up to	गणना करना
■ Hold up	रोकना	■ Let out	किराया लगाना
■ Hold off	बंद होना	■ Let down	निराश करना
■ Hold with	साथ देना	■ Let off	छोड़ देना
■ Hold forth	भाषण देना	■ Leave for	प्रस्थान करना
■ Hold in	रोकना, नियंत्रण में रखना	■ Make after	पीछा करना
■ Hold out	प्रतिरोध बनाए रखना, रास्ता न देना	■ Make off	भाग जाना
■ Hand over	हवाले करना	■ Make over	हस्तांतरित करना
■ Inquire or inquire of	नाम पूछना	■ Make up	पूरा करना, श्रृंगार करना
■ Inquire about	जानकारी लेना	■ Make for	बढ़ाना
■ Inquire after	स्वास्थ्य संबंधित जानकारी लेना	■ Make out	समझना
■ Inquire into	जाँच करना	■ Make over	देना
■ Keep away from	दूर रहना	■ Move in	नये घर में प्रवेश करना
■ Knock down	मार कर गिरा देना	■ Move out	रहने का स्थान छोड़ देना
■ Know off	बंद कर देना, काम छोड़ देना	■ Move on	चलना, बढ़ना
■ Knock somebody up	जगाना	■ Pass away	मर जाना, गुजर जाना
■ Keep away	अनुपस्थित होना	■ Pass on	मर जाना, दे देना
■ Keep down	रोकना	■ Pass out	स्कूल, कॉलेज आदि की परीक्षा पास करना
■ Keep under	नियंत्रण में रखना	■ Pass through	से गुजरना, झेलना, अनुभव करना
■ Keep on	जारी रखना	■ Pay back	ऋण लौटाना, चुकाना
■ Laugh at	का उपहास उड़ाना	■ Pay for	दर्द या सजा के रूप में कीमत अदा करना
■ Laugh down	हँसते हुए अस्वीकृत कर देना	■ Pass for	समझा जाना
■ Laugh of	हँसकर बचना, छुटकारा पाना	■ Pass off	भाग जाना, हट जाना
■ Lay about	उग्र रूप से प्रहार करना	■ Pass over	छोड़ देना
■ Lay aside	बचत करना, बन्द करना	■ Pick up	सुधार करना, उठाना
■ Lay before	उपस्थित करना, पेश करना	■ Pick over	सावधानी पूर्वक जाँच करना
■ Lay down	स्थापित करना	■ Pick out	निकालना
■ Lay in	ले रखना, जमा करना	■ Pick on	दण्ड के लिए चुनना
■ Lay off	अस्थायी तौर पर निकाल देना	■ Pick off	गोली से मारना
■ Look at	गौर से देखना	■ Put to	सहन करना
■ Look after	देखभाल करना	■ Put up	भेंट देना
■ Look down on	घृणा करना, नफरत करना	■ Put through	पूरा करना
■ Look for	की तलाश में	■ Put over	स्वीकार करने के लिए राजी करना
■ Look back	हताश होना	■ Put down	अपमान करना, दबाना, लिखना
■ Look into	जाँच करना	■ Put on	शुरू करना, पहनना
■ Look on	क्षण भर के लिए देखना	■ Put in	भेजना, पद प्रतिष्ठित करना
■ Look out	चौकसी करना	■ Pull down	ढाहना
■ Look over	जाँच करना	■ Pull up	डांटाना
■ Look round	नजर दौड़ना	■ Point at	भिड़ा देना
■ Look through	आँख गड़ा कर देखना	■ Point out	बताना
■ Look to	विचारना	■ Run after	पीछा करना

■ Run at	हमला करना	■ Step up	बढ़ाना
■ Run away	भाग जाना	■ Switch off	बंद करना
■ Run into	होना	■ Switch on	चालू करना
■ Run over	दब जाना	■ Take after	टूट पड़ना
■ Run through	बर्बाद करना	■ Take down	लिखना
■ Rub in	किसी बात पर पूरी तरह जोर देना	■ Take for	समझना
■ Rub off	रगड़कर साफ करना	■ Take in	समझना
■ Rub out	रबड़ से मिटाना	■ Take into	शामिल करना
■ Ring up	टेलीफोन करना	■ Take out	पढ़ाना, नेतृत्व करना
■ Ring off	टेलीफोन बंद करना	■ Turn aside	पीछे हटना
■ Rule out	इनकार करना	■ Turn away	बर्खास्त करना
■ Set into	जानना	■ Turn out	निकाल देना, बाहर करना
■ Set through	समझ जाना	■ Turn over	उलटना
■ Set in	शुरू हो जाना, प्रारंभ होना	■ Turn up	पहुँचना
■ Set out	रवाना होना, प्रस्थान करना	■ Tear away from	हटना, कोई काम करना बंद कर देना
■ Set about	शुरू करना	■ Tear down	पूरी तरह से बर्बाद कर देना
■ Set forth	व्यक्त करना	■ Tear up	टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर देना
■ See about	प्रबंध करना, इंतजाम करना	■ Think back	गुजरी हुई चीजों को याद करना
■ See off	विदा करना	■ Think of	विचार करना
■ See out	द्वार से बाहर पहुँचा देना, अंत तक देखना	■ Think about	जाँचना, विचार करना
■ Send for	बुला भेजना	■ Tell apart	भिन्न करना
■ Send out	फैलाना, बाँटना	■ Tell upon	बुरा असर डालना
■ Set aside	अस्वीकृत कर देना	■ Wait on	नौकर के रूप में सेवा करना
■ Set back	उन्नति में रूकावट डालना	■ Wait upon	इंतजार करना, सेवा में प्रस्तुत होना
■ Set down	बस आदि रोककर उतार देना	■ Wake up	जागना/जगाना
■ Set off	प्रस्थान करना, यात्रा शुरू करना	■ Wake up to	होश में आना/चौक उठना
■ Settle down	आराम से बैठना या लेटना	■ Walk away from	आसानी से छोड़ देना/नष्ट कर देना
■ Settle in	नये घर या स्कूल में रहने के लिए अभ्यस्त होना	■ Walk into	में फँस जाना
■ Shake out	फैल जाना/छितरा जाना	■ Watch for	के बारे में सावधान रहना
■ Shake up	मिलाना	■ Watch out	सावधान रहना, सतर्क रहना
■ Shut down	दुकान आदि का बंद होना	■ Watch over	देख-देख करना, रक्षा करना
■ Shut in	घेरना, कैद करना	■ Wind up	समापन करना या होना
■ Shut off	बंद होना या करना	■ Wipe away/off	पोंछ कर हटा देना
■ Stand against	का विरोध करना	■ Wipe out	अस्तित्व मिटा देना
■ Stand back	पीछे लौटना	■ Work out	हल करना
■ Stand by	समर्थन करना, का पक्ष लेना, निभाना	■ Work up	उत्तेजित करना, भड़काना
■ Stand for	उम्मीदवार होना	■ Write down	लिखना
■ Stand in	हिस्सा बाँटना	■ Write out	सविस्तार लिखना
■ Step out	तेजी से बाहर निकलना, बाहर कदम बढ़ाना	■ Write up	प्रकाशन के लिए काम करना
■ Step down	त्याग पत्र देना	■ Write to	पत्र लिखना
■ Step in	मदद करने के लिए हस्तक्षेप करना	■ write off	समाप्त करना या रद्द करना
		■ Yearn for	तड़पना

CORRECT USE OF WORDS

■ Absent	- अनुपस्थित	■ Abatement	- कमी, छूट
Absence	- अनुपस्थिति, गैरहाजिरी	Abetment	- उकसाहट, दुष्प्रेरण
■ Able	- योग्य	■ Accede	- स्वीकार करना
Enable	- योग्य बनाना	Exceed	- अतिक्रमण करना, सीमा से बाहर जाना
■ Accept	- स्वीकार करना	■ Accomplish	- पूरा करना, संवारना, निखारना
Except	- सिवाय/छोड़कर	Accomplice	- सह अपराधी, सहकर्मी
■ Analyse	- विश्लेषण करना	■ Acetic	- तेजाबी, अम्लीय
Analysis	- विश्लेषण	Ascetic	- वैरागी, संन्यासी
■ Acute	- तीव्र	■ Action	- कर्म, कार्य, कार्यवाही
Execute	- कार्यान्वित करना	Auction	- नीलाम, नीलाम करना
■ Accent	- उच्चारण	■ Affluence	- प्रचुरता, विपुलता
Assent	- सहमति	Effluence	- बहिष्प्रभाव, बहिःप्राव
Ascent	- उत्थान, आरोहण, चढ़ाई	■ Ailment	- बीमारी
■ Access	- पहुँच	Element	- तत्व, अवयव
Excess	- अधिकता	■ Allude	- ईशारा करना, संकेत करना
■ Again	- पुनः	Elude	- बच निकलना, टालना
Against	- के खिलाफ, के विरुद्ध	■ Antic	- विचित्र
■ Adapt	- अनुकूल बनाना	Antique	- प्राचीन, पुरातन
Adept	- कुशल, निपुण	■ Avenge	- दूसरे के लिए बदला लेना
Adopt	- गोद लेना	Revenge	- प्रतिशोध लेना
■ Addition	- बढ़ोतरी	■ Award	- पुरस्कार, प्रदान करना
Edition	- संस्करण	Reward	- पुरस्कार
■ Adverse	- अवांछनीय	■ Addicted	- आसक्त (in bad sense)
Averse	- अनिच्छुक	Devoted	- आसक्त (in good sense)
■ Affect	- प्रभावित करना	■ Allusion	- प्रसंग, किसी बात की ओर संकेत
Effect	- प्रभाव	Illusion	- भ्रम
■ Alleviate	- कम करना	■ Amiable	- प्रिय
Elevate	- उठा हुआ	Amicable	- शांतिपूर्ण
■ Allowed	- अनुमति देना	■ Abate	- कम होना, घटना
Aloud	- जोर से	Abet	- निपुण
■ Amend	- सुधार करना	■ Apposite	- उपयुक्त, उचित
Emend	- सम्पादन करना	Opposite	- विलोम
■ Alternate	- एक छोड़कर	■ Abstain	- अलग रहना (वस्तु से)
Alternative	- विकल्प	Refrain	- अलग रहना (कार्य से)
■ Advice	- सलाह	■ Afflict	- पीड़ित
Advise	- सलाह देना	Inflict	- प्रहार करना
■ Answer	- प्रश्न का उत्तर देना	■ Affirm	- जोर देकर कहना, मान्यता देना
Reply	- किसी बात का उत्तर देना	Confirm	- पुष्टि करना
■ Accident	- दुर्घटना	■ Assiduous	- परिश्रमी, तत्पर
Incident	- घटना	Sedulous	- उद्यमी, परिश्रमी

■ Astronomy	- खगोल विज्ञान	■ Confirm	- पक्का या पुष्टि करना
Astrology	- ज्योतिष शास्त्र	Conform	- सदृश करना, अनुरूप करना
■ Awesome	- विस्मयकारी	■ Ceiling	- घर की छत
Awful	- भयंकर, डरावना	Sealing	- सील कर रहा
■ Aviary	- चिड़ियाखाना	■ Casual	- आकस्मिक
Apiary	- मधुमक्खी पालन का स्थान	Causal	- कारण से संबंधित
■ Beneficial	- लाभप्रद (वस्तु के लिए)	■ Crime	- अपराध, गलत काम
Beneficent	- दयालु (व्यक्ति के लिए)	Sin	- पाप, दुष्कर्म
Beneficiary	- वह जो लाभ पाता है	Vice	- दुर्गुण
■ Blunder	- गंभीर गलती	■ Capability	- योग्यता, सामर्थ्य
Error	- त्रुटि	Capacity	- क्षमता
Mistake	- छोटी भूल/गलती	Ability	- योग्यता, चतुरता
■ Botch	- पैबन्द लगाना, फोड़ा	■ Clinch	- कील गाड़ना, सौदा तय करना
Bodge	- अनाड़ी ढंग से रिपेयर करना	Clench	- कसकर पकड़ना, जकड़ना
■ Basic	- मूलभूत	■ Comple	- मजबूर करना, दबाव डालना
Basis	- आधारित	Impel	- विवश करना, मजबूर करना
■ Bustle	- उत्साह प्रदर्शित करना, जल्दी करना	■ Competition	- स्पर्धा, प्रतियोगिता
Hustle	- जल्दी से चलना, धक्का देना	Contest	- तर्क या विवाद करना, विरोध करना
■ Canvas	- खुरदरा कपड़ा, कैनवस	■ Condole	- खेद प्रकट करना, सहानुभूति दिखलाना
Canvass	- वोट माँगना, आर्डर देना	Console	- सांत्वना प्रदान करना
■ Cease	- बंद करना, रोकना	■ Congenial	- अनुकूल, अनुरूप
Seize	- बरामद होना, पकड़ना, जब्त करना	Genial	- स्नेहपूर्ण, सदभावपूर्ण, प्रसन्नचित
Seige	- सैनिक घेरा	■ Consequent	- परिणामस्वरूप होने वाला
■ Cite	- दृष्टान्त, उद्धृत करना	Subsequent	- आगामी, आगे वाला
Sight	- दृश्य	■ Consistent	- नियमित, पक्का
■ Conscience	- विवेक, अन्तःकरण	Persistent	- बार-बार होने वाला, निरन्तर, लगातार
Cautious	- सावधान	■ Constraint	- दबाव
Conscious	- सचेत	Restraint	- प्रतिबंध, रूकावट
■ Concern	- चिंता	■ Career	- पेशा
Concerned	- संबंधित	Carrier	- ढोने वाला
■ Course	- पाठ्यक्रम, पथ	■ Careless	- लापरवाह
Coarse	- तुच्छ, घटिया	Carefull	- सतर्क
■ Cannon	- तोप	■ Covert	- ढंका हुआ
Canon	- कानून, नियम, धार्मिक सिद्धांत	Overt	- खुला हुआ
■ Cession	- समर्पण, त्याग	■ Consent	- सहमति
Session	- बैठक, सभा, अधिवेशन, सत्र	Assent	- चढ़ाई
■ Council	- परिषद्, मंत्रणा सभा	■ Cynical	- निन्दा करने वाला
Counsel	- परामर्श, सलाह, योजना, उद्देश्य	Sceptical	- अविश्वासी, संदेह करने वाला
Consel	- परामर्श या सलाह देना	■ Discover	- खोज करना
■ Corpse	- शव/लाश	Invent	- आविष्कार करना
Corps	- कोर, दल, समूह	■ Drought	- सूखा, अनावृष्टि
Crops	- फसल	Draught	- घूँट, खुराक, मद्यपान
■ Collusion	- साँठ-गाँठ	■ Descent	- उतार-ढलान, अवरोहण, वंश परम्परा
Collision	- टक्कर	Dissent	- विसम्मत होना, विरोध करना
		Decent	- शालीन, सुसभ्य

■ Deny	- इनकार करना	■ Emerge	- दिखलाई देना, बाहर आना
Refuse	- असहमत होना	Immerge	- डूब जाना
■ Differ	- मतभेद होना	■ Excite	- उत्तेजित करना, भड़काना
Defer	- देर करना	Incite	- उकसाना, भड़काना
■ Delude	- धोखा देना, जानबूझकर बहकाना	■ Elevation	- उठान
Elude	- चालाकी से बच जाना	Alleviation	- दुर करना
■ Discriminate	- अंतर या भेदभाव करना	■ Example	- उदाहरण, दृष्टान्त
Incriminate	- अभियोग या दोष लगाना	Sample	- आदर्श, नमूना
■ Decry	- निन्दा करना, अवमूल्यन करना	Specimen	- आदर्श, प्रतिरूप, नमूना
Descry	- देखना, खोजना, भाँपना	■ Express	- व्यक्त करना
■ Destiny	- भाग्य, किस्मत	Impress	- प्रभावित करना
Destination	- लक्ष्य, गन्तव्य स्थान	■ Fictional	- उपन्यास संबंधी
■ Drown	- डूबना (व्यक्ति के लिए)	Fictitious	- काल्पनिक, बनावटी
Sink	- डूबना (वस्तु के लिए)	Factitious	- नकली, बनावटी
■ Deduce	- तर्क द्वारा निर्णय करना	■ Field	- खेत, चारागाह
Deduct	- कम करना, घटाना	Meadow	- घास लगा हुआ चौरस मैदान, चरागाह
■ Delusion	- मोह, भ्रम, माया	■ Foreign	- विदेश
Illusion	- माया, छल, इन्द्रजाल	Foreigner	- विदेशी
■ Digree	- मुख्य विषय से हटना या विचलित होना	■ Feature	- विशेषता
Diverge	- विचलित होना, मतभेद होना	Future	- भविष्य
Deviate	- घूम जाना, हटना, विचलित होना	■ Foment	- सेकना, उकसाना, भड़काना
■ Develop	- विकसित करना	Ferment	- उत्तेजित करना, फेन उत्पन्न करना, जगाना
Development	- विकास, नतीजा	■ Forego	- आगे-आगे चलना
■ Dilate	- बड़ा होना, फैलाना	Forgo	- त्यागना, छोड़ना, अवहेलना करना
Dilute	- पतला या हल्का करना, तनु होना	■ Found	- पाना
■ Doctrine	- सिद्धांत, उपदेश	Founded	- स्थापना करना
Dogma	- मत, उपदेश	■ Gaol	- जेल, कैदखाना
■ Doze	- ऊँघना, झपकी	Goal	- लक्ष्य
Drowse	- ऊँघना, मंद होना	■ Gauge/Gage	- गेज, माप, मानक
Snooze	- झपकी लेना	Gauze	- जाली
■ Eligible	- चुना जाने योग्य	Gaze	- टकटकी लगाकर देखना
Illegible	- अस्पष्ट या जिसे पढ़ा न जा सके	■ Gate	- फाटक
■ Expand	- फैलाना	Gait	- चाल
Expend	- खर्च करना	■ Human	- मानवीय
■ Emigrant	- अपना देश छोड़कर दूसरे देश में रहने वाला	Humane	- दयालु
Immigrant	- दूसरे देश से आकार किसी देश में रहना	■ Hoard	- गोदाम, खजाना, गुप्त स्थान, अपसंचय
■ Eminent	- प्रसिद्ध	Horde	- खानाबदोश जाति, भीड़, झुंड
Imminent	- शीघ्र आने वाला	■ Hear	- सुनना, कान लगाना
■ Elicit	- प्रकाशित करना, निकालना	Listen	- ध्यान से सुनना
Illicit	- अवैध, गैर कानूनी	■ Hire	- किराये पर रखना (व्यक्ति के लिए)
■ Extant	- प्रचलित, विद्यमान, मौजूद	Rent	- किराये पे लेना या देना (मकान आदि)
Extent	- विस्तार, फैलाव, सुविस्तृत क्षेत्र	■ House	- घर, भवन, समुदाय
■ Empty	- खाली, रिक्त (Pocket)	Home	- वास स्थान, जन्मभूमि, घर
Vacant	- रिक्त, खाली (Post)		

■ Hair	- बाल	■ Many	- बहुत (संख्या)
Heir	- उत्तराधिकारी	Much	- बहुत (मात्रा)
■ Idle	- सुस्त	■ Metal	- धातु
Ideal	- आदर्श	Mettle	- दमखम
Idol	- मूर्ति	■ Modest	- शिष्ट, विनम्र, संकोची
Idea	- विचार	Moderate	- न बहुत ज्यादा, न बहुत कम
■ Insure	- बीमा करना	■ Momentary	- छणिक
Ensure	- सुनिश्चित करना	Momentous	- यादगार
■ Industrial	- औद्योगिक	■ Night	- रात
Industrious	- परिश्रमी	Knight	- लड़ाकू, योद्धा
■ Ill	- अस्वस्थ, रोगी, बुरा	■ Notable	- महत्वपूर्ण, नोट करने योग्य
Sick	- बीमार, रोगग्रस्त	Notorious	- कुख्यात (for bad qualities)
■ Incidental	- मामूली या साधारण सी घटना	Famous	- प्रसिद्ध (for good qualities)
Accidental	- संयोग से	■ Notice	- सूचना
■ Insolent	- धृष्ट, ढीठ	Notified	- सूचना देना
Impudent	- निर्लज्ज, ढीठ	■ Obscure	- अस्पष्ट, ऐसी बात जो समझ में न आये
Impertinent	- गँवार, अशिष्ट, अभद्र	Obstruse	- जटिल, कठिन
■ Import	- आयात	Obtuse	- जिसकी धार तेज न हो, भोथर
Impose	- थोप देना, लागू करना	Obtruse	- धृष्ट, ढीठ
■ Jealous	- ईर्ष्यालु	■ Objective	- उद्देश्य
Zealous	- जोश और उमंग से भरा हुआ	Objection	- आपत्ति
■ Jest	- हास्यास्पद चीज, मजाक	■ Piece	- टुकड़ा
Zest	- उत्साह	Peace	- शांति
■ Last	- अंतिम	■ Personal	- व्यक्तिगत
Latest	- वर्तमान	Personnel	- कर्मचारी
■ Lesson	- पाठ	■ Practice	- अभ्यास
Lessen	- कम करना	Practise	- अभ्यास करना
Lesser	- कम	■ Pass	- पास करना
■ Loss	- नुकसान	Past	- बीता हुआ
Lost	- खोना	■ Principle	- सिद्धांत
■ Lunch	- किसी भी समय किया गया हल्का भोजन	Principal	- प्राचार्य
Dinner	- दिन का मुख्य भोजन, दावत	■ Prevail	- बना रहना
Supper	- दिन का अंतिम भोजन (रात्रि भोजन)	Prevent	- रोकना
■ Martial	- युद्धप्रिय, योद्धा	■ Provoke	- उकसाना
Marital	- वैवाहिक, पति-पत्नी संबंधी	Evoke	- जगाना
Marshal	- सेनाध्यक्ष, पुलिस का मुख्य अधिकारी	■ Prior	- पहले (समय)
■ Meat	- मांस	Previous	- पहले (स्थान)
Meet	- मिलना	■ Propose	- प्रस्तावित करना
■ Measure	- नापना, माप, उपाय	Purpose	- इरादा
Major	- बड़ा	■ Pursue	- पीछा करना, शिकार करना
■ Mutual	- परस्पर, आपस का	Peruse	- जाँच करना
Common	- सामान्य, सार्वजनिक	Persuade	- विश्वास दिलाना, समझना
■ Mitigate	- शांत करना, कम करना	■ Paradox	- असंगत कथन, विरोधाभास
Militate	- प्रतिकूल या अनुकूल होना	Parody	- व्यंग्यपूर्ण काव्य

■ Pendant	- झुमका, रोशनी के लिए झाड़-फानूस	■ Specially	- विशेष रूप से
Pendent	- लटकता हुआ, मुरझाया हुआ	■ Especially	- विशेषतः, प्रधानतः
■ Presume	- साथ मान लेना, साहस करना, भरोसा करना	■ State	- दशा
Assume	- सत्य मान लेना, ग्रहण करना	■ Status	- स्थिति
■ Prune	- छटनी करना	■ Straight	- सीधा
Prone	- प्रवृत्ति	■ Strait	- जलसंधी
■ Prolific	- उपजाऊ, उर्वर, प्रजननशील	■ Saint	- संत
Prolix	- जटिल, बहुत लिखना, बोलने वाला (वाचाल)	■ Scent	- सुगन्ध
Profligate	- दुराचारी, दुश्चरित्र, बहुत खर्चीला	■ Steel	- लोहा
■ Proceed	- आगे बढ़ना	■ Steal	- चुराना
Precede	- पहले	■ Summary	- संक्षेप, सरांश
■ Quiet	- शांत	■ Synopsis	- संकलित, संग्रह, संक्षेप
Quite	- बहुत	■ Sight	- दृश्य
■ Respectable	- प्रतिष्ठित	■ Site	- निर्माण स्थल
Respectful	- सम्मानपूर्ण	■ Sort	- प्रकार
Respective	- अपनी-अपनी	■ Sought	- खोजना
■ Right	- अधिकार, हक, ठीक	■ Sort	- प्रकार
Write	- लिखना	■ Short	- छोटा
Rite	- रीति/रस्म, धार्मिक रिवाज	■ Supernatural	- अलौकिक, अद्भुत
Wright	- लेखक	■ Preternatural	- अमानुषी, विलक्षण
■ Rain	- वर्षा	■ Tried	- कोशिश करना
Reign	- शासन करना	■ Tired	- थका हुआ
Rein	- लगाम, बागडोर	■ Tyre	- चक्का
■ Revel	- खुशी मानना	■ Throne	- सिंहासन
Reveal	- प्रकट करना	■ Thrown	- फेंका हुआ
■ Repel	- हतोत्साहित करना, हटाना	■ Tepid	- गुनगुना, शिथिल, निरुत्साहित
Repulse	- खदेड़ना, पीछे धकेलना, ठुकरा देना	■ Insipid	- स्वाद रहित, फीका
■ Root	- जड़	■ Vapid	- नीरस
Route	- रास्ता	■ Urban	- शहरी
■ Reproach	- धिक्कारना, फटकारना, भर्त्सना करना	■ Urbane	- शिष्ट
Reprove	- फटकारना, झिड़कना, डाँट लगाना	■ Vanish	- लुप्त हो जाना
Rebuke	- डाँटना, सख्ती से बर्ताव करना	■ Banish	- वनवास देना
■ Stationary	- स्थिर, अचल	■ Vacation	- अवकाश, छुट्टी
Stationery	- लेखन सामग्री	■ Vocation	- व्यवसाय
■ Sucessive	- लगातार	■ Wait	- इंतजार करना
Successful	- सफल	■ Weight	- वजन
Succeed	- सफल होना	■ Waive	- माफ करना, छोड़ देना, टालना
Success	- सफलता	■ Wave	- लहर
■ Scent	- सुगंध	■ Whole	- पुरा
Cent	- शतांश, सौ	■ Hole	- छिद्र
Saint	- संत	■ Weak	- कमजोर
■ Superficial	- सतह पर, हल्का थोड़ा, बाहरी, महत्वहीन	■ Week	- सप्ताह
Superfluous	- आवश्यकता से अधिक, अनावश्यक	■ Waste	- बर्बाद होना
■ Salary	- वेतन, तनख्वाह	■ Waist	- कमर
Wages	- पारिश्रमिक, हर्जाना, प्रतिफल		

COMPOUND WORDS

- Strike terror - आतंक फैलाना
- Defy authority- सत्ता का उल्लंघन करना
- Scale the distance - दूरी तय करना
- Assign reason - कारण बताना
- Cite precedent- पूर्ववर्ती उदाहरण देना
- Quote example - उदाहरण देना
- Inflict wound - चोट पहुँचाना
- Deliver speech - भाषण देना
- Pelt stone - पथराव करना
- Cast vote - वोट देना
- Execute plan- योजना कार्यान्वित करना
- Divulge secret - रहस्य उजागर करना
- Adverse effect - विपरीत प्रभाव
- Scale distance - दूरी तय करना
- Contrive plan - गलत योजना बनाना
- Revive memory - याद ताजा करना
- Compound problem - समस्या बढ़ाना
- Natural calamity - प्राकृतिक आपदा
- Courteous behaviour- शिष्ट आचरण
- Profound crisis - गहरा संकट
- Inclement weather - खराब मौसम
- Amiable person - सौहार्दपूर्ण व्यक्ति
- Distinct possibility - स्पष्ट संभावना
- Cognizable offence - दंडनीय अपराध
- Considered opinion- सुविचारित विचार
- Diehard supporter - कट्टर समर्थक
- Electroal verdict - जनमत
- Fair deal - उचित शर्त या समझौता
- Hard evidence - पुख्ता सबूत
- Huge task - कठिन कार्य
- Lasting solution - स्थायी समाधान
- Laudable role - प्रशंसनीय भूमिका
- Paramount concern - मुख्य चिंता
- Quench thirst - प्यास बुझाना
- Grease palm - घुस देना
- Suppress rebellion- विद्रोह का दमन करना
- Ratify a treaty- संधि का अनुमोदन करना
- Concede the demand - मांग स्वीकार करना
- Immutable change- अपरिवर्तनीय बदलाव
- Colossal loss - बहुत बड़ी हानि
- Political clout - राजनैतिक प्रभुत्व
- Pivotal role - मुख्य भूमिका
- Potent cause - मुख्य कारण
- Striking contract - स्पष्ट अंतर
- Stated objective - स्पष्ट उद्देश्य
- Stern measure - कठोर कदम
- Substantive issue - महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा
- Vital concern - मुख्य मुद्दा
- Valiant effort - बहादूरी भरा प्रयास
- Arduous task - कठिन कार्य
- Audacious manner - महामूर्ख
- Cursory glance - सरसरी निगाह
- Conceivable idea- विश्वसनीय विचार
- Make a claim - दावा करना
- Relinquish throne - गद्दी छोड़ देना
- Impose a law- कानून (कड़ा) थोपना
- Sink differences - मतभेद भुलाना
- Endure difficulty - मुश्किल सहना
- Feel elated - खुश होना
- Evolve a consensus - आम सहमति बनाना
- Manage to escape - बच निकलना
- Drop plan - योजना स्थगित करना
- Cite precedent - उदाहरण देना
- Fair share - बड़ा भाग
- Noxious fume - हानिकारक धुआँ
- Ominous silence - खतरनाक चुप्पी
- Perennial problem - शाश्वत समस्या
- Preventive measure- रोकथाम के कदम
- Proverbial wisdom- अभूतपूर्व बुद्धिमता
- Conceivable idea - स्पष्ट विचार
- Demobilise army- सेना को वापस बुलाना
- Vast knowledge - विस्तृत ज्ञान
- Lucrative business- लाभकारी व्यवसाय
- Lucid manner - प्रभावशाली तरीका
- Latent heat - गुप्त उष्मा
- Lame excuse - कोरा बहाना
- Raise point - मुद्दा उठाना
- Heinous crime - जघन्य अपराध
- Narrow escape - बाल-बाल बचना
- Solar price - कीमत में बढ़ोतरी होना
- Inflammation - तीव्र भावना भड़काना
- Refurbish image- छवि को अच्छा बनाना
- Adverse effect - विपरीत प्रभाव
- Tacit support - मूक समर्थन
- Furtive glance - तिरछी निगाह
- Settle dispute - विवाद सुलझाना
- Arduous task- अभिन्न अंग/अधिकार
- Confess crime- अपराध स्वीकार करना
- Religious fervour - धार्मिक उत्साह
- Eerie silence- खतरनाक/डरावनी चुप्पी
- Winsome smile - मोहक मुस्कान
- Palpable lie - स्पष्ट झूठ
- Prudent decision- बुद्धिमतापूर्ण निर्णय
- Partisan claim - पक्षपातपूर्ण दावा
- Prominent feature - मुख्य विशेषता
- Pensive mood - गमगीन
- Reciprocal relation- पारस्परिक संबंध
- Rational account - तार्किक वर्णन
- Resolute attempt - दृढ़ प्रयास
- Salient feature - प्रमुख विशेषता
- Sporadic incident - छिटपुट घटना
- Strident protest - कड़ा विरोध
- Salutary effect - अच्छा प्रभाव
- Sarcastic remark- व्यंग्यात्मक टिप्पणी
- Sullen face - उदास चेहरा
- Trifle matter - तुच्छ बात
- Valied reason - उचित कारण
- Valid interest - निहित स्वार्थ
- Vivacious manner- उत्साहपूर्ण तरीका
- Sling mud - आरोप लगाना
- Nab a criminal - दोषी व्यक्ति को पकड़ना
- Comb the area- क्षेत्र की सघन जाँच करना
- Waste time - समय बर्बाद करना
- Court danger - खतरा मोल लेना
- Mollify anger - गुस्सा शांत करना
- Nurse a grudge- असंतोष या रोष पालना
- Rectify mistake - गलती सुधारना
- Refurbish th eimage - छवि उज्ज्वल करना
- Laudatory comment - प्रशंसात्मक टिप्पणी
- Profuse apologies - बहुत अधिक क्षमाप्रार्थी
- Creditable performance - प्रशंसनीय प्रदर्शन
- Registrar complaint - शिकायत दर्ज करना
- Dubious character - संदिग्ध व्यक्ति
- Sink differences- मतभेद खत्म करना
- Feel elated - खुश होना
- Epochal event - युगान्तकारी घटना
- Unanimous decision- सर्वसम्मत निर्णय
- Cordial relation - सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंध
- Cursory glance - सरसरी निगाह
- Bad bargain - अलाभकारी कार्य
- Stable government - स्थिर सरकार
- Meagre income - बहुत कम आमदनी
- Elicit information- कोई खबर उगलवाना
- Hold discussion- विचार विमर्श करना

IMPORTANT COLLOCATION

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crude reality/behaviour - नग्न सत्य/रूखा बर्ताव • Latent Cause/heat - छिपी हुई उष्मा/कारण • Impose ban/restriction - प्रतिबंध लगाना • Extinguish/douse fire - आग बुझाना • Feel exasperated/dejected - दुःखी/हतोत्साहित होना • Modify rule/law - नियम/कानून में सुधार/बदलाव करना • Pertinent question/word - तर्क संगत प्रश्न/शब्द • Pragmatic approach/solution/view- व्यवहारिक दृष्टिकोण/हल • Eradicate poverty/crime- गरीबी/अपराध का उन्मूलन करना • Elicit news/information - खबर उगलवाना • Impede growth/progress - प्रगति में बाधा पहुँचाना • Delegate power/responsibility - पद/जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त करना • Bury hatchat/dead - मतभेद भुलाना, मुर्दे को गाड़ना • Eschew/Shun violence - हिंसा आदि से परहेज करना • Conform to rule/law - नियम, कानून का पालन • Effect cure/change/sale - इलाज या परिवर्तन करना, बेचना • Spit blood/venom - खून थुकना, जहर उगलना • Internalise thought/idea- किसी विचार को आत्मसात करना • Soothing words/atmosphere - राहतभरा शब्द/वातावरण • Judicious selection/decision - न्यायपूर्ण चुनाव/निर्णय • Key player/role/factor - महत्त्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति, भूमिका, तत्व • Manifest truth/lie/difference - स्पष्ट सच्चाई, झुठ, अंतर • Core interest/issue - मुख्य लगाव या मुद्दा • Untiring energy/effort - अथक प्रयास • Abstract idea/notion - स्पष्ट विचार • Relieve of post/duty/responsibility - ईनाम पाना • Forfeit title/property/claim - उपाधि/सम्पत्ति/दावा छोड़ना • Resort to violence/force - हिंसा या बल का सहारा लेना • Spontaneous reaction/response - त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया या जवाब • Spectacular victory/display - प्रशंसनीय विजय या आयोजन • Trivial issue/remark - महत्वहीन मुद्दा या टिप्पणी • Torrid zone/scene - गर्म क्षेत्र, उग्र परिदृश्य • Uncharitable remark/comment - कटु टिप्पणी • Resort to violence/force - हिंसा या बल का सहारा लेना • Repress an urge/feeling - किसी इच्छा/भावना को दबाना • Entrust duty/task - दायित्व सौंपना • Confer title/prize - उपाधि/पुरस्कार देना • Profound knowledge/respect - गहरा ज्ञान/आदर • Broad area/scope - विस्तृत क्षेत्र • Deep interest/respect - गहरी अभिरुचि/आदर • Embittered relation/thought - कटु संबंध/याद • Eradicate crime/poverty- अपराध/गरीबी का उन्मूलन करना • Windfall profit/loss - आकस्मिक लाभ/हानि | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pungent smell/taste - तीखी गंध या स्वाद • Sardonic smile/expression - माखौलपूर्ण मुस्कुराहट या भाव • Sizeable difference/number - बहुत बड़ा अंतर या संख्या • Simulate anger/joy - गुस्सा/खुशी का नकल करना • Mounting tension/unemployment - बढ़ती हुई तनाव/बेरोजगारी • Diffuse crisis/tension - संकट टालना/ तनाव कम करना • Mitigate the suffering/misery - पीड़ा कम करना • Muster resources/courage - संसाधन/साहस जुटाना • Provoke anger/laughter - गुस्सा/हँसी भड़काना • Mortally/Fatally wounded - बुरी तरह जखमी • Prolific writer/growth - बहुत तेज लेखक, प्रगति • Unsavoury taste/reputation - घृणातमक पसंद/नाम • Relax curfew/ban - कर्फ्यू/प्रतिबंध में छूट देना • Spurious item/liquor - नकली वस्तु/शराब • Endure pain/suffering/difficulty - दर्द/दुख/मुसीबत सहना • Gaudy dress/colour - भड़कीला वस्त्र/रंग • Impound license/document- लाइसेंस/कागजात जब्त कर लेना • Reckless behaviour/approach - अगंभीर व्यवहार/दृष्टिकोण • Non-relenting/Unrelenting effort - अथक प्रयास • Amicable environment/solution - सौहार्दपूर्ण वातावरण/हल • Ease tension/control - तनाव/नियंत्रण कम करना • Intemperate desire/habit - अनियंत्रित इच्छा/आदत • Refute charge/claim - आरोप या दावे का खंडन करना • Mitigate/Lessen suffering - पीड़ा कम करना • Impose/relax curfew - कर्फ्यू लगाना/में छुट देना • Accomplish task/mission - कार्य/लक्ष्य पूरा करना • Impending visit/departure - आसन्न आगमन या प्रस्थान • Insidious disease/jealousy - छुपा हुआ रोग या ईर्ष्या • Intricate plot/question - जटिल कथानक या प्रश्न • Incredible story/performance - अविश्वसनीय कहानी या प्रदर्शन • Invincible opponent/enemy - अपराजेय प्रतिद्वन्दी • Evoke laughter/sympathy - हँसी या सहानुभूति पैदा करना • Resist/Repulse attack - आक्रमण निष्फल करना • Cogent reason/argument - मजबूत तर्क • Crucial decision/moment/issue- महत्त्वपूर्ण निर्णय/क्षण/मुद्दा • Cryptic smile/description - रहस्यपूर्ण मुस्कुराहट या विवरण • Cardinal principle/theory - आधारभूत सिद्धांत • Colossal figure/loss/damage - बहुत बड़ा व्यक्ति, हानी, क्षति • Despotism rule/rural - निरंकुश शासन, शासक • Flagrant violation/breach - स्पष्ट उल्लंघन • Fruitless/Futile attempt - निरर्थक प्रयास • Herculean task/effort - कठिन कार्य/प्रयास • Pathetic/Pitiable/Miserable condition - दयनीय स्थिति |
|---|--|

- Eradicate crime/poverty
- अपराध या गरीबी का उन्मूलन करना
- Abjure violence/religion
- हिंसा या किसी धर्म, सम्प्रदाय को त्याग देना
- Infallible method/remedy/test
- असफल नहीं होनेवाला तरीका, उपाय, जाँच
- Inherent quality/weakness/distrust/cause
- अंतर्निहित गुण, कमजोरी, संदेह या कारण
- Convivial company/atmosphere
- खुशनुमा एवं सौहार्दपूर्ण साथी या वातावरण
- Arbitrary action/ruler/rule
- निरंकुश शासक, शासन का कानून
- Volatile nature/market/situation
- तुरंत-तुरंत बदलने वाली प्रवृत्ति/बाजार/स्थिति
- Perpetrate violence/crime/injustice
- हिंसा/अपराध/अन्याय करना
- Servile obedience/attitude
- गुलाम की तरह आज्ञा पालन या मनोवृत्ति
- Tacit agreement/consent
- पूर्ण (बिना बोले) सहमति या अनुमति
- Tangible idea/measure
- स्पष्ट एवं व्यवहारिक विचार या उपाय
- Soothing word/atmosphere/effect
- राहत भरे शब्द, वातावरण, प्रभाव
- Sordid Condition/poverty/motive
- बहुत बुरी परिस्थिति या गरीबी, दूषित मनोभाव
- Channelize energy/resources
- ऊर्जा अथवा संसाधनों को सही इस्तेमाल में लगाना
- Succumb to pressure/injury
- दबाव या चोट के सामने समपर्ण कर देना
- Obsolete word/practice
- पुराना एवं अप्रचलित शब्द या परम्परा
- Infested with criminals/disease
- अपराधियों या रोग से भरा हुआ
- Widely/commonly spoken
- विस्तृत/आमतौर पर बोली जाने वाली
- Resist temptation/impulse
- किसी लालच या गलत भावना को मन में नहीं आने देना
- Propound law/theory
- कानून या सिद्धांत का प्रतिपादन करना
- Pursue a career/activity
- कैरियर-प्राप्ति या काम में लगे रहना
- Stupendous growth/success
- बहुत अधिक प्रगति/बहुत बड़ी सफलता
- Evade problem/solution
- समस्या से बच निकलना/हल नहीं मिलना
- Vindicate action/comment
- किसी कारवाई/टिप्पणी को सही ठहराना
- Circumscribe law/rule
- किसी नियम/भूमिका का क्षेत्र सीमित करना
- Overwhelming response/majority
- अधिक प्रतिक्रिया, बहुत बड़ी संख्या
- Pragmatic solution/approach/view
- आवाज या सिग्नल बढ़ाना, बात में कुछ जोड़कर लम्बा करना
- Impeccable behaviour/performance/taste
- दोषरहित (perfect) व्यवहार/कार्य/पसंद
- Appease hunger/anger/curiosity
- भूख/गुस्सा/जिज्ञासा शांत करना
- Absolve of guilt/blame/responsibility
- अपराध/आरोप/दायित्व से मुक्त करना
- Innate desire/ability/beauty
- बहुत अधिक या तीव्र इच्छा, क्षमता या खुबसुरती
- Elusive criminal/word
- पकड़ में नहीं आनेवाला अपराधी या शब्द
- Feasible idea/suggestion/scheme
- व्यवहारिक विचार या योजना
- Fitful passion/burst of anger/energy
- क्षणिक परन्तु उग्र या तीव्र भावना, क्रोध, ऊर्जा
- Drastic action/measure/situation
- कठोर कदम या उपाय, संकटपूर्ण (अभावग्रस्त स्थिति)
- Critical condition/moment
- संकटपूर्ण स्थिति, महत्त्वपूर्ण अवसर
- Impair vision/judgement
- आँख में खराबी पैदा करना/निर्णय को दूषित करना
- Resist temptation / energy
- किसी लालच/शत्रु का विरोध करना
- Shun violence/evil company
- हिंसा या गलत संगति से दूर रहना
- Condone fraud/violence
- धोखाघड़ी या हिंसा को मूक सहमति देना
- Launch a campaign/scheme
- प्रचार अभियान या योजना की शुरूआत करना
- Exploit/Harness resources
- संसाधनों का इस्तेमाल करना (किसी उद्देश्य के लिए)
- Volatile condition/personality/nature
- अस्थिर स्थिति, व्यक्ति या व्यवहार
- Commit crime/mistake/suicide
- अपराध/गलती/आत्महत्या करना
- Draw an inference/Conclusion
- अनुमान लगाना, निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचना
- Prohibitive measure/price
- रोकथाम के कदम, बहुत अधिक कीमत

WORD POWER

Word Denoting Collection

1. An army of soldiers.
2. A band of musician/workers.
3. A bale of cotton/cloth.
4. A bevy of girls/ladies.
5. A board of members/directors.
6. A brood of chickens.
7. A bunch of key/flowers.
8. A bundle of sticks/hay.
9. A bouquet of flowers.
10. A chain/series of mountains.
11. A crowd of men/women.
12. A crew of sailors.
13. A class of students.
14. A cluster of stars.
15. A congregation in a holy place.
16. A course of lectures.
17. A curriculum of studies.
18. A choir of singers.
19. A code of law.
20. A company of soldiers.
21. A delegation of members.
22. A drove of cattle.
23. A federation of workers.
24. A flock of sheep.
25. A fleet of ships/vans.
26. A fall of snow.
27. A flight of steps/stairs/imagination.
28. A gang of robbers/thieves/labourers.
29. A grove of trees.
30. A garland/wreath of flowers.
31. A group of islands.
32. A heap of ruins/stones/troubles/sand.
33. A herd of cattle.
34. A hive of bees.
35. A lock of hair.
36. A pack of bounds/playing cards.
37. A packet of cigarettes/biscuits.
38. A party of hunters/singers.
39. A pair of trousers/scissors/shoes.
40. A peal of laughter.
41. A quiver of arrows.
42. A range of mountains/hills.
43. A regiment of soldiers.

44. A series of events/mountains.
45. A sheaf of corn.
46. A suit of cloths.
47. A shower of rain.
48. A swarm of ants/locusts/bees/flies.
49. A stake of hay/wood.
50. A team of players/police/speakers.
51. A troop of army personnel.
52. A volley of arrows/bullets/shots.

Words of Comparisons

1. As black as coal.
2. As black as pitch.
3. As black as midnight.
4. As blind as a bat.
5. As bold as a lion.
6. As brave as a lion.
7. As bright as day.
8. As bright as silver.
9. As brittle as glass.
10. As busy as a bee.
11. As cheerful as a lark.
12. As clear as crystal.
13. As clear as day.
14. As clear as noon day.
15. As cunning as a fox.
16. As dark as midnight.
17. As deaf as a post.
18. As deep as a well.
19. As dry as dust.
20. As dumb as a statue.
21. As firm as a rock.
22. As faithful as a dog.
23. As gay as a lark.
24. As gentle as a lamb.
25. As gentle as a dove.
26. As good as gold.
27. As greedy as a wolf.
28. As green as grass.
29. As happy as a king.
30. As hard as a stone.
31. As hard as iron.
32. As heavy as lead.
33. As hot as fire.

34. As innocent as a child.
35. As light as a feather.
36. As loud as thunder.
37. As merry as a cricket.
38. As pale as death.
39. As pale as a ghost.
40. As proud as a peacock.
41. As quick as lightning.
42. As quiet as a lamb.
43. As red as blood.
44. As red as a rose.
45. As sharp as a needle.
46. As sharp as a razor.
47. As silent as the dead.
48. As silent as the grave.
49. As smooth as velvet.
50. As soft as butter.
51. As soft as silk.
52. As stubborn as a mule.
53. As stupid as an ass.
54. As sure as death.
55. As sure as fate.
56. As sweet as honey.
57. As swift as lightning.
58. As white as snow.

Young Ones of Animals and Birds

<u>Animals</u>	<u>Young Ones</u>
1. Goat	kid
2. Hare	Leveret
3. Wolf	Cub
4. Tiger	Cub
5. Stag	Fawn
6. Sheep	Lamb
7. Hyenas	Lamb
8. Lion	Whelp/Cub
9. Leopard	Cub
10. Horse	Colt/Filly/Foal
11. Hen	Chicken/chick
12. Frog	Tadpole
13. Fox	Cub
14. Dog	Puppy
15. Deer	Fawn
16. Cow	Calf

17. Cat	Kitten
18. Bear	Cub
19. Duck	Duckling
20. Fish	Minnow
21. Goose	Gosling
22. Swan	Signet
23. Camel	Foal
24. Ant/bee	Grub
25. Butter Fly	Caterpillar
26. Cockroach	Nymph
27. Eagle	Eaglet
28. Goose	Gosling
29. Housefly	Maggot
30. Mosquito	Larva
31. Owl	Owlet
32. Salmon	Parr
33. Troul	Fry

Sound of Birds, Animals and Insects

1. Monkeys	Chatter
2. Mice	Squeak
3. Lions	Roar
4. Jackals	Howl
5. Hyenas	Laugh
6. Horses	Neight/snort
7. Hens	Cluck
8. Crickets	Chirp
9. Geese	Cackle
10. Frogs	Croak
11. Flies	Buzz
12. Wolves	Yell/Howl
13. Vultures	Scream
14. Eagles	Scream
15. Elephants	Trumpet
16. Duck	Quack
17. Doves	Coo
18. Goats/sheep	Bleat/whine
19. Dogs	Bark/Yelp
20. Cows	Low
21. Crows	Caw
22. Cocks	Crow
23. Cats	Mew/Purr
24. Cannel	Grunt
25. Calves	Bleat
26. Cattle	Low
27. Bulls	Below
28. Birds	Twitter/chirp
29. Bees	Buzz/Drone/Hum

30. Bears	Growl
31. Asses	Bray
32. Apes	Gibber
33. Nightingales	Warble
34. Owls	Hoot
35. Pigeons	Coo
36. Puppies	Yelp
37. Serpents	Hiss
38. Sheep	Bleat
39. Squirrels	Squeak
40. Tigers	Roar
41. Turkeys	Gobble
42. Crocodiles	Grunt
43. Snakes	Hiss
44. wolves	Howl/Yelp
45. Kites	Scream
46. Swans	Cry
47. Sparrows	Chirp/Twitter
48. Parrots	Chatter/Talk
49. Beetles	Drone

Powerful Expression

A. Nouns and their adjectives.

1. A complete disregard.
2. A radical change.
3. A boundless joy.
4. A grievous injury.
5. A gruesome tragedy.
6. A solemn vow.
7. A conspicuous gallantry.
8. A formidable rival/foe.
9. An odd hour.
10. A desperate decision.
11. A leading figure/advocate.
12. A tremendous failure.
13. An abiding interest.
14. A momenous event/decision.
15. A sensational news.
16. A essential ingredient.
17. A passionate sincerity.
18. A baseless charge.
19. A ardent patriot.
20. A pathetic figure.
21. A comic figure.
22. An infinite capacity.
23. A winning smile.
24. A spirited defence.
25. A spirited protest.

26. A sincere assurance.
27. A signal success.
28. An unruly child.
29. A pertinent remark.
30. A funny fellow.
31. A novel experience.

B. Verbs and their Adverbs.

1. Answered correctly.
2. Acted carefully/quickly.
3. Beat mercilessly.
4. Bowed humbly.
5. Crept stealthily/sofly.
6. Decided impartially.
7. Explained clearly/briefly.
8. Fell heavily.
9. Cried bitterly.
10. Left hurriedly
11. Remembered clearly.
12. Wrote legibly/neatly.
13. Moved hurriedly/slowly.
14. Walked hurriedly/smartly.
15. Slept soundly.
16. Wept bitterly.
17. Closed/Shut tightly.
18. Pulled vigorously.
19. Hurt grievously.
20. Sprang lightly.
21. Lost badly/heavily.
22. Bore patiently.
23. Thought deeply.
24. Rang joyously.
25. Retreated hastily.
26. Spent lavishly.
27. Strove bravely.
28. Spoke plainly.
29. Shouted frantically/loudly.
30. Injured seriously/fatally.
31. Listened carefully/attentively.
32. Cheered lustily.
33. Sang sweetly.
34. Fought bravely.
35. Waited anxiously/patiently.
36. Ran hurriedly.
37. Whispered softly.
38. Blow furiously/gently.
39. Cost heavily/exorbitantly.
40. Behaved rudely/politely/courteously.
41. Worked labouriously/negligently.



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FILL IN THE BLANKS

इस अध्याय से SSC की परीक्षाओं में 5 से 10 प्रश्न पुछे जाते हैं जो Grammatical Knowledge, Word power तथा Common sense पर आधारित होते हैं। इस प्रकार के प्रश्न में एक वाक्य दिया जाता है जिसमें एक या दो Blank space दिए जाते हैं तथा उसे भरने के लिए चार words या pair of words दिए जाते हैं। विद्यार्थियों को दिए गये Options से उपयुक्त शब्द को बतलाना होता है जो दिए गये वाक्यों को Grammar, Structure तथा Meaning तीनों की दृष्टि से सही कर दे।

रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति में सर्वप्रथम Hint ढूँढने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। यह Hint रिक्त स्थान के बाद या रिक्त स्थान के पहले हो सकता है।

Fill in the blank के तहत आने वाले प्रश्न निम्नलिखित Chapters से संबंधित हो सकते हैं। अतः इन chapters पर ध्यान केन्द्रित कर आप प्रश्नों का उत्तर आसानी से दे सकते हैं।

English Grammar पर आधारित

1. Ram reading this book for two hours.
(A) has (B) have
(C) has been (D) had been
2. I him yesterday.
(A) speak (B) spoke
(C) spoken (D) is spoking
3. One of the condicates competent enough to do this work.
(A) have (B) is
(C) are (D) were

EXPLANATION

1. (C) यहाँ has been का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि for/since + time का प्रयोग Present Perfect Continuous Tense (S+has/have+been+v-ing+.....) में होता है।
2. (B) यहाँ spoke का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि yesterday, last + night week/month/year etc. का प्रयोग simple past tense (S+V²) में होता है।
3. (B) यहाँ is का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि one of के बाद singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।

Preposition पर आधारित

4. I readily agreed his proposal.
(A) in (B) of
(C) for (D) to

5. I preferred cricket any other sport.
(A) to (B) than
(C) over (D) against
6. Rakesh along with his friends was invited the party.
(A) for (B) of
(C) to (D) in

EXPLANATION

4. (D) यहाँ to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि agree with a person होता है, किन्तु agree to a proposal का प्रयोग होता है।
5. (A) यहाँ to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि prefer, junior, senior, preferable के बाद preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
6. (C) to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि invite के बाद preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।

Question Tags पर आधारित

7. Boys will not help him, ?
(A) will boys (B) won't boys
(C) will they (D) won't they
8. I am very clever, ?
(A) amn't I (B) aren't I
(C) am I (D) are I
9. None of us are going to the party, ?
(A) are we (B) aren't we
(C) are they (D) aren't they

EXPLANATION

7. (C) will they का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Negative sentence का Question Tags, affirmative होता है और subject हमेशा pronoun होता है।
8. (B) aren't I होगा, क्योंकि यदि वाक्य का subject 'I am' हो तो उसका Question Tags, aren't I होता है न कि amn't I.
9. (A) are we का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि वाक्य का subject 'None of us' हो तो वाक्य negative भाव देता है तथा Question Tag Affirmative तथा subject 'we' हो जाता है।

Idioms और Phrases पर आधारित

10. They had turned the water while they were repairing a burst pipe.
(A) out (B) off
(C) down (D) around

11. The criminal was totally taken when the police recognised him.
 (A) aback (B) up
 (C) down (D) away
12. I can't make ends on my small salary.
 (A) meet (B) unite
 (C) Join (D) touch

EXPLANATION

10. (B) off का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि यह वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार उपयुक्त है। निम्नलिखित अर्थ को देखें -
 Turn off - बंद करना, रोकना
 Turn out - किसी कार्यक्रम में शामिल होना
 Turn down - अस्वीकार कर देना
 Turn around - पूरी तरह बदल देना।
11. (A) aback होगा, क्योंकि taken aback का अर्थ 'अर्चभित होना' है। जो वाक्य के अर्थ को पुरा करता है। अन्य का अर्थ है -
 take up - किसी काम को शुरू करना
 take down - लिखना
 take over - दायित्व संभालना
12. (A) meet होगा, क्योंकि make ends meet एक complete 'phrase' है जिसका अर्थ होता है - गुजर बसर करना।

Synonyms और Antonyms पर आधारित

13. Fact is often stranger than
 (A) fancy (B) fiction
 (C) imagination (D) dream
14. His shirt is not expensive, I bought it very
 (A) cheaply (B) low
 (C) dearly (D) cheap

EXPLANATION

13. (B) Fiction का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि fact का विपरीत अर्थ रखने वाला शब्द fiction ही है। शेष मनुष्य की अलग-अलग अवस्थाओं का वर्णन करता है।
14. (D) Cheap होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य में एक शब्द आया है not expensive अर्थात् महंगा नहीं। अतः इस आधार पर भरा जाने वाला शब्द not expensive का synonym होना चाहिए। दूसरी बात not expensive एक adjective है। अतः इसके synonyms के रूप में adjective शब्द का ही प्रयोग होना चाहिए। दोनों स्थिति में cheap उपयुक्त विकल्प बैठता है।

One Word Substitution पर आधारित

15. is thing worn as a charm against evil.
 (A) Dress (B) Gown
 (C) Amulet (D) Jacket
16. He is a famous he has been collecting stamps for the last two decades.
 (A) philologist (B) philistine
 (C) philatelist (D) philander

EXPLANATION

15. (C) Amulet होगा, क्योंकि गलत नजर से बचने के लिए जंतर/ताबीज पहना जाता है। जिसे अंग्रेजी में Amulet कहा जाता है।
16. (B) Philatelist होगा, क्योंकि वह व्यक्ति जो stamps इकट्ठा करने का शौक रखता हो या जिसकी hobby stamp collection हो वह philatelist कहलाता है। अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ है -
 philologist = expert in philology
 philistine = having no interest in understanding of the arts.
 philander = Amuse oneself by flirting with women.

समूहों की जानकारी पर आधारित

17. A of lectures have been given over english.
 (A) group (B) bunch
 (C) course (D) bery
18. A of elephants was ready to attack the lion.
 (A) group (B) flock
 (C) herd (D) fleet

EXPLANATION

17. (C) course होगा, क्योंकि विकल्पों के अर्थ को देखें -
 A group of person
 A bunch of grapes/keys
 A bevy of girls
 A course of lectures का प्रयोग सही होता है।
18. (D) fleet होगा, क्योंकि 'हाथियों के झुण्ड' को fleet कहा जाता है।

Correct use of word पर आधारित

19. He had a child.
 (A) adapt (B) adopt
 (C) adept (D) effect

20. He his fault.
 (A) accepted (B) admitted
 (C) acknowledge (D) confessed

EXPLANATION

19. (B) adopt होगा, क्योंकि adopt का अर्थ होता है - 'गोद लेना'। जो वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार सही है। अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ हैं -
 Adapt - अनुकूल होना
 Adept - दक्ष, निपुण
 Effect - प्रभाव
20. (D) confessed होगा, क्योंकि confess का अर्थ है - 'गलती या दोष स्वीकार करना'। अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ हैं -
 Accept - नियंत्रण / प्रस्ताव / उपहार स्वीकार करना
 Admit - सत्यता स्वीकार करना
 Acknowledge - किसी वस्तु की प्राप्ती को स्वीकार करना

Miscellaneous

21. Many with I have shared my thoughts have shown initial surprise.
 (A) whom (B) who
 (C) which (D) that
22. No sooner had the umpire given the batsman out the crowd rushed into the field.
 (A) but (B) and
 (C) than (D) then
23. Had I saved money, I a new car.
 (A) will purchase (B) would purchase
 (C) would have purchased (D) purchased
24. The company let me time of work.
 (A) take (B) taking
 (C) to take (D) took
25. The Building is not safe and must be down.
 (A) pull (B) pulling
 (C) pulled (D) pulls
26. The fireman managed to put the fire.
 (A) aside (B) down
 (C) out (D) off

EXPLANATION

21. (A) whom होगा, क्योंकि preposition 'with' के बाद objective case pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
 22. (C) than होगा, क्योंकि No sooner के बाद than का प्रयोग होता है।

23. (C) would have purchased का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Had + S + V³ या If + S + had + V³ के बाद S + would + have + V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
 24. (A) take होगा, क्योंकि let के बाद verb के पहला रूप (V¹) का प्रयोग होता है।
 25. (C) pulled होगा, क्योंकि be के बाद V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
 26. (C) out होगा क्योंकि put out का अर्थ होता है - 'बुझा देना'। अन्य विकल्पों का अर्थ है -
 put aside - बचाकर रखना
 Put down - दमन करना
 put off - स्थगित करना

EXERCISE

- The twin brothers..... each other.
 (A) similar (B) alike
 (C) resemble (D) same
- We decided to smoking last year.
 (A) resign (B) abdicate
 (C) abjure (D) give up
- The police raided a house and five criminals.
 (A) abducted (B) arrested
 (C) snatched (D) nabbed
- Indira Gandhi was by her security guard in Delhi.
 (A) murdered (B) destructed
 (C) assassinated (D) gun down
- One of the dishonest clerk has been from his job for ever.
 (A) suspended (B) expelled
 (C) discharged (D) disposed
- Don't make body contact to the stranger otherwise you may catch disease.
 (A) contagious (B) communicative
 (C) harmful (D) infectious
- If it he will not come.
 (A) would rain (B) rains
 (C) will rain (D) rain
- Everyone knows that is mortal .
 (A) man (B) a man
 (C) the man (D) men
- Ram is accomplished the art of painting.
 (A) with (B) in
 (C) on (D) to
- The C.M. differs the Governor on this issue.
 (A) from (B) to
 (C) with (D) in
- Chintu is small to start playing cricket now.
 (A) very (B) much
 (C) too (D) more

12. Member of the rival group make a plan to rid of him.
 (A) take (B) get
 (C) make (D) keep
13. The peon has not yet the bell.
 (A) rung (B) rang
 (C) ring (D) rings
14. The eminent lawyer hsi success to his father's guidance.
 (A) contributes (B) attributes
 (C) counts on (D) alleges
15. He his son of the dangers of driving the car too fast.
 (A) warned (B) threatened
 (C) concerned (D) speak
16. The houses in which the Burmans live are generally of Bamboos.
 (A) built (B) covered
 (C) made (D) structure
17. The police opened fire in order to the crowd.
 (A) scatter (B) dissolve
 (C) remove (D) disperse
18. Mr. Saha was by the court because he was found guilty.
 (A) convcteted (B) acquitted
 (C) punished (D) abused
19. One of my friends a fine collection of painting.
 (A) have (B) has
 (C) have been (D) has been
20. Every student passed examination at the first at-tempt.
 (A) his (B) their
 (C) my (D) these
21. He has comparatively a knowledge of the Indian music.
 (A) few (B) little
 (C) large (D) small
22. I was reading a book I had read before.
 (A) even (B) as
 (C) who (D) which
23. Hardly left the room when I arrived.
 (A) did she (B) she did
 (C) she had (D) had she
24. When the aeroplane off.
 (A) climbed (B) took
 (C) started (D) raise
25. The accused to the judge for mercy.
 (A) appealed (B) requested
 (C) applied (D) asked
26. I was so tired that I fell
 (A) sleep (B) sleeping
 (C) asleep (D) to sleep
27. They were born and bought in Delhi.
 (A) down (B) for
 (C) up (D) with
28. We do not consider him as a person worthy praise.
 (A) in (B) for
 (C) at (D) of
29. Violence for the second time today.
 (A) reckoned (B) erupted
 (C) disrupted (D) dislocated
30. Mr. Sharma said that it was money that he collect from him.
 (A) shall (B) will
 (C) can (D) could
31. Ram felt that Sunil's house was big as his own.
 (A) so (B) much
 (C) as (D) too
32. He teaching me since January.
 (A) has (B) have
 (C) has been (D) had
33. Sita sang in the concerned.
 (A) beautiful (B) more beautiful
 (C) most beautiful (D) beautifully
34. This night is as as that night.
 (A) sharply (B) sharp
 (C) more sharp (D) more sharply
35. I have not seen my father since I here.
 (A) come (B) comes
 (C) came (D) have come
36. Who mount everest for the first time.
 (A) climbed (B) scaled
 (C) rose (D) woke.
37. You worked hard lest you fass.
 (A) will (B) shall
 (C) would (D) should
38. Mr. Sharma has come to my place after a time.
 (A) good (B) huge
 (C) long (D) great
39. Only those who have completed eighteen years are to apply for this post.
 (A) selected (B) elected
 (C) legible (D) eligible
40. Of the two languages I am learning I find english the ...
 (A) easier (B) easiest
 (C) easy (D) much easy
41. You should not walk foot in the evening.
 (A) empty (B) hare
 (C) open (D) lose
42. The police complain against Sohan.
 (A) noted (B) wrote
 (C) registered (D) kept

43. Anuradha has a interest in classical music.
 (A) wide (B) keen
 (C) high (D) pleasant
44. He tried to smoking, but did not succeed.
 (A) give up (B) taken in
 (C) put out (D) get away
45. Lata's programmes taking place through out the state since last week.
 (A) has been (B) have been
 (C) is (D) will be
46. The C.M. has given his consent to preside the meeting.
 (A) for (B) about
 (C) over (D) on
47. The passengers were very pleased the friendly and warm treatment given to them.
 (A) by (B) to
 (C) with (D) about
48. my best efforts, I failed to convince Sanjay about my proposal.
 (A) for (B) since
 (C) inspite (D) despite
49. The unfortunate boy was down by the racing car.
 (A) lowered (B) knocked
 (C) held (D) thrown
50. The judge ordered that the criminal be put death.
 (A) to (B) under
 (C) at (D) till
51. By this time next year Manoj will his University Degree in Marketing Management.
 (A) had taken (B) have taken
 (C) have took (D) must have
52. The Director accepted invitation and greed to accompany us.
 (A) his (B) our
 (C) those (D) any
53. The outgoing committee handed all the documents to the new members.
 (A) upon (B) into
 (C) over (D) in
54. It was too late because the Principal realized his mistake punishing the innocent student.
 (A) before (B) after
 (C) of (D) while
55. A new shop started in this building since last week.
 (A) is (B) would be
 (C) have been (D) has been
56. The Passengers were very pleased the friendly and warm treatment given to them.
 (A) by (B) to
 (C) with (D) about
57. my best efforts, I failed to convince Sanjay about my proposal.
 (A) for (B) despite
 (C) since (D) at
58. Savita decided to set some time every day for prayers.
 (A) up (B) on
 (C) in (D) aside
59. Today, I have decided to on my friend who is visiting this city after a gap of 10 years.
 (A) call (B) meet
 (C) come (D) go
60. Mr. Desai must the business through and set it up again.
 (A) bring (B) pull
 (C) draw (D) obtain
61. The unfortunate boy was down by the recing car.
 (A) lowered (B) knocked
 (C) held (D) thrown
62. The judge ordered that the criminal be put death.
 (A) to (B) under
 (C) at (D) till
63. The city was plunged darkness due to a sudden power failure.
 (A) into (B) through
 (C) to (D) under
64. The huts were on fire by some anti social elements.
 (A) set (B) burst
 (C) shot (D) released
65. As he could not execute the work properly, he had no option to leave the organisation.
 (A) than (B) as
 (C) then (D) but
66. The government aims rehabilitating the affected victims in the clamity.
 (A) to (B) for
 (C) at (D) over
67. If you want to take loan from the bank, you have to apply the manager in writing.
 (A) to (B) for
 (C) with (D) of
68. I purposely meet you during my last visit to Kanpur.
 (A) didn't (B) wont't
 (C) hadn't (D) wouldn't
69. Lata's programmes taking place throughout the state since last week.
 (A) has been (B) have been
 (C) is (D) will be

70. Hardly had I finished writing the letter Munna arrived.
 (A) then (B) while
 (C) when (D) than
71. No sooner had the umpire given the batsman out the crowd rushed into the field.
 (A) but (B) than
 (C) when (D) then
72. The father divided his property among his three sons lest they quarrel afterwards.
 (A) should (B) shall
 (C) will (D) could
73. A strange woman entered room and closed, the window.
 (A) into (B) in
 (C) the (D) of
74. I rarely more than three mistakes in an essay.
 (A) do (B) make
 (C) commit (D) blunder
75. The Government aims rehabilitating the affected victims in the clamity.
 (A) to (B) at
 (C) about (D) over
76. A group of hgh school girls the highest peak of the Satpura Range.
 (A) scaled (B) walked
 (C) lost (D) avoided
77. Had he known about his bad health, he have taken adequate care.
 (A) should (B) would
 (C) shall (D) will
78. A of elephants was ready to attack the lion.
 (A) group (B) flock
 (C) herd (D) fleet
79. The advocate asked there were any witness of the defendant party.
 (A) no (B) can
 (C) who (D) if
80. I am going to Bhopal today and plan to by tomorrow evening.
 (A) returning (B) returned
 (C) have returned
81. He offered us food items for the lunch and we were happy.
 (A) delicious (B) pungent
 (C) lucrative (D) big
82. The prizes were away by the Mayor of the city.
 (A) gave (B) given
 (C) gives (D) giving
83. We were watching a movie on television when the lights off.
 (A) come (B) put
 (C) went (D) took
84. Kishore is tall as his elder brother Kishan.
 (A) more (B) as
 (C) too (D) so
85. Some passengers were injured when the bus met an accident.
 (A) through (B) across
 (C) with (D) in
86. The security men prevented us entering the Secretariat.
 (A) for (B) on
 (C) from (D) at
87. I told him not to be afraid his father.
 (A) from (B) with
 (C) for (D) of
88. Rakhi is endowed many great qualities.
 (A) for (B) with
 (C) in (D) on
89. He should be punished for ten offences by him.
 (A) planned (B) supervised
 (C) thrown (D) committed
90. The has expressed his love for nature in his poem.
 (A) author (B) poet
 (C) writer (D) journalist
91. Babita promised me that he would come did not turn up.
 (A) but (B) and
 (C) so (D) still
92. He his shoes till they shone.
 (A) wiped (B) shined
 (C) brushed (D) scrubbed
93. I have great respect your qualities.
 (A) towards (B) for
 (C) into (D) to
94. I purposely meet you during my last visit to Kanpur
 (A) wasn't (B) won't
 (C) didn't (D) hadn't
95. The police complain against Sohan.
 (A) registered (B) wrote
 (C) noted (D) depicted
96. A of directors will finalise this case.
 (A) band (B) panel
 (C) board (D) council
97. Sohan purchased this new flat his mother.
 (A) to (B) for
 (C) with (D) against
98. The food was hot that we would hardly touch it.
 (A) so (B) very
 (C) too (D) as

99. He tried to smoking but did not succeed.
 (A) take in (B) put out
 (C) give up (D) get away
100. Although Rani is very fat her younger sister is very
 (A) sturdy (B) weak
 (C) lean (D) active
101. Lalita's programmes taking place throughout the state since last week.
 (A) have been (B) will be
 (C) would be (D) has been
102. Finally, the prizes, were to all successful participants at the hands of the chief guest.
 (A) handed (B) divided
 (C) shared (D) distributed
103. The house remained for a long time.
 (A) real (B) vacant
 (C) empty (D) blank
104. Please, help me by giving me some money, ?
 (A) was't you (B) weren't you
 (C) isn't (D) will you
105. he is disabled, he is excellent in music.
 (A) despite (B) although
 (C) even (D) although
106. The passengers were very pleased the friendly and worm treatment given to them.
 (A) from (B) with
 (C) by (D) to
107. If I a doctor, I would you free.
 (A) am, see (B) were, treat
 (C) was, examine (D) be, advise
108. Yesterday only he promised me to abstain smoking.
 (A) to (B) from
 (C) on (D) for
109. You must get of any negative attitudes towards you study.
 (A) rid (B) sorted
 (C) cognizance (D) notice
110. An expedition of college students the highest point of the himalayan range.
 (A) topped (B) obtained
 (C) rode (D) scaled
111. Had I known about the agenda, I have attended the meeting.
 (A) could (B) would
 (C) will (D) might
112. He asleep while he was driving.
 (A) falls (B) fell
 (C) fallen (D) goes
113. These medicines are for curing cold.
 (A) effective (B) powerful
 (C) real (D) capable
114. We must by the terms of contract.
 (A) understand (B) adovn
 (C) cope (D) abide
115. I purposely meet you during my last visit to Kanpur.
 (A) didn't (B) won't
 (C) hadn't (D) wouldn't
116. Lata's programmes taking place throughout the state since last week.
 (A) has been (B) have been
 (C) is (D) will be
117. by people's perception it seems that democracy has succeeded in India.
 (A) making (B) planned
 (C) going (D) liked
118. Can you please drop? I want to discuss some important matter.
 (A) for (B) to
 (C) on (D) in
119. Please, help me by giving me some money ?
 (A) do you (B) isn't it
 (C) will you (D) weren't you
120. We have noticed immense decline his moral.
 (A) with (B) up
 (C) to (D) in
121. The court has absolved him all the charges levelled against him.
 (A) off (B) with
 (B) in (D) from
122. Irregular supply of electricity can in wastage of electricity.
 (A) cause (B) result
 (C) affect (D) effect
123. You are welcome to partake their light refreshment.
 (A) in (B) for
 (C) at (D) of
124. The hotel was not too expensive,
 (A) was it ? (B) wasn't it ?
 (C) is it ? (D) isn't it ?
125. wins this civil war there will be little rejoicing at the victory.
 (A) Whichever (B) Whoever
 (C) Whatever (D) Wherever
126. Everyone in this world is accountable to God his actions.
 (A) about (B) for
 (C) to (D) over
127. Your father used to be the principal of this college,
 (A) did he ? (B) does he ?

- (C) didn't he ? (D) doesn't he ?
128. He is willing to make a concession the demands of his employees.
(A) to (B) with
(C) from (D) on
129. He never has permitted never will permit such practices in his office.
(A) or (B) not
(C) and (D) nor
130. By united struggle, we may achieve success.
(A) a (B) an
(C) the (D) None of the above
131. She feared that she
(A) will fail (B) may fail
(C) might have fail (D) would fall
132. Homoeopathic treatment, they say, cuts the need for operation and risk from surgery.
(A) off (B) out
(C) down (D) away
133. We warned her the danger.
(A) from (B) about
(C) against (D) of
134. The chairman, as well as the members, to blame for this misfortune.
(A) are (B) were
(C) is (D) have
135. He is the most generous man, I him for a long time.
(A) knew (B) have known
(C) know (D) had known
136. Maditation is way to calm your nervers.
(A) a best (B) one of the best
(C) the best (D) an best
137. the criminal together with his associates arrested.
(A) are (B) was
(C) were (D) have
138. By the time I reach America, It morning
(A) is (B) would be
(C) must be (D) was
139. The child did not approve the father's plan.
(A) to (B) by
(C) of (D) with
140. None of the food was wasted, ?
(A) wasn't it (B) was it
(C) weren't (D) were it
141. The food that an average Indian eats has been found to be deficient vitamins and proteins.
(A) of (B) from
(C) with (D) in
142. Had he taken his degree five years ago he got a promotion by now.
(A) might (B) would have
(C) will be (D) was
143. He drove the car very fast
(A) did he ? (B) does he ?
(C) didn't he ? (D) was he ?
144. He wants to succeed in life must be prepared to work hard.
(A) whoever (B) whom
(C) who (D) whose
145. It is time you home.
(A) go (B) went
(C) come (D) reach
146. Are you really desirous visiting Japan ?
(A) of (B) in
(C) to (D) about
147. you work hard, you won't be able to clear even the preliminaries.
(A) If (B) Until
(C) Unless (D) Lest
148. If I a doctor, I would serve the poor.
(A) am (B) had been
(C) were (D) was
149. For sake don't tell it to others.
(A) haven (B) heaven
(C) heavens (D) heaven's
150. Napoleon's army to the Russian soldiers without any fight.
(A) evaded (B) decimated
(C) capitulated (D) cordoned
151. If permits, we will go out for a walk.
(A) climate (B) whether
(C) weather (D) whither
152. The party decided to take the shortest to its destination.
(A) root (B) route
(C) distance (D) direction
153. The girl was very pleased herself.
(A) in (B) on
(C) over (D) with
154. Desire self-expression is one of the basic qualities of man.
(A) for (B) on
(C) by (D) over
155. The farmers suffered because the monsoon did not arrive time.
(A) at (B) by
(C) on (D) after
156. The little girl was knocked down by a speeding car and she lost her immediately.
(A) conscience (B) conscientious
(C) conscious (D) consciousness

157. She found a few good cards in a shop and she bought cards last night.
 (A) those (B) that
 (C) them (D) this
158. Ten miles a long way to walk.
 (A) are (B) is
 (C) are being (D) are not
159. The mechanic the vehicle since this morning.
 (A) repaired (B) repairing
 (C) has been repairing (D) will be repairing
160. I complimented him his success in the examination.
 (A) at (B) on
 (C) about (D) for
161. The dramatist must cater the taste of the audience.
 (A) to (B) over
 (C) on (D) down
162. If I had worked hard, I very high marks in the examination.
 (A) scored (B) would score
 (C) could score (D) would have scored
163. The boy was of cheating in the examination.
 (A) condemned (B) accused
 (C) charged (D) punished
164. We have two telephone operators, of them do you want ?
 (A) who (B) whom
 (C) which (D) what
165. Had you told me earlier I the meeting.
 (A) had attended (B) have attended
 (C) attended (D) would have attended
166. The climate is not conducive good health.
 (A) with (B) from
 (C) in (D) to
167. Many things have happened I met you last.
 (A) before (B) when
 (C) from (D) since
168. In a classroom students are to be trained to love
 (A) each other (B) all others
 (C) one another (D) altogether
169. Kumar boy swam across the sea for safety.
 (A) a 17 years old (B) a 17 year old
 (C) a 17 year aged (D) the 17 year old
170. It took the child a long time to recover the shock.
 (A) under (B) from
 (C) over (D) about
171. It will rain soon, ?
 (A) won't it (B) ought it
 (C) isn't it (D) may it
172. They needn't worry, ?
 (A) isn't it (B) doesn't it
 (C) don't it (D) need they
173. He is indifferent alike praise and blame.
 (A) in (B) to
 (C) for (D) about
174. King George V's accession the throne was celebrated with great pomp.
 (A) for (B) with
 (C) against (D) to
175. If she a bird, she would fly.
 (A) is (B) are
 (C) were (D) was
176. The greater the demand, the price.
 (A) higher (B) high
 (C) the higher (D) the high
177. The more electricity you use,
 (A) Your bill will be higher
 (B) Will your bill be higher
 (C) Will be higher your bill
 (D) The higher your bill will be
178. Madhu has not been able to recall where
 (A) Does she live (B) She lived
 (C) Did she live (D) Lived the girl
179. If I hadn't come along at that moment, Rahim the one arrested instead of the real thief.
 (A) Might been (B) May have been
 (C) Can have been (D) Could have been
180. Only one of the boys not done the home-work given yesterday.
 (A) have (B) has
 (C) can (D) could
181. We must avail ourselves every opportunity that comes in over way.
 (A) of (B) on
 (C) against (D) to
182. It is time we with determination.
 (A) act (B) acted
 (C) have acted (D) will act
183. He himself a stiff drink before making his statement to the police officer.
 (A) threw (B) poured
 (C) filled (D) sipped
184. He was caught red-handed and could not the charges.
 (A) refute (B) refuse
 (C) rebuke (D) revoke
185. Unhappy about the treatment meted out to her, Shanti demanded justice.
 (A) sumptuously (B) voraciously
 (C) spasmodically (D) vociferously
186. We are happy to the receipt for your order No. 4071 dated 13-3-2010.

- (A) admit (B) accept
(C) acknowledge (D) respond
187. The post of a teacher has fallen
(A) empty (B) vacant
(C) vacuum (D) idle
188. you can imagine how much I suffered in his company.
(A) hardly (B) scarcely
(C) common (D) plenty
189. The edition of this book is not available in the market.
(A) ancient (B) modern
(C) old (D) young
190. At the function I sat the president.
(A) beside (B) besides
(C) for (D) to
191. She is most girl of our college.
(A) handsome (b) beautiful
(C) beauty (D) None of these
192. The third of Panipat gave death blow to the Maratha power in India.
(A) war (B) battle
(C) conflict (D) struggle
193. He the book on the table.
(A) lay (B) laid
(C) lie (D) lain
194. They are all envious my good fortune.
(A) to (B) for
(C) at (D) of
195. Of gold and iron the is more useful.
(A) last (B) latter
(C) latest (D) later
196. I shall wait it stops raining.
(A) till (B) until
(C) so long as (D) since
197. Many a man done so.
(A) has (B) have
(C) had (D) would have
198. The robbers broke the house at midnight.
(A) in (B) into
(C) at (D) do
199. This matter is irrelevant the topic for discussion.
(A) at (B) about
(C) over (D) to
200. If I learned I should have been respected.
(A) was (B) were
(C) would be (D) will be
201. It is no use so.
(A) you saying (B) you to say
(C) your saying (D) for you to say
202. No sooner did we go out it began to rain.
(A) but (B) when
(C) than (D) then
203. The moment is lost, is lost for ever.
(A) that (B) which
(C) what (D) when
204. The godown is infested rats.
(A) with (B) of
(C) by (D) off
205. Beware pick-pockets.
(A) out (B) of
(C) off (D) out of
206. You should work hard lest you fail.
(A) might (B) might not
(C) should (D) should not
207. His brother in the Ganga in the last month.
(A) sunk (B) immersed
(C) drowned (D) immerged
208. Only by running at full speed the train.
(A) you can catch (B) can you catch
(C) you could catch (D) could you catch
209. He is desirous visiting Agra.
(A) for (B) to
(C) of (D) on
210. He had hardly heard the news he began to weep.
(A) then (B) than
(C) since (D) when
211. I read such books are of high standard.
(A) that (B) which
(C) as (D) whom
212. He adopted a long for this work.
(A) coarse (B) curse
(C) cruise (D) course
213. It is nothing else his pride.
(A) except (B) but
(C) than (D) as
214. He is not very but he wants to marry a charming girl.
(A) cute (B) beautiful
(C) pretty (D) attractive
215. The engineer the building.
(A) apprised (B) appraised
(C) calculated (D) appreciated
216. No sooner did he finish his speech the audience began applauding.
(A) when (B) then
(C) than (D) while
217. Rohan is annoyed
(A) on me (B) with me
(C) against me (d) over me
218. His opponents launched a political against him.
(A) regimen (B) remission

- (C) regale (D) tirade
219. You will come ?
 (A) will you (B) shouldn't you
 (C) aren't you (D) won't you
220. I you to be home by 8 o'clock
 (A) accept (B) aspect
 (C) except (D) expect
221. Do not look on women
 (A) after (B) down
 (C) at (D) into
222. Children should obey parents.
 (A) they (B) their
 (C) mine (D) then
223. I do not like sugar in my coffee.
 (A) many (B) much
 (C) few (D) fewer
224. The peon respectfully asked if he go there.
 (A) may (B) might
 (C) can (D) will
225. She him angrily because he made the floor dirty with his muddy shoes
 (A) scold (B) scolds
 (C) scolded (D) scolding
226. It is due to his lethargy that the plan fell
 (A) off (B) out
 (C) through (D) away
227. he has no recommendation; he will, get the job.
 (A) however (B) whatsoever
 (C) whereas (D) whatever
228. My father has been advised to his smoking.
 (A) cut down (B) cut off
 (C) cut into (D) cut in
229. Pour the Juice the glass
 (A) in (B) into
 (C) out (D) on
230. I haven't had opportunity to study during the day.
 (A) very (B) many
 (C) much (D) more
231. One should always set some money for emergency
 (A) aside (B) on
 (C) by (D) out
232. I cannot conceive of accepting the post.
 (A) he (B) his
 (C) him (D) he'll
233. My younger brother my grand father.
 (A) looks on (B) looks after
 (C) looks to (D) looks of
234. Mount Everest has earned the distinction of being the world's highest garbage dump.
 (A) marked (B) disgusting
 (C) dubious (D) dismal
235. The clerk asked for my
 (A) determination (B) destiny
 (C) destination (D) designation
236. The resort is the lake.
 (A) from (B) has
 (C) besides (D) beside
237. The boys were to hear that we were going to build a bridge.
 (A) delight (B) delights
 (C) delighted (D) delighting
238. The revolting players and the game's administrators held discussions to resolve the payment dispute.
 (A) unnecessary (B) obligatory
 (C) preliminary (D) silent
239. I hope you know that, once you have signed the contract, you will not be able to
 (A) back on (B) back out
 (C) back up (D) back at
240. The quake also mudslides on the our skirts of the city.
 (A) tempered (B) tampered
 (C) erupted (D) triggered
241. The king was moved with for the beggar.
 (A) pity (B) piety
 (C) pithy (D) privy
242. Cultural is very important in international business.
 (A) sensibility (B) sensitivity
 (C) smartness (D) susceptibility
243. We should first collect the funds and then action.
 (A) plunge into (B) plunge onto
 (C) plunge at (D) plunge in
244. Food was packed, and they, a merry, delighted party.
 (A) went off (B) start off
 (C) cut off (D) set off
245. What a holiday !
 (A) momentus (B) memorable
 (C) momentary (D) immortal
246. Many important projects have reached the final stage of
 (A) accomplishment (B) initiation
 (C) resolution (D) implementation
247. I insisted his leaving the place.
 (A) on (B) about
 (C) in (D) with
248. Harish soon gained in english.
 (A) provincialism (B) proficiency
 (C) efficiency (D) eminency
249. The swimmer his clothes and jumped into the river.
 (A) took off (B) took of

- (C) took out (D) took down.
250. Never meet any girl so beautiful.
 (A) have I (B) I have
 (C) I had (D) did I
251. The smell of the sea called memories of her childhood
 (A) for (B) back
 (C) on (D) up
252. The unised kingdom England, wales, scotland and Nothern Ireland.
 (A) combines (B) comprises of
 (C) comprises (D) consists
253. He is man of simplicity.
 (A) childlike (B) childless
 (C) child (D) childish
254. He is only an director in the organisation but he does his work sincerely.
 (A) honorific (B) honour
 (C) honourable (D) honorary
255. The doctor the woman that her son would recover.
 (A) ensured (B) insured
 (C) assumed (D) assured
256. All orders must the rules.
 (A) conforming with (B) conforms with
 (C) conform to (D) conforms to
257. I have looking for an appartment and I finally found the one.
 (A) good (B) airy
 (C) cheap (D) perfect
258. The youth should believe God.
 (A) upon (B) in
 (C) on (D) of
259. Neither Shyam Rohit came to the school today.
 (A) and (B) but
 (C) or (D) nor
260. A number of refugees been turned behind at the border.
 (A) have (B) are
 (C) has (D) is
261. The art of cooking in ancient India.
 (A) was perfected (B) is perfected
 (C) will perfect (D) perfected
262. will all of you up for prayer ?
 (A) race (B) raise
 (C) rise (D) raze
263. He disapproved her hebaviour.
 (A) at (B) for
 (C) of (D) on
264. One should avoid mistakes.
 (A) to make (B) make
 (C) made (D) making
265. The light house was in the far distance.
 (A) sparkling (B) winking
 (C) moving (D) staring
266. If I had been a millionaire, I the poor.
 (A) would help (B) have helped
 (C) would have helped (D) can have helped
267. They have already completed the job, ?
 (A) isn't it (B) have they
 (C) haven't they (D) won't they
268. He before the court that he was innocent of the crime.
 (A) denied (B) denounced
 (C) demanded (D) declared
269. Go home immediately your mother is looking for you.
 (A) after (B) so that
 (C) because (D) but
270. The brave youth immediately jumped the river to save the drowing child.
 (A) in (B) into
 (C) inside (D) to
271. The criminal was totally taken when the police recognised him.
 (A) aback (B) up
 (C) for (D) away
272. Mr. Murugan has been in this college 2010.
 (A) for (B) since
 (C) after (D) before
273. your instruction, we have closed your bank account.
 (A) In lieu of (B) With regard to
 (C) In accordance with (D) On account of
274. Politics is the last of scoundrels.
 (A) rusult (B) report
 (C) resort (D) retort
275. Polyester shirts are more than the cotton ones.
 (A) duration (B) durability
 (C) durable (D) durably
276. Indian masses are law-abiding.
 (A) far and away (B) by and large
 (C) by far (D) by any means
277. His old clothes and uncombed hair gave him a appearance.
 (A) disrespectful (B) disputatious
 (C) discontented (D) disreputable
278. The student was punished for his
 (A) impudense (B) prudence
 (C) modesty (D) clemency
279. His bungalow went through a make
 (A) up (B) out
 (C) over (D) for
280. The flood damaged the books so much that is was impossible

- to them.
 (A) retrieve (B) retrace
 (C) retract (D) retreat
281. China is a big country: in area it is bigger than any other country Russia.
 (A) accept (B) except
 (C) expect (D) access
282. I countries before I returned from England.
 (A) saw (B) have seen
 (C) had seen (D) would have seen
283. There is no evidence to support your assertion.
 (A) facile (B) fictitious
 (C) facetious (D) factual
284. Is not learning superior wealth ?
 (A) than (B) from
 (C) by (D) to
285. Robert Ali of his support.
 (A) assure (B) ensure
 (C) insured (D) assured
286. She is with lizards.
 (A) fearful (B) frightened
 (C) afraid (D) terrified
287. After the war, the battle field was littered with
 (A) cadavers (B) corpses
 (C) corps (D) carcasses
288. The men were asked not to while the enemy advanced.
 (A) retire (B) go back
 (C) retreat (D) return.
289. There's a cinema near the station, ?
 (A) weren't it (B) isn't is
 (C) aren't it (D) isn't there
290. His act was not by anyone.
 (A) approve (B) approved
 (C) approval (D) approving
291. Take this medicine regularly and you will get rid this disease.
 (A) of (B) over
 (C) at (D) from
292. It is raining ,do not go out.
 (A) soundly (B) strongluy
 (C) heavily (d) fast
293. Mr. Daily is angry the students.
 (A) at (B) with
 (C) in (D) for
294. Can you tell me the difference butter and margarine.
 (A) with (B) between
 (C) among (D) over
295. If it rains the match cancelled.
 (A) be (B) will be
 (C) will (D) will have been

296. the gravity of the situation, the police adopted decisive measures.
 (A) In pursuit of (B) In view of
 (C) Due to (D) For the sake of
297. He is too dull this problem.
 (A) solving (B) to solving
 (C) to solve (D) solves
298. We went her house no trace of her could be found.
 (A) but (B) and
 (C) yet (D) there
299. He tried to prevent me doing my duty.
 (A) against (B) at
 (C) with (D) from
300. Don't put until tomorrow what you can do today.
 (A) up (B) out
 (C) on (D) off

ANSWERS

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (C) 6. (A) 7. (B)
 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (C) 11. (C) 12. (B) 13. (A) 14. (B)
 15. (A) 16. (C) 17. (D) 18. (A) 19. (B) 20. (A) 21. (B)
 22. (D) 23. (D) 24. (D) 25. (A) 26. (C) 27. (C) 28. (D)
 29. (B) 30. (D) 31. (C) 32. (C) 33. (D) 34. (B) 35. (C)
 36. (B) 37. (D) 38. (C) 39. (D) 40. (A) 41. (B) 42. (C)
 43. (B) 44. (A) 45. (B) 46. (C) 47. (C) 48. (D) 49. (B)
 50. (A) 51. (B) 52. (B) 53. (C) 54. (B) 55. (D) 56. (A)
 57. (B) 58. (D) 59. (A) 60. (A) 61. (B) 62. (A) 63. (A)
 64. (A) 65. (A) 66. (C) 67. (A) 68. (A) 69. (B) 70. (C)
 71. (B) 72. (A) 73. (C) 74. (C) 75. (B) 76. (A) 77. (B)
 78. (D) 79. (D) 80. (D) 81. (A) 82. (B) 83. (C) 84. (B)
 85. (C) 86. (C) 87. (D) 88. (C) 89. (D) 90. (B) 91. (A)
 92. (C) 93. (B) 94. (C) 95. (A) 96. (A) 97. (B) 98. (A)
 99. (C) 100. (C) 101. (A) 102. (D) 103. (B) 104. (D) 105. (B)
 106.(B) 107. (B) 108. (B) 109. (A) 110. (D) 111. (B) 112. (B)
 113.(A) 114. (D) 115. (A) 116. (B) 117. (C) 118. (D) 119. (C)
 120.(D) 121. (D) 122. (B) 123. (D) 124. (B) 125. (B) 126. (B)
 127.(C) 128. (A) 129. (C) 130. (A) 131. (D) 132. (C) 133. (C)
 134.(C) 135. (B) 136. (C) 137. (B) 138. (C) 139. (C) 140. (B)
 141.(D) 142. (B) 143. (C) 144. (C) 145. (B) 146. (A) 147. (C)
 148.(C) 149. (D) 150. (C) 151. (C) 152. (B) 153. (D) 154. (A)
 155.(A) 156. (C) 157. (A) 158. (B) 159. (C) 160. (B) 161. (A)
 162.(D) 163. (B) 164. (C) 165. (D) 166. (D) 167. (D) 168. (C)
 169.(D) 170. (B) 171. (A) 172. (D) 173. (B) 174. (D) 175. (C)

- 176.(C) 177. (D) 178. (B) 179. (D) 180. (B) 181. (A) 182. (B)
 183.(B) 184. (A) 185. (D) 186. (C) 187. (B) 188. (A) 189. (C)
 190.(A) 191. (B) 192. (B) 193. (B) 194. (D) 195. (B) 196. (A)
 197.(A) 198. (B) 199. (D) 200. (B) 201. (C) 202. (C) 203. (A)
 204.(A) 205. (B) 206. (C) 207. (C) 208. (B) 209. (C) 210. (D)
 211.(C) 212. (D) 213. (B) 214. (D) 215. (B) 216. (C) 217. (B)
 218.(D) 219. (D) 220. (D) 221. (B) 222. (B) 223. (B) 224. (B)
 225.(C) 226. (C) 227. (A) 228. (A) 229. (B) 230. (C) 231. (A)
 232.(B) 233. (B) 234. (C) 235. (D) 236. (D) 237. (C) 238. (C)
 239.(B) 240. (D) 241. (A) 242. (A) 243. (A) 244. (D) 245. (B)
 246.(D) 247. (A) 248. (B) 249. (A) 250. (D) 251. (D) 252. (C)
 253.(A) 254. (D) 255. (D) 256. (C) 257. (D) 258. (B) 259. (D)
 260.(A) 261. (A) 262. (C) 263. (C) 264. (D) 265. (A) 266. (C)
 267.(C) 268. (D) 269. (C) 270. (B) 271. (A) 272. (B) 273. (C)
 274.(C) 275. (C) 276. (B) 277. (A) 278. (A) 279. (C) 280. (A)
 281.(B) 282. (C) 283. (D) 284. (D) 285. (D) 286. (D) 287. (B)
 288.(C) 289. (D) 290. (B) 291. (A) 292. (C) 293. (B) 294. (B)
 295.(B) 296. (B) 297. (C) 298. (A) 299. (D) 300. (D)

EXPLANATION

- (B) alike का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के बीच पूर्ण समानता को प्रकट करने के लिए alike का प्रयोग होता है।
- (D) give up का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि किसी बुरी आदत या बुराई को त्यागने के अर्थ में give up का प्रयोग होता है।
- (D) nabbed का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि छाप मारकर पकड़ने के अर्थ में nabbed का प्रयोग होता है।
- (C) assassinated का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि किसी बड़े व्यक्ति की धोखे से की गई हत्या के लिए assassinated का प्रयोग होता है।
- (C) discharged का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि पदमुक्त करने या कार्यमुक्त करने के अर्थ में discharged का प्रयोग होता है।
- (A) contagious का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि शारीरिक सम्पर्क से फैलनेवाली बीमारी के लिए contagious का प्रयोग होता है।
- (B) rains का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि शर्त सूचक वाक्य में यदि मुख्य clause future tense में हो, तो if वाला clause 'Present Tense' में होता है।
- (A) man का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि man का प्रयोग universal रूप में होने पर उसके पहले किसी भी article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
- (B) in का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि accomplish के बाद preposition 'in' का प्रयोग होता है जिसका अर्थ होता है-'गुणसंपन्न'।
- (C) with का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि differ with a person जबकि differ from a thing होता है।
- (C) too का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य Too+Adj. +to के structure

- पर आधारित है।
- (B) correct expression 'to get rid of someone/something' होता है जिसका अर्थ है - 'छुटकारा पाना'।
 - (A) has/have/had के बाद V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
 - (B) success को attribute किया जाता है।
 - (A) danger के प्रति warn किया जाता है।
 - (C) केवल made के बाद of का प्रयोग होता है।
 - (D) crowd को disperse किया जाता है, जिसका अर्थ होता है - 'तीतर-बीतर करना'।
 - (A) court या judge दोषी को convict करता है जिसका अर्थ होता है - 'सजा देना'।
 - (B) one of के बाद active voice में singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
 - (A) each या every के लिए her/his का प्रयोग होता है, न कि their या my का।
 - (B) मात्रा वाली संज्ञा के साथ little का प्रयोग होता है।
 - (D) who का प्रयोग living thing के लिए होता है, जबकि which का प्रयोग non-living things.
 - (D) hardly, scarcely, no Sooner से तुरन्त बाद verb आता है तब subject, did she भी नहीं होगा क्योंकि did के बाद V³ नहीं बल्कि V¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
 - (D) याद रखें aeroplane 'take off' करता है।
 - (A) दोषी व्यक्ति judge से appeal करता है।
 - (C) correct expression 'to fall asleep' होता है।
 - (C) brought up का अर्थ है - 'लालन-पालन'।
 - (D) worthy के साथ of का प्रयोग होता है।
 - (B) violence और volcano 'erupt' करते हैं।
 - (D) वाक्य की शुरू क्रिया past में है, इसलिए इस वाक्य की अन्य क्रियाएँ भी past में ही होंगी।
 - (C) सही बनावट होती है - as+positive degree+as.
 - (C) for/since+time वाले वाक्य के क्रिया has/have+been+v-ing की होती है।
 - (D) verb की विशेषता adverb बतलाता है न कि adjective (adj+ly = adverb) होता है।
 - (B) as+positive degree adjective+as का प्रयोग सही होता है।
 - (C) since के बाद S+V² का प्रयोग होता है।
 - (B) peak (चोटी) को scale किया जाता है जिसका अर्थ होता है - 'चढ़ाई करना'।
 - (D) lest के बाद केवल should का प्रयोग होता है।
 - (C) after a long time एक correct expression होता है जिसका अर्थ है - 'बहुत दिनों के बाद'।
 - (D) post के लिए व्यक्ति eligible या not eligible होता है।
 - (A) of the two का प्रयोग कर तुलना की जाए तो वाक्यों में the+comparative degree adjective का प्रयोग होता है।

41. (B) bare foot, 'correct expression' होता है जिसका अर्थ होता है - 'नंगा पैर'।
42. (C) police द्वारा किसी के विरुद्ध complain को register किया जाता है।
43. (B) keen interest सही expression होता है जिसका अर्थ होता है - 'गहन रुची'।
44. (A) give up (bad habit) सही होता है जिसका अर्थ होता है - 'बुरी आदत को त्यागना, छोड़ना'।
45. (B) for/since + time से पता चलता है कि वाक्य present perfect continuous tense में होगा।
46. (C) preside के साथ केवल over या at का प्रयोग होता है।
47. (C) please के साथ preposition 'with' का प्रयोग सही होता है।
48. (D) in spite of = despite होता है जिसका अर्थ होता है - 'के बावजूद'।
49. (B) knock somebody down सही होता है जिसका अर्थ होता है - 'ठोकर मानकर जमीन पर गिरा देना'।
50. (A) put to death का प्रयोग idiomatic है जिसका अर्थ होता है - kill someone, after an official decision.
51. (B) have taken, क्योंकि by + future time के साथ Future Perfect Tense का प्रयोग होता है।
52. (B) our (हमारा), क्योंकि accompany क्रिया का object 'us' First Person, Plural Number में हैं, और First Person, Plural Number का Possessive Adjective रूप 'our' होता है।
53. (C) over का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि hand over का अर्थ है transfer (परिवर्तन करना, सौंपना)।
54. (B) After (बाद), क्योंकि after punishing the innocent student का अर्थ है 'निर्दोष छात्र को सजा देने के बाद'।
55. (D) has been का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य में since + time का प्रयोग है।
56. (C) with का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि pleased with = satisfied with
57. (B) despite = inspite of (के बावजूद)।
58. (D) aside का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि set aside = अलग करना।
59. (A) call का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि call on a person किन्तु call at a place का प्रयोग होता है जिसका अर्थ है 'pay a short visit; go to somebody's house/office etc.
60. (A) bring का प्रयोग होगा। ध्यान रखें कि bring somebody through का अर्थ है save (somebody who is ill). अर्थात् (बीमार व्यक्ति को) 'बचाना'। किन्तु प्रश्न में दिये गए वाक्य में bring the business through का अर्थ है - 'व्यवसाय को बचाना'।
61. (B) knocked का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि knock somebody down का अर्थ है 'ठोकर मारकर जमीन पर गिरा देना'।
62. (A) to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि put to death का प्रयोग idiomatic है। put somebody to death का अर्थ है 'kill someone, after an official decision.
63. (A) into का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि plunge के बाद preposition 'into' का प्रयोग होता है।
64. (A) 'set' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'set to fire' idiomatic है। इसका अर्थ है 'आग लगा देना'।
65. (A) than का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि other के बाद than का प्रयोग होता है।
66. (C) at का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि aim + at + v⁴ का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे - He aimed at doing the work in time.
67. (A) यहाँ to होगा। Apply for का प्रयोग job के लिए और apply to किसी person के लिए होता है।
68. (A) यहाँ didn't होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य Past Indefinite में है। Last visit एक past की अभिव्यक्ति है, अतः वाक्य की रचना Past indefinite में होगी।
69. (B) यहाँ have been होगा। Programmes एक plural subject हैं, अतः have का प्रयोग होगा। Since से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि वाक्य Present Perfect Continuous में हैं।
70. (C) यहाँ when होगा, Hardly के बाद when का प्रयोग होता है।
71. (B) यहाँ than होगा, क्योंकि No sooner के बाद than आता है।
72. (A) यहाँ should होगा। Lest के बाद should का प्रयोग होता है।
73. (C) the का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि enter के साथ किसी भी preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
74. (C) commit होगा, क्योंकि mistake को commit किया जाता है।
75. (B) at होगा, क्योंकि aim at something सही होता है।
76. (A) scaled होगा, क्योंकि Highest peak या point को scale किया जाता है।
77. (B) would होगा, क्योंकि सही बनावट होता है - Had + S + v³..., S + would + have + v³
78. (D) fleet होगा, क्योंकि 'हाथियों के झुण्ड' को fleet कहा जाता है।
79. (D) If होगा, क्योंकि indirect speech में asked के बाद if का प्रयोग होता है।
80. (D) return होगा, क्योंकि to के बाद V¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
81. (A) delicious होगा, क्योंकि आगे happy का प्रयोग हुआ है।
82. (B) given होगा, क्योंकि passive voice में by के पहले V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
83. (C) went होगा, क्योंकि go off का अर्थ होता है - 'बुझ जाना'।
84. (B) as होगा, क्योंकि positive degree adjective को as as के बीच रखा जाता है।
85. (C) with होगा, क्योंकि met with an accident सही expression होता है।
86. (C) from होगा, क्योंकि prevent के साथ preposition 'from' का प्रयोग होता है।
87. (D) of होगा, क्योंकि afraid के साथ preposition के रूप में केवल 'of' का प्रयोग होता है।

88. (C) in होगा, क्योंकि endowed के साथ preposition 'in' का प्रयोग होता है।
89. (D) committed होगा, क्योंकि offence को commit किया जाता है।
90. (B) poet का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि poem का संबंध poet से होता है।
91. (A) but का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि दो विपरीत अर्थ वाले clause को जोड़ने के लिए but का प्रयोग होता है।
92. (C) brushed का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि shoes को brush कर चमकाया जाता है।
93. (B) for होगा, क्योंकि respect for something होता है।
94. (C) didn't होगा, क्योंकि Last visit से बीते समय का बोध होता है। अतः वाक्य Simple Past में होगा।
95. (A) registered होगा, क्योंकि पुलिस complain को किसी के विरुद्ध register करता है।
96. (A) board होगा, क्योंकि directors का board बैठता है।
97. (B) for होगा, क्योंकि 'के लिए' के अर्थ में preposition 'for' का प्रयोग होता है।
98. (A) so होगा, क्योंकि आगे that का प्रयोग हुआ है।
99. (C) give up होना, क्योंकि 'बुरी आदत को छोड़ने' के अर्थ में give up का प्रयोग होता है।
100. (C) lean का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि although दो विपरीत अर्थ वाले वाक्यों को जोड़ता है।
101. (A) have been होगा, क्योंकि since + point of time का प्रयोग Present Perfect Continuous Tense में होता है।
102. (D) distributed होगा, क्योंकि prize को distribute (वितरित) किया जाता है।
103. (B) vacant का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'घर के खाली रहने' के अर्थ में vacant का प्रयोग होता है।
104. (D) will you होगा, क्योंकि imperative sentence के Question tag में will you या won't you का प्रयोग होता है।
105. (B) Although होगा, क्योंकि दो विपरीत अर्थ वाले वाक्यों को जोड़ने के लिए although या but का प्रयोग होता है।
106. (B) with होगा, क्योंकि pleased with somebody सही expression होता है।
107. (B) were होगा, क्योंकि conditional sentence में सभी प्रकार के subject के साथ केवल were का प्रयोग होता है।
108. (B) from होगा, क्योंकि abstain के साथ preposition 'from' का प्रयोग होता है।
109. (A) rid का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि get rid of सही expression होता है जिसका अर्थ होता है-'छुटकारा पाना'।
110. (D) highest point या peak को scale किया जाता है।
111. (B) past की unfulfilled condition को बतलाने के लिए would have + v³ का प्रयोग होता है।
112. (B) 'fell asleep' का प्रयोग idiomatic है लेकिन वाक्य past continuous में है। अतः fell asleep होगा।
113. (A) medicine के लिए effective या efficacious (प्रभावकारी) का प्रयोग होता है।
114. (D) abide के साथ केवल by का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि cope के साथ with का।
115. (A) didn't का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि my last visit से पता चलता है कि घटना Past की है और past की घटना के लिए Simple Past का प्रयोग होता है।
116. (B) have been का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य में since last week का प्रयोग है और खाली स्थान के बाद taking (V⁴) का प्रयोग है जिससे पता चलता है कि वाक्य Present Perfect Continuous Tense का है।
117. (C) going का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि go by something का अर्थ है be guided or directed by (some-thing) [के द्वारा नियंत्रित होना, निर्देशित होना।]
118. (D) in का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि drop in का अर्थ है pay a casual visit (आकस्मिक भ्रमण करना)। नोट : drop by, drop over, drop round का भी अर्थ pay a casual visit होता है।
119. (C) will you का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Imperative Sentence के लिए Question Tag में will you का प्रयोग होता है।
120. (D) in का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि decline in moral, decline in demand का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि decline of an empire का प्रयोग होता है।
121. (D) from का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि absolve के साथ preposition 'of या from' का प्रयोग होता है जिसका अर्थ होता है - 'से मुक्त करना या छुटकारा देना'।
122. (B) result का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि result का प्रयोग verb के रूप में होने पर इसके साथ Preposition 'in' का प्रयोग होता है।
123. (D) of का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Partake of का अर्थ होता है - 'भाग लेना'।
124. (B) wasn't it ? का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि not और too दोनों negative हैं और दो negative मिलकर positive का अर्थ देते हैं इसलिए दिए sentence का question tag 'negative' होगा।
125. (B) Whoever का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि whoever का प्रयोग व्यक्ति के लिए होता है जबकि whichever का प्रयोग जानवर या वस्तु के लिए।
126. (B) for का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि accountable to a person for something सही होता है।
127. (C) didn't he ? का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'used to' Past को refer करता है तथा वाक्य affirmative है। अतः 'question tag' negative होगा।
128. (A) to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि concession के साथ preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है जिसका अर्थ होता है - 'रिआयत या छूट'।
129. (C) and का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि समान स्वभाव वाले शब्दों को जोड़ने के लिए and का प्रयोग होता है।

130. (A) a का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि united (यूनाइटेड) का प्रथम अक्षर व्यंजन (य) उच्चारित है।
131. (D) would fall होगा, क्योंकि Simple Past 'would, should, could, might + V¹' को follow करता है।
132. (C) down का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि cut down = reduce conjunction, cut off = interrupt the supply of something, cut out = stop functioning तथा cut away = remove by cutting something होता है।
133. (C) against का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि warning के साथ preposition 'against' का प्रयोग होता है।
134. (C) is का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि जब दो subject 'with, as well as, together with' से जुड़े हो तो verb का प्रयोग इनके पहले प्रयुक्त subject के अनुसार होता है।
135. (B) have known होगा, क्योंकि for/since + time का प्रयोग Present Perfect Tense में होता है।
136. (C) the best होगा, क्योंकि way refers to the best सही होता है।
137. (B) was का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि जब दो subject 'with, as well as, together with' से जुड़े हो तो verb का प्रयोग इनके पहले प्रयुक्त subject के अनुसार होता है।
138. (C) must be का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि यदि पहला भाग Present Tense में हो तो दूसरा भाग will be या must be होता है।
139. (C) of का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि approve के साथ preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होता है जिसका अर्थ होता है - 'मंजूर करना'।
140. (B) was it का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि sentence negative है अतः इसका Question Tag 'affirmative' होगा।
141. (D) in का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि deficient के साथ preposition 'in' का प्रयोग होता है जिसका अर्थ है - 'कमी या अभाव'।
142. (B) would have का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि had + v³ के बाद अगले clause में would have + v³ का प्रयोग होता है।
143. (C) didn't he ? होगा, क्योंकि affirmative sentence का question tag's 'negative' होता है।
144. (C) who का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि who के बाद verb का प्रयोग होता है जबकि whom के बाद Noun या Pronoun का।
145. (B) went का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि it is time के बाद Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग होता है।
146. (A) of का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि desirous के साथ Preposition 'of' का अर्थ होता है - 'इच्छुक'।
147. (C) Unless का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि until 'समय' को व्यक्त करता है जबकि unless 'शर्त' को।
148. (C) were का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि unfulfill conditional sentence के साथ were का प्रयोग होता है।
149. (D) heaven's का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि for heaven's sake एक idiomatic expression है।
150. (C) capitulated का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि capitulated to का अर्थ होता है - 'चिंतन करके रूक जाना या न लड़ना'।
151. (C) weather का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि weather का अर्थ है - 'मौसम', जबकि Climate का अर्थ है - जलवायु।
152. (B) route होगा, क्योंकि route का अर्थ 'रास्ता' होता है। जबकि root का अर्थ 'जड़'।
153. (D) with होगा, क्योंकि please with a person होता है जबकि please to a thing
154. (A) for का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि desire के साथ preposition 'for' का प्रयोग होता है।
155. (A) at होगा, क्योंकि arrive के साथ preposition 'at' का प्रयोग होता है।
156. (C) concious होगा, क्योंकि conscious का अर्थ है - 'होश हवाश में' जबकि conscience का अर्थ है - 'आत्मा की आवाज' जो गलत और ठीक का भेद बताती है।
157. (A) those होगा, क्योंकि cards के एक plural noun है जिसके लिए that का plural 'those' का प्रयोग होगा।
158. (B) is होगा, क्योंकि जब plural noun से एक amount या quantity का बोध हो तो उसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
159. (C) has been repairing होगा क्योंकि for/since + time का प्रयोग perfect continuous tense में होता है।
160. (B) on होगा क्योंकि complement और congratulate के साथ preposition 'on' का प्रयोग होता है।
161. (A) to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि cater के साथ preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
162. (D) would have scored का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि conditional sentence में had + V³ के बाद would have + V³ का प्रयोग होगा।
163. (B) accused का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि accuse के साथ preposition 'of', condemned के साथ 'for', charged के साथ with तथा punishment के साथ for का प्रयोग होता है।
164. (C) which का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि selection के अर्थ में who की जगह which का प्रयोग उपयुक्त माना जाता है।
165. (D) would have attended होगा, क्योंकि conditional sentence में had + V³ के बाद would have + V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
166. (D) to होगा, क्योंकि conducive के बाद preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
167. (D) since होगा, क्योंकि conjunction के रूप में जब since का प्रयोग होता है तब उसकी बनावट होती है। S+has/have+V³+since+S+V²।
168. (C) one another का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों के लिए one another का प्रयोग होता है जबकि दो के लिए each other का।
169. (D) the 17 year old का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी खास नाम के लिए definite article 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।
170. (B) from का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि recover के बाद preposition 'from' का प्रयोग होता है।
171. (A) won't it होगा क्योंकि Affirmative sentence का Question Tags negative होता है।

172. (D) needy they होगा क्योंकि Negative sentence का Question Tags, Affirmative होता है।
173. (B) to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि indifferent के बाद preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
174. (D) to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Accession के बाद Preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
175. (C) were का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि conditional sentence के लिए किसी भी प्रकार के subject के साथ were का प्रयोग होता है।
176. (C) the higher का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि comparative degree के parallel construction में दोनों comparative degree adjective के पहले article 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।
177. (D) the higher your bill will be का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि यदि पहला adjective से शुरू हो तो दूसरा भाग भी adjective से शुरू होगा।
178. (B) she live होगा, क्योंकि simple sentence में where/when/how/why के बाद पहले subject तब verb का प्रयोग होता है।
179. (D) could have been होगा, क्योंकि conditional sentence में Had + V³ के बाद would/could + have + V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
180. (B) has का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि one of के बाद plural noun तथा singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
181. (A) of का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि avail के साथ preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होता है।
182. (B) acted का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि it is time के बाद simple past tense का प्रयोग होता है।
183. (B) poured का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि liquid things के लिए poure का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
184. (A) refute का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि refute का अर्थ होता है - deny, जबकि refuse का अर्थ होता है - not to accept the offer।
185. (D) Vociferously होगा, क्योंकि vociferously का अर्थ होता है - जोड़ से बोलना, जबकि voraciously का अर्थ होता है - बहुत अधिक खाना।
186. (C) acknowledge का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि receipt को स्वीकार करने के अर्थ में acknowledge का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जिसका अर्थ होता है 'प्राप्ति स्वीकार करना'।
187. (B) vacant का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि post के लिए खाली के अर्थ में vacant का प्रयोग होता है।
188. (A) hardly का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'hardly' degree को बतलाता है जबकि 'scarcely' quantity को।
189. (C) old का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि new का उल्टा old है जबकि ancient का उल्टा modern।
190. (A) beside का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि beside का अर्थ होता है - बगल में, जबकि besides का अर्थ होता है - के अतिरिक्त।
191. (B) beautiful का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि female के लिए beautiful का प्रयोग होता है जबकि male के लिए handsome का।
192. (B) battle का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि battle का अर्थ होता है - a single contest between two opposing enemies जबकि war का अर्थ होता है- a series of contest.
193. (B) laid होगा, क्योंकि lay का 2nd or 3rd form 'laid' होता है।
194. (D) of होगा, क्योंकि jealous और envious के बाद preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होता है।
195. (B) latter का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि latter का अर्थ होता है - दो चीजों में दूसरा, जबकि later 'time' को दर्शाता है।
196. (A) till का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि till और until दोनों समय को व्यक्त करते हैं। पर till का प्रयोग affirmative sentence में होता है। जबकि until का प्रयोग negative sentence में होता है।
197. (A) has का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि many a/an के बाद singular noun तथा singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
198. (B) into का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि broke into एक idiom है जिसका अर्थ होता है - जबरदस्ती घुसना (inter forcefully)।
199. (D) to का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि irrelevant के बाद preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
200. (B) were का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि conditional sentence में singular subject के लिए भी plural verb (were) का प्रयोग होता है।
201. (C) your saying होगा, क्योंकि v + ing का प्रयोग noun के रूप में होने पर उसके पहले possessive adjective का प्रयोग होता है।
202. (C) than का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि No sooner के बाद than का प्रयोग होता है।
203. (A) that का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि noun/pronoun पर emphasis करने के लिए relative pronoun के रूप में that का प्रयोग होता है।
204. (A) with का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि infest के साथ preposition 'with' का प्रयोग होता है।
205. (B) of का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि beware के साथ preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होता है।
206. (C) should का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि lest के बाद should आता है।
207. (C) drowned का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि व्यक्ति के लिए डुबने के अर्थ में drown का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि वस्तु के लिए sink का।
208. (B) can you catch का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि जब कोई वाक्य adverbial phrase से शुरू हो तो helping verb को subject के पहले रखा जाता है।
209. (C) of का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि desirous के बाद preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होता है।
210. (D) when का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि hardly, scarcely के बाद when का प्रयोग होता है
211. (C) as का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि such के बाद relative pronoun 'as' का प्रयोग होता है।

212. (D) course का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि course का अर्थ होता है - rote जबकि coarse का अर्थ होता है - मोटा या खुरदरा
213. (B) but का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि else के बाद conjunction 'but' का प्रयोग होता है।
214. (D) attractive = आकर्षक = पुरुषों के लिए,
Pretty = beautiful = सुन्दर आकर्षक = महिलाओं के लिए,
cute = प्यारा, सुन्दर = बच्चों के लिए,
अतः यहाँ 'D' विकल्प सही होगा।
215. (B) appraise = मूल्यांकन करना, मोल लगाना
apprise = सूचना देना, बताना
calculate = गणना करना, आंकना
appreciate = सराहना
अतः यहाँ 'B' विकल्प सही होगा।
216. (C) than का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि No sooner के साथ than का प्रयोग होता है ?
217. (B) यहाँ विकल्प 'B' सही होगा क्योंकि annoy (क्रोधित होना, गुस्सा होना) के साथ Person का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो Preposition के रूप में with का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
218. (D) यहाँ tirade (तीखा प्रहार, कटु आलोचना) का प्रयोग होगा।
क्योंकि regimen = प्रक्रिया, सूची, शासन प्रणाली का व्यवस्था,
remission = कमी, कटौती, घटाव, Regale = मनोरंजन करना, प्रसन्न करना।
219. (D) यहाँ won't you सही होगा क्योंकि Affirmative Sentence का Question Tag 'Negative होता है तथा उसकी बनावट होती है - Auxiliary Verb + n't + subject (Pronoun) + ?
220. (D) यहाँ विकल्प 'D' सही होगा क्योंकि expect = अपेक्षित होना, उम्मीद होना।
अन्य विकल्प का अर्थ है - Accept = स्वीकार करना, aspect = पहलू, except = के सिवाय, छोड़कर
221. (B) look down on/upon = 'नीची निगाह से देखना' सही होगा।
क्योंकि look after = देखभाल करना, look at = गौर से देखना, look into = जाँच करना।
222. (B) यहाँ their का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि children (plural noun) के साथ possessive adjective के रूप में 'their' का प्रयोग होता है।
223. (B) much का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि uncountable noun (sugar) है।
याद रखे - many या few का प्रयोग countable noun के साथ होता है।
224. (B) might सही होगा। क्योंकि वाक्य past में है।
225. (C) scolded सही होगा। क्योंकि वाक्य Past में है।
226. (C) through सही होगा। क्योंकि fall through = असफल हो जाना, fall out = घटित होना, Fall off = कमी आना, fall away = किसी से दूरी बना लेना।
227. (A) however = 'इसके बावजूद भी' सही होगा। क्योंकि whatsoever = जो भी हो, whereas = जहाँ तक, whatever = जो कुछ।
228. (A) वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार cut down = 'कटौती करना' सही होगा। अन्य का अर्थ देखें -
cut off = संबंध टूट जाना, cut into = में काटना, cut in = हस्तक्षेप करना।
229. (B) into सही होगा क्योंकि गति की अवस्था को दर्शाने के लिए in का नहीं बल्कि into का प्रयोग होता है।
230. (C) much का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि uncountable noun (opportunity) के साथ very, many, more का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
231. (A) वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार aside का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि set aside = समूह में से कुछ बाद के लिए निकालकर रखना, set on = आक्रमण करना, set by = द्वारा निर्धारित, set out = यात्रा प्रारंभ करना होता है।
232. (B) his का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि v+ing (accepting) का प्रयोग noun की तरह हो तो उसके पहले possessive adjective (his, my, their) का प्रयोग होता है न कि possessive pronoun (me, him us,) का।
233. (B) वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार looks after का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि looks on = चौकसी करना, look after = देखभाल करना, look to = विचारना, look of = 'क्षण भर के लिए देखना' होता है।
234. (C) विकल्प 'C' सही होगा क्योंकि dubious distinction का अर्थ होता है - किसी गलत कारण से चर्चित।
235. (D) designation = 'पद' का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि determination = निर्धारित, destination = लक्ष्य, destiny = भाग्य।
236. (D) विकल्प 'D' सही होगा क्योंकि beside = 'बगल में' जबकि besides = 'के अलावे' होता है।
237. (C) delighted का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि was/were के बाद adjective के रूप में v³ का प्रयोग होता है।
238. (C) वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार preliminary का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि preliminary discussion का अर्थ होता है - शुरुआती विचार-विमर्श।
239. (B) विकल्प 'B' सही होगा। क्योंकि back out = किसी बात/वादे से पीछे हटना, back on = भरोसा करना, back up = समर्थन/सहारा देना, back at = वापस उसी जगह पर।
240. (D) वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार triggered का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि trigger = किसी बुरी स्थिति को पैदा करना, temper = छेड़-छाड़ करना, tamper = गुस्सा, erupt = विस्फोट होना।
241. (A) Pity का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि pity = दया, piety =

- पवित्रता, pithy = संक्षिप्त एवं सटिक, privy = रूचि लेने वाला व्यक्ति।
242. (A) वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार sensibility का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि sensibility = समझदारी, sensitivity = चेतना, smartness = चतुर्गई, susceptibility = कमजोरी।
243. (A) विकल्प 'A' सही होगा क्योंकि plunge into action = 'क्रियाकलाप शुरू करना' का प्रयोग सही होता है।
244. (D) Set off = 'प्रस्थान करना' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि go off = घटित होना, start off = शुरू करना, cut off = संबंध विच्छेद हो जाना।
245. (B) विकल्प 'B' सही होगा। क्योंकि memorable = यादगार, momentous = महत्वपूर्ण, momentary = क्षणिक, Immortal = अमर।
246. (D) विकल्प 'D' सही होगा। क्योंकि accomplishment = पूर्णता, initiation = शुरुआत, resolution = निर्णय, implementation = लागू करने की स्थिति।
247. (A) विकल्प 'A' सही होगा क्योंकि insist के साथ preposition 'on' का प्रयोग होता है। जिसका अर्थ होता है - किसी बात की जिद करना।
248. (B) विकल्प 'B' सही होगा क्योंकि provincialism = क्षेत्रवाद, proficiency = किसी कार्य में निपुणता, efficiency = कुशलता, eminency = प्रसिद्धि।
249. (A) विकल्प 'A' सही होगा। क्योंकि 'कपड़ा आदि उतारने' के अर्थ में take off का प्रयोग होता है, न कि take of का।
250. (D) विकल्प 'D' सही होगा क्योंकि यदि वाक्य की शुरुआत Heardly, Scarcely, Never से हो तो इसके बाद पहले verb (had, did) उसके बाद subject (Noun/Pronoun) का प्रयोग होता है।
251. (D) विकल्प 'D' सही होगा। क्योंकि call up = याद दिलाना, call for = जरूरी होना, call back = वापस ले लेना, call on = किसी से जाकर मिलना।
252. (C) विकल्प 'C' सही होगा क्योंकि comprise = consist of = 'मिलकर बना होना' होता है।
253. (A) विकल्प 'A' सही होगा क्योंकि childlike = 'बच्चे की तरह मासूम' जबकि childish = 'मूर्खतापूर्ण बचकाना' होता है।
254. (D) विकल्प 'D' सही होगा क्योंकि honorary = अवैतनिक, monorific = सम्मान सूचक, honour = सम्मान, honourable = सम्माननीय।
255. (D) विकल्प 'D' सही होगा क्योंकि assure = किसी व्यक्ति को आश्वस्त करना, ensure = किसी काम को सुनिश्चित करना, assume = कल्पना करना, insure = बीमा करना।
256. (C) विकल्प 'C' सही होगा क्योंकि must के बाद v¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
257. (D) विकल्प 'D' सही होगा क्योंकि perfect = हर तरह से अच्छा या उत्तम, good = अच्छा, airy = हवादार, cheap = सस्ता।
258. (B) विकल्प 'B' सही होगा क्योंकि सैद्धांतिक तौर पर believe के साथ preposition 'in' का प्रयोग होता है।
259. (D) विकल्प 'D' सही होगा क्योंकि neither का co-relative 'nor' होता है न कि or या and
260. (A) विकल्प 'A' का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि A number of के बाद Plural Noun (Refugees) तथा Plural Verb (have) का प्रयोग होता है। यहाँ are का प्रयोग इसलिए नहीं होगा क्योंकि been का प्रयोग are के साथ नहीं होता है।
261. (A) विकल्प 'A' का प्रयोग सही होगा, क्योंकि दिए गए वाक्य में ancient India यानी Past की बात है। नियमतः past के बात को simple past में व्यक्त किया जाता है। पुनः वाक्य का स्वरूप passive है। इस आधार पर simple past का passive - was perfected का प्रयोग होगा।
262. (C) विकल्प 'C' का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि rise up = खड़ा होना, raise = ऊपर उठाना, race = जाति, raze = ध्वस्त करना, jड़ से उखाड़ना।
263. (C) विकल्प 'C' का प्रयोग सही होगा, क्योंकि disapproved (अस्वीकार किया) के साथ preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होता है।
264. (D) विकल्प 'D' का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि avoid (बचना, परहेज करना) के साथ gerund (verb + ing) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
265. (A) विकल्प 'A' का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि sparkling = जगमगाना, winking = आँख झपकाना, moving = चलंत, staring = घूरना।
266. (C) विकल्प 'C' का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि यदि unreal conditional sentence - Past Perfect (had + v³) हो तो दूसरा वाक्य Past Future Perfect (would have + v³) में होता है।
267. (C) विकल्प 'C' होगा क्योंकि positive sentence का Question tag, Negative होता है और Question tag - helping verb की सहायता से बनाया जाता है।
268. (D) वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार विकल्प 'D' सही होगा क्योंकि declare = स्पष्ट किया, घोषित किया, deny = मुकर जाना, denounce = निन्दा करना, आलोचना करना, demand = माँगना।
269. (C) विकल्प 'C' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि रिक्त स्थान के बाद का वाक्य कारण है और कारण व्यक्त करने के लिए Conjunction 'because' का प्रयोग होता है।
270. (B) into का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि एक माध्यम से दूसरे माध्यम में जाने के लिए into का प्रयोग होता है।
271. (A) aback का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि take aback = अर्चभित होना,

- take up = स्वीकार करना, ग्रहण करना, take for = भ्रमित करना, take away = हटाना, घटाना, छिन लेना, भगा ले जाना।
272. (B) since का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि point of time (2010) के पहले perfect continuous tense में since का प्रयोग होता है जबकि period of time के पहले for का।
273. (C) In accordance with (के अनुसार) का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि In lieu of = के बदले में, with regard to = के संदर्भ में, on account of = के कारण से।
274. (C) resort का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि last resort का अर्थ होता है - 'अंतिम सहारा' जो वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार सही है।
275. (C) durable का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि than के पहले adjective का प्रयोग होता है।
276. (B) by and large का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि by and large = आमतौर पर, far and away = दूर, by far = काफी हद तक, by any means = किसी भी तरीके से।
277. (A) disreputable का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि disreputable = बुरा, खराब; disrespectful = अपमान जनक; disputatious = विवादास्पद; discontented = असंतुष्ट।
278. (A) Impudence का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि impudence = उदंडता, prudence = बुद्धिमानी, modesty = नम्रता, clemency = क्षमादान।
279. (C) Over का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि make over = पुनर्निर्माण वाक्य के अर्थ को स्पष्ट करता है। पुनः make up = शृंगार करना, make out = समझना, make for = बढ़ाना।
280. (A) retrieve का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि retrieve = पुरानी स्थिति में लाना, retrace = अपने कदम वापस खींचना, retract = अपनी बात से मुकर जाना, retreat = अपने स्थान से वापस आना।
281. (B) except का का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि except = को छोड़कर, accept = स्वीकार करना, expect = आशा करना, access = पहुँच।
282. (C) had seen का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि before का प्रयोग Conjunction के रूप में हुआ हो तथा before के बाद S+V² का प्रयोग हो तो before के पहले s+had+v³ का प्रयोग होता है।
283. (D) Factual का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Factual = तथ्य से जुड़ा, Facile = कमजोर या आसान, Fictitious = काल्पनिक, मनगढ़ंत, Facetious = गलत समय पर की गई हल्की टिप्पणी।
284. (D) to का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि superior, prior, junior के बाद to का प्रयोग होता है न कि than का।
285. (D) assured का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि assure = 'किसी व्यक्ति को आश्वस्त करना' होता है जबकि ensure = किसी काम को सुनिश्चित करना।
286. (D) terrified का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दिए गए सभी शब्दों के अर्थ समान हैं पर सिर्फ terrified के साथ with का प्रयोग होता है बाकी के साथ of का।
287. (B) corpses का प्रयोग होगा। cadaver और corpse दोनों को मृत मानव शरीर के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। परन्तु cadaver का तकनीकी परिस्थिति में इस्तेमाल होता है।
288. (C) retreat का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि 'अपने स्थान से पीछे आने' के लिए retreat सही शब्द है।
289. (D) isn't there का प्रयोग सही होगा, क्योंकि positive sentence का question Tag - Negative होता है जो वाक्य में प्रयुक्त helping verb की सहायता से बनाया जाता है।
290. (B) approved का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि by के पहले passive verb अर्थात् v³ का प्रयोग होता है।
291. (A) of का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि get rid of का प्रयोग एक साथ होता है, जिसका अर्थ होता है - छुटकारा पाना।
292. (C) heavily का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि rain के साथ heavy का प्रयोग सही माना जाता है। heavy rain = तेज बारीश।
293. (B) with का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि angry with a person जबकि angry at a matter का प्रयोग सही माना जाता है।
294. (B) between का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'बीच' के अर्थ में between का प्रयोग दो के लिए होता है जबकि दो से अधिक के बीच के अर्थ में among का प्रयोग होता है।
295. (B) will be का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि वाक्य का if भाग simple present tense में हो तो दूसरा भाग Simple Future Tense में होगा। वाक्य Passive Tense का प्रयोग किया जायेगा।
296. (B) In view of का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि In view of = के दृष्टिकोण में, In pursuit of = के पालन में, Due to = के कारण, for the sake of = के लिए।
297. (C) to solve का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि too + adj + to + v¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
298. (A) but का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दोनों वाक्य विरोधात्मक स्थिति को दर्शा रहे हैं। दो विरोधात्मक स्थिति को दर्शाने के लिए but का प्रयोग होता है जबकि समान स्थिति को दर्शाने के लिए and का।
299. (D) from का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि prevent के बाद object तथा object के बाद from तथा from के बाद gerund (v + ing) का प्रयोग होता है।
300. (D) off का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि put off = स्थगित करना, put up = योगदान करना, प्रस्ताव देना, put on = कपड़ा पहनना, put out = मोमबती, बिजली आदी को बुझाना।

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

- A lover of one's country – Patriot (देशभक्त)
- A person who dies for his country – Martyr (शहीद)
- A person who works against his country – Traitor (देशद्रोही)
- A lover and collector of books – Bibliophile (पुस्तक प्रेमी)
- One who believes in God – Theist (आस्तिक)
- One who does not believe in God – Atheist (नास्तिक)
- One who believes in one God – Monotheist (एकेश्वरवादी)
- One who believes in many Gods – Polytheist (बहुदेववादी)
- One who believes in fate – Fatalist (भाग्यवादी)
- One who eats human flesh – Cannibal (नरभक्षी)
- One who eats flesh – Carnivorous (मांसाहारी)
- One who eats vegetables – Vegetarian (शाकाहारी)
- One who eats all types of food – Omnivore (सर्वभक्षी)
- One who hates woman – Misogynist (स्त्रीद्वेषी)
- One who loves woman – Philogynist (स्त्रीप्रेमी)
- One who hates mankind – Misanthrope (मनुष्यद्रोही)
- One who loves mankind – Philanthropist (मानव प्रेमी)
- Foolishly fond of one's wife – Henpecked (जोरू का गुलाम)
- A lover of oneself – Egoist (अहंवादी, स्वार्थवादी)
- A person who is fond of alcoholic drink – Bibulous (शराबी)
- One who hates alcoholic drinks – Teetotaler (मद्य-त्यागी)
- A place where alcoholic drinks is made – Distillery (मद्यशाला)
- A place where beer is made – Brewery (शराब की भट्टी)
- A place where money is coined – Mint (टकसाल)
- One who hates of marriage – Misogamist (विवाहद्वेषी)
- One who hates of knowledge – Misologist (तर्कद्वेषी)
- One who hates new things – Hisoneist (पुरातनवादी)
- An unmarried man – Bachelor (कुवारा पुरुष)
- An unmarried woman – Spinster (कुवारी महिला)
- The state of being married – Matrimony (विवाह योग्य)
- One who is unmarried – Celibate (अविवाहित)
- One who is recently married – Neogamist (नवविवाहित)
- One who spends plain life – Ascetic (तपस्वी)
- One who lives alone – Recluse (एकान्तवासी)
- One who acts against religion – Heretic (पाखण्डी)
- The killing of race – Genocide (कुल हत्या)
- The killing of one's father – Patricide (पितृ-हत्या)
- The killing of king – Regicide (नृप-हत्या)
- The killing of sister – Sororicide (बहन हत्या)
- The killing of one's mother – Matricide (मातृहत्या)
- The killing of an infant – Infanticide (शिशु हत्या)
- The killing of human beings – Homicide (मानव-हत्या)
- The killing of wife – Uroxicide (पत्नी हत्या)
- The killing of one-self – Suicide (आत्महत्या)
- The killing of brother – Fratricide (भ्रातृ हत्या)
- The killing of children – Filicide (बच्चों की हत्या)
- The killing of snake – Herpeticide (सापों हत्या)
- The killing of animal for food – Slaughter (पशुहत्या)
- A place where ships are kept – Dockyard (बंदरगाह)
- A place for shelter for ships – Harbour (बंदरगाह)
- A place where aeroplanes are kept – Hanger (विमान-गृह)
- A place where fishes are kept – Aquarium (मछलीघर)
- A place where bees are kept – Apiary (मधुमक्खीशाला)
- A place where birds are kept – Aviary (पक्षीशाला)
- A place where guns are kept – Armoury (आयुधशाला)
- A place where clothes are kept – Wardrobe (अलमारी)
- A place where water is stored – Reservoir (कृत्रिम जलाशय)
- A place where weapon are kept – Arsenal (आयुधशाला)
- A place where soldiers live – Barracks (छावनी)
- A place where ships are built and repaired – Dock (बंदरगाह)
- A place where monks live together – Monastery (मठ)
- Government by a monarch (king) – Monarchy (एकतंत्र)
- Government by a rich class – Plutocracy (अमीरों का शासन)
- Government ruled by desk officials – Bureaucracy (दफ्तरशाही)
- Government ruled by the nobility – Aristocracy (कुलीनतंत्र)
- Government by the people – Democracy (प्रजातंत्र)
- Government by one person – Autocracy (निरंकुश शासन)
- Government by small group of people – Oligarchy (सामंतशाही)
- Government ruled by many person – Polyarchy (बहुतंत्र)
- Government ruled by woman – Matriarchy (कुलमाता तंत्र)
- Government by the Gods – Thearchy (ईश्वरीय सत्ता)
- A state without government – Anarchy (अराजकतावाद)
- The absence of law and order – Anarchy (अराजकता)
- A specialist in heart disease – Cardiologist (हृदय विशेषज्ञ)
- A specialist in skin disease – Dermatologist (चर्म विशेषज्ञ)
- A specialist in eye disease – Ophthalmologist (नेत्र विशेषज्ञ)
- A specialist in ear disease – Otolologist (कर्ण विशेषज्ञ)
- A specialist in nose disease – Rhinologist (नाक विशेषज्ञ)

- A specialist in nerve disease– **Neurologist** (तंत्रिका विशेषज्ञ)
- A specialist in female disease– **Gynecologist** (स्त्रीरोग विशेष)
- A specialist in children disease – **Paediatrician** (शिशुरोग)
- The science of plant life – **Botany** (वनस्पति विज्ञान)
- The science of physical life – **Biology** (जीव विज्ञान)
- The science of environments – **Ecology** (मौसम विज्ञान)
- The science of heavenly bodies– **Astronomy** (खगोलविद्या)
- Study of insects – **Entomology** (कीट विज्ञान)
- Study of diseases – **Pathology** (रोग विज्ञान)
- Study of birds – **Ornithology** (पक्षी विज्ञान)
- Study of colours – **Chromatology** (रंगों का अध्ययन)
- Study of weather forecast – **Meteorology** (मौसम विज्ञान)
- Study of races of mankind– **Ethnology** (मानव जातियों का अ.)
- Study of maps – **Cartography** (मानचित्रण)
- Study of ancient civilization – **History** (इतिहास)
- Study of coins – **Numismatics** (सिक्कों की पढ़ाई)
- Study of mountains – **Orology** (पर्वत विज्ञान)
- The life story written by another– **Biography** (आत्मकथा)
- One who is all powerful – **Omnipotent** (सर्वशक्तिमान)
- One who knows everything – **Omniscient** (सर्वज्ञ)
- One who is present everywhere– **Ominipresent** (सर्वव्यापी)
- One who is unable to pay his debt– **Bankrupt** (दिवालीया)
- A disease that spread by touch – **Contagious** (छूत-रोग)
- A child born after father death– **Posthumous** (मरणोपरान्त)
- A book published after author's death– **Posthumous** (मरणोत्तर)
- A child born of married parents– **Legitimate** (वैध संतान)
- A remedy for all kinds of disease – **Panacea** (रामबाण)
- Animals which live both land and water – **Amphibian** (उभयचर)
- Animals which live in water – **Aquatic** (जलचर)
- Animals which live in flock – **Gregarioss** (समूहचर)
- Animals which give milk – **Mammals** (स्तनधारी)
- An animal that depends on others – **Parasite** (परजीवी)
- One who looks at the dark side – **Pessimist** (निराशावादी)
- One who looks at the bright side – **Optimist** (आशावादी)
- An office in which no salary is paid – **Honorary** (अवैतनिक)
- A salary but no work – **Sinecure** (सेवा शून्य वैतनिक कार्यालय)
- Practice of more than one husband– **Polyandry** (बहुपतित्व)
- Practice of more than one wife – **Polygamy** (बहुपत्नीत्व)
- Practice of marrying one – **Monogamy** (एक विवाह प्रथा)
- Practice of marrying two wives/husbands– **Bigamy** (द्विविवाह)
- A person bad in spelling – **Cacographer** (अशुद्ध लिखने वाला)
- A person incharge of a museum – **Curator** (संग्रहालय अध्यक्ष)
- A person who walks in sleep– **Somnambulist** (निद्राचारी)
- Who talks in sleep– **Somniloquist** (निद्र में बात करने वाला)
- A home for orphans – **Orphanages** (अनाथालय)
- A home for lunatics – **Lunatic Asylum** (पागलखाना)
- The study of coins – **Numismatics** (मुद्राशास्त्र)
- The art of cultivating – **Horticulture** (बागवानी)
- One with narrow religious views – **Bigot** (धर्मान्ध)
- A medicine to counteract the poison – **Antidote** (विषहर)
- One appointed by parties to settle disputes – **Arbitrator** (पंच)
- A false or different name used by crininal – **Alias** (उपनाम)
- A name used by a writer – **Pseudonym** (बनावटी नाम)
- A name that is not accurate – **Misnomer** (मिथ्या नाम)
- A story of ancient times events– **Legend** (पौराणिक कथा)
- A long poem about actions of great – **Epic** (महाकाव्य)
- Words used to given praise or criticism– **Epithat** (उपाधि)
- A handwriting written by a special pen– **Calligraphy** (सुलेख)
- A list to be discussed at a meeting – **Agenda** (कार्यसूची)
- The inability to feel pain – **Analgesia** (पीड़ाशून्यता)
- A chemical used for killing pests– **Pesticide** (कीटनाशक)
- A medicine for producing sleep – **Narcotic** (मादक द्रव्य)
- The collection and study of stamps – **Philately** (टिकट संग्रहण)
- Who goes to live in other country– **Emigrant** (उत्प्रवासी)
- Who comes to live in a country – **Immigrant** (अप्रवासी)
- A person who forced to leave his country – **Refugee** (शरणार्थी)
- Who works with in a same profession – **Collegues** (सहकर्मी)
- A disease found at a time in area – **Epidemic** (महामारी)
- One who speaks behalf of a group – **Spokesman** (प्रवक्ता)
- One who is in charge of a meeting– **Chairman** (सभापति)
- A person who is indifferent to pleasure or pain– **Stoic** (उदासीन)
- One who praises people to get benifit – **Sycophant** (चापलूस)
- Property inherited from one's father – **Patrimony** (पैतृक)
- A thing given to somebody to remind – **Momento** (स्मृतिचिह्न)
- A speech delivered first time – **Maiden speech** (प्रथम व्याख्यान)
- A speech without preparation – **Extempore** (एकाएक भाषण)
- A sentence whose meaning is unclear– **Ambiguous** (अस्पष्ट)
- A person who always doubts – **Sceptic** (संदेह करने वाला)
- Who is careful in spending money – **Frugal** (अल्पव्ययी)
- A person well known for bad quality – **Notorious** (कुख्यात)
- Fear of water – **Hydrophobia** (पानी से डर)
- Fear of blood – **Haematophobia** (खून से डर)
- Fear of flying – **Aerophobia** (वायु से डर)
- Fear of open space – **Agoraphobia** (खुले जगह से डर)

- Fear of depths or deep places– **Bathophobia** (गहराई से डर)
- Fear of fire – **Pyrophobia** (आग से डर)
- Fear of darkness – **Nyctophobia** (अंधेरे का भय)
- Fear of an enclosed – **Claustrophobia** (बंद जगह का भय)
- The height above sea level – **Altitude** (ऊँचाई)
- Old and often valuable – **Antique** (पुराकालीन, प्राचीन)
- One who cannot pay debts – **Insolvent** (दिवालिया)
- A trade that prohibited by law– **Illicit** (गैर कानूनी, अवैध)
- That which catches fire easily– **Inflammable** (प्रज्वलनशील)
- A list of books – **Catalogue** (सूचीपत्र)
- A disease which spreads by contact – **Infectious** (संक्रामक)
- Articles received by from the other – **Import** (आयात)
- Articles sent from one country to another – **Export** (निर्यात)
- A period of fifteen days – **Fortnight** (पखवाड़ा)
- A period of ten years – **Decade** (दशक)
- A period of hundred years – **Century** (शताब्दी)
- The people of the same period or age– **Generation** (पीढ़ी)
- A person between 13 to 19 years – **Adolescent** (किशोरवय)
- A person in his sixties – **Sexagenarian** (60-69 वर्ष का)
- A person in his seneties– **Septuagenarian** (70-79 वर्ष का)
- A person in his eighties – **Octogenarian** (80-89 वर्ष का)
- A disease that causes death – **Fatal** (घातक)
- That which cannot be conquered – **Invincible** (अजेय)
- That which can be conquered– **Vincible** (विजय के योग्य)
- Not qualified for post – **Ineligible** (अयोग्य)
- A person fond of delicious food – **Epicure** (चटोरा)
- A person who is very greedy in eating – **Voracious** (भुक्खड़)
- A person who eats too much – **Glutton** (पेटु)
- A bird that comes and goes with season – **Migrators** (प्रवासी)
- One who lives and works for the welfare – **Altruist** (परोपकारी)
- A person whose wife is dead – **Widower** (विधुर)
- A woman whose husband is dead – **Widow** (विधवा)
- A person who saves money – **Economist** (मितव्ययी)
- One who is worthy believed – **Credulous** (विश्वासी)
- A fewer number of people – **Minority** (अल्पमत)
- A large number of people – **Majority** (बहुमत)
- A learned or scholarly person – **Erudite** (विद्वान पुरुष)
- One who possesses many talents – **Versatile** (बहुमुखी)
- One who is good at foreign language – **Linguist** (भाषा विशेषज्ञ)
- One who knows many languages – **Polyglot** (बहुभाषी)
- A person fluent in two languages – **Bilingual** (द्विभाषी)
- A person who does not speak too much – **Taciturn** (अल्पभाषी)
- A person who is fond of talking – **Garrulous** (बातूनी)
- A follower of a religious preacher – **Disciple** (चेला)
- A dead body of a human being – **Corpse** (मनुष्य का शव)
- A dead body of an animal – **Carcase** (जानवर का शव)
- A person who travels a holy place – **Pilgrim** (तीर्थयात्री)
- From one generation to another– **Hereditary** (आनुवंशिक)
- A notice which is sent by a court– **Summons** (बुलावा पत्र)
- A legal advisor – **Solicitor** (कानूनी सलाहकार)
- A judgement of a court – **Decree** (फैसला)
- Eclipse of Sun – **Solar** (सूर्य ग्रहण)
- Eclipse of Moon – **Lunar** (चंद्रग्रहण)
- A religious dicourse – **Sermon** (धर्मोपदेश)
- Collection of poems – **Anthology** (काव्य संग्रह)
- Collection of flowers – **Bouquet** (गुलदस्ता)
- Fit to drink – **Potable** (पेयनीय)
- A song sung at the death of a person– **Elegy** (विलाप गीत)
- A mournful song or poem for the dead – **Dirge** (शोक गीत)
- Incapable of being avoided – **Invitable** (अनिवार्य)
- One who collects stamps– **Philatelist** (डाक टिकट संग्रहकर्ता)
- Centre of attraction – **Cynosure** (आकर्षण बिन्दु)
- A home for orphans – **Orphanages** (अनाथालय)
- One who violets a rule or law – **Transgressor** (अपराधी)
- That which is against law – **Illegal** (गैर-कानूनी)
- That which can not be believed – **Incredible** (अविश्वसनीय)
- Committing murder in revenge – **Vendetta** (पुरानी-दुश्मनी)
- Peace of land surrounded by water – **Island** (द्वीप)
- Represent by a drawing, painting etc – **Portray** (चित्रांकन)
- The thing than can be easily broken– **Brittle** (क्षण-भंगूर)
- An unimportant person – **Nonentity** (महत्त्वहीन व्यक्ति)
- One who pretends to be what he is not – **Hypocritic** (पाखंडी)
- Interval between two events – **Interlude** (मध्यांतर)
- The art of delaying – **Procrastination** (टाल-मटोल)
- A notice of a person's death – **Obituary** (निधन सूचना)
- Hard working and deligent – **Sedulous** (मेहनती)
- A shady fertile place in the desert – **Oasis** (मरुद्यान)
- One who drives a motor car – **Chauffeur** (सारथी)
- A man with abnormal habit – **Eccentric** (सनकी)
- Words inscribed on the tomb – **Epitaph** (समाधि-लेख)
- No longer a child, but not yet an adult – **Adolescent** (किशोर)
- Animals without a backbone – **Invertebrates** (अरीढ़धारी)
- Chief of a group of workmen – **Foreman** (समूह का मुखिया)
- Something no longer in use – **Obsolete** (अप्रचलित)

- A person who opposes war – **Pacifist** (शांतिवादी)
- Placing a thing besides another– **Juxtapose** (समीप रखना)
- One who walks on ropes – **Acrobat** (कालाबाज)
- A book of names and address – **Directory** (नामावली)
- A list of books – **Catalogue** (पुस्तकों की सूची)
- The worship of idols or images – **Idolatry** (मूर्तिपूजा)
- One who breaks images and idols– **Iconoclast** (मूर्ति भंजक)
- Something that is poisonous – **Toxic** (जहरीला)
- The habit of admiring one self – **Narcissism** (आत्ममोह)
- The sound of funeral bell – **Knell** (घंटे का स्वर)
- A group of grills – **Bevy** (लड़कियों का झुण्ड)
- Place of gathering for public discussion – **Forum** (जनसभा)
- The dead skin cast off by a snake – **Lough** (केंचुल)
- Occuring at irregular intervals – **Sporadic** (अनियमित)
- A system of naming things – **Nomen culture** (नामदाता)
- Words of similar meaning – **Synonyms** (समानार्थी)
- Words pronounced alike – **Homonyms** (श्रुतिसम)
- Treatment by exercise – **Physiotherapy** (भौतिक चिकित्सा)
- Disease which is spread by contact – **Contagious** (संक्रामक)
- Loss of memory – **Amnesia** (याददाशत खोना)
- Lack of skill – **Ineptness** (अज्ञानता)
- A person who gambles or bets – **Punter** (जुआरी)
- One who does not make mistakes – **Infallible** (भ्रमांतीत्ववादी)
- Strong dislike between two persons – **Antipathy** (विद्वेष)
- Difficult or impossible to read – **Illegible** (अपाठ्य)
- Practice of spying – **Espionage** (जासूसी)
- Sounding pleasant – **Euphonious** (सुरीला)
- Complete failure – **Fiasco** (घोर असफलता)
- Large scale destruction by fire – **Holocaust** (पूर्णाहूति)
- Which cannot be erased or forgotten – **Indelible** (अमिट)
- Which cannot be explained – **Inexplicable** (अवर्णनीय)
- Which catches fire easily – **Inflammable** (ज्वलनशील)
- That which cannot be altered– **Irrevocable** (अपरिवर्तनीय)
- One who travels from place to place– **Itinerant** (घुमक्कड़)
- One who acts only for money – **Mercenary** (धनलोलूप)
- Place where monks live – **Monastery** (मठ)
- That which cannot be seen through – **Opaque** (अपारदर्शी)
- A garden of fruits – **Orchard** (फलों का बगीचा)
- Sexual partner or lover – **Paramour** (उपपत्नी)
- One who leads others in any field – **Pioneer** (अग्रसर)
- A figure with many angles or sides – **Polygon** (बहुभुज)
- Received after death – **Posthumous** (मरणोपरांत)
- Art of making fireworks – **Pyrotechnic** (आतिशबाजी)
- Too much official formality – **Red tapism** (दफ्तरशाही)
- Place where things are stored for safety – **Repository** (गोदाम)
- One who is doubtful – **Sceptic** (संदेही)
- Occuring at the same time – **Simultaneous** (साथ-साथ)
- Occurring irregularly – **Sporadic** (अनियमित, छिटपुट)
- An act of travelling from one place to another– **Journey** (यात्रा)
- Journey by water or ship – **Voyage** (समुद्री यात्रा)
- A group of sailors working on a ship– **Crew** (नाविक दल)
- One who travels on foot – **Pedestriain** (पदयात्री)
- A cluster of house in a village – **Hamlet** (छोटा गाँव)
- A four footed animal – **Quadruped** (चौपाया)
- An animal with two feet – **Biped** (दो पैरों वाला जानवर)
- The plants and vegetation of a region– **Flora** (क्षेत्रीय वनस्पति)
- The animals of a certain region– **Fauna** (क्षेत्र विशेष पशु)
- One who damages public property – **Vandal** (बर्बर)
- One who changes sides – **Turncoat** (पक्षघाती)
- Study of religion – **Theology** (अध्यात्मज्ञान)
- To bring under dominion or control– **Subjugate** (अधीन करना)
- A poem for fourteen lines – **Sonnet** (चतुर्दश-पदी)
- Talking to oneself – **Soliloquy** (अपने आप से बात करना)
- Art of effecting writing/speaking – **Rhetoric** (अलंकार शास्त्र)
- An exact copy or model of something– **Replica** (प्रतिकृति)
- Asking everyone for an opinion – **Referendum** (जनमत)
- Legal action against somebody– **Prosecute** (कानूनी कारवाई)
- An introduction to a book – **Preface** (प्रस्तावना)
- One who has no money – **Pauper** (गरीब)
- A brief notice of death in newspaper– **Obituary** (शोक संदेश)
- A system of naming things – **Nomenclature** (नामावली)
- A road side hotel for motorists – **Motel** (ढाबा)
- To complete view of a place – **Landscape** (दृश्यभूमि)
- Who journeys from place to place– **Itinerant** (यात्रा करने वाला)
- One who does not speak or talk a lot– **Introvert** (अंतमुखी)
- Very complicated detail – **Intricate** (पेचीदा, जटिल)
- Not suitable for eating – **Inedible** (नहीं खाने योग्य)
- A person engaged in crime and violence– **Hoodlum** (गुंडा)
- Extreme scarcity of food – **Famine** (भूखमरी)
- To free someone from all blames– **Exonerate** (आरोप से बरी)
- Art of writing for newspapers – **Journalism** (पत्रकारिता)
- Who compiles a dictionary – **Lexicographer** (शब्दकोषकार)
- Group of stars – **Constellation** (तारामंडल)
- Matter written by hand – **Manuscript** (हस्तलिखित)
- Who spends money extravagantly – **Spendthrift** (अमितव्ययी)

PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS

Directions : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

1. A person with a long experience of any occupation.
(A) Veteran (B) Genius
(C) Seasoned (D) Ambidexterous
2. Words written on a tomb.
(A) Epithet (B) Epigraph
(C) Soliloquy (D) Epitaph
3. Stealthily done
(A) Devious (B) Nefarious
(C) Surreptitious (D) Villainous
4. Something no longer in use.
(A) Desolate (B) Absolute
(C) Obsolete (D) Primitive
5. One not concerned with right or wrong.
(A) Moral (B) Amoral
(C) Immoral (D) Immortal
6. A person who opposes war or use of military force.
(A) Fascist (B) Pacifist
(C) Narcissist (D) Fatalist
7. Severely abusive writing in journals.
(A) Imaginary (B) Speculative
(C) Scurrilous (D) Sarcastic
8. Call upon God or any other power (like law) etc. for help or protection.
(A) Invocation (B) Involution
(C) Inundation (D) Revocation
9. Fear of being enclosed in a small closed space.
(A) Agoraphobia (B) Claustrophobia
(C) Xenophobia (D) Paranoia
10. One who has become dependent on something or drugs.
(A) Adamant (B) Edict
(C) Addict (D) Derelict
11. Concern for the needs and feelings others.
(A) Generosity (B) Charity
(C) Providence (D) Altruism
12. Words inscribed on tomb.
(A) Epilogue (B) Epigram
(C) Epitome (D) Epitaph
13. A person who readily believes others.
(A) Sensitive (B) Sensible
(C) Credulous (D) Credible
14. A person prominent in fashionable society.
(A) Sociatite (B) Host
(C) Reveller (D) Snob
15. A system of government supposedly run on religious lines.
(A) Theocracy (B) Theosophy
(C) Theism (D) Theology
16. One who knows many languages.
(A) Linguist (B) Polyglot
(C) Translator (D) Phonetician
17. One who does not follow the usual rules of social life.
(A) Bohemian (B) Artisan
(C) Partisan (D) Physician
18. Placing a thing beside another.
(A) Impose (B) Repose
(C) Juxtapose (D) Expose
19. To throw or drop unnecessary goods or fuel from a ship, an aircraft, a space craft etc.
(A) Capsize (B) Enthral
(C) Volley (D) Jettison
20. Wild and joisy disorder.
(A) Agitation (B) Revolution
(C) Pandemonium (D) Stir
21. Possessing unlimited powers.
(A) Omniscient (B) Omnipotent
(C) Omnipresent (D) Omnicompetent
22. He is a doctor who is a specialist in skin diseases.
(A) Cardiologist (B) Physician
(C) Dermatologist (D) Physicist
23. One who retires from society and lives alone.
(A) Saint (B) Giant
(C) Plaintiff (D) Recluse

24. The art of making pots, bricks etc., with clay.
 (A) Potting (B) Ceramics
 (C) Crockery (D) Dynamics
25. Living at the same time.
 (A) Concurrent (B) Contemporary
 (C) Coincident (D) Concomitant
26. Succession of rulers belonging to one family.
 (A) Dynasty (B) Lineage
 (C) Ancestry (D) Progeny
27. To cut something into two pieces.
 (A) Severe (B) Sever
 (C) Sewer (D) Sow
28. Flat metal or Porcelain plate fixed on a wall as an ornament or memorial.
 (A) Tabloid (B) Poster
 (C) Board (D) Plaque
29. Act of deceiving somebody in order to make money.
 (A) Fraud (B) Robbery
 (C) Pickpocket (D) Theft
30. A short poem or speech addressed to the spectators after the conclusion of a drama.
 (A) Prologue (B) Dialogue
 (C) Epilogue (D) Monologue
31. Capable of being understood in either of two or more possible senses, and therefore not definite.
 (A) Amphibious (B) Ambiguous
 (C) Amorphous (D) Confusing
32. A person who is unable to pay his debts.
 (A) Solvent (B) Banker
 (C) Insolvent (D) Lender
33. Anything which is no longer in use.
 (A) Obscure (B) Obsolete
 (C) Pristine (D) Lapsed
34. A person coming to a foreign land to settle there.
 (A) Immigrant (B) Emigrant
 (C) Tourist (D) Settler
35. Something capable of being done.
 (A) Probable (B) Feasible
 (C) Tenable (D) Explicable
36. An enclosure for keeping birds.
 (A) Apiary (B) Aviary
 (C) Zoo (D) Aquarium
37. A blend of diverse elements.
 (A) Alloy (B) Amalgam
 (C) Cluster (D) Classification
38. The doctrine that there is only one God.
 (A) Monotheism (B) Polytheism
 (C) Pantheism (D) Deism
39. Mode of behaviour, peculiar to a person.
 (A) Idiocy (B) Idiomatic
 (C) Idiosyncrasy (D) Individuality
40. A person who is accused of something before a court of law.
 (A) Accuser (B) Criminal
 (C) Defendant (D) Lawyer
41. Give and receive mutually.
 (A) Present (B) Reciprocate
 (C) Compromise (D) Approve
42. One who can think about the future with imagination and wisdom.
 (A) Dreamer (B) Seer
 (C) Idealist (D) Visionary
43. A doctor who treats children.
 (A) Paediatrician (B) Pedagogue
 (C) Pedestrian (D) Paedophile
44. One who studies election trends by means of opinion polls.
 (A) Entomologist (B) Psephologist
 (C) Demagogue (D) Eugenist
45. One who believes in offering equal opportunities to women in all spheres.
 (A) Male Chauvinist (B) Feminist
 (C) Fatalist (D) Futurist
46. Killing of a child.
 (A) Homicide (B) Genocide
 (C) Infanticide (D) Suicide
47. The art of good eating.

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| (A) Gastronomy | (B) Astronomy | (C) Icon | (D) Photograph |
| (C) Vegetarianism | (D) Gourmet | | |
| 48. One who is indifferent to pleasure or pain. | | 60. A building where an audience sits. | |
| (A) Stoic | (B) Stylist | (A) Aquarium | (B) Gymnasium |
| (C) Cynic | (D) Psychic | (C) Auditorium | (D) Stadium |
| 49. Lasting only for a moment. | | 61. That which lasts for a short time. | |
| (A) Momentous | (B) Momentary | (A) Regular | (B) Transitory |
| (C) Trivial | (D) Petty | (C) Rotatory | (D) Repository |
| 50. To seize control of a vehicle in order to force it to go to a new destination, or demand something. | | 62. Ready to believe anything. | |
| (A) Attack | (B) Contract | (A) Credible | (B) Incredible |
| (C) Hijack | (D) Detour | (C) Credulous | (D) Incredulous |
| 51. One who goes to settle in another country. | | 63. A four footed animal. | |
| (A) Immigrant | (B) Alien | (A) Tetraped | (B) Quadruped |
| (C) Citizen | (D) Emigrant | (C) Polypod | (D) Double-paired |
| 52. One who hates mankind. | | 64. A person who believes in the total abolition of war. | |
| (A) Philanthropist | (B) Terrorist | (A) Socialist | (B) Communist |
| (C) Misanthrope | (D) Misogynist | (C) Fascist | (D) Pacifist |
| 53. Belonging to all parts of the world. | | 65. Constant efforts to achieve something. | |
| (A) Versatile | (B) Universal | (A) Patience | (B) Vigour |
| (C) Cosmopolitan | (D) Secular | (C) Attempt | (D) Perseverance |
| 54. One who walks on ropes. | | 66. One who collects coins. | |
| (A) Funambulist | (B) Upholsterer | (A) Archaeologist | (B) Numismatist |
| (C) Acrobat | (D) Aviator | (C) Philatelist | (D) Connoisseur |
| 55. The study of the origin and history of words. | | 67. A system of Government in which only one political party is allowed to function. | |
| (A) Linguistics | (B) Etymology | (A) Oligarchy | (B) Dictatorship |
| (C) Verbose | (D) Anthology | (C) Totalitarianism | (D) Theocracy |
| 56. A person who breaks into a house in order to steal. | | 68. Customs and habits of a particular group. | |
| (A) Poacher | (B) Bandit | (A) Mores | (B) Traditions |
| (C) Intruder | (D) Burglar | (C) Rites | (D) Rituals |
| 57. The study of maps. | | 69. A body of persons appointed to hear evidence and give their verdict in trials. | |
| (A) Cartography | (B) Geography | (A) Association | (B) Council |
| (C) Geology | (D) Atlas | (C) Bar | (D) Jury |
| 58. Tough tissues in joints. | | 70. Indifference to pleasure or pain. | |
| (A) Ligaments | (B) Endoderm | (A) Perseverance | (B) Tolerance |
| (C) Muscles | (D) Fibre | (C) Stoicism | (D) Reticence |
| 59. The first model of a new device. | | 71. One who pretends to be what he is not. | |
| (A) Prototype | (B) Sculpture | (A) Hypocrite | (B) Mimic |

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| (C) Connoisseur | (D) Prophet | (C) Artisan | (D) Novice |
| 72. A state of being married to only one person at a particular time. | (A) Polygamy | (B) Monogamy | 84. One who stays away from school with out permission. |
| (C) Polyandry | (D) Patrimony | (A) Pedant | (B) Supplicant |
| 73. The study of physical life or living matter. | (A) Physiology | (C) Mendicant | (D) Truant |
| (B) Biology | (C) Zoology | 85. The act of killing a whole group of people, especially a whole race. | (A) Patricide |
| (D) Phychology | 74. A book of names and addresses. | (B) Parricide | (C) Matricide |
| (A) Diary | (B) Manual | (D) Genocide | 86. A government in which all religions are honoured. |
| (C) Directory | (D) Catalogue | (A) Communist | (B) Socialistic |
| 75. An associate in crime. | (A) Criminal | (C) Secular | (D) Capitalist |
| (B) Friend | (C) Accomplice | 87. A place where government/public records' ar kept. | (A) Archive |
| (D) Accompaniment | 76. Simple, fast-spreading plant without flowers or leaves, which can often cause disease. | (B) Museum | (C) Self |
| (A) Bacteria | (B) Amoeba | (D) Cellar | 88. Living together of a man and woman without being married to each other. |
| (C) Virus | (D) Fungus | (A) Marriage | (B) Equipage |
| 77. One who is greedy. | (A) Voracious | (C) Lineage | (D) Concubinage |
| (B) Avaricious | (C) Carnivorous | 89. Too much official formality. | (A) Bureaucracy |
| (D) Omnivorous | 78. An area of land that is controlled by a ruler. | (B) Red-Tapism | (C) Nepotism |
| (A) Colony | (B) Dominion | (D) Formalism | 90. Dry weather with no rainfall. |
| (C) Country | (D) Municipality | (A) Draught | (B) Draft |
| 79. A place where Jews worship according to their religion. | (A) Cathedral | (C) Drought | (D) Desert |
| (B) Synagogue | (C) Chapel | 91. The worship of idols or images. | (A) Atheism |
| (D) Demagogue | 80. One who is indifferent to pleasure and pain. | (B) Theism | (C) Idolatry |
| (A) Ascetic | (B) Esoteric | (D) Iconoclasm | 92. Something that is poisonous or unhealthy. |
| (C) Stoic | (D) Sceptical | (A) Trivial | (B) Toxic |
| 81. The study of religion and religious ideas and beliefs. | (A) Theocracy | (C) Torpid | (D) Tragic |
| (B) Theosophy | (C) Theology | 93. A remedy for all diseases. | (A) Amnesia |
| (D) Theism | 82. Dissection of a dead body to find out the cause of death. | (B) Panacea | (C) Intelligentsia |
| (A) Biopsy | (B) Investigation | (D) Parasol | 94. A hater of manking. |
| (C) Surgery | (D) Autopsy | (A) Misanthrope | (B) Misogynist |
| 83. A person without training or experience in a skill or subject. | (A) Chaplin | (C) Philanthropist | (D) Misogamist |
| (B) Mason | 84. One who stays away from school with out permission. | 95. Irresistible vraving for a alcoholic drinks. | (A) Megalomania |
| | | | (B) Dipsomania |

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| (C) Kleptomania | (D) Pyromania | (C) Misanthrope | (D) Philistine |
| 96. One who deserts his principles or party. | (A) Apostle | (B) Proselyte | 108. One who breaks the established traditions and image. |
| (A) Apostle | (B) Proselyte | (A) Fatalist | (B) Fanatic |
| (C) Renegade | (D) Critic | (C) Iconoclast | (D) Philologist |
| 97. One who intervenes between two or more parties to settle differences. | (A) Neutral | (B) Intermediary | 109. Property handed down after the death of a person. |
| (A) Neutral | (B) Intermediary | (C) Patrimony | (D) Inheritance |
| (C) Judge | (D) Connoisseur | 110. General view of a person's character. | (A) Biography |
| 98. The habit of always admiring oneself. | (A) Psychosis | (B) Profile | (C) Introduction |
| (A) Psychosis | (B) Neurosis | (D) Sketch | 111. Wild and noisy disorder. |
| (C) Narcissism | (D) Paranoia | (A) Agitation | (B) Revolution |
| 99. To take back, withdraw or renounce. | (A) Repent | (C) Pandemonium | (D) Stir |
| (A) Repent | (B) Retrace | 112. The first public speech delivered by a person. | (A) Maiden speech |
| (C) Refuse | (D) Recant | (B) Inaugural speech | (C) Trial speech |
| 100. A den for small animals. | (A) Hutch | (D) Marathon speech | 113. One who does not follow the usual rules of social life. |
| (A) Hutch | (B) Lair | (A) Bohemian | (B) Artisan |
| (C) Den | (D) Cage | (C) Partisan | (D) Physician |
| 101. A woman having more than one husband at the same time. | (A) Polyandry | 114. Placing a thing beside another. | (A) Impose |
| (A) Polyandry | (B) Polygamy | (B) Repose | (C) Juxtapose |
| (C) Polyphony | (D) Polygyny | (D) Expose | 115. Expert in the scientific study of bird. |
| 102. Feeding on food made both of plants and flesh. | (A) Carnivorous | (B) Zoologist | (C) Ornithologist |
| (A) Carnivorous | (B) Omnipotent | (D) Astronaut | 116. One who has obstinate and narrow religious views. |
| (C) Omnivorous | (D) Optimist | (A) Theosophist | (B) Bigot |
| 103. One who destroys images or attacks popular beliefs. | (A) Imagist | (C) Philosopher | (D) Theologian |
| (A) Imagist | (B) Misanthropist | 117. The sound of a funeral bell. | (A) Knell |
| (C) Iconoclast | (D) Masochist | (B) Spell | (C) Dong |
| 104. Violation of something holy and sacred. | (A) Pollution | (D) Ding-dong | 118. Military waking signal sounded in the morning. |
| (A) Pollution | (B) Pilferage | (A) Reveille | (B) Lullaby |
| (C) Sacrilege | (D) Pittance | (C) Anthem | (D) Soprano |
| 105. A place where nuns live and work. | (A) Church | 119. Study of insects. | (A) Ecology |
| (A) Church | (B) School | (B) Embryology | (C) Entomology |
| (C) Convent | (D) Abode | (D) Biology | |
| 106. Building in which dead bodies are kept for a time. | (A) Mortuary | | |
| (A) Mortuary | (B) Monastery | | |
| (C) Sanatorium | (D) Crematorium | | |
| 107. One who believes that gaining pleasure is the most important thing in life. | (A) Hedonist | | |
| (A) Hedonist | (B) Pessimist | | |

120. A person in his seventies.
 (A) Sexagenarian (B) Septuagenarian
 (C) Centurian (D) Patriarch
121. Belief that war and violence are unjustified.
 (A) Neutralisation (B) Pessimism
 (C) Naturalisation (D) Pacifism
122. A group of girls.
 (A) Bevy (B) Convoy
 (C) Troupe (D) Coterie
123. Causing or ending in death.
 (A) Fatal (B) Deadly
 (C) Serious (D) Dangerous
124. A short poem or speech addressed to the spectators after the conclusion of a drama.
 (A) Prologue (B) Dialogue
 (C) Epilogue (D) Monologue
125. One who loves books.
 (A) Scholar (B) Bibliographer
 (C) Teacher (D) Bibliophile
126. A government by officials.
 (A) Oligarchy (B) Aristocracy
 (C) Plutocracy (D) Bureaucracy
127. One who walks in sleep.
 (A) Somniloquist (B) Egoist
 (C) Somnambulist (D) Altruist
128. Commencement of adjacent words with the same letter.
 (A) Pun (B) Alliteration
 (C) Transferred epithet (D) Oxymoron
129. A specialist who tests eyesight.
 (A) Optician (B) Ophthalmologist
 (C) Ichthyologist (D) Neurologist
130. A wall built to prevent the sea or a river from flooding an area.
 (A) Dam (B) Mound
 (C) Dyke (D) Embankment
131. To be biased against.
 (A) Partial (B) Objective
 (C) Prejudiced (D) Predestined
132. Motion of head, hands etc, as a mode of expression indicating attitude.
 (A) Gesture (B) Grin
 (C) Estation (D) Grimace
133. Bitter and violent attack in words.
 (A) Diaspora (B) Diacriticism
 (C) Diadem (D) Diatribe
134. Treatment by means of exercise and massage.
 (A) Chemotherapy (B) Hydrotherapy
 (C) Physiotherapy (D) Psychotherapy
135. The abandonment of one's country or cause.
 (A) Defection (B) Disloyalty
 (C) Desertion (D) Migration
136. A place where birds are kept.
 (A) Aquarium (B) Den
 (C) Aviary (D) Sanctuary
137. A method which never fails.
 (A) Unflinching (B) Irreparable
 (C) Irremediable (D) Infallible
138. Something which cannot be believed.
 (A) Inevitable (B) Ineffable
 (C) Incredible (D) Ineluctable
139. Body of a human being or animal embalmed for burial.
 (A) Corpse (B) Mummy
 (C) Morgue (D) Mortuary
140. Of very bad morals; characterised by debasement or degeneration.
 (A) Desultory (B) Dilapidated
 (C) Depraved (D) Dilatory
141. To feel or express disapproval of something or someone.
 (A) Declare (B) Deprive
 (C) Depreciate (D) Deprecate
142. Handwriting that cannot be read.
 (A) Ineligible (B) Decipher
 (C) Ugly (D) Illegible
143. Animals that can live on land and in water.
 (A) Anthropoids (B) Aquatics
 (C) Amphibians (D) Aquarians

144. Easily duped or fooled.
 (A) Insensible (B) Perceptible
 (C) Gullible (D) Indefensible
145. Fear of water.
 (A) Claustrophobia (B) Hydrophobia
 (C) Insomnia (D) Obsession
146. Government by a ruler who has unlimited power.
 (A) Despotism (B) Autocracy
 (C) Monarchy (D) Anarchy
147. An occasion of great importance.
 (A) Exemplary (B) Momentous
 (C) Herculean (D) Grandiose
148. A person who is always hopeful and looks upon the brighter side of things.
 (A) Florist (B) Artist
 (C) Theist (D) Optimist
149. Place of burial.
 (A) Cave (B) Church
 (C) Synagogue (D) Cemetery
150. To have a very high opinion of oneself.
 (A) Exaggeration (B) Adulation
 (C) Abundance (D) Conceited
151. One who believes in giving equal opportunity to women in all field.
 (A) Fanatic (B) Misogynist
 (C) Philanderer (D) Feminist
152. Inability to sleep.
 (A) Hysteria (B) Insomnia
 (C) Aphasia (D) Amnesia
153. One who is given to pleasures of the flesh.
 (A) Terrestrial (B) Epicurean
 (C) Celestial (D) Pedestrian
154. A tank where fish or water plants are kept.
 (A) Aquarium (B) Sanatorium
 (C) Nursery (D) Aviary
155. A person who never takes alcoholic drinks.
 (A) Teetotaler (B) Alcoholic
 (C) Addict (D) Bagpiper
156. Belief that God is in everything and that everything is God.
 (A) Atheism (B) Pantheism
 (C) Scepticism (D) Animism
157. A picture of a person or a thing drawn in such a highly exaggerated manner as to cause laughter.
 (A) Cartoon (B) Cacography
 (C) Cartography (D) Caricature
158. The state of being miserable bereft of all possessions.
 (A) Dependant (B) Complacent
 (C) Destitute (D) Omnipresent
159. That which cannot be called back.
 (A) Irresponsible (B) Irrevocable
 (C) Irredeemable (D) Incalculable
160. One who journeys from place to place.
 (A) Quack (B) Cannibal
 (C) Itinerant (D) Courier
161. That which cannot be captured.
 (A) Untakable (B) Ungrippable
 (C) Impregnable (D) Slippery
162. One who breaks the law.
 (A) Aggressor (B) Politician
 (C) Transgressor (D) Pedestrian
163. Study of insects.
 (A) Etymology (B) Entomology
 (C) Ecology (D) Embryology
164. Careful in the spending of money, time etc.
 (A) Punctual (B) Economical
 (C) Miserly (D) Calculative
165. Reproducing or memorizing word for word.
 (A) Verbatim (B) Verbose
 (C) Verbiage (D) Verbalism
166. That which would burn easily.
 (A) Incendiary (B) Incantatory
 (C) Inflammable (D) Incandescent
167. Place of gathering for public discussion.
 (A) Platform (B) Dias
 (C) Stage (D) Forum
168. An addition to the end of a letter.

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| (A) Postscript | (B) Prelude | (A) Communicate | (B) Commensurate |
| (C) Postnatal | (D) Postmortem | (C) Commemorate | (D) Commiserate |
| 169. Young cow that has not yet had a calf. | | 181. A person who can appreciate art, music etc. | |
| (A) Cowlet | (B) Colt | (A) Epicure | (B) Gourmet |
| (C) Ewe | (D) Heifer | (C) Connoisseur | (D) Cosmopolitan |
| 170. A mournful song (or poem) for the dead. | | 182. Two words different in spelling and meaning but pronounced alike. | |
| (A) Ballad | (B) Dirge | (A) Homonyms | (B) Homographs |
| (C) Ode | (D) Lyric | (C) Synonyms | (D) Homophones |
| 171. The dead skin cast off by a snake. | | 183. A servile self-seeker who attempts to win favour by flattering influential people. | |
| (A) Bough | (B) Slough | (A) Nepotist | (B) Sycophant |
| (C) Peeling | (D) Borough | (C) Psychopath | (D) Hedonist |
| 172. Science dealing with bird life. | | 184. An abnormal fear of high places. | |
| (A) Zymology | (B) Ornithology | (A) Hydrophobia | (B) Claustrophobia |
| (C) Etymology | (D) Philology | (C) Aerophobia | (D) Acrophobia |
| 173. One who is from 60 to 69 years old. | | 185. The belief that nothing can be known about God. | |
| (A) Sexton | (B) Sexologist | (A) Agnosticism | (B) Theism |
| (C) Sexagenarian | (D) Sextuplet | (C) Atheism | (D) Henotheism |
| 174. Someone who keeps bees. | | 186. An underhand device resorted to in order to justify misconduct. | |
| (A) Apiarist | (B) Horticulturist | (A) Subterfuge | (B) Manoeuvre |
| (C) Ornithologist | (D) Pathologist | (C) Stratagem | (D) Complicity |
| 175. Speaking one's thoughts aloud to oneself. | | 187. Science of the races of mankind. | |
| (A) Apostrophise | (B) Memorise | (A) Genealogy | (B) Epistemology |
| (C) Soliloquize | (D) Solemnise | (C) Ethnology | (D) Sociology |
| 176. To agree to something. | | 188. Impossible to describe. | |
| (A) Assure | (B) Assent | (A) Miraculous | (B) Inaffable |
| (C) Adapt | (D) Adhere | (C) Stupendous | (D) Appalling |
| 177. A person who withdraws from the world to live in seclusion and often in solitude. | | 189. One who criticises popular beliefs which he thinks is mistaken or unwise. | |
| (A) Iconoclast | (B) Recluse | (A) Philistine | (B) Iconoclast |
| (C) Sage | (D) Priest | (C) Imposter | (D) Cannibal |
| 178. A lover of books. | | 190. Detaining and confining someone. | |
| (A) Bibliomaniac | (B) Bibliophile | (A) Interruption | (B) Interrogation |
| (C) Bibliographer | (D) Bilingualist | (C) Interment | (D) Internment |
| 179. Occurring at irregular intervals in time. | | 191. One who hides away on a ship to obtain a free passage. | |
| (A) Epidemic | (B) Endemic | (A) Composer | (B) Stoker |
| (C) Temporal | (D) Sporadic | (C) Stowaway | (D) Shipwright |
| 180. To keep a great person or event in people's memory. | | | |

192. Clues available at a scene.
 (A) Circumstantial (B) Derivative
 (C) Inferential (D) Suggestive
193. An unexpected piece of good fortune.
 (A) Windfall (B) Philanthropy
 (C) Benevolence (D) Turnstile
194. An emolument over and above fixed income or salary.
 (A) Honorarium (B) Sinecure
 (C) Perquisite (D) Prerogative
195. The animals of a particular region.
 (A) Flora (B) Museum
 (C) Zoo (D) Fauna
196. An involuntary action under a stimulus.
 (A) Complex (B) Reflex
 (C) Reflection (D) Response
197. A continuous process of change.
 (A) Transformation (B) Metamorphosis
 (C) Flux (D) Dynamism
198. The use of many words where only a few are necessary.
 (A) Circumlocution (B) Circumspection
 (C) Circumscription (D) Circumvention
199. Circular building or hall with a dome.
 (A) Edifice (B) Palace
 (C) Rotunda (D) Spire
200. One who is a citizen not of a country but of the world.
 (A) Bohemian (B) Cosmopolitan
 (C) Philanthropist (D) Internationalist
201. Occuring at night.
 (A) Nightly (B) Dark
 (C) Neurotic (D) Nocturnal
202. Determine the nature of the disease.
 (A) Investigate (B) Determine
 (C) Diagnose (D) Correct
203. To ran away with a lover.
 (A) Deceive (B) Cheat
 (C) Escape (D) Elope
204. Science of heredity.
 (A) Hereditary (B) Genetics
 (C) Genesis (D) Inheritance
205. Arrangement in order of occurrence.
 (A) timely (B) Chronological
 (C) Chronic (D) Temporal
206. Person who insists on adherence to formal rules or literary meaning.
 (A) Scholar (B) Pedant
 (C) Pedagogue (D) Literalist
207. Calmness and indifference to suffering.
 (A) Stolicism (B) Despair
 (C) Agony (D) Materialism
208. The practice of having more than one husband.
 (A) Polyandry (B) Polygamy
 (C) Bigamy (D) Debauchery
209. Seeing something which is not actually present.
 (A) Imagination (B) Presumption
 (C) Hallucination (D) Supposition
210. With much liveliness and a sense of purpose.
 (A) Lousily (B) Jocularly
 (C) Zealously (D) Jauntily
211. A body of persons appointed to hear evidence and given their verdict in trials.
 (A) Association (B) Council
 (C) Bar (D) Jury
212. A person who dishonestly pretends to be somebody else.
 (A) Imperialist (B) Impressionist
 (C) Implorer (D) Impostor
213. The violent storm made it difficult for them to reach the shore.
 (A) Weather (B) Rains
 (C) Breeze (D) Tempest
214. Careful and thorough enquiry.
 (A) Investigation (B) Interview
 (C) Examination (D) Exploration
215. A situation that stops an activity from progressing.
 (A) Bypass (B) Breach
 (C) Bottleneck (D) Blockhead

216. A child born after the death of its father is called.
 (A) An orphan (B) A deprived child
 (C) A waif (D) A posthumous child
217. Failing to discharge one's duty.
 (A) Debacle (B) Dereliction
 (C) Determination (D) Deterrent
218. A movement of part of the body to express an idea or feeling.
 (A) Jib (B) Gesture
 (C) Pose (D) Mimicry
219. A person who is physically dependent on a substance.
 (A) Criminal (B) Martyr
 (C) Gladiator (D) Addict
220. A legal agreement by which a person borrows money from a bank usually to buy a house.
 (A) Document (B) Mortgage
 (C) Lease (D) Invoice
221. Able to use the left hand and right hand equally well.
 (A) Ambivert (B) Ambidextrous
 (C) Ambivalent (D) Ambitious
222. One who hates woman.
 (A) Philanthropist (B) Ascetic
 (C) Misogamist (D) Misogynist
223. A system of naming things.
 (A) Horticulture (B) Miniature
 (C) Genocide (D) Nomenclature
224. A raised passageway in a building.
 (A) Walkway (B) Walkout
 (C) Walkabout (D) Walkover
225. A cure for all diseases.
 (A) Laxative (B) Panacea
 (C) Antidote (D) Purgative
226. One who has narrow and prejudiced religious views.
 (A) Religious (B) Fanatic
 (C) Bigot (D) God-fearing
227. Capable of being interpreted in two ways.
 (A) Confusing (B) Unclear
 (C) Ambiguous (D) Ambivert
228. A person who loves mankind.
 (A) Misanthrope (B) Anthropologist
 (C) Philanthropist (D) Mercenary
229. To confirm with the help of evidence.
 (A) Corroborate (B) Implicate
 (C) Designate (D) Extricate
230. The action of looking within or into one's own mind.
 (A) Observation (B) Examination
 (C) Introspection (D) Introvert
231. One who tends to take a hopeful view of life.
 (A) Magnate (B) Creator
 (C) Pacifist (D) Optimist
232. Belonging to all parts of the world.
 (A) Common (B) Universal
 (C) Wordly (D) International
233. To be known for bad acts.
 (A) Famous (B) Notorious
 (C) Criminal (D) Terrorist
234. Words of similar meaning.
 (A) Homonyms (B) Pseudonyms
 (C) Antonyms (D) Synonyms
235. Instrument of measure atmospheric pressure.
 (A) Metronome (B) Compass
 (C) Pedometer (D) Barometer
236. To be dogmatic in one's opinionated.
 (A) Plaintive (B) Opinionated
 (C) Undoubtable (D) Secular
237. Intense and unreasoned fear or dislike.
 (A) Horror (B) Phobia
 (C) Fright (D) Scare
238. Excessively enthusiastic unreasonably about something.
 (A) Spirited (B) Interested
 (C) Fanatical (D) Despotic
239. An agreement between two countries or groups to stop fighting.
 (A) Compromise (B) Ceasefire
 (C) Outpost (D) Protocol

240. Full of criticism and mockery.
 (A) Discrimination (B) Ridicule
 (C) Satire (D) Contempt
241. One who intervenes between two or more parties to settle differences.
 (A) Neutral (B) Intermediary
 (C) Judge (D) Connoisseur
242. The absence of law and order.
 (A) Rebellion (B) Mutiny
 (C) Revolt (D) Anarchy
243. A voice that cannot be heard.
 (A) Unheard (B) Faint
 (C) Audible (D) Inaudible
244. High sea waves caused by underwater earthquake.
 (A) Tsunami (B) Tornado
 (C) Hurricane (D) Cyclone
245. To give one's authority to another.
 (A) Assign (B) Delegate
 (C) Represent (D) Designate
246. A disease which is spread by direct contact.
 (A) Contagious (B) Infectious
 (C) Epidemic (D) Endemic
247. The study of ancient civilizations.
 (A) History (B) Anthropology
 (C) Ethnology (D) Archaeology
248. An animal story with a moral.
 (A) Fable (B) Tale
 (C) Anecdote (D) Parable
249. A thing likely to be easily broken.
 (A) Vulnerable (B) Flexible
 (C) Brittle (D) Delicate
250. Body of singers.
 (A) Coir (B) Quorum
 (C) Quire (D) Choir
251. A war of religions.
 (A) Calligraphy (B) Contraband
 (C) Cavalry (D) Crusade
252. The Government by the nobility.
 (A) Bureaucracy (B) Aristocracy
 (C) Autocracy (D) Oligarchy
253. To store and stock.
 (A) Hail (B) Hide
 (C) Hoard (D) Horde
254. Study of relations of organisms to one another and to their surroundings.
 (A) Biology (B) Ecology
 (C) Psychology (D) Physiology
255. Boundary of an area.
 (A) Porch (B) Periphery
 (C) Balcony (D) Verandah
256. To renounce a high position of authority or control.
 (A) Abduct (B) Abandon
 (C) Abort (D) Abdicate
257. Not to be moved by entreaty.
 (A) Rigorous (B) Negligent
 (C) Inexorable (D) Despotism
258. An object or portion serving as a sample.
 (A) Specification (B) Spectre
 (C) Spectacle (D) Specimen
259. The practice of submitting a proposal to popular vote.
 (A) Election (B) Reference
 (C) Popularity (D) Referendum
260. Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence.
 (A) Statesmanship (B) Diplomacy
 (C) Hierarchy (D) Protocol
261. An inscription on a tomb.
 (A) Espionage (B) Epilogue
 (C) Epitaph (D) Elegy
262. Feeling inside you which tells you what is right and what is wrong.
 (A) Cleverness (B) Conscience
 (C) Consciousness (D) Fear
263. Release of a prisoner from jail on certain terms and condition.
 (A) Parole (B) Parley
 (C) Pardon (D) Acquittal

264. Loss of memory.
 (A) Ambrosia (B) Amnesia
 (C) Insomnia (D) Forgetting
265. To struggle helplessly.
 (A) Flounder (B) Founder
 (C) Fumble (D) Finger
266. A person who writes decoratiely.
 (A) Calligraphers (B) Collier
 (C) Choreographer (D) Cartographer
267. Pertaining to cattle.
 (A) Canine (B) Feline
 (C) Bovine (D) Verminous
268. To look at someone in an angry or threatening way.
 (A) Glower (B) Gnaw
 (C) Gnash (D) Grind
269. A post with little work but high salary.
 (A) Director (B) Trustee
 (C) Sinecure (D) Ombudsman
270. Something that causes death.
 (A) Dangerous (B) Fatal
 (C) Brutal (D) Horrible
271. A person who has no money to pay off his debts.
 (A) Insolvent (B) Poor
 (C) Destitute (D) Pauper
272. Words uttered impiously about God.
 (A) Amoral (B) Philosophy
 (C) Logic (D) Blasphemy
273. Quibble.
 (A) Premeditate (B) Prenominate
 (C) Prevaricate (D) Preponderate
274. One who compiles a dictionary.
 (A) Geographer (B) Lexicographer
 (C) Lapidist (D) Linguist
275. A test in which cells from diseased organs are removed and tested.
 (A) Biopsy (B) Autopsy
 (C) Operation (D) Amputation
276. Speed of an object in one direction.
 (A) Pace (B) Tempo
 (C) Velodrome (D) Velocity
277. The place where public, government or historical records are kept.
 (A) Coffor (B) Pantry
 (C) Archives (D) Scullery
278. Theft of another person's writings or ideas and passing them off as one's own.
 (A) Plagiarism (B) Burglary
 (C) Piracy (D) Pilferage
279. The study of insects.
 (A) Anthropology (B) Zoology
 (C) Etymology (D) Entomology
280. List of issues to be discussed at a meeting.
 (A) Schedule (B) Agenda
 (C) Time-table (D) Plan
281. A small room in a big house, hotel, ship etc. where glasses, dishes, spoons, food etc. are kept.
 (A) Portico (B) Pantry
 (C) Mezzanine (D) Kitchen
282. A foreigner who settles in a country.
 (A) Immigrant (B) Emigrant
 (C) Alien (D) Visitor
283. Doing something according to one's own free will.
 (A) Wilfully (B) Obligingly
 (C) Voluntarily (D) Compulsorily
284. Place that provides refuge.
 (A) Shelter (B) Ouse
 (C) Country (D) Asylum
285. A person who gambles or bets.
 (A) Punter (B) Backer
 (C) Customer (D) Client
286. Art of writing for newspapers and magazines.
 (A) Literature (B) Journalism
 (C) Biography (D) Artistry
287. An abandoned child of unknown parents who is found by somebody.

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| (A) Foundling | (B) Sibling | 299. A number of stars grouped together. |
| (C) Urchin | (D) Orphan | (A) Orbit (B) Constellation |
| 288. Parts of a country behind the coast or a river bank. | | (C) Solar system (D) Comet |
| (A) Swamps | (B) Marshes | 300. Lasting only for a very short while. |
| (C) Hinterland | (D) Isthmuses | (A) Transparent (B) Temporal |
| 289. A written statement about someone's character, usually provided by an employer. | | (C) Temporary (D) Temperate |
| (A) Testimonial | (B) Memorandum | 301. Large number of insects, birds etc. moving about. |
| (C) Certificate | (D) License | (A) Crowd (B) Group |
| 290. One who does not make mistakes. | | (C) Pack (D) Swarm |
| (A) Pessimist | (B) Optimist | 302. A person who readily believes others. |
| (C) Infallible | (D) Hypocrite | (A) Sensible (B) Credulous |
| 291. To secretly store more than what is allowed. | | (C) Sensitive (D) Credible |
| (A) Hoard | (B) Store | 303. Dry weather with no rainfall. |
| (C) Hide | (D) Aboard | (A) Summer (B) Desert |
| 292. Very dramatic. | | (C) Drought (D) Autumn |
| (A) Histrionic | (B) Hippocratic | 304. Complete change of form. |
| (C) Hirsute | (D) Hoary | (A) Transgression (B) Translation |
| 293. A figure of speech by which a thing is spoken of as being that which it only resembles. | | (C) Transformation (D) Transmigration |
| (A) Metaphor | (B) Simile | 305. The extreme fondness for books is known as. |
| (C) Personification | (D) Alliteration | (A) Bibliomania (B) Pyromania |
| 294. The process by which a person or an organization reduced the amount of money it spends. | | (C) Cleptomania (D) Agromania |
| (A) Budgeting | (B) Retrenchment | 306. Scale used for measuring the strength of an earthquake. |
| (C) Saving | (D) Closure | (A) Celsius (B) Newtons |
| 295. An established principle of practical wisdom. | | (C) Richter (D) Linear |
| (A) Marxism | (B) Maxim | 307. Something kept as a reminder of an event. |
| (C) Neologism | (D) Platonism | (A) Trophy (B) Souvenir |
| 296. Murder of a man. | | (C) Prize (D) Antique |
| (A) Regicide | (B) Fratricide | 308. One who practises one of the fine arts. |
| (C) Homicide | (D) Genocide | (A) Painter (B) Artist |
| 297. Use of force or threats to get someone to agree to something. | | (C) Designer (D) Architect |
| (A) Coercion | (B) Conviction | 309. Found all over the world. |
| (C) Confession | (D) Cajolement | (A) International (B) Universal |
| 298. Animal that feeds on plants. | | (C) Regional (D) Provincial |
| (A) Carnivorous | (B) Herbivorous | 310. A general pardon of offenders. |
| (C) Insectivorous | (D) Graminivorous | (A) Parley (B) Amnesty |
| | | (C) Parole (D) Acquittal |
| | | 311. A remedy for all diseases. |
| | | (A) Narcotic (B) Antiseptic |

- (C) Topic (D) Panacea
312. The killing of whole group of people.
 (A) Genocide (B) Germicide
 (C) Patricide (D) Suicide
313. The plants and vegetation of a region.
 (A) Fauna (B) Flora
 (C) Landscape (D) Environment
314. That which is without opposition.
 (A) Unaware (B) Verdict
 (C) Unanimous (D) Spontaneous
315. Strong dislike between two persons.
 (A) Aversion (B) Antipathy
 (C) Apathy (D) Despair
316. Sum of money to be paid for freeing a person from captivity.
 (A) Ransom (B) Compensation
 (C) Tribute (D) Penalty
317. Book giving information about every branch of knowledge.
 (A) Directory (B) Dictionary
 (C) Encyclopaedia (D) Dissertation
318. Member of a tribe that wanders from place to place with to fixed home.
 (A) Vagabond (B) Nomad
 (C) Wanderer (D) Truant
319. Fit to be chosen.
 (A) Eligible (B) Capable
 (C) Suitable (D) Valuable
320. An animal or plant living in or upon another.
 (A) Master (B) Dependant
 (C) Insect (D) Parasite
321. Pertaining to horses.
 (A) Equine (B) Equestrian
 (C) Equinox (D) Equation
322. One who cannot be corrected.
 (A) Incurable (B) Incurable
 (C) Hardened (D) Vulnerable
323. Difficult or impossible to read.
 (A) Illogical (B) Illegible
 (C) Ineligible (D) Legible
324. An unexpected piece of good fortune.
 (A) Turnstile (B) Windfall
 (C) Philanthropy (D) Benevolence
325. Those who go on to someone else's land without the owner's permission.
 (A) Delinquents (B) Trespassers
 (C) Offenders (D) Culprits
326. A person who loves wealth and spends as little money as possible.
 (A) Curmudgeon (B) Money grabber
 (C) Scrimp (D) Miser
327. State of anxiety or dismay causing mental confusion.
 (A) Constriction (B) Consternation
 (C) Concentration (D) Contraction
328. A person who is fluent in two languages.
 (A) Versatile (B) Expert
 (C) Bilingual (D) Knowledgeable
329. One who eats human flesh.
 (A) Man-eater (B) Cannibal
 (C) Beast (D) Savage
330. The quality of being politely firm and demanding.
 (A) Assertive (B) Bossy
 (C) Aggressive (D) Lordy
331. A person who believes in the total abolition of war.
 (A) Bellicose (B) Pacifist
 (C) Flautist (D) Fatalist
332. A solution for all.
 (A) Panacea (B) Treatment
 (C) Cure (D) Well-being
333. Witty, ready replies.
 (A) Repartees (B) Rhetorics
 (C) Puns (D) Refrains
334. Very delicate and beautiful.
 (A) Exquisite (B) Requisite
 (C) Exemplary (D) Resplendent
335. A book containing various branches of knowledge arranged in alphabetical order.
 (A) Encyclopadia (B) Dictionary

- (C) Thesaurus (D) Atlas
336. The quality of being faithful.
 (A) Genuineness (B) Fidelity
 (C) Loyalty (D) Honesty
337. One who spends money extravagantly.
 (A) Sceptic (B) Spendthrift
 (C) Miser (D) Vagabond
338. Settlement of a dispute by the decision of a person chosen and accepted as a judge or umpire.
 (A) Amalgamation (B) Adequate
 (C) Sufficient (D) Superfluous
339. The extreme fondness for books is known as.
 (A) Bibliomania (B) Pyromania
 (C) Cleptomania (D) Agromania
340. Use of force or threats to get someone to agree to something.
 (A) Coercion (B) Conviction
 (C) Confession (D) Cajolement
341. Ability to go on in spite of difficulties.
 (A) Delirious (B) Desirous
 (C) Perseverance (D) Pervasive
342. A number of ships, vehicles etc. Travelling together under escort.
 (A) Retinue (B) Fleet
 (C) Posse (D) Convoy
343. An instrument for measuring wind pressure.
 (A) Manometer (B) Micrometer
 (C) Temperature (D) Barometer
344. To destroy completely.
 (A) Annihilate (B) Rehabilitate
 (C) Incapacitate (D) Dislocate
345. To die in water or any other liquid because one is unable to breathe.
 (A) Sink (B) Drown
 (C) Flounder (D) Founder
346. A place of good climate for invalids.
 (A) Hospital (B) Asylum
 (C) Sanatorium (D) Retreat
347. To bite like a rat –
 (A) Chew (B) Cut
 (C) Split (D) Gnaw
348. A style in which a writer makes display of his knowledge.
 (A) Ornate (B) Pedantic
 (C) Artificial (D) Showy
349. A list of books available in a library.
 (A) Catalogue (B) Bibliography
 (C) Backlist (D) Index
350. One who performs daring gymnastic feats.
 (A) Athlete (B) Juggler
 (C) Acrobat (D) Conjuror
351. A large food basket with a cover.
 (A) Hamper (B) Knapsack
 (C) Satchel (D) Container
352. Stealing goods while shopping.
 (A) Shop-lifting (B) Burglary
 (C) Plagiarism (D) Window-shopping
353. Place for keeping birds.
 (A) Aquarium (B) Gymnasium
 (C) Aviary (D) Aerodrome
354. That cannot be overcome.
 (A) Insurmountable (B) Invincible
 (C) Inseparable (D) Insoluble
355. Number of things or portions close together without order or arrangement.
 (A) Huddle (B) Assembly
 (C) Mass (D) Gathering
356. Enter a country as an enemy.
 (A) Defect (B) Spy
 (C) Invade (D) Overcome
357. Plants of a region.
 (A) Fauna (B) Flora
 (C) Nursery (D) Forest
358. Expressions no longer in current use.
 (A) Artistic (B) Archaic
 (C) Ancient (D) Modern
359. A talk between two persons.

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|--|-------------------|--|----------------------|
| (A) Prologue | (B) Monologue | (A) Test | (B) Perusal |
| (C) Dialogue | (D) Speech | (C) Diagnosis | (D) Operation |
| 360. A person who cannot be corrected. | | 372. That which cannot be easily read. | |
| (A) Illegible | (B) Impossible | (A) Illegible | (B) Incomprehensible |
| (C) Incurable | (D) Invulnerable | (C) Unreadable | (D) Unintelligible |
| 361. One who eats human flesh. | | 373. One who finds nothing good in anything. | |
| (A) Carnivore | (B) Herbivore | (A) Critic | (B) Satirist |
| (C) Glutton | (D) Cannibal | (C) Cynic | (D) Slanderer |
| 362. Liable to be easily broken. | | 374. A person who pretends to be what he is not. | |
| (A) Weak | (B) Brittle | (A) Explorer | (B) Prompter |
| (C) Thin | (D) Hard | (C) Imposter | (D) Diviner |
| 363. One who is out to destroy the government. | | 375. In a threatening manner. | |
| (A) Anarchist | (B) Villain | (A) Ominously | (B) Sprightly |
| (C) Criminal | (D) Enemy | (C) Ghastly | (D) Terribly |
| 364. One who loves all mankind. | | 376. A round or cylindrical container used for storing things such as food, chemical or rolls of film. | |
| (A) Philologist | (B) Philosopher | (A) Tankard | (B) Canister |
| (C) Philanthropist | (D) Philatelist | (C) Vessel | (D) Casket |
| 365. A person who cannot make a mistake. | | 377. A place of permanent residence. | |
| (A) Inexplicable | (B) Inevitable | (A) Abode | (B) Dormitory |
| (C) Indispensable | (D) Infallible | (C) Domicile | (D) Apartment |
| 366. Easily tricked to be fooled. | | 378. That cannot be altered or withdrawn. | |
| (A) Innocent | (B) Impulsive | (A) Irrevocable | (B) Irretrievable |
| (C) Gullible | (D) Naive | (C) Irrefutable | (D) Irresistible |
| 367. One who specialises in the study of birds. | | 379. Money paid to employees on retirement. | |
| (A) Naturalist | (B) Biologist | (A) Gratuity | (B) Gift |
| (C) Zoologist | (D) Ornithologist | (C) Pension | (D) Arrears |
| 368. A person who readily changes his party or principles. | | 380. A place where clothes are kept. | |
| (A) Scapegoat | (B) Turncoat | (A) Closet | (B) Drawer |
| (C) Mercenary | (D) Immigrant | (C) Wardrobe | (D) Cupboard |
| 369. That which cannot be perceived. | | 381. Government by a small group of all powerful persons. | |
| (A) Immeasurable | (B) Anonymous | (A) Monarchy | (B) Democracy |
| (C) Intelligible | (D) Illegible | (C) Anarchy | (D) Oligarchy |
| 370. Property inherited from father (or ancestors). | | 382. One indifferent to art and literature is. | |
| (A) Pension | (B) Alimony | (A) Critic | (B) Philistine |
| (C) Patrimony | (D) Legacy | (C) Scholar | (D) Aromatic |
| 371. The process of deciding the nature of a disease by examination. | | 383. "Open to injury or Criticism". | |
| | | (A) Vulnerable | (B) Naive |

- (C) Sensitive (D) Invincible
384. One who collects coins as a hobby.
 (A) Ornithologist (B) Statistician
 (C) Numismatist (D) Philatelist
385. A narrow piece of land connecting two large masses of land.
 (A) Isthmus (B) Continenet
 (C) Gulf (D) Peninsula
386. Too much official formality.
 (A) Bureaucracy (B) Red-tapism
 (C) Diplomacy (D) Autocracy
387. Enclosure for birds.
 (A) Pen (B) Nest
 (C) Liar (D) Aviary
388. That cannot be conquered.
 (A) Invincible (B) Invulnerable
 (C) Intangible (D) Inevitable
389. Hard to please.
 (A) Loquacious (B) Stubborn
 (C) Fastidious (D) Epicurean
390. A person eighty years of age.
 (A) Septogenarian (B) Nonagenarian
 (C) Octogenarian (D) Sexogenarian
391. Someone able to use both hands with equal skill.
 (A) Ambiguous (B) Ambidextrous
 (C) Ambivalent (D) Amphibious
392. Cure for all diseases.
 (A) Incurable (B) Curative
 (C) Curable (D) Panacea
393. One who loves books.
 (A) Bibliophobes (B) Bibliographer
 (C) Bibliophile (D) Bibliophagist
394. Speaking without preperation.
 (A) Loquacious (B) Extempore
 (C) Deliberate (D) Fluent
395. Special trial of the Head of States by parliament.
 (A) Impeachment (B) Impediment
 (C) Impingement (D) Infringement
396. A person who thinks only about himself and not about others' needs.
 (A) Egocentric (B) Egomaniacal
 (C) Egoistic (D) Egotistic
397. Something that cannot be explained.
 (A) Inexplicable (B) Unthinkable
 (C) Impregnable (D) Mysterious
398. A written declaration made on oath in the presence of a magistrate.
 (A) Document (B) Affidavit
 (C) Dossier (D) Voucher
399. A raised place on which offering to a God are made.
 (A) Mound (B) Rostrum
 (C) Church (D) Altar
400. A guide-post pointing out the way for a place.
 (A) Lastpost (B) Finger-post
 (C) Lamp-post (D) Checkpost
401. The book won the prestigious award after the death of its author.
 (A) Inordinately (B) Successively
 (C) Vicariously (D) Posthumously
402. Spending too much time thinking about and admiring one's own appearance or abilities.
 (A) Narcissim (B) Nepotism
 (C) Aphorism (D) Euphemism
403. Socio-economic order that existed in mediveal Europe.
 (A) Socialism (B) Feudalism
 (C) Communism (D) Democracy
404. Scholarly and learned.
 (A) Wise (B) Vivacious
 (C) Stoic (D) Erudite
405. A system of government in which the laws of the State are believed to be the laws of God.
 (A) Theocracy (B) Democracy
 (C) Secularism (D) Socialism
406. Having infinite power.
 (A) Omnipotent (B) Omniscient
 (C) Impotent (D) Omnipresent

407. One who hates women.
 (A) Misogynist (B) Polyandrist
 (C) Altruist (D) Celibate
408. A feeling of fondness, mixed with some sadness, for something in the past.
 (A) Nostalgia (B) Nausea
 (C) Oblivion (D) Noxiousness
409. One who looks at the bright side of things in life.
 (A) Misanthrope (B) Altruist
 (C) Optimist (D) Pessimist
410. Dying without making a will.
 (A) Posthumous (B) Bequeath
 (C) Premature (D) Intestate
411. A group of three books, films etc. that have the same subject or characters.
 (A) Trinity (B) Trilogy
 (C) Trio (D) Tripod
412. A study of human race.
 (A) Anthropology (B) Archaeology
 (C) Ethnology (D) Etymology
413. An expert in an area of the fine or other arts.
 (A) Neophytes (B) Amateur
 (C) Connoisseur (D) Enthusiast
414. The art of preserving skin of animals, birds, fishes.
 (A) Topology (B) Taxonomy
 (C) Seismology (D) Taxidermy
415. Chanting of magic spells.
 (A) Narration (B) Recitation
 (C) Incarnation (D) Utterance
416. One who is indifferent to pleasure or pain.
 (A) Stoic (B) Anarchist
 (C) Mystic (D) Hysteric
417. Animals that feed on plants.
 (A) Insectivorous (B) Graminivorous
 (C) Carnivorous (D) Herbivorous
418. Short remaining end of a cigarette.
 (A) Filament (B) Stub
 (C) Filling (D) Pinch
419. A person concerned with practical results and values.
 (A) Pragmatist (B) Ecologist
 (C) Fundamentalist (D) Optimist
420. A person who can use both hands equally well.
 (A) Dexterous (B) Ambidextrous
 (C) Adroit (D) Skilful
421. The firing of a number of guns together as a salute or otherwise.
 (A) Reception (B) Salutation
 (C) Salvo (D) Gun Salute
422. Study of the problems of legal punishment and prison management.
 (A) Neurology (B) Astrology
 (C) Penology (D) Criminology
423. Bring about an easy and painless death for someone suffering from an incurable disease.
 (A) Euthanasia (B) Strangulation
 (C) Insolvent (D) Invincible
424. One who is between 80 and 89 years old.
 (A) Sexagenarian (B) Nonagenarian
 (C) Septuagenarian (D) Octogenarian
425. One who hates mankind.
 (A) Hedonist (B) Fatalist
 (C) Misanthrope (D) Misogynist
426. A person who makes love without serious intention.
 (A) Consort (B) Philanderer
 (C) Romeo (D) Goon
427. Giving of special favour to one's kith and kin.
 (A) Favouritism (B) Solecism
 (C) Pantheism (D) Nepotism
428. One who collects and studies coins.
 (A) Philatelist (B) Nuncio
 (C) Bibliophile (D) Numismatist
429. Words or lines written on the tomb of a person.
 (A) Epitaph (B) Anecdote
 (C) Calligraphy (D) Cenotaph
430. Study of the origin and history of words.
 (A) Etymology (B) Epistemology

- (C) Morphology (D) Dictionary
431. The practice of eating human flesh.
 (A) Solipsism (B) Narcissism
 (C) Cannibalism (D) Mysticism
432. Someone who works only for personal profit.
 (A) Materialistic (B) Mercenary
 (C) Greedy (D) Mercantile
433. A heavy unnatural slumber.
 (A) Nap (B) Stupor
 (C) Insomnia (D) Coma
434. A deep dislike of foreigners.
 (A) Acrophobia (B) Xenophobia
 (C) Claustrophobia (D) Hydrophobia
435. That can not be overcome.
 (A) Irrevocable (B) Irreparable
 (C) Invulnerable (D) Insurmountable
436. To walk slowly, wasting time.
 (A) Stagger (B) Stride
 (C) Dawdle (D) Plod
437. One who is appointed to deal with complaints made by common people against banks, companies, etc.
 (A) Jurist (B) Arbitrator
 (C) Ombudsman (D) Magistrate
438. The profession of writing dictionaries.
 (A) Typography (B) Biography
 (C) Cartography (D) Lexicography
439. The first speech made by a person.
 (A) Maiden (B) Extempore
 (C) Debate (D) Palaver
440. A person who is well-known in an unfavourable way.
 (A) Notorious (B) Obscure
 (C) Conspicuous (D) Ethical
441. To write under a different name.
 (A) anonymous (B) Biography
 (C) Pseudonym (D) Masquerade
442. That through which light cannot pass.
 (A) Lucid (B) Transparent
 (C) Hazy (D) Opaque
443. Something that occurs irregularly.
 (A) Constant (B) Persistent
 (C) Uncommon (D) Sporadic
444. Appealing to sense.
 (A) Sentimental (B) Sensory
 (C) Sensual (D) Sensuous
445. An imaginary world where everything is perfect and everyone is happy.
 (A) Rainbow (B) Utopia
 (C) Wakefulness (D) Phantom
446. Someone who is indifferent and is careless.
 (A) Inaccurate (B) Painstaking
 (C) Lackadaisical (D) Perfunctory
447. Someone who scientifically studies the birds.
 (A) Earthologist (B) Orthopaedic
 (C) Orthodontist (D) Ornithologist
448. Something which is imagined to be real but actually does not exist.
 (A) Figment (B) Insight
 (C) Mirage (D) Shadow
449. Someone having many skills.
 (A) Versatile (B) Projectile
 (C) Cyclostyle (D) Anglophile
450. To officially take private property away to seize.
 (A) Offer (B) Confiscate
 (C) Annex (D) Hijack
451. That which cannot be read.
 (A) Illegitimate (B) Illegible
 (C) Illiberal (D) Illicit
452. One who makes on official examination of accounts.
 (A) Clerk (B) Accountant
 (C) Auditor (D) Boss
453. An instrument used to see distant objects.
 (A) Periscope (B) Microscope
 (C) Bioscope (D) Telescope
454. One who knows or sees everything.
 (A) Omnipotent (B) Omniscient
 (C) Omnipresent (D) Omniferous

455. Rebellion against lawful authority.
 (A) Mutiny (B) Coup
 (C) Revolution (D) Dissidence
456. Soldiers who fight on horseback.
 (A) Infantry (B) Artillery
 (C) Cavalry (D) Armoured
457. One who speaks for others.
 (A) Spokesman (B) Leader
 (C) Supporter (D) Naming
458. A man who doesn't know how to read or write.
 (A) Uneducated (B) Illiterate
 (C) Ignorant (D) Oblivious
459. To injure one's reputation.
 (A) Defame (B) Ridicule
 (C) Mock (D) Agitate
460. A geometrical figure with eight sides.
 (A) Polygon (B) Hexagon
 (C) Octagon (D) Pentagon
461. A man who wastes his money on luxury.
 (A) Extempore (B) Thrifty
 (C) Extravagant (D) None of these
462. A man having no hair on the scalp.
 (A) Hoary (B) Gaudy
 (C) Naked (D) Bald
463. A person who moves from one place to another especially in order to find work.
 (A) Domicile (B) Vagrant
 (C) Migrant (D) Immigrant
464. Pertaining to or of the nature of unreal.
 (A) Chimerical (B) Traditional
 (C) Comical (D) Factual
465. To give up the throne or other office of dignity.
 (A) Abdicate (B) Depose
 (C) Dethrone (D) Usurp
466. Murder of a brother.
 (A) Patricide (B) Homicide
 (C) Genocide (D) Fratricide
467. One who possesses many talents.
 (A) Dexterous (B) Versatile
 (C) Gifted (D) Exceptional
468. One who derives pleasure from inflicting pain on others.
 (A) Recluse (B) Hedonist
 (C) Sadist (D) Maniac
469. A person who rides horses in races as an occupation.
 (A) Equestrain (B) Horseman
 (C) Horse-racer (D) Jockey
470. A widely accepted rule of conduct or general truth briefly expressed.
 (A) Maxim (B) Tenet
 (C) Syllogism (D) Doctrine
471. Group of people living together in the same locality.
 (A) Neighbourhood (B) Crowd
 (C) Community (D) Public
472. The height of an object above sea level.
 (A) Altitude (B) Certitude
 (C) Latitude (D) Longitude
473. Something that is difficult to believe.
 (A) Inevitable (B) Incredible
 (C) Suspicious (D) Impossible
474. Government of the people, by the people and for the people.
 (A) Plutocracy (B) Aristocracy
 (C) Autocracy (D) Democracy
475. One who finds it easy to produce new and original ideas and things.
 (A) Hospitable (B) Bright
 (C) Impulsive (D) Creative
476. Done with good judgement.
 (A) Envious (B) Judicial
 (C) Eminent (D) Judicious
477. Impossible to decipher, make out or read.
 (A) Illegible (B) Ambiguous
 (C) Eligible (D) Intelligible
478. Careful not to inconvenience others.
 (A) Obstinate (B) Rash
 (C) Humble (D) Considerate

479. A proficient public speaker.
 (A) Curator (B) Orator
 (C) Narrator (D) Arbitrator
480. Unfair advantages for members of one's own family.
 (A) Optimism (B) Plagiarism
 (C) Nepotism (D) Regionalism
481. Fit to be eaten.
 (A) Legible (B) Credible
 (C) Audiable (D) Edible
482. Always ready to attack or quarrell.
 (A) Creative (B) Impatient
 (C) Aggressive (D) Malicious
483. Fluent and clear in speech.
 (A) Emotional (B) Enthusiastic
 (C) Articulate (D) Confident
484. Spoken or done without preparation.
 (A) Verbose (B) Extempore
 (C) Amateur (D) Verbatim
485. One who gains benefit from something.
 (A) A benefactor (B) A miser
 (C) A hermit (D) A beneficiary
486. One who eats both vegetables and meat.
 (A) Omnivorous (B) Vegevorous
 (C) Herbivorous (D) Carnivorous
487. A secret message written in code.
 (A) Anagram (B) Telegram
 (C) Phonogram (D) Cryptogram
488. Walk in a slow relaxed way.
 (A) Trot (B) Canter
 (C) Plod (D) Saunter
489. One who copies from other writers.
 (A) Copy-writer (B) Copyright
 (C) Plagiarist (D) Epicure
490. Excessive similarity or resemblance with anything or anyone.
 (A) Affinity (B) Ambiguity
 (C) Affirmation (D) Affliction
491. To scold or rebuke somebody.
 (A) Chicanery (B) Chide
 (C) Caress (D) Carnage
492. A hater of women.
 (A) Androgynist (B) Misogynist
 (C) Misanthropist (D) Eve-teaser
493. Easy to shape in any desired form.
 (A) Ductile (B) Malleable
 (C) Flexible (D) Plasticine
494. Amount of money demanded by kidnappers.
 (A) Donation (B) Honorarium
 (C) Ransom (D) Salary
495. Property inherited from one's father or ancestors.
 (A) Alimony (B) Patrimony
 (C) Voluntary (D) Armistice
496. That which may be easily broken.
 (A) Indestructible (B) Revocable
 (C) Divisible (D) Brittle
497. A man who is quite like a woman.
 (A) Womanly (B) Feminine
 (C) Feminist (D) Effeminate
498. To supply land with water by artificial means.
 (A) Postulate (B) Irrigate
 (C) Mitigate (D) Watergate
499. A co-worker in an office or institution.
 (A) Colleague (B) Companion
 (C) Ally (D) Accomplice
500. One whose motive is merely to get money.
 (A) Fastidious (B) Businesslike
 (C) Mercenary (D) Polyglot
501. A large burial ground.
 (A) Cemetery (B) Mercenary
 (C) Emissary (D) Symmetry
502. Assembling or organizing the material from various sources.
 (A) Binding (B) Compilling
 (C) Collecting (D) Grouping
503. A reference book in which words with similar meanings are grouped together.

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|--|-----------------------|--|------------------|
| (A) Companion | (B) Encyclopedia | (A) Illegitimate | (B) Illicit |
| (C) Dictionary | (D) Thesaurus | (C) Illegible | (D) Illusive |
| 504. Story told to illustrate a moral or spiritual truth. | | 516. Talking disrespectfully of sacred things. | |
| (A) Didactic | (B) Paragon | (A) Heresy | (B) Atheism |
| (C) Fable | (D) Parable | (C) Blasphemy | (D) Apostasy |
| 505. Concerning life in a city. | | 517. To get or obtain something. | |
| (A) Recial | (B) Tribal | (A) Attain | (B) Detain |
| (C) Rural | (D) Urban | (C) Contain | (D) Abstain |
| 506. Bringing about a gentle and easy death especially to one suffering. | | 518. A conversation between two persons. | |
| (A) Homicide | (B) Suicide | (A) Epilogue | (B) Catalogue |
| (C) Euthanasia | (D) Quietus | (C) Monologue | (D) Dialogue |
| 507. Someone who is killed fighting for the cause of religion or faith. | | 519. Handwritten book. | |
| (A) Prophet | (B) Martyr | (A) A guide | (B) A blurb |
| (C) Seer | (D) Mystic | (C) A manuscript | (D) An opus |
| 508. A list of books and writings of one author or one subject. | | 520. Shy and easily embarrassed. | |
| (A) Biography | (B) Lithography | (A) Bashful | (B) Amusing |
| (C) Bibliography | (D) Orthography | (C) Gullible | (D) Enthusiastic |
| 509. Yearly celebration of a date or an event. | | 521. Life-story of a man written by himself. | |
| (A) Birthday | (B) Jubilee | (A) Autobiography | (B) Revelation |
| (C) Anniversary | (D) Centenary | (C) Introspection | (D) Biography |
| 510. A list of the names of books. | | 522. A public sale in which property or items are sold to the highest bidder. | |
| (A) Epilogue | (B) Dialogue | (A) Wholesale | (B) Lease |
| (C) Catalogue | (D) Prologue | (C) Retail | (D) Auction |
| 511. Men living in the same age. | | 523. A scientific study of stars and planets. | |
| (A) Recent | (B) Modern | (A) Astrology | (B) Astronomy |
| (C) Contemporary | (D) Compatriot | (C) Geology | (D) Archeology |
| 512. Inability to sleep. | | 524. Take somebody away by force and hold him or her prisoner, usually for ransom. | |
| (A) Insomnia | (B) Slumber | (A) Captivate | (B) Kidnap |
| (C) Lassitude | (D) Sleeping sickness | (C) Capture | (D) Seize |
| 513. One who knows everything. | | 525. A sleeping room with many beds. | |
| (A) Omnipresent | (B) Omnipotent | (A) Dormitory | (B) Dwelling |
| (C) Omniscient | (D) Almighty | (C) Hostel | (D) Boarding |
| 514. Animals that eat flesh. | | 526. A disease which spreads by contact. | |
| (A) Herbivorous | (B) Omnivorous | (A) Contagious | (B) Contiguous |
| (C) Carnivorous | (D) Aquatic | (C) Fatal | (D) Infectious |
| 515. A handwriting which is difficult or impossible to read. | | 527. A general pardon granted by the Government to political | |

- offenders.
 (A) Excuse (B) Honesty
 (C) Amnesty (D) Pardon
528. One who hates women.
 (A) Misogamist (B) Ambivert
 (C) Misanthrope (D) Misogynist
529. One who cannot be corrected.
 (A) Incurable (B) Hardened
 (C) Invulnerable (D) Incurable
530. A school boy who cuts classes frequently is a -
 (A) Sycophant (B) Truant
 (C) Martinet (D) Defeatist
531. Detailed plan of a journey.
 (A) Travel kit (B) Schedule
 (C) Itinerary (D) Travelogue
532. A person who consumes human flesh.
 (A) Omnivorous (B) Captor
 (C) Carnivore (D) Cannibal
533. One who is unaffected or indifferent to joy, pain, pleasure or grief.
 (A) Tolerant (B) Resigned
 (C) Passive (D) Stoic
534. A person who is greatly respected because of wisdom.
 (A) Varacious (B) Vulnerable
 (C) Venerable (D) Verger
535. An excessively morbid desire to steal.
 (A) Stealomania (B) Kleptomania
 (C) Cleftomania (D) Keptomania
536. Prohibited by law or treaty from being imported or exported
 (A) Contraband (B) Smuggled
 (C) Counterfeit (D) Forged
537. International destruction of racial groups.
 (A) Regicide (B) Genocide
 (C) Homicide (D) Fratricide
538. A person in a vehicle or on horse back escorting another vehicle.
 (A) Navigator (B) Escort
 (C) Outrider (D) Security
539. A person specially interested in the study of coins and medals.
 (A) Medallist (B) Coinist
 (C) Numismatist (D) Numerist
540. An apartment building in which each apartment is owned separately by the people living in it, but also containing shared areas.
 (A) Condominium (B) Multiplex
 (C) Duplex (D) Caravan
541. A group of three powerful people.
 (A) Trio (B) Tritium
 (C) Triver (D) Triumvirate
542. Operation of the body after death.
 (A) Post mortem (B) Obituary
 (C) Homage (D) Mortuary
543. Not allowing the passage of light.
 (A) Oblique (B) Opaque
 (C) Optique (D) Opulent
544. Science regarding principles of classification.
 (A) Taxidemy (B) Taxonomy
 (C) Toxicology (D) Classicology
545. A political leader appealing to popular desires and prejudices.
 (A) Dictator (B) Tyrant
 (C) Popularist (D) Demagogue
546. Enclosed in small closed space.
 (A) Closophobia (B) Clusterophobia
 (C) Claustrophobia (D) Liftophobia
547. That which has a double meaning.
 (A) Doubtless (B) Uncertain
 (C) Controversial (D) Ambiguous
548. Incapable of making errors.
 (A) Infallible (B) Incurable
 (C) Impervious (D) Inexplicable
549. Governed by a sense of duty.
 (A) Conscious (B) Sensible
 (C) Intelligent (D) Conscientious
550. The depository where state records and documents are preserved.

- (A) Museum (B) Library
(C) Emporium (D) Archive
551. That which is no longer fashionable or in use.
(A) Unused (B) Ancient
(C) Obsolete (D) Old
552. Murder of a king.
(A) Homicide (B) Fratricide
(C) Regicide (D) Parricide
553. A place where birds are kept.
(A) Aviary (B) House
(C) Aquarium (D) Apiary
554. More like a woman than a man in manners and habits.
(A) Unmanly (B) Effeminate
(C) Womanish (D) Delicate
555. Handwriting which is difficult or impossible to read.
(A) Unintelligible (B) Eligible
(C) Illegible (D) Illogical
556. To play the part of, and function as, some other person.
(A) Imitate (B) Pretend
(C) Impersonate (D) Act
557. Not easily pleased by anything.
(A) Fastidious (B) Maiden
(C) Medieval (D) Precarious
558. To die without having made a will.
(A) Intaglio (B) Inveterate
(C) Intestate (D) Insolvent
559. One who enjoys inflicting pain on himself.
(A) Masochist (B) Nihilist
(C) Egoist (D) Sadist
560. Murder of a brother.
(A) Fratricide (B) Patricide
(C) Regicide (D) Homicide
561. The study or practice of dancing or composing ballets.
(A) Calligraphy (B) Cartography
(C) Choreography (D) Epigraphy
562. Having juicy or fleshy and thick tissues.
(A) Succulent (B) Translucent
(C) Dissolvent (D) Dissident
563. One who accept pleasure and pain equally.
(A) Thespian (B) Sadist
(C) Stoic (D) Humanitarian
564. One who thinks or speaks too much of himself.
(A) Imposter (B) Enthusiast
(C) Egotist (D) Optimist
565. An exact copy of handwriting or a picture produced by a machine.
(A) Original (B) Facsimile
(C) Copy (D) None of these
566. Science of human mind and behaviour.
(A) Physiology (B) Psychology
(C) Sociology (D) Philology
567. A set of three related works by the same author.
(A) Topology (B) Triology
(C) Trichology (D) Ecology
568. A person of obscure position who has gained wealth.
(A) Sumptuary (B) Extravagant
(C) Promiscuous (D) Parvenu
569. A study of science is known as.
(A) Phonetics (B) Semantics
(C) Stylistics (D) Linguistics
570. To reduce to nothing.
(A) Annul (B) Cull
(C) Lull (D) Null
571. An obviously true or hackneyed statement.
(A) Imagism (B) Truism
(C) Syllogism (D) Iconic
572. Words inscribed on a tomb.
(A) Epistle (B) Epilogue
(C) Epitaph (D) Epitome
573. The act of producing beautiful handwriting using a brush or a special pen.
(A) Graphics (B) Heiroglyphics
(C) Calligraphy (D) Stencilling
574. A word composed of the first letters of the words in a phrase.
(A) Anachronism (B) Acronym

- (C) Abridgement (D) Almanac
575. A decorative handwriting.
 (A) Calligraphy (B) Manuscript
 (C) Inscription (D) Hagiography
576. That which cannot be defeated.
 (A) Invincible (B) Invulnerable
 (C) Infallible (D) Indicatable
577. Study of the nature of God.
 (A) Philology (B) Theology
 (C) Humanism (D) Philosophy
578. A pole or beam used as a temporary support.
 (A) Scaffold (B) Prop
 (C) Lean-to (D) Rafter
579. One who studies the art of gardening.
 (A) Agriculturist (B) Horticulturist
 (C) Gardener (D) Botanist
580. A remedy for all diseases.
 (A) Cough syrup (B) Panacea
 (C) Medicine (D) Inhaler
581. Fear of closed spaces.
 (A) Claustrophobia (B) Aquaphobia
 (C) Botanophobia (D) Kleptomania
582. Words written on the tomb of a dead person.
 (A) Epigraph (B) Epilogue
 (C) Epitaph (D) Etymology
583. A handwriting that cannot be read.
 (A) Illegible (B) Inedible
 (C) Illegal (D) Illicit
584. The line when the land and sky seems to meet.
 (A) Atmosphere (B) Milky Way
 (C) Horizon (D) Distant land
585. A list of passengers and luggage.
 (A) Waybill (B) Wagon
 (C) Wire puller (D) Whist
586. A person difficult to please.
 (A) Fastidious (B) Callous
 (C) Sadist (D) Ferocious
587. One who lives/survives on others other lives.
 (A) Pesticide (B) Parasite
 (C) Refugee (D) Expatriate
588. One who possesses many talents.
 (A) Unique (B) Dexterous
 (C) Attractive (D) Versatile
589. Detailed plan of journey.
 (A) Travel-kit (B) Schedule
 (C) Itinerary (D) Travelogue
590. That which cannot be consumed by fire.
 (A) Incombustible (B) Invincible
 (C) Inflammable (D) Inexhaustible
591. A place of shelter for ships.
 (A) Harbour (B) Barrack
 (C) Helipad (D) Port
592. A shopkeeper who sells fresh and green vegetables.
 (A) Vendor (B) Greengrocer
 (C) Butcher (D) Shopkeeper
593. The Act of Killing one self.
 (A) Regicide (B) Genocide
 (C) Suicide (D) Murder
594. The story you have told me is surprising and unbelievable.
 (A) Incredible (B) Ineffective
 (C) Shocking (D) Disparaging
595. Measures taken to please the people.
 (A) Popular (B) Poplar
 (C) Populous (D) Propeller
596. A person who is easily hurt.
 (A) Sensitive (B) Sensible
 (C) Sincere (D) Sane
597. Having been legally declared financially insolvent is to be.
 (A) penniless (B) Broke
 (C) Bankrupt (D) Destitute
598. Liable to be easily broken.
 (A) Translucent (B) Brittle
 (C) Unhealthy (D) Opaque

599. A room or building for the preservation of plants.
 (A) Plantation (B) Farmyard
 (C) Greenhouse (D) Plantain
600. A large number of fish swimming together.
 (A) Troupe (B) Swarm
 (C) Litter (D) Shoal
601. A list of things to be discussed at a meeting.
 (A) Minutes (B) Issues
 (C) Agenda (D) Data
602. A figure with many angles or sides.
 (A) Hexagon (B) Octagon
 (C) Polygon (D) Pentagon
603. A decorative ring of flowers and leavers
 (A) Wreathe (B) Wreath
 (C) Wreeth (D) Wrath
604. A man of evil reputation
 (A) Notorious (B) Gracious
 (C) Laborious (D) Mischievous
605. An inscription on a tomb
 (A) Epitaph (B) Dirge
 (C) Pyre (D) Cenotaph
606. A public institution for the care and protection of children without parents.
 (A) Conservatory (B) Orphanage
 (C) Academy (D) Asylum
607. A heavy continuous fall of rain
 (A) Drizzle (B) Blizzard
 (C) Downpour (D) Avalanche
608. Completing a period of hundred years
 (A) Centennial (B) Centurion
 (C) Centaury (D) Centenarian
609. Animals that can live on land and water
 (A) Terrestrial (B) Aquatic
 (C) Amphibians (D) Parasitic
610. The art of making maps and charts
 (A) Calligraphy (B) Palaeography
 (C) Metallurgy (D) Cartography
611. A game in which no one wins
 (A) Draw (B) Obsolete
 (C) Legal (D) Illegal
612. Shaking movement of the ground
 (A) Tremor (B) Shiver
 (C) Vivrate (D) Oscillate
613. An Extract from a book of writing
 (A) Excerpt (B) Review
 (C) Footnote (D) Preface
614. One living on vegetables
 (A) Vegetarian (B) Herbivore
 (C) Carnivore (D) Barbarian
615. A person who supports or speaks in favour of something.
 (A) Advocate (B) Assistance
 (C) Advisor (D) Volunteer
616. The firing of many guns at the same time to mark an occasion
 (A) Fusillade (B) Salvo
 (C) Attack (D) Volley
617. A word that reads the same back-wards as forwards.
 (A) Acrostic (B) Homophone
 (C) Acronym (D) Palindrome
618. A person who is self-centred
 (A) Egoist (B) Masochiest
 (C) Narcissist (D) Eccentric
619. A principle or standard by which anything is or can be judged.
 (A) Manifesto (B) Copyright
 (C) Epitome (D) Criterion
620. The practise of having many wives.
 (A) Bigamy (B) Calligraphy
 (C) Polygamy (D) Polyundry
621. Take great pleasure
 (A) Revel (B) Satisfied
 (C) Uphold (D) Overhaul
622. A strong dislike.
 (A) Reciprocity (B) Entreaty
 (C) Animosity (D) Malice

623. A frog **lives both on land as well as in water.**
 (A) Animate (B) Amphibian
 (C) Aquatic (D) Ambidexterous
624. The Mahabharata is a **long poem based on a noble them.**
 (A) Summary (B) Story
 (C) Narration (D) epic
625. A person who abstains completely from alcoholic drinks.
 (A) Teetotaler (B) Derelict
 (C) Subjunctive (D) Incriminatory
626. Person who files a suit.
 (A) Charger (B) Suitor
 (C) Plaintiff (D) Accuser
627. One who offers his service of his own freewill.
 (A) Worker (B) Slave
 (C) Volunteer (D) Servant
628. One Who is always doubting
 (A) Sceptic (B) Deist
 (C) Rationalist (D) Positivist
629. A collection of slaves
 (A) Coffle (B) Crew
 (C) Company (D) Cortege
630. A professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army
 (A) Mercenary (B) Liquidator
 (C) Venal (D) Hireling
631. Not likely to be easily pleased
 (A) Fastidious (B) Infallible
 (C) Fatalist (D) Communist
632. A speech made without preparation.
 (A) Impromptu (B) Unscripted
 (C) Ad lib (D) Extempore
633. Loss of memory
 (A) Amnesty (B) Amnesia
 (C) Dementia (D) Myopia
634. A writing or a speech in praise of someone
 (A) Tribute (B) Eulogy
 (C) Accolade (D) Oration
635. The art of beautiful handwriting
 (A) Genealogy (B) Calligraphy
 (C) Cartography (D) Philology
636. A person who repairs broken window-glasses.
 (A) Welder (B) Sculptor
 (C) Glazier (D) Patisserie
637. A state where no law and order exists,
 (A) Monarchy (B) Mobocracy
 (C) Anarchy (D) Democracy
638. He is my **parter in Crime.**
 (A) Friend (B) Accomplice
 (C) Neighbour (D) Companion
639. Her speech **could not be heard** by those sitting in the last few rows.
 (A) Imperceptible (B) Indelible
 (C) Inaudible (D) Ineffable
640. A shot trip or excursion
 (A) Rambler (B) Jaunt
 (C) Detour (D) Stroller
641. Motive or incitement to action
 (A) Remark (B) Contract
 (C) Proposition (D) Incentive
642. Science or practice of map drawing.
 (A) Chirography (B) Exrography
 (C) Cartography (D) Pictography
643. A speaker's platform
 (A) Stage (B) Stand
 (C) Pulpit (D) Podium
644. A person who works for an employer for a fixed period of time in order to learn the particular skills needed in their job
 (A) Labourer (B) Worker
 (C) Employee (D) Apprentice
645. A word or practice that has gone out of use
 (A) Obsolete (B) Absolute
 (C) outdated (D) old-fashioned
646. Favouritism granted in politics or business to relatives.
 (A) Monotheism (B) Nepotism
 (C) Hedonism (D) Redtapism

647. A person who collects coins
 (A) Ornithologist (B) Numismatist
 (C) Philatelist (D) Coin collector
648. A supplement to a will.
 (A) Furlough (B) Adjunct
 (C) Effusion (D) Codicil
649. Estimation of thing's worth
 (A) pay (B) goodness
 (C) Appraisal (D) Beliefs
650. To free completely from blame
 (A) let go (B) clear
 (C) exonerate (D) release
651. Passing out of use
 (A) Adolescent (B) Reticent
 (C) Translucent (D) Obsolescent
652. A drink usually made from a mixture of one or more alcoholic drinks.
 (A) Cocktail (B) Mocktail
 (C) Liquor (D) Bisque
653. Affecting or relating to cows
 (A) Feline (B) Bovine
 (C) Ovine (D) Vulpine
654. Something that might happen in the future.
 (A) Contingency (B) Insurance
 (C) Emergency (D) Prophecy
655. A special Fondness or liking for
 (A) Propensity (B) Inclination
 (C) Penchant (D) Preoccupation
656. Relating to kinship with the father.
 (A) patrilineal (B) Fratrilineal
 (C) Matrilineal (D) Familial
657. A part of a word that can be pronounced separately.
 (A) Particle (B) Sibilant
 (C) Syllable (D) Letter
658. To remove an objectionable part from a book.
 (A) Exterminate (B) Expurgate
 (C) Extirpate (D) Destroy
659. Pertaining to sheep
 (A) Canine (B) Bovine
 (C) Ovine (D) Feline
660. Hole Excavated by an animal as dwelling.
 (A) Borrow (B) Burrow
 (C) Bore (D) Pierce
661. Person believing in free will
 (A) Guardian (B) Tyrant
 (C) Humanitarian (D) Libertarian
662. Small pieces of metal that fly out from an exploding bomb.
 (A) Shrapnel (B) Splinters
 (C) Filings (D) Bullets
663. All the arts, beliefs and social institutions etc. characteristic of a race.
 (A) Culture (B) Civilization
 (C) Infrastructure (D) Ritual
664. The act of speaking about one's thoughts when one is alone.
 (A) Silence (B) Monologue
 (C) Dialogue (D) Soliloquy
665. Study of caves
 (A) Speleology (B) Seismology
 (C) Topology (D) Numismatics
666. Government by the few
 (A) Oligarchy (B) Autocracy
 (C) Monarchy (D) Anarchy
667. Materials that change naturally by the action of bacteria
 (A) Inflammable (B) Perishable
 (C) Biological (D) Biodegradable
668. Having a stale smell or taste
 (A) Rancid (B) Insipid
 (C) Savoury (D) Tepid
669. A wooden object used for connecting animals that are pulling a vehicle.
 (A) Rein (B) Leash
 (C) Whip (D) Yoke
670. A man who knows a lot about things like food, music and art
 (A) Priest (B) Optimist

- (C) Hostage (D) Connoisseur
671. A doctor who specializes in diseases of the nose
 (A) Rhinologist (B) Otologist
 (C) Pathologist (D) Podiatrist
672. Animals which suckle their young
 (A) Herbivores (B) Mammals
 (C) Carnivores (D) Omnivores
673. A drug or other substance that induces sleep
 (A) Reviver (B) Stimulant
 (C) Energetic (D) Sedative
674. A speech delivered without any preparation
 (A) Temporary (B) Exemplary
 (C) Extempore (D) Contemporary
675. Animals that eat flesh
 (A) Herbivorous (B) Carnivorous
 (C) Ominivorous (D) Insectivorous
676. A fictitious name especially one assumed by an author
 (A) Nick name (B) Pseudonym
 (C) Sobriquet (D) Pet name
677. Widespread scarcity of food.
 (A) Hunger (B) Drought
 (C) Poverty (D) Famine
678. Inflammation of gums
 (A) Gangerene (B) Gingivitis
 (C) Conjunctivitis (D) Orchitis
679. A book written by an unknown author
 (A) Anonymous (B) Acrimonious
 (C) Audacious (D) Assiduous
680. An event that causes great harm or damage
 (A) Problem (B) Disaster
 (C) Pain (D) Relief
681. Beyond Correction
 (A) Inverterate (B) Glib
 (C) Incurable (D) Incongruous
682. Incapable of error
 (A) Erroneous (B) Incurable
 (C) Unbeatable (D) Infallible
683. One who believes everything he or she hears
 (A) Credulous (B) Credible
 (C) Creditable (D) Credential
684. An allowance made to a wife by her husband, when they are legally separated.
 (A) Alimony (B) Parsimony
 (C) Matrimony (D) Honorarium
685. Wild Imagination
 (A) Whim (B) Fantasy
 (C) Fancy (D) Memory
686. A poem of fourteen lines
 (A) Ballad (B) Psalm
 (C) Sonnet (D) Carol
687. The secretary's proposal was adopted with **the full agreement of all the members.**
 (A) Ambitiously (B) Unanimously
 (C) Equivocally (D) Vehemently
688. That which makes it difficult to recognize the presence or real nature of something.
 (A) Camouflage (B) Transparent
 (C) Infallible (D) Image
689. Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence
 (A) Formality (B) Statesmanship
 (C) Protocol (D) Hierarchy
690. A person who can make himself/herself feel at home in any country
 (A) Cosmocrat (B) Cosmesis
 (C) Cosmetician (D) Cosmopolitan
691. The Bedouin Arabs are **people of no fixed abode.**
 (A) Barbarians (B) Nomads
 (C) Vagabonds (D) Travellers
692. A person who drives our motor cars
 (A) Driver (B) Chauffeur
 (C) Conductor (D) Lift-operator
693. The headmaster **brought back to mind** the outstanding achievements of the school.
 (A) remembered (B) reminded
 (C) reminisced (D) recalled

694. Lack of feeling
 (A) Empathy (B) Apathy
 (C) Sympathy (D) Pity
695. Accidental good fortune
 (A) Serendipity (B) Good luck
 (C) Chance (D) Fluke
696. Short speech or poem given at the end of a play or a book.
 (A) Epilogue (B) Epigram
 (C) Epitaphy (D) Epicure
697. Study of the interaction of people with their environment.
 (A) Ecology (B) Psychology
 (C) philosophy (D) geography
698. A list of explanations of rare, technical or obsolete words.
 (A) Dictionary (B) Glossary
 (C) Lexicon (D) Catalogue
699. Underground place for storing wine or other provisions
 (A) Garage (B) Cellar
 (C) Attic (D) Hall
700. Free somebody from blame or guilt
 (A) Exceuse (B) Reprimand
 (C) Exonerate (D) Acquit
701. One who plays for pleasure rather than as a profession
 (A) Player (B) Amateur
 (C) Performer (D) Actor
702. One who does something for the first time.
 (A) Leader (B) Model
 (C) Forerunner (D) Pioneer
703. A government run by officials
 (A) Democracy (B) Anarchy
 (C) Oligarchy (D) Bureaucracy
704. That which can be drunk
 (A) Edible (B) Palatable
 (C) Potable (D) Culpable
705. One who is neither intelligent nor dull.
 (A) Ordinary (B) Average
 (C) Fair (D) Mediocre
706. Person leading a life of strict selfdiscipline.
 (A) Hedonist (B) Disciplinarian
 (C) Atheist (D) Ascetic
707. A person who loves everybody
 (A) Egoist (B) Fatalist
 (C) Humanist (D) Altruist
708. A small village or a group of houses
 (A) Community (B) Settlement
 (C) Hamlet (D) colony
709. A person who wastes his money on luxury.
 (A) Luxuriant (B) Stingy
 (C) Extravagant (D) Luxurious
710. 'Edible' means that which
 (A) Can be edited (B) can not be deleted
 (C) edifying (D) is worth eating
711. A written declaration of government or a political party.
 (A) Manifesto (B) Affidavit
 (C) Dossier (D) Document
712. One who is rather fastidious.
 (A) Tempestuous (B) Punctual
 (C) Meticulous (D) Carefree
713. Pay attention.
 (A) Heed (B) Glance at
 (C) Overlook (D) Repair
714. Branch of medicine concerned with children and their illness.
 (A) Cardiology (B) Osteopathy
 (C) Pediatrics (D) Morphology
715. Government by the wealthy.
 (A) Theocracy (B) Plutocracy
 (C) Bureaucracy (D) Aristocracy
716. People at a religious gathering.
 (A) Rabble (B) Mob
 (C) Congregation (D) Crowd
717. A person who collects and/or studies stamps.
 (A) Pioneer (B) Philatelist
 (C) Pianist (D) Philanthropist
718. Information about the bird species was **inaccessible**. One has to access rare websites to access it.

- The meaning of the **bold** word is –
- (A) That which cannot be read
 (B) That which cannot be reached
 (C) That which cannot be remembered
 (D) That which cannot be stretched
719. Guilty of the crime.
 (A) Daring (B) Suspicious
 (C) Culpable (D) Ruthless
720. Incapable of being tired.
 (A) Indefatigable (B) Invincible
 (C) Untiring (D) Tireless
721. A partner in crime –
 (A) Accomplice (B) Abibi
 (C) Helper (D) Assistant
722. One who sells articles at public sales –
 (A) Milliner (B) Juggler
 (C) Auctioneer (D) Teller
723. A place where arms and weapons are stored –
 (A) Granary (B) Kiln
 (C) Tannery (D) Arsenal
724. A general act of forgiveness or pardon –
 (A) Amnesty (B) Benediction
 (C) Emancipation (D) Gratification
725. Introductory part or lines to a discourse or play –
 (A) Prologue (B) Monologue
 (C) Blurb (D) Epilogue
726. Intentional damage or arrest production –
 (A) Nemesis (B) Modus operandi
 (C) Sangfroid (D) Sabotage
727. A cinema show held in the afternoon.
 (A) Premiere (B) Play
 (C) Entertainment (D) Matinee
728. A handsome man –
 (A) Tycoon (B) Adonis
 (C) Cavalier (D) Debonair
729. Art of working with metals –
 (A) Meteorite (B) Metaphysics
 (C) Metallurgy (D) Metalloid
730. One who compiles a dictionary –
 (A) Lexicographer (B) Cartographer
 (C) Bibliographer (D) Lapidist
731. A gathering at a religious place –
 (A) Congregation (B) Spectators
 (C) Mob (D) Audience
732. A place where birds are kept –
 (A) Aquarium (B) Aviary
 (C) Sanctuary (D) Apiary
733. A person who worships only God –
 (A) Polytheist (B) Monotheist
 (C) Philogymist (D) Theist
734. A person who helps another to commit a crime –
 (A) Colleague (B) Accomplice
 (C) Assistant (D) Supporter
735. A legal agreement that allows someone to use a building or land for a period of time, usually in return for rent –
 (A) Assurance (B) Deal
 (C) Lease (D) Bond
736. The act of killing one's own brother or sister –
 (A) Homicide (B) Suicide
 (C) Patricide (D) Fratricide
737. Rules governing socially acceptable behaviour –
 (A) Politeness (B) Formality
 (C) Behaviour (D) Etiquette
738. A person who is easily deceived or tricked –
 (A) Tangible (B) Trouble
 (C) Trickster (D) Gullible
739. Lasting for a very short time –
 (A) Metronimic (B) Friable
 (C) Eternal (D) Ephemeral
740. Submission to all that happens as inevitable –
 (A) Pessimism (B) Pragmatism
 (C) Fatalism (D) Superstition
741. The first public performance of a musical or theatrical work or the first showing of a film –
 (A) Preview (B) Opener

- (C) Debut (D) Premier
742. An act of misappropriation of money –
 (A) Misconduct (B) Debasement
 (C) Embezzlement (D) Corruption
743. One who cannot make any mistake –
 (A) Inaudible (B) Illegible
 (C) Invisible (D) Infallible
744. A person in charge of a museum –
 (A) Architect (B) Philatelist
 (C) Mayor (D) Curator
745. An author's handwritten or typed text, submitted for publication.
 (A) Manuscript (B) Papyrus
 (C) Replica (D) Pamphlet
746. A position or an office with no work but high salary
 (A) Tenure (B) White collar job
 (C) Sinecure (D) Monarchy
747. With no particular order or plan.
 (A) Hazardous (B) Haphazard
 (C) Hazard (D) Hopless
748. One who deals in furs.
 (A) Drover (B) Tanner
 (C) Furrier (D) Lapidist
749. The Curved path of a planet
 (A) Path (B) Orbit
 (C) Axis (D) Galaxy
750. A remedy for all ills
 (A) Antibiotic (B) Alcohol
 (C) Paracetamol (D) Panacea
751. Happening once a year
 (A) Biennial (B) Annual
 (C) Centenary (D) Bicentenary
752. One who designs buildings
 (A) An engineer (B) A mason
 (C) An architect (D) A builder
753. The life-story of a person written by himself.
 (A) autobiography (B) Biography
 (C) stenography (D) Calligraphy
754. An exact copy.
 (A) Facsimile (B) Twin
 (C) Mirror (D) Clone
755. To give money to agents for sales.
 (A) Salary (B) Commission
 (C) Fee (D) Incentive
756. A person who is working in the same institution.
 (A) Guide (B) Collector
 (C) Captain (D) Colleague
757. Favouritism shown by a person in power to his relatives.
 (A) Formalism (B) Red-Tapism
 (C) Nepotism (D) Bureaucracy
758. A round-about way of expression
 (A) Verbosity (B) Talkativeness
 (C) Circumlocution (D) Loquacious
759. Suitable or intended for only young persons
 (A) Youthful (B) Puerile
 (C) Adolescent (D) Juvenile
760. Someone who is incapable of being quietened or pacified.
 (A) Implacable (B) Unflappable
 (C) Insatiable (D) Inexplicable
761. Government by Department of State
 (A) Bureaucracy (B) Autocracy
 (C) Oligarchy (D) Hierarchy
762. The killing of a race
 (A) Homicide (B) Genocide
 (C) Suicide (D) Murder
763. Lack of skill
 (A) Inertness (B) Insistence
 (C) Ineptness (D) Insolence
764. Stick with a thick end used in a mortar for pounding
 (A) Thistle (B) Stifle
 (C) Sceptre (D) Pestle
765. An act when people vote in order to make a decision about a particular subject or policy rather than voting for a person
 (A) Election (B) Exit-poll
 (C) By-election (D) Referendum
766. Drug which causes people to sleep easily.

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|--|---------------------|---|--------------------|
| (A) Poppy | (B) Soporific | (C) Ordinance Depots | (D) Barracks |
| (C) Beguile | (D) Pedant | 779. A man who collects old and new coins. | |
| 767. The branch of philosophy concerned with the study of the principles of beauty, especially in art. | | (A) Geologist | (B) Numismatist |
| (A) Artistic | (B) Aesthetics | (C) Archaeologist | (D) Zoologist |
| (C) Ethics | (D) Metaphysics | 780. Regular users of places/restaurant etc. | |
| 768. The study of skin | | (A) Client | (B) Clientele |
| (A) Dermatology | (B) Dermatoglyphics | (C) Often | (D) Usage |
| (C) Stratigraphy | (D) Oncology | 781. A thing no longer in use | |
| 769. A rough, violent, troublesome person. | | (A) Illusion | (B) Illegal |
| (A) Tartar | (B) Talker | (C) Obsolete | (D) Historic |
| (C) Vagabond | (D) Swindler | 782. A place where astronomical observations are made | |
| 770. A brave, noble-minded or chivalrous man. | | (A) Laboratory | (B) Observatory |
| (A) Handsome | (B) Robust | (C) Astrolibrary | (D) Astrophery |
| (C) Gallant | (D) Reckless | 783. Killing one's sister | |
| 771. Obsession with books | | (A) Regicide | (B) Fratricide |
| (A) Bibliomania | (B) Megalomania | (C) Matricide | (D) Sororicide |
| (C) Exnophobia | (D) Egomania | 784. A person who has lost the protection of the law | |
| 772. One who sets type for books, newspapers, etc. | | (A) Outlaw | (B) Immigrant |
| (A) Typist | (B) Editor | (C) Outcast | (D) Orphan |
| (C) Composer | (D) Compositor | 785. Falsification of documents etc. | |
| 773. Land covered by water on three sides | | (A) Xeroxing | (B) Forgery |
| (A) Island | (B) Mainland | (C) Laminating | (D) Copying |
| (C) Strait | (D) Peninsula | 786. to make atonement for one's sins | |
| 774. A drug or other substance that produces sleep | | (A) Expiate | (B) Renounce |
| (A) Soporific | (B) Depressant | (C) Remonstrate | (D) Recant |
| (C) Narcotic | (D) Antiseptic | 787. Committing murder in revenge | |
| 775. A remedy for all diseases | | (A) Massacre | (B) Vendetta |
| (A) Antiseptic | (B) Antibiotic | (C) Homicide | (D) Regicide |
| (C) Narcotics | (D) Panacea | 788. The thing that can be easily broken | |
| 776. Of the highest quality | | (A) amorphous | (B) Brittle |
| (A) Productive | (B) Reactive | (C) Subtle | (D) Solid |
| (C) Superlative | (D) Relative | 789. An unimportant person | |
| 777. A place of Shelter for ships. | | (A) Nonagenarian | (B) Nonentity |
| (A) Harbour | (B) Helipad | (C) Nonpareil | (D) Nonconformist |
| (C) Port | (D) Barrack | 790. Experts who scientifically study insects | |
| 778. A place where soldiers live | | (A) Gerontologists | (B) Pathologists |
| (A) Tanks | (B) Shacks | (C) Entomologists | (D) Ornithologists |

791. One who pretends to be what he is not
 (A) Hypocrite (B) Pessimist
 (C) Optimist (D) Infallible
792. A paper/story/poem first written out by hand
 (A) Handicraft (B) Manuscript
 (C) Handiwork (D) Thesis
793. A job carrying no salary
 (A) Honorary (B) Memento
 (C) Honorarium (D) Memorandum
794. Act of stealing something in small quantities
 (A) Pillage (B) Plagiarise
 (C) Proliferate (D) Pilferage
795. Pertaining to the west
 (A) Celestial (B) Occidental
 (C) Oriental (D) Terrestrial
796. An action or event that happens before another important one and forms an introduction to it.
 (A) Foreword (B) Predecessor
 (C) Prefix (D) Prelude
797. A computer print out sent out by a bank regarding debits and credits in your account.
 (A) bank draft (B) Statement
 (C) Over-draft (D) Payee
798. Refresh and revive
 (A) Invigorate (B) Investigate
 (C) invalidate (D) invigilate
799. A place where money is coined.
 (A) Bank (B) Mint
 (C) Firm (D) Parliament
800. The process by means of which plants and animals breathe.
 (A) Respiration (B) Germination
 (C) Absorption (D) Transpiration
801. One who sneers at the aims and beliefs of his fellow men.
 (A) Critic (B) Connoisseur
 (C) Pedant (D) Cynic
802. Property inherited from one's father or ancestors.
 (A) Patrimony (B) Mercenary
 (C) Hereditary (D) Aristocracy
803. A person who is womanish in his habits
 (A) Feminist (B) Philogynist
 (C) Effeminate (D) Feminine
804. One who is converted from one religion to another
 (A) Pilgrim (B) Polytheist
 (C) Proselyte (D) Presbyte
805. A small shop that sells fashionable clothes, cosmetics etc.
 (A) Store (B) Stall
 (C) Boutique (D) Booth
806. Interval between two events
 (A) Recess (B) Interlude
 (C) Shuttle (D) Prelude
807. A person's peculiar habit
 (A) Peculiarity (B) Trait
 (C) Distinction (D) Idiosyncrasy
808. The art of delaying
 (A) Degeneration (B) Inflation
 (C) Procrastination (D) Regression
809. A doctor who specializes in the diseases of the eyes.
 (A) Ophthalmologist (B) Optimist
 (C) Optician (D) Orthodontist
810. Person who eats too much
 (A) Cannibal (B) Glutton
 (C) Obese (D) Carnivorous
811. Write or carve words on stone or paper.
 (A) Sketch (B) Imprint
 (C) Affix (D) Inscribe
812. Unable to pay one's debt
 (A) Insolvent (B) Impute
 (C) Indebt (D) Obligate
813. Trouble and annoy continually
 (A) Complaint (B) Harass
 (C) Punish (D) Oppress
814. A narrow stretch of land connecting two large bodies of land.
 (A) Lagoon (B) Cape
 (C) Strait (D) Isthmus
815. An animal which lives by preying on other animals

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|--|-------------------|--|------------------|
| (A) Aggressor | (B) Attacker | (C) Orchard | (D) Garden |
| (C) Terminator | (D) Predotor | | |
| 816. Government or rule by a small group of people. | | 828. A place where bees are kept | |
| (A) Monarchy | (B) Oligarchy | (A) Apiary | (B) Nursery |
| (C) Autocracy | (D) Autonomy | (C) Aviary | (D) Kennel |
| 817. One who copies from other writers | | 829. A brief or short stay at a place | |
| (A) Pluralist | (B) Imitator | (A) Solitude | (B) Soiree |
| (C) Plagiariist | (D) Copycat | (C) Sojourn | (D) Solistice |
| 818. Thing that can be felt or touched | | 830. That which can be believed | |
| (A) pandemic | (B) Helpable | (A) Miraculus | (B) Creditable |
| (C) Paltry | (D) Panchromatic | (C) Credible | (D) Gullible |
| 819. The scientific study of elections | | 831. One who is indifferent to pain or pleasure | |
| (A) Pathology | (B) Palaeontology | (A) Eccentric | (B) Philosopher |
| (C) Psephology | (D) Philology | (C) Fatalist | (D) Stoic |
| 820. A notice of a person's death | | 832. A drug which makes one see things that are not really there. | |
| (A) Memorandum | (B) Obituary | (A) Aphrodisiac | (B) Steroid |
| (C) Reminder | (D) Rejoinder | (C) Carcinogen | (D) Hallucinogen |
| 821. An animal that lives in groups | | 833. Providing relief | |
| (A) Hoard | (B) Fastidious | (A) Reissue | (B) Reprieve |
| (C) Gullible | (D) Gregarious | (C) Rejoinder | (D) Refuge |
| 822. Hard working and diligent | | 834. The philosophy of putting another's welfare about one's own. | |
| (A) Seditious | (B) Sedate | (A) Agnosticism | (B) Polytheism |
| (C) Sedulous | (D) Scheming | (C) Altruism | (D) Iconoclasm |
| 823. Shine with a bright but brief or irregular light | | 835. Nation engaged in war. | |
| (A) Whimper | (B) Flicker | (A) Import | (B) Platonic |
| (C) Cower | (D) Mutter | (C) Belligerents | (D) Unrequited |
| 824. The act of setting free from bondage of any kind | | 836. A man with abnormal habits | |
| (A) Emancipation | (B) Eradication | (A) Eccentric | (B) Frantic |
| (C) Indemnity | (D) Emigration | (C) Idiotic | (D) Sulky |
| 825. A disease that affects a large number of people in an area at the same time | | 837. Words inscribed on the tomb | |
| (A) Endemic | (B) Epidemic | (A) Epigraph | (B) Epigram |
| (C) Epidermic | (D) Endothermic | (C) Epitaph | (D) Elegy |
| 826. One who is eighty years old | | 838. Proposition made as a basis for reasoning without the assumption of its truth | |
| (A) Septagenarian | (B) Sextagenarian | (A) Hypertext | (B) Hypocrisy |
| (C) Nonagenarian | (D) Octogenarian | (C) Hyperbole | (D) hypothesis |
| 827. A shady fertile place in the desert | | 839. Indifference to pleasure and pain | |
| (A) Oasis | (B) Motel | | |

- (A) Perseverance (B) Tolerance
(C) Stoicism (D) Radicalism
840. No longer a child, but not yet an adult.
(A) Youngster (B) Adolescent
(C) Juvenile (D) Yokel
841. Act of making things like new again.
(A) Innovate (B) Renovate
(C) Motivate (D) Activate
842. One who knows everything.
(A) Omniscient (B) Conscious
(C) Intellectual (D) learned
843. Any morbid dread of water
(A) Hydrofoil (B) Hydrophobia
(C) Hydraulic (D) Hyacinth
844. A person who lays too much stress on bookish-learning
(A) Pervert (B) Pedant
(C) Philosopher (D) Scholar
845. Postponement or delay permitted in the suffering of a penalty or the discharge of an obligation.
(A) Respite (B) Spire
(C) Splurge (D) Scourge
846. Deviation from the right course
(A) Imagination (B) Amalgamatin
(C) Illumination (B) Aberration
847. The ceremony of crowning a sovereign
(A) Felicitation (B) Promotion
(C) Coronation (D) Installation
848. One who tends to patronize, rebuff or ignore people regarded as social inferiors and imitate, admire people regarded as social superiors
(A) Snob (B) Fob
(C) Dandy (D) Freak
849. A room where dead bodies are kept until burial
(A) Grave (B) Cemetery
(C) Mortuary (D) Pyre
850. Government by a king
(A) Autocracy (B) Aristocracy
(C) Oligarchy (D) Monarchy
851. Hobson's choice
(A) Choice to live or die (B) Excellent choice
(C) No choice at all (D) Bigman's choice
852. Violation of the sanctity of a sacred place
(A) Sin (B) Sacrilege
(C) Seditious (D) Blasphemy
853. A person's peculiar habit
(A) Trait (B) Idiosyncrasy
(C) Idiolect (D) Talent
854. Speech delivered without preparation
(A) Rhetoric (B) Oration
(C) Extempore (D) Maiden speech
855. one who will do any job for anyone for money
(A) Mercenary (B) sermon
(C) Fair (D) Dialect
856. A child born after the death of father.
(A) Post dated (B) Premature
(C) Paternal (D) posthumous
857. A person who completely abstains from alcohol
(A) teetotaler (B) drunkard
(C) alcoholic (D) imposter
858. One who is able to use both hands.
(A) Sinister (B) Ambidextrous
(C) Ambivalent (D) Amateur
859. Chief of a group of workers.
(A) Chieftain (B) Engineer
(C) Foreman (D) Middleman
860. Bitter quarrel between two families existing for a long period.
(A) Siege (B) Feud
(C) Battle (D) War
861. Animals without a backbone.
(A) Marsupials (B) Mammals
(C) Vertebrate (D) Invertebrates
862. An act of travelling from one place to another
(A) Series (B) Journey
(C) Sequence (D) Programme

863. The thing no longer in use
 (A) Obstacle (B) Obsolete
 (C) Obsidian (D) Obstruction
864. Misappropriation of money
 (A) Embezzlement (B) Robbery
 (C) Theft (D) Fraud
865. The act of killing a king
 (A) Regicide (B) Regalcide
 (C) Genocide (D) Homicide
866. Emission of light or heat from a central point
 (A) Rays (B) Refraction
 (C) Reflection (D) Radiation
867. That which cannot be believe
 (A) Awesome (B) Incredible
 (C) Credible (D) Ineffective
868. Action that is likely to make people very angry
 (A) Inflationary (B) Inflammable
 (C) Commensurable (D) Inflammatory
869. A humorous drawing dealing with current events or politics.
 (A) Sketch (B) Illustration
 (C) Cartoon (D) Skit
870. Act of mercy killing
 (A) Suicide (B) Euthanasia
 (C) Immolation (D) Asphyxiation
871. when something move in straight line.
 (A) Quadrilineal (B) Octalineal
 (C) Rectilineal (D) Trapilineal
872. Tending to associate with others of one's kind.
 (A) grassivorous (B) gregarian
 (C) gregarious (D) graminivorous
873. General pardon for offences against the state.
 (A) sanctify (B) amnesty
 (C) gratuity (D) red-tapism
874. A person motivated by irrational enthusiasm.
 (A) moderate (B) conservative
 (C) fanatic (D) fan
875. Wide, uninterrupted view.
 (A) window view (B) panorama
 (C) macroscopic (D) eagle-view
876. An instrument for measuring pressure of gases.
 (A) barometer (B) anemometer
 (C) micrometer (D) manometer
877. That cannot be express in words.
 (A) indelible (B) ineffable
 (C) ingrate (D) inexorable
878. A mixture of dried, naturally fragrant plant material, used to provide a gentle natural scent inside buildings, especially in residential settings.
 (A) potpourri (B) perfume
 (C) scent (D) aroma
879. Placing different things in order to create an interesting effect.
 (A) sit for a portrait (B) render precisely
 (C) juxtapose (D) framing
880. Study of cultures.
 (A) eremology (B) etymology
 (C) ethology (D) ethnology
881. A person speaking many languages.
 (A) conversant (B) polyglot
 (C) talkative (D) orator
882. A lengthy and aggressive speech addressed to a large assembly.
 (A) hullabaloo (B) cacophony
 (C) pandemonium (D) harangue
883. Made or done without previous preparation.
 (A) Prompt (B) Immediate
 (C) Impromptu (D) Urgent
884. A house where children with no parents are taken care of.
 (A) Orphanage (B) Creche
 (C) Hospital (D) Nursery
885. An uneducated person.
 (A) Illiterate (B) Joker
 (C) Clown (D) Instructor
886. A person learning a trade under someone.
 (A) Apprentice (B) Assistant
 (C) Secretary (D) Clerk

887. That which is unlawful.

- (A) Illicit (B) Legal
(C) Court (D) Bail

888. Continuous dry weather and lack of rain.

- (A) Famine (B) Calamity
(C) Draft (D) Drought

889. A beast of prey

- (A) Victim (B) Vampire
(C) Predator (D) Perpetrator

890. A place where fruit trees are grown.

- (A) Garden (B) Meadow
(C) Orchard (D) Vineyard

ANSWERS

1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (C) 4. (C) 5. (B) 6. (B) 7. (C)
8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (C) 11. (D) 12. (D) 13. (C) 14. (C)
15. (A) 16. (B) 17. (A) 18. (C) 19. (D) 20. (C) 21. (B)
22. (C) 23. (D) 24. (B) 25. (B) 26. (A) 27. (B) 28. (D)
29. (A) 30. (C) 31. (B) 32. (C) 33. (B) 34. (A) 35. (B)
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190. (D) 191. (C) 192. (A) 193. (A) 194. (C) 195. (D) 196. (B)
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806.(B) 807. (D) 808. (C) 809. (A) 810. (B) 811. (D) 812. (A) 813.(B) 814. (D) 815. (D) 816. (B) 817. (C) 818. (B) 819. (C) 820.(B) 821. (D) 822. (C) 823. (B) 824. (A) 825. (B) 826. (D) 827.(A) 828. (A) 829. (C) 830. (C) 831. (D) 832. (D) 833. (B) 834.(C) 835. (C) 836. (A) 837. (C) 838. (D) 839. (C) 840. (B) 841.(B) 842. (A) 843. (B) 844. (B) 845. (A) 846. (D) 847. (C) 848.(A) 849. (C) 850. (D) 851. (C) 852. (B) 853. (B) 854. (C) 855.(A) 856. (D) 857. (A) 858. (B) 859. (C) 860. (B) 861. (D) 862.(B) 863. (B) 864. (A) 865. (A) 866. (D) 867. (B) 868. (D) 869.(C) 870. (B) 871. (C) 872. (C) 873. (B) 874. (C) 875. (B) 876.(D) 877. (B) 878. (A) 879. (C) 880. (C) 881. (B) 882. (D) 883.(C) 884. (A) 885. (A) 886. (A) 887. (A) 888. (D) 889. (C) 890.(C)

EXPLANATION

1. (A) Veteran - किसी कार्य में भलीभाँति दक्ष।
2. (D) Epitaph - समाधिलेख, स्मृति लेख
3. (C) Surreptitious - छिपा हुआ कोई खराब काम
4. (C) Obsolete - अप्रचलित, पुराना, लुप्तप्राय
5. (B) Amoral - अच्छाई-बुराई के ज्ञान से परे
6. (B) Pacifist - शांतिवादी
7. (C) Scurrilous - अशिष्ट लेख
8. (A) Invocation - स्तुति, प्रार्थना
9. (B) Claustrophobia - बन्द कमरे में डर
10. (C) Addict - व्यसनी, आदत, लत
11. (D) Altruism - परोपकारिता
12. (D) Epitaph - समाधिलेख, स्मृति लेख
13. (C) Credulous - आशुविश्वासी, भोला, कान का कच्चा
14. (C) Reveller - धुम-धाम मचाने वाला
15. (A) Theocracy - धर्मतंत्र
16. (B) Polyglot - बहुभाषी
17. (A) Bohemian - कंजर, जिप्सी, बोहिमियाई
18. (C) Juxtapose - पास-पास रखना
19. (D) Jettison - फेंक देना
20. (C) Pandemonium - कोलाहल, हो-हल्ला
21. (B) Omnipotent - सर्वशक्तिमान
22. (C) Dermatologist - चर्म रोग विशेषज्ञ
23. (D) Recluse - एकान्त
24. (B) Ceramics - मृत्तिका, मृत्तिकाशिल्पी
25. (B) Contemporary - समकालीन, एक ही समय का
26. (A) Dynasty - वंश उत्तराधिकार, राजवंशी
27. (B) Sever - अलग करना, जब्त करना

28. (D) Plaque	- शीलड	69. (D) Jury	- न्यायसभ्य
29. (A) Fraud	- धोखेबाजी	70. (C) Stoicism	- विराग, उदासीनता
30. (C) Epilogue	- किसी चरित्र या वक्ता का अंतिम संदेश	71. (A) Hypocrite	- पाखंडी
31. (B) Ambiguous	- बहुअर्थीय	72. (B) Monogamy	- एक विवाही
32. (C) Insolvent	- दिवालिया	73. (A) Physiology	- शारीरिक विज्ञान
33. (B) Obsolete	- पुराना, व्यवहार से बाहर का	74. (C) Directory	- नामावली, निर्देशिका
34. (A) Immigrant	- दूसरे देशों के प्रवासी	75. (C) Accomplice	- सहापराधी, अभिषंगी
35. (B) Feasible	- व्यवहार में या प्रयोग में आने योग्य	76. (A) Bacteria	- जीवाणु
36. (B) Aviary	- दरबा, पक्षीशाला	77. (B) Avaricious	- कंजूसी, धनलोलुपता
37. (B) Amalgam	- पारदमिश्रण, सम्मिश्रण, विलयन	78. (B) Dominion	- स्वामित्व, शासन, नियंत्रण
38. (A) Monotheism	- एकेश्वरवाद	79. (B) Synagogue	- यहूदी सभाघर
39. (C) Idiosyncrasy	- व्यक्तिगत	80. (A) Ascetic	- तपस्वी, तपस्विनी, योगी
40. (B) Criminal	- अपराधी	81. (C) Theology	- धर्मविज्ञान
41. (B) Reciprocate	- लेना देना, आदान-प्रदान, लौटाना	82. (D) Autopsy	- शवपरीक्षा
42. (D) Visionary	- दिव्यदर्शनदृष्टा, काल्पनिक	83. (D) Novice	- नौसिखिया
43. (A) Paediatrician	- शिशु रोग विशेषज्ञ	84. (D) Truant	- नागा करने वाला, कामचोर
44. (B) Psephologist	- चुनाव विश्लेषज्ञ	85. (D) Genocide	- जातिसंहार
45. (B) Feminist	- नारी-आंदोलनकारी	86. (C) Secular	- लौकिक, सांसारिक, धर्मनिरपेक्ष
46. (C) Infanticide	- शिशु हत्या	87. (A) Archive	- अभिलेख, पुरालेख
47. (C) Vegetarianism	- अच्छी खाने की आदत	88. (D) Concubinage	- उपत्नी, सहवास
48. (A) Stoic	- संयमी, उदासीन, स्टोइक दर्शनिक	89. (B) Red-Tapism	- बहुत अधिक सरकारी नियम कानून जिससे कार्य में बाधा पहुँचे
49. (B) Momentary	- क्षणिक	90. (C) Drought	- सूखा, अनावृष्टि
50. (C) Hijack	- जहाज को अपहरण करना	91. (C) Idolatry	- मूर्तिपूजा, भक्ति
51. (D) Emigrant	- प्रवासी, उत्प्रवासी	92. (B) Toxic	- जहरीला, विषैला
52. (C) Misanthrope	- मानवद्वेषी	93. (B) Panacea	- सर्वरोगनाशक औषधि
53. (C) Cosmopolitan	- सर्वदेशीय, सार्वभौम	94. (A) Misanthrope	- वैसा व्यक्ति जो अन्य व्यक्तियों से घृणा करता है।
54. (C) Acrobat	- कलाबाज	95. (B) Dipsomania	- ऐसा व्यक्ति जो शराब पीने की अत्यधिक इच्छा रखता हो तथा जो इसे अपने वश में नहीं कर सकता हो।
55. (B) Etymology	- व्युत्पत्ति विषयक	96. (C) Renegade	- स्वधर्मत्यागी, विश्वासघाती
56. (D) Burglar	- चोर, संधमार	97. (B) Intermediary	- मध्यस्थ, माध्यम
57. (A) Cartography	- मानचित्रकला	98. (C) Narcissism	- आत्ममोह
58. (A) Ligaments	- स्नायु, बन्धन	99. (D) Recant	- वापस लेना, मुकरना
59. (A) Prototype	- आदि, शुरूआती	100. (A) Hutch	- सन्दूक, खांचा
60. (C) Auditorium	- श्रोता-मंडप, श्रोता-कक्ष	101. (A) Polyandry	- बहुपतित्व
61. (B) Transitory	- अस्थायी, अल्पकालिक	102. (C) Omnivorous	- सर्वाहारी
62. (C) Credulous	- आशुविश्वासी, भोला, कान का कच्चा	103. (C) Iconoclast	- मूर्तिभंजक, देवमूर्तियाँ तोड़ने वाला
63. (B) Quadruped	- चौपाया	104. (C) Sacrilege	- अपवित्रीकरण
64. (D) Pacifist	- शांतिवादी	105. (C) Convent	- बदलना, परिवर्तन करना
65. (D) Perseverance	- धैर्य, दृढ़ता		
66. (A) Archaeologist	- पुरातत्वीय		
67. (A) Oligarchy	- अल्पतंत्री		
68. (B) Traditions	- परम्परा		

106. (A) Mortuary	- मुर्दाघर, शवगृह	147. (B) Momentous	- महत्त्वपूर्ण
107. (A) Hedonist	- वैसा आदमी जो Pleasure के लिए जीता है।	148. (D) Optimist	- आशावादी
108. (C) Iconoclast	- मूर्तिभंजक	149. (D) Cemetery	- कब्रिस्तान, समाधि
109. (D) Inheritance	- विरासत, उत्तराधिकार	150. (D) Conceited	- घमंडी, अभिमानी
110. (B) Profile	- किसी व्यक्ति की Short Biography	151. (D) Feminist	- नारीवाद, नारी-आंदोलनकारी
111. (C) Pandemonium	- कोलाहल, हो-हल्ला	152. (B) Insomnia	- अनिद्रारोग
112. (A) Maiden speech	- पहला भाषण	153. (B) Epicurean	- खाने-पीने का शौकीन
113. (A) Bohemian	- कंजर	154. (A) Aquarium	- मछली घर
114. (C) Juxtapose	- पास-पास रखना	155. (A) Teetotaler	- शराब नहीं पियेवाला
115. (C) Ornithologist	- पक्षी विज्ञानी विशेषज्ञ	156. (B) Pantheism	- सर्वेश्वरवाद
116. (B) Bigot	- कट्टरकर, धर्मान्ध	157. (A) Cartoon	- व्यंगचित्र
117. (A) Knell	- बजाना, घंटानाद	158. (C) Destitute	- निस्सहाय
118. (A) Reveille	- जगाने का बिगुल	159. (C) Irredeemable	- निराशाजनक
119. (C) Entomology	- कीट विज्ञान	160. (C) Itinerant	- परिभ्रमण
120. (B) Septuagenarian	- सप्तति वर्षीय	161. (D) Slippery	- फिसलना, फिसलन, बहानेबाज
121. (D) Pacifism	- शांतिवाद	162. (C) Transgressor	- (नियम का) अतिक्रामक
122. (A) Bevy	- टोली, मंडली	163. (B) Entomology	- कीटविज्ञान
123. (A) Fatal	- घातक	164. (B) Economical	- कंजूस, मितव्ययी
124. (C) Epilogue	- नाटक का उपसंहार	165. (A) Vrabatim	- एक-एक शब्द की यथावत पुनरावृत्ति
125. (D) Bibliophile	- पुस्तकों का प्रेमी	166. (C) Inflammable	- ज्वलनशील
126. (D) Bureaucracy	- अफसरशाही	167. (D) Forum	- मंच, चौक, जनसभा
127. (C) Somnambulist	- निद्राचारी	168. (A) Postscript	- अनुलेख
128. (B) Alliteration	- एक छोड़कर	169. (D) Heifer	- कलोर, ओसर
129. (B) Ophthalmologist	- आँख रोग विशेषज्ञ	170. (B) Dirge	- शोकगीत, मरसिया, विला
130. (D) Embankment	- तटबंध, बाँध	171. (B) Slough	- केचुल
131. (C) Prejudiced	- पूर्वधारणा, पक्षपात, पूर्वाग्रह	172. (B) Ornithology	- पक्षी विज्ञान
132. (A) Gesture	- चेष्टा, संकेत	173. (C) Sexagenarian	- साठ
133. (D) Diatribe	- उग्र भाषण	174. (A) Apiarist	- मधुमक्खी पालन
134. (C) Physiotherapy	- भौतिक चिकित्सा	175. (C) Soliloquize	- अपने आप से बात करना
135. (C) Desertion	- परित्याग, पलायन	176. (B) Assent	- सहमति
136. (C) Aviary	- पक्षीशाला, दरबा	177. (B) Recluse	- एकान्त
137. (D) Infallible	- अभ्रान्त, अचुक	178. (B) Bibliophile	- पुस्तक प्रेमी
138. (C) Incredible	- अविश्वसनीय	179. (D) Sporadic	- छुट-पुट, यदा कदा, अनियमित
139. (B) Mummy	- परिरक्षित शव	180. (C) Commemorate	- स्मरणोत्सव, गुणमान, स्मारक
140. (C) Depraved	- चरित्रहीनता	181. (C) Connoisseur	- पारखी, कदरदान
141. (D) Deprecate	- की निन्दा करना, विरोध करना	182. (A) Homonyms	- समनाम, श्रुतिसम
142. (D) Illegible	- अपठ्य, अस्पष्ट	183. (B) Sycophant	- चापलूसी करने वाले लोग
143. (C) Amphibians	- उभयचर	184. (D) Acrophobia	- ऊँचाई से डरने वाला
144. (C) Gullible	- भोला-भाला	185. (A) Agnosticism	- में कोई व्यक्ति sure नहीं होता है कि वास्तव में भगवान है या नहीं
145. (B) Hydrophobia	- पानी से भय	186. (B) Manoeuvre	- युद्धाभ्यास, युक्तिचालन
146. (A) Despotism	- शानाशाही		

187. (C) Ethnology	- मानव प्रजातियों का अध्ययन	227. (C) Ambiguous	- महत्वाकांक्षी
188. (B) Inaffable	- अमिलनसार	228. (C) Philanthropist	- मानव प्रेमी
189. (B) Iconoclast	- मूर्ति तोड़ने वाला	229. (A) Corroborate	- समर्थक
190. (D) Internment	- नजरबंद कर देना	230. (C) Introspection	- आत्मविश्लेषण, अन्तर्दर्शन
191. (C) Stowaway	- छुपकर यात्रा करने वाला	231. (D) Optimist	- आशावादी
192. (A) Circumstantial	- आकस्मिक, परिस्थितिक	232. (B) Universal	- विश्वव्यापी, सर्वत्र, व्यापक
193. (A) Windfall	- अप्रत्याशित लाभ	233. (B) Notorious	- कुख्यात
194. (C) Perquisite	- अनुलाभ, परिलब्धि (जो मूल वेतन के अलावा होता है।)	234. (D) Synonyms	- पर्याय, समानार्थ
195. (D) Fauna	- प्राणिजाती	235. (D) Barometer	- वायुमंडलीय दाब
196. (B) Reflex	- प्रतिबिम्ब, अभिव्यक्ति	236. (B) Opinionated	- हठी
197. (A) Transformation	- रूपान्तरण, परिवर्तन	237. (B) Phobia	- भीति, भय
198. (A) Circumlocution	- व्यासशैली	238. (C) Fanatical	- कट्टर, हठधर्मी
199. (C) Rotunda	- गोल, आडम्बर पूर्ण	239. (B) Ceasefire	- युद्ध स्थगन
200. (B) Cosmopolitan	- सर्वदेशीय, सार्वभौम	240. (C) Satire	- व्यंग्य
201. (D) Nocturnal	- रात्रि वंदना	241. (B) Intermediary	- मध्यस्थ, बिचवई, माध्यम
202. (C) Diagnose	- निदान	242. (D) Anarchy	- अराजकता
203. (D) Elope	- भाग निकलना	243. (D) Inaudible	- अश्रवणीय
204. (A) Hereditary	- वंशानुगत	244. (A) Tsunami	- समुद्री तुफान
205. (B) Chronological	- कालक्रमिक	245. (B) Delegate	- प्रतिनिधि, अधिकार देना
206. (B) Pedant	- विद्याडम्बरी	246. (A) Contagious	- संसर्गज, सांसर्गिक, संक्रामक
207. (A) Stoicism	- विराग या उदासीनता	247. (A) History	- इतिहास
208. (A) Polyandry	- बहुपतित्व	248. (A) Fable	- नीतिकथा, कहान, किस्सा
209. (C) Hallucination	- मतिभ्रम	249. (C) Brittle	- भुरभुरा, भंगुर
210. (D) Jauntily	- मनमौजी, विनोदी	250. (D) Choir	- गायक मण्डल
211. (D) Jury	- न्यायसभ्य	251. (D) Crusade	- धर्मयुद्ध, जेहाद
212. (D) Impostor	- धोखेबाज, ढोंगी	252. (B) Aristocracy	- अभिजात वर्ग
213. (D) Tempest	- तूफान, उपद्रव	253. (C) Hoard	- अपसंचय, खजाना, जखीरा
214. (A) Investigation	- जाँच-पड़ताल	254. (B) Ecology	- पारिस्थितिकी
215. (C) Bottleneck	- जो किसी प्रगति में बाधा पहुँचाता है	255. (B) Periphery	- बाहरी सीमा, परिधि
216. (D) Posthumous	- मरणोत्तर	256. (D) Abdicate	- छोड़ना, त्यागना
217. (D) Deterrent	- निवारण	257. (D) Despotism	- तानाशाही
218. (D) Mimicry	- स्वाँग, अनुकृति, नकल	258. (D) Specimen	- नमूना
219. (D) Addict	- व्यसनी, लतिया	259. (D) Referendum	- मत-संग्रह
220. (C) Lease	- पट्टा, इजारा	260. (D) Protocol	- नयाचार, विज्ञप्ति
221. (B) Ambidextrous	- धोखेबाज	261. (C) Epitaph	- समाधि लेख, स्मृति लेख
222. (D) Misogynist	- स्त्री द्वेषी	262. (B) Conscience	- अन्तःकरण, विवेक
223. (D) Nomenclature	- नामदाता, नामावली	263. (A) Parole	- प्रतिज्ञा, वचन, सशर्त
224. (C) Walkabout	- राजा का आम जनता से मिलने की प्रक्रिया	264. (B) Amnesia	- स्मृतिलोप, याददाश्त खोना
225. (B) Panacea	- सर्वरोगहर, रामबाण	265. (A) Flounder	- तड़फड़ाना
226. (C) Bigot	- धर्मान्ध	266. (A) Calligraphers	- सुलेखक
		267. (C) Bovine	- गोजातीय

268. (A) Glower	- तरेरना	309.(B) Universal	- व्यापक, विश्वव्यापी
269. (C) Sinecure	- आराम की नौकरी	310. (B) Amnesty	- राजक्षमा, विस्मरण
270. (B) Fatal	- घातक	311. (D) Panacea	- सर्व रोग हर, रामबाण
271. (A) Insolvent	- दिवालिया	312. (A) Genocide	- जाति संहार
272. (D) Blasphemy	- ईशानिन्दा करना	313. (B) Flora	- वनस्पति
273. (C) Prevaricate	- छल कपट, गोल बात	314. (C) Unanimous	- एकमत
274. (B) Lexicographer	- कोष कार	315. (B) Antipathy	- विराग, उदासीनता, विद्वेष
275. (A) Biopsy	- बीमार व्यक्ति के कोशिकाओं की जाँच	316. (A) Ransom	- फिरौती
276. (D) Velocity	- वेग, गति	317. (C) Encyclopaedia	- विश्वकोष
277. (C) Archives	- अभिलेख, पुरालेख	318. (B) Nomad	- खानाबदोश
278. (A) Plagiarism	- साहित्यिक चोरी	319. (A) Eligible	- वरणीय, योग्य
279. (D) Entomology	- कीट विज्ञान	320. (D) Parasite	- परजीवी, पराश्रयी
280. (B) Agenda	- कार्यसूची	321. (A) Equine	- आश्व, अश्वीय
281. (B) Pantry	- रसोई भंडार	322. (B) Incurable	- असुधार्य
282. (B) Emigrant	- प्रवासी, उत्प्रवासी	323. (B) Illegible	- अपाठ्य, अस्पष्ट
283. (C) Voluntarily	- स्वेच्छा से	324. (B) Windfall	- अप्रत्याशित लाभ
284. (A) Shelter	- शरण, सुरक्षा, पनाह	325. (B) Trespassers	- अतिक्रमण करने वाला
285. (A) Punter	- जुआरी	326. (D) Miser	- कंजूस
286. (B) Journalism	- पत्रकारिता	327. (B) Consternation	- आतंक, विस्मय
287. (A) Foundling	- असहाय, परित्यक्त	328. (C) Bilingual	- द्विभाषी, द्वैभाषिक
288. (C) Hinterland	- पश्च या भीतरी प्रदेश	329. (B) Cannibal	- नरभक्षी
289. (A) Testimonial	- प्रमाणपत्र, सिफारिशी पत्र	330. (A) Assertive	- निश्चयात्मक, हठी
290. (C) Infallible	- भ्रमातीत्ववादी	331. (B) Pacifist	- शांतिवाद
291. (A) Hoard	- अपसंचय, खजाना	332. (A) Panacea	- सर्वरोग हर, रामबाण
292. (A) Histrionic	- नाटकीय	333. (A) Repartees	- प्रत्युत्तर
293. (A) Metaphor	- रूपक, रूपकालकार	334. (A) Exquisite	- उत्कृष्ट, अतिसंवेदनशील
294. (A) Budgeting	- आय-खर्च विवरण	335. (A) Encyclopadia	- विश्वकोष
295. (B) Maxim	- सूक्ति, नियम	336. (B) Fidelity	- ईमानदारी, कर्तव्यपरायणता
296. (C) Homicide	- मानवहत्या	337. (B) Spendthrift	- अमितव्ययी
297. (A) Coercion	- बाध्य या मजबूर करना	338. (C) Sufficient	- पर्याप्त
298. (B) Herbivorous	- शाकाहारी	339. (A) Bibliomania	- पुस्तकों का शौकीन
299. (B) Constellation	- तारामण्डल, नक्षत्र, राशि	340. (A) Coercion	- मजबूरी या बाध्यता
300. (C) Temporary	- अस्थायी	341. (C) Perseverance	- धैर्य
301. (D) Swarm	- झुण्ड, गिरोह, भीड़	342. (D) Convoy	- साथ जाना या साथ देना, दल
302. (B) Credulous	- आशुविश्वासी, कान का कच्चा	343. (D) Barometer	- वायुदाबमापी
303. (C) Drought	- अनावृष्टि, सूखा	344. (A) Annihilate	- विनाश करना, मिटा देना
304. (A) Transgression	- अतिक्रमण	345. (B) Drown	- डूब मरना, जलमग्न करना
305. (A) Bibliomania	- पुस्तकों का शौकीन	346. (C) Sanatorium	- आरोग्य निवास
306. (C) Richeter	- भूकंपमापी स्केल	347. (D) Gnaw	- जल्दी-जल्दी चबाना
307. (B) Souvenir	- यादगार, स्मारिका	348. (B) Pedantic	- ज्ञान का दिखावा करने वाला
308. (B) Artist	- कलाकार	349. (A) Catalogue	- पुस्तकों की सूची

350. (C) Acrobat	- कलाबाज	391. (B) Ambidextrous	- दोनों हाथ से काम करने वाला
351. (A) Hamper	- टोकड़ी	392. (D) Panacea	- सर्वरोगनाशक औषधी
352. (A) Shop-lifting	- दुकान से समानों की चोरी	393. (C) Bibliophile	- पुस्तक प्रेमी
353. (C) Aviary	- पक्षीशाला	394. (B) Extempore	- बिना तैयारी के बोलना
354. (A) Insurmountable	- जिससे आगे न जाया जा सके	395. (A) Impeachment	- महाभियोग
355. (A) Huddle	- अव्यवस्थित तरीके से ढेर लगाना	396. (A) Egocentric	- आत्मकेंद्रित
356. (C) Invade	- आक्रमण करना	397. (A) Inexplicable	- जिसकी व्याख्या न किया जा सके
357. (B) Flora	- क्षेत्र विशेष की वनस्पतियाँ	398. (B) Affidavit	- हलफनामा
358. (B) Archaic	- आदिकाल का प्राचीन	399. (D) Altar	- वेदी, अग्निहोत्र का स्थान
359. (C) Dialogue	- दो व्यक्तियों के बीच का संवाद	400. (B) Finger-post	- पथ को दर्शाने वाला खंभ
360. (C) Incurable	- जिसे शुद्ध न किया जा सके	401. (D) Posthumously	- मरणोपरान्त
361. (D) Cannibal	- नरभक्षी	402. (A) Narcissim	- अपने विषय में गुणगान करना
362. (B) Brittle	- भंगुर	403. (B) Feudalism	- जागिरदारी प्रथा, सामंतवाद
363. (A) Anarchist	- अराजकतावादी	404. (D) Erudite	- विद्वान, ज्ञानी
364. (C) Philanthropist	- मानव जाति से प्रेम करने वाला	405. (A) Theocracy	- धर्मतंत्र
365. (D) Infallible	- जो किसी प्रकार का गलती न करता हो	406. (A) Omnipotent	- सर्वशक्तिमान
366. (C) Gullible	- आसानी से भ्रम बनाया जाने वाला	407. (A) Misogynist	- स्त्रियों से घृणा करने वाला
367. (D) Ornithologist	- पक्षियों का अध्ययन करनेवाला	408. (A) Nostalgia	- पुरानी यादें
368. (B) Turncoat	- भगोड़ा	409. (C) Optimist	- आशावादी
369. (A) Imperceptible	- जिसे समझा न जा सके	410. (D) Intestate	- बिना इच्छा के मृत्यु को प्राप्त करना
370. (C) Patrimony	- पूर्वजों या पिता से प्राप्त संपत्ति	411. (B) Trilogy	- तीन पुस्तकों का समूह
371. (C) Diagnosis	- रोग निर्धारण की जाँच प्रक्रिया	412. (C) Ethnology	- मानव जाति या प्रजाति का अध्ययन
372. (A) Illegible	- जिसे आसानी से पढ़ा न जा सके	413. (C) Connoisseur	- कला या विज्ञान का कदरदान
373. (A) Critic	- आलोचक	414. (D) Taxidermy	- चमड़ा को संभालकर रखने की कला
374. (C) Imposter	- बहुरूपिया, पाखंडी	415. (C) Incartation	- मंत्र उच्चारण
375. (C) Ghastly	- खूँखार रूप से	416. (A) Stoic	- बैरागी
376. (B) Canister	- कनस्तर	417. (D) Herbivorous	- शाकाहारी
377. (C) Domicile	- स्थायी निवासी	418. (B) Stub	- सीगरेट का टूँठ या टुकड़ा
378. (A) Irrevocable	- जिसे बदला न जा सके	419. (A) Pragmatist	- व्यवहारिक
379. (A) Gratuity	- अवकाश प्राप्त के समय दी जाने वाली राशि	420. (B) Ambidextrous	- दोनों हाथों का उपयोग करने वाला
380. (C) Wardrobe	- कपड़ा रखने का अलमिरा	421. (C) Salvo	- फौजी, सलामी
381. (D) Oligarchy	- कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा संचालित सरकार	422. (C) Penology	- दंडशास्त्र
382. (B) Philistine	- जिसे कला और संस्कृति में कोई रुचि न हो	423. (A) Euthanasia	- इच्छा, मृत्यु
383. (A) Vulnerable	- जिसे आसानी से चोट पहुँचाया जा सके	424. (D) Octogenarian	- उन्नासी वर्ष का
384. (C) Numismatist	- सिक्कों का अध्ययन करने वाला	425. (C) Misanthrope	- मानव जाति से घृणा करने वाला
385. (A) Isthmus	- जलडमरूमध्य	426. (C) Romeo	- बिना गंभीरता से प्यार करने वाला
386. (D) Autocracy	- लाल फिताशाही	427. (D) Nepotism	- भाई-भतीजावाद
387. (D) Aviary	- पक्षीशाला	428. (D) Numismatist	- सिक्कों का अध्ययन करने वाला
388. (A) Invincible	- जिसे जीता न जा सके	429. (A) Epitaph	- कब्र या समाधि पर लिखा लेख
389. (C) Fastidious	- जिसे आसानी से प्रसन्न न किया जा सके	430. (A) Etymology	- शब्दों के उत्पत्ति का इतिहास
390. (C) Octogenarian	- अस्सी वर्ष का	431. (C) Cannibalism	- मानवभक्षी

432. (B) Mercenary	- व्यक्तिगत लाभ के लिए काम करने वाला	472. (A) Altitude	- समुद्र तल से किसी वस्तु की ऊँचाई
433. (B) Stupor	- अचेतन की अवस्था	473. (B) Incredible	- अविश्वसनीय
434. (B) Xenophobia	- अजनबीयों या विदेशियों का भय	474. (D) Democracy	- प्रजातंत्र
435. (D) Insurmountable	- जिसका हल निकाला न जा सके	475. (D) Creative	- रचनात्मक सोच
436. (C) Dawdle	- समय गवाना	476. (D) Judicious	- न्याय संगत
437. (C) Ombudsman	- बैंक या कम्पनी में शिकायत सुनने के लिए नियुक्त व्यक्ति	477. (A) Illegible	- जिसे पढ़ा न जा सके
438. (D) Lexicography	- शब्दकोष संकलन करने की कला	478. (D) Considerate	- दूसरों को ध्यान रखने वाला
439. (A) Maiden	- पहला भाषण	479. (B) Orator	- वक्ता
440. (A) Notorious	- कुख्यात	480. (C) Nepotism	- भाई-भतीजावाद
441. (C) Pseudonym	- बदला हुआ नाम से जाना जाने वाला	481. (D) Edible	- खाने योग्य
442. (D) Opaque	- अपारदर्शी	482. (C) Aggressive	- उग्र, अक्रामक
443. (D) Sporadic	- छिटपुट, रूक-रूक कर होने वाला	483. (C) Articulate	- स्पष्ट करना
444. (D) Sensuous	- इंद्रियों से संबंधित	484. (B) Extempore	- बिना तैयारी के बोला जाने वाला भाषण
445. (B) Utopia	- कल्पना लोक, आदर्श राज	485. (D) A beneficiary	- लाभ प्राप्त करने वाला
446. (C) Lackadaisical	- लापरवाह, उदासिन	486. (A) Omnivorous	- सर्वभक्षी
447. (D) Ornithologist	- पक्षियों का अध्ययन करने वाला	487. (D) Cryptogram	- गुप्त संदेश, कूट संदेश
448. (A) Figment	- कल्पित, मनगढ़त	488. (D) Saunter	- चहल कदमी करना
449. (A) Versatile	- बहुमुखी, प्रतिभाशाली	489. (C) Plagiarist	- साहित्यिक चोर
450. (B) Confiscate	- जब्त करना	490. (A) Affinity	- लगाव
451. (B) Illegible	- जिसे पढ़ा न जा सके	491. (B) Chide	- डाँटना
452. (C) Auditor	- लेखा परीक्षक	492. (B) Misogynist	- स्त्रियों से घृणा करने वाला
453. (D) Telescope	- दूरबीन	493. (B) Malleable	- नर्म, लचीला
454. (B) Omniscient	- सर्वज्ञानी	494. (C) Ransom	- फिरौती
455. (A) Mutiny	- विद्रोह, बगावत	495. (B) Patrimony	- पैतृक सम्पत्ति
456. (C) Cavalry	- घोड़ा पर सवार होकर युद्ध लड़ने वाला योद्धा	496. (D) Brittle	- आसानी से टूटने वाला
457. (A) Spokesman	- प्रवक्ता	497. (D) Effeminate	- स्त्रियों जैसा आचरण करने वाला
458. (B) Illiterate	- अनपढ़	498. (B) Irrigate	- सिंचाई करना
459. (A) Defame	- किसी व्यक्ति के छवि को धूमिल करना	499. (A) Colleague	- सहकर्मी
460. (C) Octagon	- अष्टभुजाओं वाली आकृति	500. (C) Mercenary	- जिसे सिर्फ पैसा कमाने की चाहत हो
461. (C) Extravagant	- विलासिता पर खर्च करना	501. (A) Cemetery	- कब्रगाह
462. (D) Bald	- गंजा	502. (B) Compiling	- विभिन्न स्रोतों से सामग्री का संकलन करना
463. (C) Migrant	- प्रवासी	503. (D) Thesaurus	- पर्यायवाची शब्दों का शब्द कोष
464. (A) Chimerical	- काल्पनिक, असंगत	504. (A) Didactic	- उपदेशात्मक
465. (A) Abdicate	- गद्दी छोड़ देना, त्याग देना	505. (D) Urban	- शहरी
466. (D) Fratricide	- भाई की हत्या	506. (C) Euthanasia	- इच्छा मृत्यु
467. (B) Versatile	- बहुमुखी प्रतिभा वाला	507. (B) Martyr	- शहीद
468. (C) Sadist	- दूसरों को चोट पहुँचाकर आनन्द	508. (C) Bibliography	- पुस्तकों की सूची
469. (D) Jockey	- घुड़दौड़ का सवार	509. (C) Anniversary	- साल गिरह
470. (A) Maxim	- कहावत	510. (C) Catalogue	- पुस्तकों के नाम की सूची
471. (C) Community	- समुदाय	511. (C) Contemporary	- समकालिक
		512. (A) Insomnia	- नींद न आना

513. (C) Omniscient	- सर्वज्ञानी	553. (A) Avairy	- पक्षियों को रहने का स्थान
514. (C) Carnivorous	- मांसाहारी	554. (B) Effeminate	- स्त्रियों द्वारा आचरण करने वाला
515. (C) Illegible	- जिसे पढ़ा न जा सके	555. (C) Illegible	- जिसे पढ़ा न जा सके
516. (C) Blasphemy	- पवित्र वस्तुओं का अनादर करना	556. (C) Impersonate	- रूप धारण करना
517. (A) Attain	- प्राप्त करना	557. (A) Fastidious	- तुनुकमिजाज, नकचढ़ा
518. (D) Dialogue	- दो व्यक्तियों के बीच का संवाद	558. (C) Intestate	- बिना वसियत के मृत्यु को प्राप्त करने वाला
519. (C) A manuscript	- हस्तलिपी	559. (A) Masochist	- अपने को पीड़ित कर प्रसन्न करने वाला
520. (A) Bashful	- शर्माला	560. (A) Fratricide	- भाई की हत्या
521. (A) Autobiography	- स्वयं लिखा हुआ जीवन-वृत्तांत	561. (C) Choreography	- नृत्य कला व नृत्य की रचना करने का अध्ययन एवं अभ्यास
522. (D) Auction	- निलामी	562. (A) Succulent	- रशीला
523. (B) Astronomy	- तारों व नक्षत्रों का अध्ययन	563. (C) Stoic	- वैरागी
524. (B) Kidnap	- अपहरण	564. (C) Egotist	- स्वार्थी
525. (A) Dormitory	- सामूहिक शयनगृह	565. (B) Facsimile	- प्रतिरूप, नकल
526. (A) Contagious	- छुआ-छुत की बीमारी	566. (B) Psychology	- मनोविज्ञान
527. (C) Amnesty	- राजक्षमा, अपराध क्षमा	567. (B) Triology	- एक ही लेखन द्वारा तीन संबंधित कार्यों का अध्ययन
528. (D) Misogynist	- स्त्रियों से घृणा करने वाला	568. (D) Parvenu	- नया सेट
529. (A) Incurable	- जिसे सुधारा न जा सके	569. (A) Phonetics	- स्वर विज्ञान
530. (B) Truant	- गैर हाजिर रहने वाला	570. (A) Annul	- रद्द करना, निष्फल करना
531. (C) Itinerary	- यात्रा संबंधी योजना या वृत्तांत	571. (B) Truism	- स्वयं सिद्ध, सामान्य सत्य
532. (D) Cannibal	- नरभक्षी	572. (C) Epitaph	- समाधि पर लिखा जाने वाला लेख
533. (D) Stoic	- उदासीन	573. (C) Calligraphy	- सुलेखन
534. (B) Vulnerable	- आदरणीय	574. (B) Acronym	- शब्दों के पहले वर्ण से सुसज्जित उच्चारण करने योग्य शब्द
535. (B) Kleptomania	- चोरी करने का लत या बीमारी	575. (A) Calligraphy	- सुलेखन
536. (A) Contraband	- वर्जित व्यापार, निषिद्ध माल	576. (A) Invincible	- जिसे पराजित न किया जा सके
537. (B) Genocide	- जाति संहार	577. (B) Theology	- ईश्वर के स्वरूप या प्रकृति का अध्ययन
538. (B) Escort	- मार्ग का रखवाला	578. (D) Rafter	- अस्थायी तौर पर सहाय देने वाला खंभा
539. (C) Numismatist	- सिक्कों व पदकों का अध्ययन करने वाला	579. (B) Horticulturist	- उद्यान या बागवानी विशेषज्ञ
540. (A) Condominium	- इमारत जिसमें रहने वाले व्यक्ति साझा करते हैं	580. (B) Panacea	- सर्वरोग नाशक औषधी
541. (D) Triumvirate	- तीन व्यक्तियों का राज	581. (A) Claustrophobia	- बंद स्थान से भय
542. (A) Post mortem	- पोस्टमार्टम	582. (C) Epitaph	- स्मारक या समाधिक पर लिखा गया लेख
543. (B) Opaque	- अपारदर्शी	583. (A) Illegible	- जिसे पढ़ा न जा सके
544. (B) Taxonomy	- वर्गीकरण का विज्ञान	584. (C) Horizon	- क्षितिज
545. (D) Demagogue	- जन समुदाय का नेता	585. (A) Waybill	- बिल्टी
546. (C) Claustrophobia	- संकीर्ण या छोटे स्थान से भय	586. (A) Fastidious	- तुनुक मिजाज, कठिनाता से तृप्त होने वाला
547. (D) Ambiguous	- द्विअर्थीय, संदिग्ध	587. (B) Parasite	- परजीवी
548. (A) Infallible	- कभी गलती न करने वाला	588. (D) Versatile	- बहुमुखी
549. (D) Conscientious	- कर्तव्यनिष्ठ	589. (C) Itinerary	- मार्ग
550. (D) Archive	- लेखागार		
551. (C) Obsolete	- प्रचलन से बाहर, अप्रचलित		
552. (C) Regicide	- राजा की हत्या		

590. (A) Incombustible	- अज्वलनशील	628. (A) Sceptic	- संदेह करनेवाला
591. (A) Harbour	- बंदरगाह	629. (A) Coffle	- काफिला
592. (B) Greengrocer	- ताजी-हरी सब्जी बेचने वाला	630. (A) Mercenary	- धनलोलुप, स्वार्थी
593. (C) Suicide	- आत्महत्या	631. (A) Fastidious	- तुनकमिजाज
594. (A) Incredible	- अविश्वसनीय	632. (D) Extempore	- समय स्फूर्त, बिना पूर्व विचार का
595. (A) Popular	- प्रसिद्ध	633. (B) Amnesia	- स्मृति-लोप, याददाश्त खोना
596. (A) Sensitive	- संवेदनशील	634. (B) Eulogy	- स्तुति, प्रशंसा
597. (C) Bankrupt	- दिवालिया	635. (B) Calligraphy	- सुंदर लिखने की कला
598. (B) Brittle	- भंगुर, भुरभुरा	636. (C) Glazier	- शीशा या काँच लगाने वाला
599. (C) Greenhouse	- पौधों का संरक्षण घर	637. (C) Anarchy	- अराजकता
600. (D) Shoal	- मछलियों का झुण्ड	638. (B) Accomplice	- सहापराधी, अपराधसंगी
601. (C) Agenda	- कार्यसूची	639. (C) Inaudible	- सुनाई न पड़नेवाला
602. (C) Polygon	- बहुभुज	640. (B) Jaunt	- सैर, विहार, भ्रमण
603. (B) Wreath	- माला, हार	641. (D) Incentive	- प्रोत्साहक, प्रशंसक
604. (A) Notorious	- कुख्यात, बदनाम	642. (C) Cartography	- मानचित्र बनाने की कला
605. (A) Epitaph	- समाधि-लेख, स्मरण लेख	643. (D) Podium	- चबूतरा, चौकी, मंच
606. (B) Orphanage	- अनाथालय	644. (D) Apprentice	- शिक्षार्थी, प्रशिक्षु
607. (C) Downpour	- घनघोर वर्षा	645. (A) Obsolete	- अप्रचलित, पुराना, लुप्तप्राय
608. (A) Centennial	- शत वार्षिकी	646. (B) Nepotism	- भाई-भतीजावाद
609. (C) Amphibians	- उपभयचर	647. (B) Numismatist	- सिक्कों का अध्ययन, मुद्राशास्त्री
610. (D) Cartography	- मानचित्र बनाने की कला	648. (D) Codicil	- क्रोड़पत्र
611. (A) Draw	- बनाना, खींचना, आकर्षित करना	649. (C) Appraisal	- मूल्यांकन, मूल्य निरूपण
612. (A) Tremor	- कम्पन, सिहरन	650. (C) Exonerate	- निन्दा से मुक्त करना
613. (A) Excerpt	- उद्धरण	651. (D) Obsolescent	- लुप्तप्राय
614. (A) Vegetarian	- शाकाहारी	652. (A) Cocktail	- भोजन से पूर्व पी जाने वाली मदिरा
615. (A) Advocate	- वकील, अधिवक्ता	653. (B) Bovine	- गोजातीय, गोसदृश
616. (A) Fusillade	- गोलीकांड, बारूद की बौछार	654. (A) Contingency	- आकस्मिकता
617. (D) Palindrome	- विलोमपद	655. (C) Penchant	- सुझाव, अभिरूची
618. (A) Egoist	- आत्माभिमानी, स्वार्थवादी	656. (A) Patrilineal	- पितृवंशिक
619. (D) Criterion	- मापदण्ड, कसौटी	657. (C) Syllable	- अक्षर
620. (C) Polygamy	- बहु विवाह	658. (B) Expurgate	- परिशोधन
621. (A) Revel	- आमोद-प्रमोद, मौज	659. (C) Ovine	- भेड़ के समान
622. (C) Animosity	- बैर-भाव, विद्वेष, शत्रुता	660. (B) Burrow	- बिल
623. (B) Amphibian	- उभयचर	661. (D) Libertarian	- इच्छा स्वतंत्र्यवादी
624. (D) Epic	- महाकाव्य, वीरगाथा	662. (B) Splinters	- विच्छिन्न, चैली, किरच
625. (A) Teetotaller	- कभी मदिरा न पीनेवाला व्यक्ति	663. (A) Culture	- संस्कृति
626. (C) Plaintiff	- वादी, अर्जीदार	664. (D) Soliloquy	- बातचीत जो अपने आप से की जाए
627. (C) Volunteer	- स्वयंसेवक	665. (A) Speleology	- गुहा-विज्ञान

666. (A) Oligarchy	- कुलीनतंत्र	704. (C) Potable	- पेय
667. (D) Biodegradable	- जैव निम्नकरणीय	705. (D) Mediocre	- मध्यम, साधारण, औसत
668. (A) Rancid	- बासी, विकृतगंधी, खट्टा	706. (D) Ascetic	- तपस्वी, योगी, संन्यासी,
669. (D) Yoke	- दासता, बंधन, जुआ, जोड़ी	707. (D) Altruist	- परोपकारी
670. (D) Connoisseur	- गुणग्राहक, कदरदान, पारखी	708. (C) Hamlet	- पुरवा, गाँव, पल्ली
671. (A) Rhinologist	- नासा चिकित्सा	709. (C) Extravagant	- सीमा से बाहर
672. (B) Mammals	- स्तनधारी प्राणी	710. (D) is worth eating	-
673. (D) Sedative	- उपशामक	711. (A) Manifesto	- घोषणापत्र
674. (C) Extempore	- बिना पूर्व विचार का	712. (C) Meticulous	- अतिसावधान, सतर्क
675. (B) Carnivorous	- मांसाहारी	713. (A) Heed	- सावधानी से
676. (B) Pseudonym	- बनावटी नाम	714. (C) Pediatrics	- बालचिकित्सा
677. (D) Famine	- अकाल, दुर्भिक्ष	715. (C) Bureaucracy	- नौकरशाही, अधिकारी तंत्र
678. (B) Gingivitis	- मसूड़ाशोध	716. (C) Congregation	- सभा, भक्तगण
679. (A) Anonymous	- गुमनाम, बिना नाम का	717. (B) Philatelist	- डाक टिकट संग्रहकर्ता
680. (B) Disaster	- आपदा, घोर विपदा	718. (B) That whihc cannot be reached	-
681. (C) Incurable	- असुधार्य, असाध्य	719. (C) Culpable	- दंडनीय, अपराधिक
682. (D) Infallible	- अभ्रमान्त	720. (A) Indefatigable	- परिश्रमी, उत्साही
683. (A) Credulous	- सहज विश्वासी, भोल	721. (A) Accomplice	- अपराधसंगी
684. (A) Alimony	- निर्वाह-व्यय	722. (C) Auctioneer	- नीलामकर्ता
685. (B) Fantasy	- स्वैरकल्पना, दिवास्वप्न	723. (D) Arsenal	- शस्त्रागार, आयुधशाला
686. (C) Sonnet	- चतुर्दश-पदी	724. (A) Amnesty	- राजक्षमा
687. (B) Unanimously	- एकमत होकर	725. (A) Prologue	- आमुख, प्रस्तावना
688. (A) Camouflage	- छद्मावरण	726. (D) Sabotage	- तोड़-फोड़, विध्वंस
689. (D) Hierarchy	- धर्माधिकारी का प्रभुत्व, पदानुक्रम	727. (D) Matinee	- अपराहन
690. (D) Cosmopolitan	- विश्वव्यापी, सार्वभौम	728. (B) Adonis	- सुदर्शन पुरुष
691. (B) Nomads	- खानाबदोश	729. (C) Metallurgy	- धातु विद्या, धातु के साफ करने वाला काम
692. (B) Chauffeur	- शोफर, चालक	730. (A) Lexicographer	- शब्दकोश बनानेवाला
693. (C) Reminisced	- संस्मरण	731. (A) Congregation	- सभा, भक्तगण
694. (B) Apathy	- उदासीनता, उपेक्षा, विरक्तता	732. (B) Aviary	- पक्षिशाला
695. (D) Fluke	- फाल, लंकर का नुकीला भाग	733. (B) Monotheist	- एकेश्वरवादी
696. (A) Epilogue	- उपसंहार, भरतवाक्य	734. (B) Accomplice	- अपराधीसंगी
697. (A) Ecology	- पारिस्थितिकी	735. (C) Lease	- पट्टा
698. (B) Glossary	- शब्दसंग्रह, शब्दसूची	736. (D) Fratricide	- भातृहत्या
699. (B) Cellar	- तहखाना, कोठार	737. (D) Etiquette	- शिष्टाचार
700. (C) Exonerate	- निन्दा से मुक्त करना	738. (D) Gullible	- भोला, सीधा
701. (B) Amateur	- शौकीन, अव्यवसायी	739. (D) Ephemeral	- क्षणिकजीवी, एकदिना
702. (D) Pioneer	- प्रथमदर्शक	740. (C) Fatalism	- भाग्यपरायण
703. (D) Bureaucracy	- नौकरशाही, अधिकारी तंत्र	741. (D) Premier	- प्रमुख, प्रधानमंत्री

742. (D) Corruption	- भ्रष्टाचार, अवमिश्रण	780. (B) Clientele	- ग्राहक
743. (D) Infallible	- अभ्रमान्त	781. (C) Obsolete	- अप्रचलित
744. (D) Curator	- संग्रहालयाध्यक्ष	782. (B) Bservatory	- स
745. (A) Manuscript	- हस्तलिपि, पांडुलिपि	783. (D) Sororicide	- भगिनी हत्या
746. (C) Sinecure	- आराम की नौकरी	784. (A) Outlaw	- गैरकानूनी
747. (B) Haphazard	- संयोग, इत्तेफाक	785. (B) Forgery	- जालसाजी, कूटकर्म
748. (C) Furrier	- सोमचर्म व्यापारी	786. (A) Expiate	- प्रायश्चित द्वारा पवित्र करना
749. (B) Orbit	- कायक्षेत्र, वातावरण, परिक्रमापथ	787. (B) Vendetta	- कुलबैर, हिंसक प्रतिशोक
750. (D) Panacea	- रामबाण, सर्वरोगहर	788. (B) Brittle	- भुरभुरा, भुंगुर
751. (B) Annual	- वार्षिक, सालाना	789. (B) Nonentity	- तुच्छता
752. (C) An architect	- वास्तुकार, शिल्पी	790. (C) Entomologists	- कीट विज्ञान शास्त्री
753. (A) Autobiography	- आत्मकथा	791. (A) Hypocrite	- पाखंडी
754. (A) Facsimile	- प्रतिकृति जिल्द	792. (B) Manuscript	- हस्तलिपि
755. (B) Commission	- आयोग, समिति, दलाली	793. (A) Honorary	- माननीय
756. (D) Colleague	- सहकर्मी	794. (D) Pilferage	- चोरी
757. (C) Nepotism	- भाई-भतीजावाद	795. (B) Occidental	- पाश्चात्य संस्कृति का
758. (C) Circumlocution	- व्यासशैली, वक्रोक्ति	796. (D) Prelude	- प्रस्तावना
759. (D) Juvenile	- तरुण, किशोर	797. (B) Statement	- बयान, कथन
760. (A) Implacable	- अनाराध्य, अप्रशम्य	798. (A) Invigorate	- सबल बनाना
761. (A) Bureaucracy	- अधिकारी तंत्र, नौकरशाही	799. (B) Mint	- पुदीना
762. (B) Genocide	- जातिसंहार	800. (A) Respiration	- श्वसन
763. (C) Ineptness	- मूर्खता	801. (D) Cynic	- निंदक
764. (D) Pestle	- मूसली, मूसल, कूटना	802. (A) Patrimony	- विरासत
765. (D) Refrendum	- जनमत संग्रह	803. (C) Effeminate	- स्त्रैण, जनाना
766. (B) Soporific	- निंदासा	804. (C) Proselyte	- नवदीक्षित
767. (B) Aesthetics	- सौंदर्यशास्त्र	805. (C) Boutique	- बूटिक
768. (A) Dermatology	- त्वचा विज्ञान	806. (B) Interlude	- अंतराल
769. (A) Tartar	- दाँत की मैल	807. (D) Idiosyncrasy	- विशेष भाव
770. (C) Gallant	- वीर, बहादुर, भव्य	808. (C) Procrastination	- टालमटोल
771. (A) Bibliomania	- किताबों के लिए पागलपन	809. (A) Ophthalmologist	- नेत्र-विशेषज्ञ
772. (D) Composer	- छापे का अक्षर बैठाने वाला	810. (B) Glutton	- पेटू
773. (D) Peninsula	- प्रायद्वीप	811. (D) Inscribe	- लिखना
774. (A) Soporific	- निद्राजनक	812. (A) Insolvent	- दिवालिया
775. (D) Panacea	- रामबाण	813. (B) Harass	- परेशान
776. (C) Superlative	- उत्तमावस्था	814. (D) Isthmus	- संयोग भूमि, स्थलडमरूमध्य
777. (A) Harbour	- बंदरगाह	815. (D) Predotor	- दरिंदा
778. (D) Barracks	- सैनिकों के लिए बना घर	816. (B) Oligarchy	- कुलिनतंत्र
779. (B) Numismatist	- मुद्राशास्त्री	817. (C) Plagiartist	- साहित्यिक चोर

818. (B) Helpable	- मदद योग्य	855. (A) Mercenary	- किराये का
819. (C) Psephology	- चुनाव-विश्लेषण	856. (D) Posthumous	- मरणोपरांत
820. (B) Obituary	- निधन-सूचना	857. (A) Teetotaler	- मद्यत्यागी
821. (D) Gregarious	- सामाजिक, मिलनसार	858. (B) Ambidextrous	- कपटी
822. (C) Sedulous	- परिश्रमी, उद्योगी	859. (C) Foreman	- निरीक्षक, कार्यदेशक
823. (B) Flicker	- टिमटिमाना, झिलमिलाना	860. (B) Feud	- पारिवारिक शत्रुता
824. (A) Emancipation	- विमुक्ति, उद्धार करना	861. (D) Invertebrates	- अकशेरुकी
825. (B) Epidemic	- महामारी	862. (B) Journey	- यात्रा
826. (D) Octogenarian	- अशीति, वर्षीय	863. (B) Obsolete	- अप्रचलित
827. (A) Oasis	- मरुद्धान, नखलिस्तान	864. (A) Embezzlement	- गबन
828. (A) Apiary	- मधुवाटिका	865. (A) Regicide	- राज-हत्या
829. (C) Sojourn	- टिकाव, ठहरना, डेरा डालना	866. (D) Radiation	- विकिरण
830. (C) Credible	- विश्वासपात्र	867. (B) Incredible	- अतुल्य
831. (D) Stoic	- दार्शनिक, संयमी	868. (D) Inflammatory	- भड़काऊ
832. (D) Hallucinogen	- विभ्रान्ति उत्पादक	869. (C) Cartoon	- कार्टून
833. (B) Reprieve	- दंडविराम करना	870. (B) Euthanasia	- इच्छामृत्यु
834. (C) Altruism	- परोपकारिता	871. (C) Rectilineal	- सीधा, सरलरेखीय
835. (C) Belligerents	- युद्धराज्य	872. (C) Gregarious	- सामाजिक, मिलनसार,
836. (A) Eccentric	- विलक्षण	873. (B) Amnesty	- राजक्षमा
837. (C) Epitaph	- समाधि लेख	874. (C) Fanatic	- कट्टर, हठधर्मी
838. (D) Hypothesis	- परिकल्पना	875. (B) Panorama	- परिदृश्य, दृश्यपटल,
839. (C) Stoicism	- वैराग्य	876. (D) Manometer	- दाबान्तरमापी
840. (B) Adolescent	- किशोर	877. (B) Ineffable	- अकथनीय
841. (B) Renovate	- नवीनीकरण करना	878. (A) Potpourri	- शुष्क अतर
842. (A) Omniscient	- सर्वज्ञ	879. (C) Juxtapose	- मिलाना, मुकाबला करना
843. (B) Hydrophobia	- जलांतक	880. (C) Ethology	- जीवपारिस्थितिकी
844. (B) Pedant	- रूढ़िवादी	881. (B) Polyglot	- बहुभाषी
845. (A) Respite	- मोहलत	882. (D) Harangue	- भाषण
846. (D) Aberration	- विपथन	883. (C) Impromptu	- बिना तैयारी के
847. (C) Coronation	- राज तिलक	884. (A) Orphanage	- अनाथालय
848. (A) Snob	- मिथ्याभिमानि	885. (A) Illiterate	- निरक्षर
849. (C) Mortuary	- शवगृह	886. (A) Apprentice	- शिक्षार्थी, नौसिखिया
850. (D) Monarchy	- राजतंत्र	887. (A) Illicit	- अवैध
851. (C) No choice at all	- कोई विकल्प नहीं होना	888. (D) Drought	- सूखा, अकाल, अनावृष्टि
852. (B) Sacrilege	- अपवित्रीकरण	889. (C) Predator	- दरिंदा, हिंसक जानवर
853. (B) Idiosyncrasy	- विशेष लक्षण, अनोखापन	890. (C) Orchard	- फलवाटिका
854. (C) Extempore	- अर्चिंचित		

IDIOMS & PHRASES

• At sixes and sevens	- (तितर-बितर)	• Leap in the dark	- (अनिश्चित परिणाम)
• An apple of discord	- (झगड़े की जड़)	• A feather in one's cap	- (गौरवशाली)
• A black sheep	- (अशुभ व्यक्ति)	• Hush money	- (रिश्वत का रूपया)
• All and sundry	- (सब कुछ, सभी)	• In the dark	- (धोखे में रखना)
• Apple-pie-order	- (सही ढंग से रखा जाना)	• Null and void	- (प्रभावहीन)
• An eye-wash	- (धोखा)	• Pick holes in another's coat	- (दूसरे में खोट निकालना)
• An axe to grind	- (स्वार्थपूर्ति करना)	• Nook and corner	- (हर जगह, कोना-कोना में)
• At an arm's length	- (बूराई से दूरी बनाए रखना)	• Maiden speech	- (पहला भाषण)
• A man of straw	- (मामूली आदमी)	• Make head or tail	- (समझाना)
• A dark horse	- (छुपा रूस्तम, अज्ञात योग्यता वाला व्यक्ति)	• A snake in the grass	- (छिपा हुआ दुश्मन)
• At daggers drawn	- (गहरी दुश्मनी)	• A sheet anchor	- (प्रधान सहारा)
• Apple's of one's eye	- (आँखों का तारा)	• Square meal	- (एक बार का पेट भर भोजन)
• To grind like an ass	- (मुर्खतापूर्ण ढंग से)	• Under a cloud	- (संदेहपूर्ण स्थिति में)
• A lion's share	- (बड़ा हिस्सा)	• A Screw loose	- (मानसिक दोष)
• In a nut shell	- (संक्षेप में)	• Alma mater	- (पाठ-संस्थान)
• A big gun	- (महत्त्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति)	• Alpha and omega	- (शुरू से अंत तक)
• Blow hot and cold-	(कभी समर्थन तथा कभी विरोध करना)	• To turn the tables	- (प्रतिकूल स्थिति)
• A broken reed	- (कमजोर/अविश्वसनीय व्यक्ति)	• Cry over split milk	- (बेवजह हल्ला करना)
• Man of letters	- (विद्वान)	• Hobson's choice-	(विकल्प के अभाव में एक ही विकल्प चुनना)
• To smell a rat	- (संदेह करना)	• To meet one's Waterloo	- (अंतिम पराजय)
• Catch a straw	- (मदद पाना)	• A hard nut to crack	- (कठिन कार्य)
• End in smoke	- (निष्कर्ष नहीं निकलना)	• To turn the coat	- (दल-बदल करना)
• Cats and dogs life	- (झगड़ालू जीवन)	• A white elephant	- (अलाभकारी पेशा)
• Capital punishment	- (मृत्यु दण्ड)	• The hill of achilles	- (कमजोर आचरण)
• To burn one's fingers	- (अचानक परेशानी में पड़ना)	• Crocodile tears	- (झूठा आँसू)
• Die in cast	- (अंतिम फैसला)	• To rollout red carpet	- (गर्मजोशी से स्वागत करना)
• Man in the street	- (साधारण आदमी)	• A red carpet welcome	- (भव्य स्वागत)
• Tall task	- (घमण्ड भरी लम्बी चौड़ी बात)	• A herculian task	- (कठिन कार्य)
• A black sheep	- (नीच व्यक्ति)	• A rolling stone	- (अस्थिर व्यक्ति)
• Hand in hand	- (साथ-साथ मिलकर काम करना)	• A square deal	- (ईमानदारी भरा या निष्कपट व्यवहार)
• Hand to hand	- (आमने-सामने)	• At home in	- (निपुण)
• A fancy price	- (बहुत ऊँची किमत)	• A red letter day	- (महत्त्वपूर्ण दिवस)
• Hammer and tongs	- (लगे से काम करना)	• A bed of roses	- (आसान कार्य)
• Hand and glove	- (घनिष्ठ मित्रता)	• All Greek and Latin	- (समझ से बाहर)
• Cold reception	- (दिखावटी स्वागत)	• At one's wit's end	- (घबरा जाना, चिन्तित)
• Laconic-speech	- (अलंकार-रहित छोटा भाषण)	• A fair weather friend	- (सुख का साथी)
• A gala day	- (आनन्द/उत्सव का दिन)	• A rainy day	- (आवश्यकता के लिए)
• Blow one's own trumpet	- (अपनी बात कहे जाना)	• To go to dogs	- (बर्बाद होना)
• To bear the palm	- (विजयी होना, घुस लेना)	• Arm-in-arm	- (साथ-साथ)
• Beat about the bush	- (सत्य से परे या बेकार)	• A wild goose chase	- (निष्फल कार्य)
• Bed lecture	- (शयन कक्ष में पत्नी की डाँट)	• From bad to worse	- (बुरी से अधिक बुरी)
• A bolt from the blue	- (पूर्वानुमानित अनुमान)	• In cold blood	- (निर्दयता पूर्वक)
• Blue blood	- (ऊँच कुल)	• To catch red handed	- (रंगे हाथों पकड़ना)

• To die in harness	– (कर्त्तव्य पालन करते हुए मरना)	• To live in clover	– (आराम से रहना)
• To grease the plam	– (रिश्वत देना)	• To keep one's face straight	– (हँसने से दूर रहना)
• Tooth and nail	– (प्रत्येक तरह से)	• At a stone's throw	– (थोड़ी ही दूर पर)
• At the eleventh hour	– (अंतिम समय पर)	• At a snails's face	– (धीमी गति से)
• To bury the hat chat	– (शत्रुता समाप्त करना)	• By hook or by crook	– (किसी भी हालत में)
• To read between the lines	– (गुप्त अर्थ निकालना)	• Come back to earth	– (औकात पड़ आना)
• Strike terror	– (भय उत्पन्न करना)	• To make up one's mind	– (निश्चय कर लेना)
• Play truant	– (आज्ञा लिए बिना अनुपस्थित रहना)	• Dead against	– (बिल्कुल खिलाफ)
• A fish in troubled waters	– (दूसरों की पेशानी से लाभ उठाना)	• Fits and starts	– (अनियमित रूप से)
• Lock and key	– (सुरक्षित)	• By leaps and bounds	– (दिन दूनी रात चौगुनी)
• With one voice	– (एक स्वर में)	• At one's disposal	– (के अधिकार में)
• Sine die	– (अनिश्चित काल के लिए)	• At arm's length	– (बहुत दूर)
• Narrow escape	– (बाल-बाल बचना)	• In the guise of	– (की पोशाक में)
• In the prime of life	– (चढ़ती जवानी में)	• A wild goose chase	– (व्यर्थ का प्रयत्न)
• In the blues	– (उदास, खिन्न)	• To set at naught	– (खत्म कर देना)
• To make a long face	– (उदास दिखना)	• Rankard file	– (साधारण श्रेणी के लोग)
• The rank and file	– (व्यर्थ का प्रयास)	• Put in cold storage	– (नजर अंदाज करना)
• To show the white feather	– (कायरतापूर्ण व्यवहार करना)	• Man of parts	– (बहुत गुणों से सम्पन्न व्यक्ति)
• To wrangle over an ass's shadow	– (कड़ी सजा देना)	• To kiss the dust	– (धूल चटाना)
• To give up the ghost	– (कार्य करने से रोकना)	• Labour pain	– (प्रसव पीड़ा)
• To catch a tartar	– (अधिक समर्थ वाले व्यक्ति का पाला पड़ना)	• At one's fingers tips	– (पक्की तरह याद)
• To play fast and rule	– (फरेब रचना)	• Add insult to injury	– (कटे पर नमक छिड़कना)
• To cut humble pie	– (शोषण सहना)	• At one's back and call	(हर समय सेवा को तैयार)
• To hit the night nail on the head	– (वास्तविक बात पकड़ना)	• Add fuel to the fire	– (गुस्सा भड़काना)
• To leave someone on the lurch	– (किसी को पेशानी में छोड़ देना)	• Burn the candle at both ends	– (बिना सोचे-समझे खर्च करना)
• To cry wolf	– (बेवजह चिल्लाना, गलत सूचना देना)	• Born with a silver spoon in mouth	– (धनी परिवार में जन्म लेना)
• To feather one's nest	– (अपना स्वार्थ देखना)	• Birds of a feather	– (एक सी आदत के मनुष्य)
• To paly second fiddle	– (किसी के पिछलग्गु होना)	• Bring to knees	– (पूरी तरह हरा देना)
• Dog in the manger	– (स्वार्थी व्यक्ति)	• Between Scylla and Charybdis	– (दो कठिनाइयों के बीच)
• A bull in the china shop	– (क्षति पहुँचाने वाली चीज)	• Beggar description	– (अवर्णनीय होना)
• Turned a deaf ear	– (अनसुना करना)	• Bitter pill to swallow	– (अत्यधिक अरुचिकर)
• Call a spade a spade	– (स्पष्ट बात कहना)	• Beside the mark	– (अनुचित)
• Paint the town red	– (अशांति उत्पन्न करना)	• Cast oil on troubled waters	– (वातावरण शांत कर देना)
• A queer fish	– (सनकी, विचित्र व्यक्ति)	• Catch a tartar	– (प्रबल शत्रु पर विजय पाना)
• Make both ends meat	– (दो वक्त की रोटी जुटाना)	• Cry in the wilderness	– (व्यर्थ की सलाह, बेकार प्रयास)
• Face the music	– (कड़वे सत्य को सहना)	• Double dealing	– (दोहरी चाल)
• Put a spoke in my wheel	– (किसी की प्रगति में बाधा खड़ा करना)	• End in smoke	– (निष्कर्ष नहीं निकलना, बेकार जाना)
• Cuts both ends	– (बेईमानी करना)	• A feather in one's cap	– (नयी सफलता)
• To flog a dead horse	– (अस्पष्ट उद्देश्य के लिए प्रयास करना)	• Fan the flame	– (आग में घी डालने का काम करना)
• To put two and two together	– (देख सुनकर सच का अनुमान लगाना)	• Fall flat	– (प्रभावहीन रहना)
• To leave no stone unturned	– (हर संभव प्रयास करना)	• Flesh and blood	– (शरीरधारी, मानव)
• Take exception to	– (विरोध प्रकट करना)	• Fair and square	– (ठीक व न्याय संगत)
• Put on flesh	– (मोटा होना)	• A fool's paradise	– (झूठा और अस्थायी सुख)
• In black and white	– (लिखित रूप में)	• Give the Devil his due	– (अपात्र या विरोधी को उसका हक देना)
• Take to one's heels	– (भाग जाना)	• Go through fire and water	– (हर तरह की पेशानी सहन करना)
• Wolf's and sheep's clothing	– (मित्र के रूप में शत्रु)	• Grind one's teeth	– (गुस्सा करना या नाराजगी प्रकट करना)
• To oil one's palm	– (किसी को रिश्वत देना)	• Hang by a thread	– (खतरे में होना)
		• Hard and fast	– (स्थिर, निश्चित (नियम))

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| • Hit the nail on the head - (सही विषय पर बात करना) | • Yield up the ghost - (शरीरान्त होना) |
| • Hole and corner policy - (गुप्त, रहस्यमय) | • Young and old - (प्रत्येक व्यक्ति) |
| • Hold one's tongue - (चुप रहना) | • Zero hour - (आक्रमण बेला) |
| • Hang in the balance - (अनिश्चित होना) | • To draw the long bow- (किसी बात को बहुत बढ़-चढ़ाकर कहना) |
| • Horns of a dilemma - (परेशनी में होना, दुविधा में होना) | • By fair means or foul - (जैसे बने वैसे) |
| • Ins and outs - (पूरी जानकारी) | • Gird up the loins - (कमर कसना) |
| • Jack of all trades - (हरफनमौला) | • A green eyed monster - (व्यक्तिगत इर्ष्यालू) |
| • Kith and kin - (कुटुम्बी, सगे-सम्बन्धी) | • To rack one's brain - (किसी चीज पर अधिक सोचना) |
| • Keep the powder dry - (हर काम के लिए तैयार रहना) | • Come to the point - (मतलब की बात करना) |
| • Loaves and fishes - (निजी लाभ का लालच) | • Enough and to spare - (पर्याप्त, काफी) |
| • Laugh in one's sleeves - (चुपके-चुपके हँसना) | • Go to rack and ruin - (बरबाद हो जाना) |
| • Leave one in the lurch - (मुसीबत में साथ छोड़ जाना) | • Lose the day - (पराजित होना) |
| • Look sharp - (जल्दी करना) | • Long and short - (संक्षिप्त में कहना) |
| • Lick the dust - (अपमानित होना) | • Might and main - (पूरी ताकत से) |
| • Lead a dog's life - (अत्यन्त दुखी होना) | • Over head and ears - (पूर्णतः ग्रसित) |
| • Let the grass grow under one's feet- (आलसी/निकम्मा होना) | • Through thick and thin - (हर परिस्थिति में) |
| • Make neither head nor tail - (कुछ भी न समझना) | • Under the thumb of - (दबाव में) |
| • Measure swords - (लड़ाई लड़ना) | • Out of pocket - (पैसे की कमी) |
| • Make faces - (मखौल उड़ाना) | • Play the truant - (बिना छुट्टी लिए स्कूल से भाग जाना) |
| • Move heaven and earth - (पूरा-पूरा प्रयास करना) | • Wash one's hands of - (हाथ खींच लेना) |
| • Nip in the bud - (शुरू में नष्ट हो जाना) | • Stand in good stead - (अत्यन्त लाथदायक) |
| • Out of spirits - (दुखी होना) | • Once in a blue moon - (कभी-कभी) |
| • Pay a person back in his own coin - (बदला लेना) | • A bed of thorns - (विपत्तियों से भरा पड़ा) |
| • Pocket an insult - (चुपचाप अपमान सहन करना) | • To burn the candle at both ends - (फजूल खर्च करना) |
| • Play ducks and drakes - (पानी की तरह पैसा बहाना) | • To show a clean pair of heels - (भाग जाना) |
| • Put one's hand to the plough- (गंभीरता से कार्य प्रारंभ करना) | • By leaps and bounds - (बड़ी तीव्रता से) |
| • Provide against a rainy day- (बेवक्त के लिए बचाकर रखना) | • At the eleventh hour - (अंतिम समय पर) |
| • Poke one's nose - (टाँग अड़ाना, दखल देना) | • An eye-warm - (दिखावा) |
| • Pell-mell - (अव्यवस्था) | • The gift of the gab - (अच्छा बोल लेने वाला मनुष्य) |
| • Petticoat government - (महिलाओं का शासन) | • Chips of the same block - (एक स्वभाव वाले व्यक्ति) |
| • Without rhyme or reason - (बिना वजह के) | • By nook or by crook - (उचित या अनुचित ढंग से) |
| • Room and spare - (काफी खुली जगह) | • Hard and fast - (पक्के तौर पर) |
| • Split hairs- (बाल की खाल निकालना, अति सूक्ष्म भेद करना) | • From hand to mouth - (कठिनता से निर्वाह करना) |
| • Sum and substance - (सारांश) | • Under lock and key - (सुरक्षित) |
| • Steal a march on someone - (बाजी ले जाना) | • Hard up - (पैसे की कमी) |
| • Throw dust into one's eyes - (आँख में धूल झाँकना) | • A white lie - (साफ झूठ) |
| • Time and tide - (कालचक्र, घटनाक्रम) | • Bully of the first water - (छंटा हुआ बदमाश) |
| • Touched to the quick - (बहुत बुरा लगना) | • A narrow escape - (बाल-बाल बचना) |
| • Tooth and nail - (डटकर) | • Nip the evil in the bud- (बुराई को पैदा होते ही दबा देना) |
| • To and fro - (इधर-उधर, चारों ओर) | • Pick a quarrel - (लड़ाई मोल लेना) |
| • Tip-top - (अति उत्तम) | • Play one's ace - (सबसे शक्तिशाली दाव खेलना) |
| • Turn over a new leaf - (काया पलट होना) | • Something wrong at the bottom - (दाल में काला होना) |
| • Ups and downs - (उतार-चढ़ाव) | • Slow and steady - (धीरे-धीरे परन्तु लगातार) |
| • Under one's nose - (सामने, मौजूदगी) | • In full swing - (पूरे जोरों पर) |
| • Wash dirty linen in public- (गुप्त बातों को सार्वजनिक करना) | • Take by surprise - (अचानक आ जाना) |
| • Wild goose chase - (निरर्थक प्रयास) | • A man of one's word - (भरोसे का आदमी) |
| • Wool gathering - (ध्यान कहीं और होना) | • A man of mark - (एक प्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति) |
| • Win laurels - (ख्याति अर्जित करना) | • Yeo man's service - (अच्छा कार्य) |
| • Word of mouth - (मुँह जुबानी) | • Reduced to ashes - (जल कर राख हो जाना) |

• Wolf in sheep's clothing - (ऊपर से अच्छा अंदर से बुरा)	• Far and near - (चारों तरफ)
• High time - (उचित समय)	• Far and wide - (बहुत दूर तक)
• A beast of burdern - (बोझ उठाने वाला जानवर)	• Raise the banner - (रहनुमाई करना)
• castles in the air - (अव्यवहारिक, काल्पनिक योजना)	• Above board - (स्पष्ट)
• A bird's eyes view - (साधारण दृष्टि)	• All in all - (सर्वेसर्वा)
• A burning question - (आम प्रश्न)	• At home in - (निपुण)
• A cock and bull story - (झूठी कहानी)	• Again and again - (बार-बार)
• Capital punishment - (मृत्युदण्ड)	• A bird's eye view - (विहंगम दृष्टि)
• An iron will - (पक्का इराना)	• A lame excuse - (असंतोषजनक बहाना)
• An old hand - (अनुभवी आदमी)	• A man of spirit - (उत्साही आदमी)
• A henpecked husband - (मौगा, पत्नी के अधीन)	• Beat black and blue - (अत्यधिक)
• The turning point - (मोड़ देने वाली बात)	• Body and soul - (पूर्णतया)
• Smooth sealing - (आसानी से)	• Break the ice - (चुप्पी तोड़ना)
• Spick and span - (साफ-सुथरा व सुन्दर)	• Cut a sorry figure - (बुरी हालत में होना)
• Cheek by Jowl - (साथ-साथ)	• Child's play - (आसान काम)
• A laughing stock - (जिसे देखकर हँसी आए)	• Cold blooded - (निदर्यतापूर्ण)
• Wet behind the ears - (कम तजुर्बेकार)	• Cock-and-bull story - (झूठी कहानी)
• Nook and cranny - (हर स्थान पर)	• Draw a line - (मर्यादा तय करना)
• Weal and woe - (सुख और दुःख)	• Fair and square - (निष्पक्ष)
• An afternon farmer - (सुस्त व्यक्ति)	• Fool's paradise - (मन के लड्डू)
• Now and then - (बीच-बीच में)	• Hard cash - (रोकड़)
• A bosom friend - (पक्का मित्र)	• Kick a habit - (आदत छोड़ देना)
• To chew the cud - (सोचना)	• Look blank - (चकित रह जाना)
• A chicken hearted fellow - (डरपोक व्यक्ति)	• Lump sum - (एकमुश्त)
• Cock of the walk - (थोड़े से लोगों का नेता होना)	• Man of action - (कर्मठ व्यक्ति)
• Devil's luck - (अच्छा भाग्य)	• Nip in the bud - (आरंभ में ही नष्ट कर देना)
• To die by inches - (तड़प-तड़प कर मरना)	• Put on end to - (समाप्त करना)
• Dirt cheap - (बेहद सस्ते में)	• Pandora's box - (दुःख का भंडार)
• White in the gills - (डटा सा या बीमार सा)	• Play false - (धोखा देना)
• A green hand - (एक नादान व्यक्ति)	• Rhyme or Reason - (कारण)
• A lump sum amount - (इकट्ठी रकम)	• Rainy day - (तकलीफ के दिन)
• Put someone on notice - (किसी को धमकाना)	• Rule the roost - (दूसरे पर रोब डालना, अधिकार जमाना)
• To hold water - (ठोस तथा सही होना)	• Ready money - (नकद रुपया)
• Cold-blooded murder - (जानबूझ कर किया गया कत्ल)	• Spare time - (आराम का समय)
• Uphill task - (कठिन कार्य)	• Strike a bargain - (सौदा पटाना)
• A fool's paradise - (झूठी आशाएँ)	• Pull one's punches - (नर्म आलोचना करना)
• Pros and cons - (पक्ष और विपक्ष)	• Part and parcel - (आवश्यक अंग)
• Safe and sound - (बिल्कुल ठीक)	• Make a hash - (गड़बड़ घोटाला करना)
• First and foremost - (सबसे महत्वपूर्ण)	• Put one's foot down - (सख्त मनाही करना)
• Hale and hearty - (स्वस्थ)	• Will and pleasure - (मर्जी)
• A lame excuse - (झूठा बहाना)	• Throw cold water - (उत्साह भंग करना)
• Burn the mid-night oil - (कठिन परिश्रम करना)	• Neck and neck - (बराबरी में)
• Cut a sorry figure - (अच्छा प्रभाव न छोड़ना)	• Fast living - (ऐश आराम की जींदगी)
• Foul play - (बेईमानी)	• Jaundiced eye - (पक्षपातपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण)
• In high spirits - (प्रसन्न)	• Ill at ease - (परेशानी में होना)
• Turn coat - (दल बदलू)	• Long face - (मुँह लटकाए हुए)
• Scot free - (बिना दण्ड किए)	• At length - (अंत में)
• Warm reception - (अच्छा स्वागत)	• Double minded - (अस्थिर बुद्धि वाला)
• Fall from grace - (निचता पर उतरना)	• Small fry - (साधारण आदमी)

PREVIOUS YEARS IDIOM/PHRASE

Directions : In these questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase given in **bold** in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase given in bold.

1. For his alleged involvement in espionage, he is **under a cloud** these days.
 - (A) experiencing cloudy weather
 - (B) enjoying favourable luck
 - (C) under suspicion
 - (C) Under observation
2. We have appealed to him again and again; there is no use **flogging a dead horse** now.
 - (A) repeating our request
 - (B) making him see reason
 - (C) beating about the bush
 - (D) wasting time in useless effort
3. We shouldn't **look down upon** the wretched to the earth.
 - (A) sympathise with (B) hate intensely
 - (C) be indifferent to (D) regard with contempt
4. Because of his misbehaviour, he is bound to **face the music**.
 - (A) get finished (B) get reprimanded
 - (C) feel sorry (D) listen to the music
5. The working of the factory was disrupted on account of a **token strike** by the workers.
 - (A) total strike (B) carefully planned strike
 - (C) carefully planned strike (D) sudden call of strike
6. By opposing his proposal **fell foul of** him.
 - (A) quarrelled with (B) felt annoyed with
 - (C) agreed with (D) did not agree with
7. Those who work **by fits and starts** seldom show good results.
 - (A) rarely (B) disinterestedly
 - (C) irregularly (D) regularly
8. The new manager thought that he would give employees **enough rope** for the first six months after which he would check the work done himself.
 - (A) many directives and orders
 - (B) sufficient advice
 - (C) all the material they needed
 - (D) enough freedom for action
9. He was all **at sea** when he began his new job.
 - (A) happy (B) sad
 - (C) puzzled (D) triumphant
10. The **sweeping statement** by the boss left the conscientious workers disgusted.
 - (A) rash statement (B) unpremeditated statement
 - (C) thoughtless statement (D) generalised statement
11. Money given to a school boy **only burns a hole in his pocket**.
 - (A) gets spent quickly (B) makes a hole in his pocket
 - (C) catches fire soon (D) does not have value
12. If you don't cut down your profit margin, you'll **price yourself out of the market**.
 - (A) become too expensive for customers
 - (B) lose your job
 - (C) sell all your goods
 - (D) become a prosperous businessman
13. The children had to **shift for themselves** after their parents died.
 - (A) move house on their own
 - (B) leave their old town and friends
 - (C) look after themselves without help
 - (D) cook their own food
14. Retrenchment is **the order of the day** as recession overtakes Indian Industry.
 - (A) an admirable practice (B) a common practice
 - (C) a general rule (D) a popular measure
15. The troops **paid a backhanded compliment** to the officer.
 - (A) returned the compliment
 - (B) made an uncharitable remark
 - (C) made an ambiguous statement of praise
 - (D) paid an undeserved compliment
16. His promotion is **on the cards**.
 - (A) certain (B) probable
 - (C) evident (D) due
17. She rejected his proposal of marriage **point-blank**.
 - (A) directly (B) briefly

- (C) abruptly (D) pointedly
18. Have you **given up** the idea of accepting the new assignment ?
- (A) postponed (B) abandoned
(C) amended (D) adopted
19. Caesar was **done to death** by the conspirators.
- (A) eliminated (B) attacked
(C) murdered (D) removed
20. If you **rub him the wrong way**, he is bound to react.
- (A) encourage him (B) flatter him
(C) abuse him (D) annoy him

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21. As the bomb exploded people ran **halter-skelter**.
- (A) in great fear (B) in disorderly haste
(C) in haste (D) in great sorrow
22. He was progressing **by leaps and bounds** because of his hard work.
- (A) rapidly (B) slowly
(C) peacefully (D) strongly
23. Our founder had done a **Herculean task** by constructing this great educational institution.
- (A) a work of no worth
(B) an effortless job
(C) a work requiring very great effort
(D) a work requiring very great intelligence
24. My close friend **got the sack** from his first job recently.
- (A) resigned (B) got rid of
(C) was demoted from (D) was dismissed from
25. I can no longer **put up with** her insolence.
- (A) endure (B) evade
(C) suppress (D) assume
26. The failure of crops in successive years put the farmer **in a tight corner**.
- (A) in a closed room (B) in a small field
(C) in a difficult situation (D) in a meadow
27. The effort to trace the culprit was **a wild goose chase**.
- (A) fruitful hunting (B) futile search
(C) Idea seeking (D) genuine effort
28. The story does not **hold water**.

- (A) does not deserve appreciation
(B) does not fulfil the requirements
(C) cannot be believed
(D) cannot be valued
29. Raj couldn't pay the bill, so he asked the owner to put it **on the cuff**.
- (A) on credit (B) against his credit card
(C) in his bank account (D) in his friend's account
30. His statement is **out and out** a lie.
- (A) totally (B) simply
(C) merely (D) slightly
31. The luxury car that they bought turned out to be **a white elephant**.
- (A) a rare article
(B) useful mode of transport
(C) costly or troublesome possession
(D) a proud possession
32. If you are **fair and square** in your work you will definitely prosper.
- (A) active (B) honest
(C) business like (D) authoritative
33. There is **no love lost between** any two neighbouring countries in the world.
- (A) stop loving (B) not on good terms
(C) forming a group (D) have good understanding
34. The heavy downpour **played havoc** in the coastal area.
- (A) caused destruction (B) caused diseases
(C) caused floods (D) caused hardship
35. **To have a green thumb** means –
- (A) one's nails are painted green
(B) one is artistic
(C) to have a natural interest in gardening
(D) one has a green tattoo on the thumb
36. Some writers struggle very hard **to keep the pot boiling**.
- (A) to write many books
(B) to boil the pots at home
(C) to earn enough money to live
(D) to achieve the target given
37. To come up in life the youth have to work hard and they

- have **to bide their time**.
 (A) to be on time (B) to check-time often
 (C) to save their time (D) to wait patiently
38. I **impressed upon** my friends the fact that I could handle the situation.
 (A) Admitted (B) Assumed
 (C) Convinced (D) Assured
39. This country will never be settled till a strong government **bears away** over the whole region.
 (A) exercises sanction (B) exercises liberty
 (C) exercises influence (D) exercises authority
40. A certain minimum of defence expenditure should be a **first charge** on a nation's resources.
 (A) a huge drain (B) an expense
 (C) a priority (D) no great burden
41. When he saw the snake he **took to his heels**.
 (A) ran away in fear (B) went slowly
 (C) walked in fear (D) jumped fast
42. He has to abide by the **hard and fast** rules of the company.
 (A) flexible (B) strict
 (C) difficult (D) honest
43. She goes to her mother's house off and on.
 (A) frequently (B) rarely
 (C) occasionally (D) sometimes
44. The robber murdered the woman **in cold blood** for the sake of the jewels.
 (A) a murder done without feeling
 (B) a murder done in revenge
 (C) a murder done in great anger
 (D) a murder done in enmity
45. Indians **are going places** in the field of software technology.
 (A) going abroad
 (B) going to spaces
 (C) talented and successful
 (D) friendly and amicable
46. The poet **drew on his fancy** not his knowledge of nature, when he wrote his poem on birds.
 (A) used his understanding (B) used his knowledge
 (C) used his imagination (D) used his skill
47. My neighbour had to **pay through his nose** for a brand new car.
 (A) pay huge loans
 (B) pay a reasonable price
 (C) pay an extremely high price
 (D) make a quick luck
48. Very ambitious people do not like to **rest on their laurels**.
 (A) to be unhappy (B) to be motivated
 (C) to be impatient (D) to be complacent
49. If he phones again, I am going to **give him a piece of my mind**.
 (A) to be nice to him (B) to take revenge on him
 (C) to reprimand him (D) to support him
50. The party high command wanted to **stave off** an open battle.
 (A) postpone
 (B) wait and see
 (C) allow it to take its own course
 (D) prevent
51. Ramesh **takes after** his father.
 (A) follows (B) imitates
 (C) obeys (D) resembles
52. They **made no bones about** acknowledging their debt to his genius –
 (A) did not have any hesitation in
 (B) did not have any faith in
 (C) demanded compensation for
 (D) had problems in
53. It is evident from the minister's statement that **heads will roll** in the Secretariat.
 (A) transfers will take place (B) heads will be cut off
 (C) people will die (D) dismissals will occur
54. During the last moments of his life, the criminal **made a clean breast of** everything he had done.
 (A) showed his breast
 (B) fought like a hero
 (C) confessed without reserve
 (D) faced bravely
55. She tries very hard to **keep up with** her rich neighbours.
 (A) to imitate (B) to keep in touch
 (C) to avoid (D) to be on par

56. He went on **sowing wild oats**; he reaped suffering in his later life
 (A) inviting troubles as a boy
 (B) warning others as a young man
 (C) irresponsible pleasure seeking in young age
 (D) sowing grains called oats when young
57. I don't know why she has become **stand-offish** recently.
 (A) angry (B) hilarious
 (C) indifferent (D) unmanageable
58. Why don't you put an end to **blowing your own trumpet** ?
 (A) playing your own trumpet to produce music
 (B) making too much noise
 (C) praising your own abilities and achievements
 (D) none of the above
59. I knew he had **an axe to grind** and turned down his offer of help.
 (A) a blunt axe
 (B) a sharp tongue
 (C) a private interest to serve
 (D) a tendency to fight
60. The saint's life was **an open book**.
 (A) an uncomplicated one
 (B) one that held no secrets
 (C) an example to all
 (D) an interesting biography
61. **Reading between the line** I realised that my friend wanted to keep something from me.
 (A) Looking for meanings that are not actually expressed
 (B) Reading carelessly
 (C) Reading with anxiety
 (D) Glancing over the lines
62. Sometimes, It happens that we have **to give the devil his due**.
 (A) to give credit to even a notorious person
 (B) to give encouragement even to the enemy
 (C) to invite the devil
 (D) to stand in the way of the devil
63. The king had been made **to eat humble pie**.
 (A) to eat slowly (B) to have an excellent dish
 (C) to eat a good pie (D) to have to apologise
64. He was given **hobson's choice** by the employer.
 (A) excellent choice (B) no real choice at all
 (C) choice to live or die (D) first choice
65. He has a very nice manner, but you would better take what he says with **a grain of salt**.
 (A) to listen to something with considerable doubt
 (B) to talk sensibly
 (C) to criticise
 (D) to complement
66. He didn't tell me directly, but **reading between the lines**. I think he is not happy with them.
 (A) reading slowly and haltingly
 (B) understanding the sense rather than the actual words
 (C) understanding the meaning of words and not the sense
 (D) reading superficially
67. Gopi works **by fits and starts**.
 (A) consistently (B) irregularly
 (C) in high spirits (D) enthusiastically
68. I cannot **put up with** your misconduct any longer.
 (A) excuse (B) refuse
 (C) accept (D) tolerate
69. I did not mind what he was saying he was only **talking through his hat**.
 (A) talking nonsense (B) talking ignorantly
 (C) talking irresponsibly (D) talking insultingly
70. He is so furious that he would **go through fire and water** to revenge himself on his foe.
 (A) approach everybody for help
 (B) avail himself of any opportunity
 (C) use any conceivable method
 (D) undergo any risk
71. The watchdogs were asleep when the bulls **ran riot**.
 (A) behaved cleverly (B) acted without restraint
 (C) wandered aimlessly (D) had the best of time
72. In spite of the immense pressure exerted by the militants, the Govt. has decided not to **give in**.
 (A) accede (B) yield
 (C) oblige (D) conform

73. The young and the old sat **cheek by jowl** in the large audience.
 (A) very near (B) very far
 (C) tongue tied (D) irritated
74. We wanted to keep the gift as a surprise for mother but my sister **gave the game away**.
 (A) lost the game (B) gave out the secret
 (C) played badly (D) withdrew from the game
75. I don't think the law will interfere with us as we are just trying to **turn an honest penny**.
 (A) make a legitimate living
 (B) make a good living
 (C) have dealings in white money
 (D) become more honest
76. **The people living next door** bought a new car.
 (A) Immigrants (B) Friends
 (C) Neighbours (D) Spectators
77. I have a problem with my eye. I want to consult **an eye specialist**.
 (A) Orthodontist (B) Orthopaedist
 (C) Ophthalmologist (D) Obstetrician
78. Although **unwilling to do** so, he came to the conclusion that no other scheme is practicable.
 (A) reluctant (B) inadvertent
 (C) wilful (D) involuntary
79. He grows **mangoes, guavas, bananas and pineapples**.
 (A) vegetables (B) fruits
 (C) plants (D) flowers
80. All the members of the committee were **of one mind** on this issue.
 (A) anonymous (B) unanimous
 (C) universal (D) similar
81. I think it is **a square deal**.
 (A) a fair bargain (B) a decent sale
 (C) an unfair sale (D) an unfair bargain
82. Rohit will have to **mend his ways** if he wants to keep his job.
 (A) Modify his plans (B) improve his work
 (C) improve his habits (D) plan his future
83. His winning the Man of the Month award is **a feather in his cap**.
 (A) a feather added to his collection
 (B) an achievement of which he can be proud
 (C) an exciting event
 (D) a prize no one else has won
84. Ever since the Sinhas moved to their new flat, they've tended to **put on airs**.
 (A) play a lot of music
 (B) Use the fan a great deal
 (C) behave as if they're better than they really are
 (D) become very argumentative and opinionated
85. Through he is a **close fisted person**, he donated liberally to the Earth-quake Relief Fund.
 (A) a frugal person (B) physically handicapped
 (C) a miserly person (D) a poor person
86. The judge **turned down** the plea of the accused.
 (A) accepted (B) rejected
 (C) heard (D) opposed
87. I dislike people who keep talking **nineteen to the dozen**.
 (A) too much (B) too loudly
 (C) incessantly (D) too little
88. It is not easy to **beat off** a swarm of wasps if they attack you.
 (A) catch (B) swish off
 (C) drive back (D) escape
89. In the securities scam, the ministers and the Governor of the Reserve Bank were said to be **above board**.
 (A) honest (B) uninvolved
 (C) indifferent (D) accountable
90. A wise politician is one who keeps his flatterers **at an arm's length**.
 (A) well looked after
 (B) in good humour
 (C) quarrelling among themselves
 (D) at a safe distance
91. A few days before his death, he **made a clean breast of** everything.
 (A) Confessed (B) took off his shirt
 (C) suffered (D) spoke ill

92. I am **undone**.
 (A) ruined (B) rewarded
 (C) answered (D) questioned
93. For a healthy and lasting friendship one must **be on the level**.
 (A) equally rich (B) mentally compatible
 (C) honest and sincere (D) ready for sacrifices
94. The foolish young man soon **made ducks and drakes of** the vast property his father left him.
 (A) squandered (B) distributed
 (C) spent (D) gave in charity
95. All his ventures **went to the winds**.
 (A) dissipated (B) spread all over
 (C) got speed of the winds (D) became well-known
96. **At one's wit's end**
 (A) To work hard (B) To be intelligent
 (C) To get puzzled (D) To be stupid
97. **To take someone to task**
 (A) To scold someone
 (B) To assign work to someone
 (C) To take someone to his place of work
 (D) To praise someone for the work done
98. **To face the music**
 (A) To be greeted rudely
 (B) To be offered warm hospitality
 (C) To enjoy a music programme
 (D) To bear the consequences
99. **To blow one's own trumpet**
 (A) To play on one's own trumpet
 (B) To praise one's own self
 (C) To create noisy disturbances
 (D) To have a high-pitched voice
100. **To run one down**
 (A) To be in a hurry
 (B) To be weak and tired
 (C) To disparage someone
 (D) To run down a lane
101. **At snail's pace**
 (A) To do things very slowly
 (B) To walk like a snail
 (C) To lack interest in work
 (D) To do things in a methodical manner
102. **To turn a deaf ear**
 (A) To be hard of hearing
 (B) To be indifferent
 (C) To be attentive
 (D) To be obstinate
103. **To take to one's heels**
 (A) To run off
 (B) To show one's heels
 (C) To turn around
 (D) To walk leisurely
104. **To have something up one's sleeves**
 (A) Having a practical plan
 (B) Having an important project
 (C) Having an ambitious plan
 (D) Having a secret plan
105. **To end in smoke**
 (A) To have a smoking session
 (B) To be on fire
 (C) To come to nothing
 (D) To burn slowly
106. She is a **fair-weather friend**.
 (A) a good friend
 (B) a friend who meets difficulties calmly
 (C) one who deserts you in difficulties
 (D) a favourable friend
107. To **die in harness** means to die while –
 (A) riding a horse (B) in a stable
 (C) in a uniform (D) still in service
108. To **keep under wraps** means to keep some-thing.
 (A) covered (B) protected
 (C) unpacked (D) secret
109. After independence Indian agriculture rose **like a phoenix** due to the Green Revolution.
 (A) with a new life (B) with a start
 (C) with a royal gait (D) with vengeance
110. His failure at the election has been a **spare point with**

- him for a long time.
 (A) something which hurts
 (B) something that brings fear to
 (C) something memorable for
 (D) something pleasurable to
111. The student is **on the verge of** breakdown.
 (A) on the brink of (B) at the outset of
 (C) in the midst of (D) at the risk of
112. My repeated attempts to get refund from the civic authorities were **of no avail**.
 (A) unsuccessful (B) Postponed
 (C) useless (D) delayed
113. He was progressing **by leaps and bounds** because of his hardwork.
 (A) rapidly (B) slowly
 (C) peacefully (D) strongly
114. To emerge **out of thin air** means to
 (A) Appear suddenly (B) descend gradually
 (C) fall down quickly (D) enter from space
115. The news of the accident came as a **bolt from the blue**.
 (A) something unexpected
 (B) something unpleasant
 (C) something horrible
 (D) Something unexpected and unpleasant
116. The story of the train accident, as narrated by one of the survivors, **made my flesh creep**.
 (A) thrilled me (B) horrified me
 (C) excited me (D) frightened me
117. He has resigned his job and **burnt his boats** so far as government service is concerned.
 (A) felt dejected (B) blasted his hopes
 (C) ruined himself (D) left no means of retreat
118. He cannot **hold a candle to** his elder brother.
 (A) equal to (B) not as clever as
 (C) cannot be compared to (D) duller than
119. The question of higher membership fees was **brought up** at the last meeting
 (A) discussed at great length
 (B) introduced for discussion
 (C) criticised vehemently
 (D) vaguely referred to
120. His arguments **cut no ice with me**.
 (A) had no influence on me (B) did not hurt me
 (C) did not benefit me (D) did not make me proud
121. He expects his subordinates **to be always at his beck and call**.
 (A) at rest (B) at work
 (C) his disposal (D) at their desks
122. **In the long run**
 (A) Permanently (B) Universally
 (C) Occasionally (D) Ultimately
123. If you are **in the good books** of the boss, you are sure to rise quickly.
 (A) work well for the boss
 (B) praise the boss
 (C) in a favour with the boss
 (D) co-operate with boss
124. The population of our country is increasing **by leaps and bounds**.
 (A) very slowly (B) very quickly
 (C) irregularly (D) very systematically
125. To weigh up the **pros and cons** is to.
 (A) measure the ingredients (B) observe etiquette
 (C) consider all facts (D) postpone action
126. My close friend **got the sack** from his first job recently.
 (A) resigned (B) got rid of
 (C) was demoted from (D) was dismissed from
127. **The green-eyed monster** strikes a woman the moment she sees her husband talking to another pretty woman.
 (A) Anger (B) Hatred
 (C) Envy (D) Jealousy
128. **To fight tooth and nail**.
 (A) To fight a losing battle
 (B) To oppose resolutely
 (C) To have a physical fight
 (D) To lodge a formal protest
129. **At one's wit's end**.
 (A) To understand thoroughly

- (B) To be puzzled
(C) To be a stupid person
(D) To behave irrationally
130. The clerk **turned a deaf ear to** his officer's advice.
(A) disputed
(B) paid attention to
(C) disregarded
(D) acknowledged gratefully
131. You have to **read between the lines** to understand most of the symbolic writing.
(A) Read again and again
(B) understand the hidden meaning
(C) know the symbols
(D) look for many meanings
132. The ruling party has been warned not to **play to the gallery**.
(A) to give importance to the common man
(B) to try to be sensational
(C) to seek to win approval
(D) to side-track the issue
133. In the securities scam, the national credibility was **at stake**.
(A) on trial (B) under pressure
(C) in danger (D) challenged
134. There is **no love lost between** any two neighbouring countries in the world.
(A) stop loving (B) not on good terms
(C) forming a group (D) have good understanding
135. He is accused of **sitting on the fence**.
(A) observing the scene
(B) resting on fence
(C) hesitating which side to take
(D) sitting back and enjoying the fun
136. The passing of anti-defection law **struck a chill to the heart** of every.
(A) caused anger (B) caused relief
(C) aroused fear (D) awakened bitterness
137. Our house is within **a stone's throw** from the red Building.
(A) far off (B) far away
(C) very near to (D) beside
138. He has a **bone to pick** with his cousin.
(A) reasonable agreement (B) cause of quarrel
(C) cause of doubt (D) difference of opinion
139. The day I graduated was a **red-letter day** for me.
(A) a dangerous day (B) an important day
(C) an eventful day (D) a formidable day
140. Many young artists were **dropping names** at the party to impress the gathering.
(A) talking proudly about their family members
(B) using per names
(C) hinting at high connections
(D) talking informally
141. The teacher announced that she had no **blue-eyed boy** in the class.
(A) royal children (B) young boys
(C) foreigners (D) favourites
142. The company has **run into** a lot of debts.
(A) incurred (B) settled
(C) opened up (D) avoided
143. He was confident that all his present sufferings will soon **blow over**.
(A) increase (B) pass off
(C) be looked into (D) be taken care of
144. The teacher advised the students **to take into account** the advice given by the elders.
(A) to obey (B) to neglect
(C) to consider (D) to reject
145. The lawyer asked his assistant to collect the details regarding the **pros and cons** of the case.
(A) ups and downs (B) in and out
(C) weak and strong (D) for and against
146. The principal has to **carry out** the orders issued by the higher authorities.
(A) obey (B) communicate
(C) execute (D) modify
147. The young engineer was hauled up for **spilling the beans** about the new project to the competitor.
(A) suppressing the information
(B) hiding the details
(C) revealing the information indiscreetly
(D) spoiling the plans

148. The Government claims that Indian industry is progressing **by leaps and bounds**.
 (A) intermittently (B) leisurely
 (C) at a rapid pace (D) at a desired pace
149. **Laying off** of thousands of workers is inevitable under the new economic policy.
 (A) Dismissal from jobs of
 (B) Offering new jobs of
 (C) Reduction of workers' wages of
 (D) Sending on leave
150. "**I take thee at the world**", said Romeo to Juliet.
 (A) listen to you carefully (B) do not believe you
 (C) feel angry with you (D) truly believe you
151. People who do not **lay out** their money carefully, soon come to grief.
 (A) earn (B) spend
 (C) distribute (D) preserve
152. Having bought the house, they decided **to go the whole hog** and buy all the furniture needed.
 (A) to live there (B) to do it completely
 (C) to go all the way (D) to go in the fog
153. There is a lot of **bad blood** between them.
 (A) jealousy (B) fight
 (C) angry feeling (D) distrust
154. The village headman pretends to be a **good samaritan**.
 (A) a religious person (B) a helpful person
 (C) a citizen of Samaria (D) a law-abiding citizen
155. The beleaguered politician was anxious **to set the record straight**.
 (A) give a speech
 (B) win party support
 (C) given a correct account
 (D) make a confession
156. He is always praised for his **gift of the gab**.
 (A) being lucky (B) getting something free
 (C) talent for speaking (D) great skill
157. The teacher's extra hours of coaching **went a long way** in improving the student's performance.
 (A) took great effort (B) spend a lot of time
 (C) extended widely (D) helped considerably
158. The administration found it difficult to **cope with** the striking employees.
 (A) move (B) compromise
 (C) handle (D) subdue
159. The criminal was pardoned **at the eleventh hour** just as he was about to be hanged.
 (A) at eleven o'clock (B) suddenly
 (C) at the very last moment (D) at midnight
160. He spoke well though it was his **maiden speech**.
 (A) long speech (B) brief speech
 (C) first speech (D) emotional speech
161. The bus had a **close shave** as its driver swerved to the right a split second before the on coming truck could run into it.
 (A) serious accident (B) close collision
 (C) narrow escape (D) deep dent
162. **Fits and starts**
 (A) Slowly (B) Not regularly
 (C) Continuously (D) Quickly
163. When the Inspector entered the class some of the students **shook in their shoes**.
 (A) stamped the ground with their shoes
 (B) showed signs of anger
 (C) trembled with fear
 (D) stood up to salute
164. **In high spirits**
 (A) full of hope and enthusiasm
 (B) under tremendous stress
 (C) under the influence of liquor
 (D) mentally deranged
165. He amassed his wealth through **sharp practices**.
 (A) dishonest means (B) illegal means
 (C) intelligent decisions (D) quick decisions
166. He is not **in the good books** of his boss.
 (A) a lover of good books (B) in favour with
 (C) not of the same opinion as
 (D) as good as
167. The officer is **fed up with** the complaints made against

- the clerk.
 (A) annoyed (B) disgusted
 (C) pleased (D) satisfied
168. **A white elephant**
 (A) A rare species of elephants
 (B) An expensive gift
 (C) A costly but useless possession
 (D) A worthless thing
169. **Ins and outs**
 (A) Entry and exit points (B) Full details
 (C) Tactical moves (D) Complexity of character
170. All his ventures **went to the winds**.
 (A) dissipated (B) spread all over
 (C) got speed of the winds (D) became well-known
171. Don't worry about the silly row. It was just a **storm in a tea cup**.
 (A) important matter dealt with ease
 (B) hot tea being served
 (C) commotion over a trivial matter
 (D) confusion and chaos
172. The Rajput warriors **set their face against** the invader.
 (A) became enemies (B) turned a way from
 (C) faced difficulty (D) opposed strongly
173. Syria is now **currying favour with** America.
 (A) pleasing (B) favouring
 (C) obliging (D) ingratiating itself with
174. Our Principal is not a man **to mince matters**.
 (A) to confuse issues
 (B) to say something mildly
 (C) to mix everything together
 (D) to be very modest
175. We tend to **take for granted** the conveniences of modern life.
 (A) to consider (B) to admit
 (C) to accept readily (D) to care for
176. The prodigal son was left **high and dry** by his friends, when he lost all his money.
 (A) wounded (B) alone
 (C) depressed (D) neglected
177. The success of his first novel completely **turned his head**.
 (A) made him vain (B) made him look back
 (C) changed him completely (D) made him think
178. She **turns up her nose at** this kind of dress.
 (A) despises (B) loves
 (C) sees no harm in (D) can just tolerate
179. At last the rioters **fell back**.
 (A) fell on the ground (B) yielded
 (C) ran back (D) turned back
180. The Malagascar Coup attempt **ended in a fiasco**.
 (A) had no effect (B) was an utter failure
 (C) resulted in blood-shed (D) was a disaster
181. We wanted to give Rita a Surprise party but John **let the cat out of the bag**.
 (A) spoiled the party with a cat
 (B) gave her a party himself
 (C) told her about it unintentionally
 (D) prevented her from attending it
182. Why should you **read between the lines** whenever I say this to you ?
 (A) read the lines with great speed
 (B) interpret the lines wrongly
 (C) find more meaning than the words appear to express
 (D) read a text line-by-line slowly
183. His parents **cut him off, without a shilling**.
 (A) disinherited him
 (B) snubbed him
 (C) gave him only a shilling
 (D) sent him away with a shilling
184. The carefully worked-out plan **fell through** because of an unexpected event.
 (A) came out successfully (B) had a step fall
 (C) was shattered (D) failed
185. He has too many **irons in the fire**.
 (A) is engaged in too many enterprises at the same time
 (B) has several problems
 (C) has many ideas in his head
 (D) has a fire burning constantly in his house
186. They have made many changes in the policy, but how many

- of these changes are going to affect **the man in the street** ?
 (A) the homeless man
 (B) the ordinary man
 (C) the man who works on the street
 (D) the man who repairs roads
187. The students wanted a holiday, but the principal **put his foot down** and said, 'No'.
 (A) asserted his authority (B) kicked them
 (C) stepped out (D) came downstairs
188. The Earl of Leicester **threw down the glove**.
 (A) accepted defeat
 (B) rejected the prize
 (C) resorted to wrong tactics
 (D) gave a challenge
189. Ravi **fought to the bitter end**.
 (A) fought to the last point of enemy's position
 (B) died fighting
 (C) carried on a contest regardless of the consequences
 (D) fought a losing battle
190. I joined college late and found it difficult **to catch up with** other students.
 (A) to compete with (B) to come to their level
 (C) to overtake them (D) to hold them and stop
191. When the boy was put into a boarding school, he quickly **fell into line** without his usual tantrums and indisciplined behaviour.
 (A) stood in a line
 (B) turned straight
 (C) failed to behave properly
 (D) became orderly
192. By his virtuous life, he has **made amends for** his past actions.
 (A) repented for (B) compensated for
 (C) forgotten about (D) suffered for
193. He **read for the bar**.
 (A) studied to become a barrister
 (B) studied to become a barman
 (C) studied to become a judge
 (D) studied to become a courtier
194. In the field of social service, the parsis **bear the plam**.
 (A) are the leaders (B) are the donors
 (C) are pre-eminent (D) are reformers
195. He is always trying to **curry favour** with his boss and does not even maintain his self-respect.
 (A) get obligation from
 (B) pick up quarrel with
 (C) flatter
 (D) take undue advantage from
196. Do not **run down** your friends in public.
 (A) fight with (B) follow
 (C) make a mention of (D) criticise
197. Most parents find it difficult **to make both ends meet** because of inflation.
 (A) to lead a lavish life (B) to live within one's income
 (C) to live a miserly life (D) to lead an active life
198. The students were advised to **pore over** the lessons thoroughly.
 (A) go through (B) go down
 (C) go off (D) go out
199. The two famous writers **crossed swords** with each other on every issue.
 (A) fought physically (B) crossed the road on meeting
 (C) took different routes (D) disagreed
200. The traffic **came to a stand still** after the heavy down pour of rain.
 (A) complete halt (B) accident spot
 (C) diversion (D) confused disorder
201. They are all **at sixes and sevens**.
 (A) in groups of sixes and sevens
 (B) in disagreement
 (C) playing a game
 (D) None of the above
202. He failed miserably in the competitive examination as he had worked for it **by fits and starts**.
 (A) finally (B) hastily
 (C) irregularly (D) impulsively
203. While the employees plan for a strike, the government tries to **fly a kite**.
 (A) detect the facts (B) please the children
 (C) test public opinion (D) enter into an agreement

204. Fast bowling is **the achilles' heel of** Indian Cricket
 (A) major factor (B) satisfactory element
 (C) weak point (D) cause of failure
205. The Education Minister and five other MLA's sustained minor injuries in the **free for all** in the assembly.
 (A) everyone got something free
 (B) uncontrollable situation
 (C) free entrance for all
 (D) fight for freedom
206. John cannot **play second fiddle** to others.
 (A) cannot play the first fiddle
 (B) cannot lead other people
 (C) cannot play a subordinate role
 (D) cannot play any other fiddle
207. Salma can never be easily fooled by **cock and bull stories**.
 (A) stories of birds and animals
 (B) unbelievable stories
 (C) stories dealing with fight
 (D) stories of adventure
208. Unable to bear the insult any further, I **gave him a piece of my mind**.
 (A) complained to him (B) advised him
 (C) scolded him (D) warned him
209. I will not allow you to **play ducks and drakes with** my money.
 (A) destroy (B) save
 (C) bet (D) waste
210. Their attempts of nab the smuggler ended as a wild goose chase.
 (A) tight competition (B) surprising result
 (C) horrible experience (D) hopeless search
- SSC सबऑर्डिनेट लेखा सेवा प्रशिक्षु परीक्षा - 29.06.2010**
211. It is high time he **come out of his shell**.
 (A) appeared suddenly (B) became more sociable
 (C) became a loser (D) removed his clothes
212. Every political party is at present **playing to the gallery**.
 (A) adopting cheap tactics (B) befooling the common man
 (C) fighting for votes (D) appeasing the masses
213. **His blood ran cold** when he heard his uncle was murdered.
 (A) He was frightened (B) He was horrified
 (C) He was disgusted (D) He was depressed
214. This is so simple that even **a man in the street** can understand it.
 (A) an ordinary person (B) an illiterate person
 (C) an unknown person (D) a stranger
215. When he went to claim insurance for his car, the agent said he **hadn't a leg to stand on**.
 (A) had been injure in an accident
 (B) was lame
 (C) did not have much hope of getting it
 (D) would have to worry for some time
216. As usual he is **blowing his own trumpet**.
 (A) refusing to use anybody else's turmpet
 (B) playing a tune on the trumpet
 (C) praising himself
 (D) praising himself and others
217. When trade was birsk, he worked hard and made his fortune; he belives in **making hay while the sun shines**.
 (A) taking advantage of a favourable opportunity
 (B) earning money through dishonest means
 (C) earning money at the cost of others
 (D) taking advantage of the inflationary trends
218. When they were surrounded from all sides. The decoits **laid down their arms**.
 (A) put their arms on the ground
 (B) fought bravely
 (C) surrendered
 (D) became nervous
219. The energy hockey players **gave vent to** their feelings,
 (A) to express (B) to emphasise
 (C) to suppress (D) to dismiss
220. I trust you will **bear with** me a few minutes more.
 (A) have patience with (B) support
 (C) carry the burden for (D) be in control for
221. Some people do not **grease anybody's palm** on any account.
 (A) bribe (B) flatter
 (C) cheat (D) fight

222. I was so disappointed when my close friend **left me in the lurch**.
 (A) went away without waiting for me
 (B) helped me in difficult times
 (C) abandoned me when I needed help
 (D) stopped helping me in emergency
223. His position in the company was **on the brink of** disaster.
 (A) at the top of (B) at the point of
 (C) on the side of (D) on the back of
224. The car broke down just as it reached the edge of a cliff. It was indeed **a close shave**.
 (A) to share one's brand
 (B) very risky
 (C) narrow escape from danger
 (D) to be happy
225. You have caught cheating – now you must **face the music**.
 (A) face the unpleasant consequences
 (B) stand upto unpleasant consequences
 (C) be debarred
 (D) be insulted publicly
226. The parents are **in high spirits** as their son has got a decent job.
 (A) in good position (B) drunk
 (C) cheerful (D) shocked
227. When she realised that she had bought a fake product, she knew that her money had **gone down the drain**.
 (A) was lost forever (B) dropped in the drain
 (C) got washed away (D) her money was safe
228. Even though the new clerk was given a difficult task, he remained **cool as a cucumber**.
 (A) not nervous or emotional
 (B) caught cold
 (C) was happy
 (D) was scared
229. George Bernard Shaw was blessed with the **gift of the gab**.
 (A) enormous wealth
 (B) ability to work hard
 (C) ability to speak impressively
 (D) luck on one's side
230. The police caught the thief **red handed**.
 (A) in a red uniform
 (B) with blood in hands
 (C) at the time of committing the crime
 (D) after reading the rules
231. Chintan is so innocent that he **wears his heart in his sleeve**.
 (A) wears dress that does not match
 (B) expresses his feelings openly
 (C) wears colourful dresses
 (D) expresses his feelings with the shape of a heart printed on its sleeve
232. The poor subordinates are made **scapegoats** by their superiors.
 (A) punished for others misdeeds
 (B) developed poor relations
 (C) treated humbly and respectfully
 (D) scolded with arrogant reactions
233. It was **a red letter day** in the history of the world.
 (A) a day with bloodshed
 (B) a dangerous note about the destruction
 (C) a day memorable for some joyful event
 (D) a day with love and warmth
234. His friends beat the boy **to pay off old scores**.
 (A) to refund old dues
 (B) to take revenge
 (C) to force him to be a scorer in a match
 (D) because he had not scored well earlier
235. Tagore was **a man of letters**.
 (A) of wide contacts
 (B) an excellent letter dictator
 (C) a great writer of letters
 (D) proficient in literaterary art
236. The Manager **doctored the accounts** of the company.
 (A) to make changes in account books
 (B) to clear the doctors bill
 (C) to verity the accounts in detail
 (D) to manipulate the accounts
237. She could never **measure up** to her parent's expectation.

- (A) reach the level (B) work as hard
(C) assess the amount (D) increase her height
238. The little girl with her flawless performance **stole the show**.
(A) stole something from the show
(B) crept into the show
(C) won everybody's praise
(D) disappeared from the show
239. The thief was on **good terms** with the police.
(A) kept terms and conditions
(B) was friendly
(C) followed the rules
(D) agreed with them
240. John's offer of help was **turned down** by the police.
(A) sent back (B) twisted around
(C) refused (D) handed over
241. The reputed company is **in the red due** to the recession.
(A) making money (B) losing money
(C) in danger (D) spending money
242. They were offered six months' rent **in lieu of** notice to vacate the building.
(A) in spite of (B) in place of
(C) despite of (D) in addition to
243. Having no arguments to defend his point, the speaker began **to beat about the bush**.
(A) wander across the words
(B) speak in a haphazard manner
(C) speak in a round-about manner
(D) make use of irrelevant reference
244. The Kenyan team proved to be the **dark horse** in the ICC, World cup Cricket.
(A) a strong intruder (B) a skilled team
(C) the most powerful (D) an unexpected winner
245. When the Principal was entering the class, all my friends quietly disappeared, leaving me alone to **face the music**.
(A) to listen to him
(B) to enter into the class
(C) to bear to criticism
(D) to listen to a favourable comment
246. The possession of Jerusalem is a **bone of contention** between Israel and Palestine.
(A) a subject of peace (B) a subject of trade
(C) a subject of dispute (D) a subject of exports
247. My friend **turned a deaf ear** to my tale of loss and refused to help me.
(A) paid no heed (B) went far away
(C) listened carefully (D) turned his ear away
248. Helena was over **head and ears** in love with Demetrius.
(A) carefully (B) completely
(C) brilliantly (D) cautiously
249. Gopi works **by fits and starts**.
(A) consistently (B) irregularly
(C) in high spirits (D) enthusiastically
250. Neresh Goyal had **to stand on his feet** very early in his life.
(A) to be physically strong (B) to be independent
(C) to stand erect (D) to be successful
251. Yesterday in a collision between a truck and a car he had a **close shave**.
(A) maintain cleanliness (B) remove the entire hair
(C) a narrow escape (D) close relations
252. The piece of parental property has created **bad blood** between the two brothers.
(A) impure relation (B) ill-matched temper
(C) active enmity (D) bad parentage
253. Since you couldn't accept a timely warning, it's no use repenting now, **Why cry over spilt milk ?**
(A) cry over irreparable loss
(B) to regret uselessly
(C) cry needlessly
(D) feel guilty of
254. After fifteen years of marriage she did not expect her husband to **leave her in the lurch**.
(A) listen to her (B) provoke her
(C) ignore her (D) desert her
255. Who are we **to sit in judgement** over their choices ?
(A) Lecture (B) Criticize
(C) Speak (D) Communicate
256. The teacher **took me to task** for not completing my home-

- work.
 (A) gave me additional homework
 (B) punished me
 (C) took me to the principal
 (D) reduced my homework
257. Do not **lose your head** when faced with a difficult situation.
 (A) forget anything (B) neglect anything
 (C) panic (D) get jealous
258. When I entered the house everything was **at sixes and sevens**.
 (A) a quarrel among six or seven people
 (B) to have six or seven visitors at a time
 (C) in disorder or confusion
 (D) an unpleasant argument
259. He was **pulled up** by the Director of the Company
 (A) assaulted (B) dragged
 (C) reprimanded (D) cleared
260. The storm **brought about** great destruction in the valley.
 (A) invited (B) caused
 (C) succeeded (D) halted
261. Unless you **grease his palms** he will not do your work.
 (A) talk to him (B) flatter him
 (C) beat him (D) bribe him
262. The police **closed the book on** the murder case.
 (A) solved the case of
 (B) stopped working on
 (C) handed the case over to another agency
 (D) refused to take up
263. His arguments **cut no ice with me**.
 (A) had no influence on me (B) did not hurt me
 (C) did not benefit me (D) did not make me proud
264. There was a job for me **to cut my teeth on**.
 (A) to gain experience (B) to try
 (C) to sharpen my wits (D) to earn a decent salary
265. The **carrot and stick** policy pays dividends in every organisations.
 (A) fair and foul (B) continuous vigilance
 (C) democratic (D) reward and punishment
266. I had to **pull strings** to put up a good show.
 (A) play music (B) use personal influence
 (C) use the instrument (D) play a song
267. you can easily overcome this situation if you **keep your head**.
 (A) keep faith in (B) remain calm
 (C) believe in (D) trust the others
268. It is clear that the ideas of both reformers **ran in the same groove**.
 (A) promoted each other
 (B) clashed with each other
 (C) moved in harmony
 (D) moved in different directions
269. This place afford **a bird's eye view** of the green valley below.
 (A) a beautiful view (B) a narrow view
 (C) an overview (D) an ugly view
270. He works in **fits and starts**.
 (A) consistently (B) irregularly
 (C) in high spirits (D) enthusiastically
271. This fashion of long flowing skirts will **run its course**.
 (A) continue for a long time
 (B) become very popular
 (C) develop and then come to its usual end
 (D) end very soon
272. The ATS **set the bait** to arrest the terrorists.
 (A) laid the trap (B) announced the reward
 (C) set the record (D) put the bet
273. I have decided to **give it a slot**.
 (A) click a picture (B) try something
 (C) pose for a picture (D) injure someone
274. He **turned a blind eye to** his son's pranks.
 (A) pretended not to notice (B) paid special attention to
 (C) covered up for (D) punished severely
275. All his schemes to murder the king **ended in smoke**.
 (A) fructified gradually (B) came to nothing
 (C) were discarded (D) were partially carried out
276. **Yeoman's service**
 (A) medical help (B) excellent work

- (C) social work (D) hard work
277. **To call it a day**
 (A) To conclude proceedings
 (B) To initiate proceedings
 (C) To work through the day
 (D) None of the above
278. **To put up with**
 (A) To accommodate (B) To adjust
 (C) To understand (D) To tolerate
279. **To face the music**
 (A) To enjoy a musical recital
 (B) To bear the consequences
 (C) To live in pleasant atmosphere
 (D) to have a difficult time
280. **To take to heart**
 (A) To be encouraged (B) To grieve over
 (C) To like (D) To hate
281. **A damp squib**
 (A) rainy weather (B) a disappointing result
 (C) a skirt in a laundry (D) None of the above
282. **In cold blood**
 (A) angrily (B) deliberately
 (C) excitedly (D) slowly
283. **To take someone for a ride**
 (A) to give a ride to someone
 (B) to deceive someone
 (C) to be indifferent
 (D) to disclose a secret.
284. **To move heaven and earth**
 (A) to cause an earthquake
 (B) to try everything possible
 (C) to pray to all Gods
 (D) to travel in a rocket
285. **To smell a rat**
 (A) to smell foul (B) to see a rat
 (C) to chase a rat (D) to be suspicious
286. **Cold comfort**
 (A) absurdity (B) deception
 (C) slight satisfaction (D) foolish proposal
287. **To be all at sea**
 (A) a family voyage
 (B) lost and confused
 (C) in the middle of the ocean
 (D) a string of islands
288. **A bolt from the blue**
 (A) a delayed event (B) an inexplicable event
 (C) an unexpected event (D) an unpleasant event
289. **To bite the dust**
 (A) eat voraciously (B) have nothing to eat
 (C) eat roots (D) None of the above
290. **To take to one's heels**
 (A) to walk slowly (B) to run away
 (C) to march forward (D) to hop and jump
291. **To strain every nerve**
 (A) to make utmost efforts (B) to feel weak and tired
 (C) to be a diligent worker (D) to be methodical in work
292. **To flog a dead horse**
 (A) to whip a dead horse
 (B) to attempt to do the impossible
 (C) waste one's efforts
 (D) to take advantage of a weakness
293. **To show a clean pair of heels**
 (A) to hide (B) to escape
 (C) to pursue (D) to follow
294. **To die in harness**
 (A) premeditated murder
 (B) dying young in an accident
 (C) to die while in service
 (D) to be taken by surprise
295. **To feather one's nest**
 (A) to take a residential house
 (B) something that lasts for a short time
 (C) to profit in a dishonest way
 (D) None of the above
296. The teacher's announcement to conduct a snap test came as **a bolt from the blue** to many students.
 (A) imaginary (B) unexpected
 (C) forbidden (D) heavenly

297. He and his friend are **sailing in the same boat**.
 (A) sailing together in the same boat
 (B) sharing the financial and social condition
 (C) being in the same difficult situation
 (D) getting rid of the difficult situation
298. To be successful in today's world, we require the **gift of the gab**.
 (A) ability to speak well (B) good interpersonal skills
 (C) divine help and guidance (D) a fierce competitive spirit
299. Winter was so bad that the nomadic tribesmen found it difficult **to keep the wolf from the door**.
 (A) hunt wild animals (B) escape starvation
 (C) get wollen clothes (D) walk on ice
300. There is no **soft option** to the crisis now.
 (A) popular opinion
 (B) popular solution
 (C) easy and agreeable option
 (D) difficult choice.
301. She was **on the horns of a dilemma** as she had either to leave her job or divorce her husband.
 (A) in nervous condition (B) in terrible mood
 (C) in difficult situation (D) in suspense
302. He **died in harness**.
 (A) ceased to live (B) died of a disease
 (C) died for his country (D) died while working
303. All his schemes **ended in smoke**.
 (A) came to nothing (B) got on fire
 (C) burnt up (D) attracted everybody
304. The young boy was **kicking his heels** in spite of his mother's stern warnings.
 (A) playing happily
 (B) kicking someone
 (C) wasting time
 (D) passing a gesture of disrespect
305. Fathima felt that she had been made a **scapegoat** for her son's incompetence.
 (A) fool (B) witness
 (C) fall guy (D) proxy
306. She denied **point-blank** he involvement in the crime.
 (A) directly (B) desperately
 (C) stubbornly (D) redely
307. It is hard to **strike a bargain** with a woman.
 (A) to finalize a deal (B) to negotiate a deal
 (C) to negotiate (D) to deal
308. You **had better** get up now or you will be late for school.
 (A) should (B) may
 (C) might (D) can
309. He took his fatehr's advice **to heart**.
 (A) casually (B) patiently
 (C) seriously (D) quietly
310. Can you **give me a hand with** this luggage ?
 (A) Keep a watch on (B) handle
 (C) Provide me with (D) help me with
311. **To foam at one's mouth**
 (A) To brush properly
 (B) To get very angry
 (C) To salivate on seeing food
 (D) None of the above
312. **To feel like a fish out of water**
 (A) Disgusted (B) Uncomfortable
 (C) Disappointed (D) Homeless
313. **At the eleventh hour**
 (A) Too late (B) Too early
 (C) Immediately (D) At the last moment
314. **To burn one's fingers**
 (A) To get hurt physically
 (B) To suffer financial losses
 (C) To find work
 (D) To suffer nervous breakdown
315. **To add fuel to fire**
 (A) To investigate (B) To insulate
 (C) To initiate (D) To incite
316. **To look down one's nose**
 (A) To show anger
 (B) To retaliate
 (C) to insult in the presence of others
 (D) To regard with contempt
317. **To shed crocodile tears**

- (A) To weep profusely (B) To pretend grief
(C) To grieve seriously (D) To mock something
318. **By putting two and two together**
(A) To mix several things
(B) To make an arithmetical calculation
(C) To keep people in pairs
(D) To deduce from given facts
319. **To go scot-free**
(A) To walk like a native of scotland
(B) To get something free
(C) To escape without punishment
(D) To save tax
320. **At the eleventh hour**
(A) At eleven o'clock
(B) At the wrong time
(C) At the last possible moment
(D) At the initial moment itself
321. He **put across** his ideas to the Minister.
(A) made available (B) effectively conveyed
(C) strongly expressed (D) laid aside
322. George and I are neighbours, but we don't **see eye to eye** with each other.
(A) like (B) interact
(C) agree (D) fight
323. The question of unemployment is a **hard nut to crack**.
(A) difficult task (B) different matter
(C) impossible task (D) inexplicable problem
324. The **rat race** among the leaders is revolting.
(A) corruption
(B) nepotism
(C) favouritism
(D) fierce competition for power
325. People were **dropping like flies** in the intense heat.
(A) collapsing in large numbers
(B) getting infected with many diseases
(C) taking leave in large numbers
(D) sitting down in the shade
326. Negative arguments generally **end up in smoke** when team members sit together to discuss important strategies.
(A) Create hard feelings
(B) lead to bad habits
(C) spoil good understanding
(D) become useless finally
327. He knows the **ins and outs** of the case.
(A) entry and exit (B) separate ways
(C) route (D) details
328. The news of the President's death **spread like wild fire**.
(A) spread rapidly (B) caused a major confusion
(C) was a wild remour (D) set the nation on fire
329. Going abroad for a holiday was **out of the question**.
(A) undesirable (B) impossible
(C) unpleasant (D) irresistible
330. When my friend was in Kolkata, he **ran into** an old friend at the theatre.
(A) hit (B) met accidentally
(C) planned to meet (D) invited
331. **Birds of the same feather**
(A) Persons of same caste
(B) Persons of same colour
(C) Birds with same type of feather
(D) Persons of same character
332. **To fight tooth and nail**
(A) To fight a losing battle
(B) To fight heroically
(C) To fight cowardly
(D) To make every possible effort
333. **To call a spade a spade**
(A) To be frank (B) To be sly
(C) To be rude (D) To be diplomatic
334. **A white elephant**
(A) An extinct species of elephant found in Burma
(B) A report by the government to given information
(C) Huge and colossal waste of human energy
(D) Costly and troublesome possession useless to its owner
335. **To miss the bus**
(A) To miss the bus that one regularly takes
(B) To miss an opportunity
(C) To have something to fall back upon

- (D) To find fault with others
336. His speech **fell short** on the audience.
 (A) had no effect (B) moved the audience
 (C) impressed the audience (D) was quite short
337. The officer **called for** an explanation from the cashier for the shortage of cash.
 (A) asked (B) begged
 (C) served a notice (D) demanded
338. We wanted the gift to be a surprise for my mother, but my sister **gave the game away**.
 (A) lost the game (B) gave out the secret
 (C) gave away the gift (D) withdrew from the plan
339. The actress took **cue from** her brother and became successful.
 (A) some help (B) a hint
 (C) some money (D) learnt acting
340. Let us have a **heart to heart talk** to solve this problem.
 (A) good talk (B) emotional talk
 (C) frank talk (D) loving talk
341. **At one's beck and call**
 (A) To attend a call
 (B) To be helped by someone
 (C) To be useful to someone
 (D) To be dominated by someone
342. **To explore every avenue**
 (A) To search all streets (B) To scout the wilderness
 (C) To find adventure (D) To try every opportunity
343. **A red letter day**
 (A) A dangerous day in one's life
 (B) A sorrowful day in one's life
 (C) An important or joyful occasion
 (D) Both a dangerous and sorrowful day in one's life
344. **To have something up one's sleeve**
 (A) to hide something in the sleeve
 (B) To play a magician trick
 (C) To have a secret plan
 (D) To play hide and seek
345. **On the spur of the moment**
 (A) To act at once
- (B) To ride a horse in a race
 (C) To act deliberately
 (D) To act at the appointed time
346. **To speak one's mind**
 (A) To be frank and honest
 (B) To think aloud
 (C) To talk about one's ideas
 (D) To express one's thoughts
347. **To make a mountain of a molehill**
 (A) To make advantage of a small thing
 (B) To give great importance to little things
 (C) To get into trouble
 (D) To see a thing with prejudiced mind
348. **Hand in glove**
 (A) In close relationship (B) Non-cooperative
 (C) Critical (D) On bad terms
349. **To add fuel to the fire**
 (A) To make matters bright
 (B) To cause additional anger
 (C) To bring matters to a conclusion
 (D) To start a revolt
350. **Wear and tear**
 (A) A brand name (B) Damage
 (C) Lot of sorrow (D) A warning
351. **To turn a deaf ear**
 (A) To show one's deaf ear to a doctor
 (B) To disregard totally
 (C) To turn one's ear towards somebody
 (D) Unable to listen to
352. **Fool's paradise**
 (A) Heaven
 (B) An entirely false understanding
 (C) An urban slum
 (D) Hell
353. **Laughing stock**
 (A) A collection of jokes
 (B) One who has made money in stock market
 (C) One who laughs at others
 (D) An object of ridicule

354. **Half-hearted**

- (A) uneconomical (B) Unhelpful
(C) Unenthusiastic (D) Reckless

355. **Add fuel to the flame**

- (A) Excite (B) Exhort
(C) Incite (D) Exert

356. **From the blue**

- (A) All of a sudden (B) Knowingly
(C) Continuously (D) As a shlow ball

357. **To keep one's fingers crossed**

- (A) To wait expectantly
(B) To act in a hostile manner
(C) To interfere in unnecessarily
(D) To keep out of any danger

358. **At the eleventh hour**

- (A) To be well in time
(B) To do things at 11 o'clock
(C) To be lazy by temperament
(D) To do things at the last moment

359. **Long run**

- (A) Eventually
(B) After much hard work
(C) After running an athletic race
(D) With God's help

360. **To call a spade a spade**

- (A) To be biased (B) To be impartial
(C) To be frank (D) To be a hypocrite

361. **To play havoc with**

- (A) To ruin (B) To alter
(C) To swallow (D) To affect

362. **Herculean task**

- (A) An easy puzzle (B) A good contest
(C) A difficult thing (d) A hurried job

363. **A red letter day**

- (A) An unimportant day (B) A festival occasion
(C) An important day (D) An insignificant occasion

364. **A bone of contention**

- (A) A matter of dispute (B) A settled quarrel
(C) Food for thought (D) Competition

365. **To give currency**

- (A) To make publicly known (B) To misinterpret
(C) To bestow importance (D) To originate

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

- (A) Of his own accord (B) In disgrace
(C) With a heavy heart (D) When it was raining

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

- (A) In a funny position
(B) In a serious position
(C) In a sad situation
(D) In an embarrassing or awkward situation

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

- (A) Had an agreement
(B) Had a misunderstanding
(C) Had a friendly relationship
(D) Fell in love

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

- (A) Steal quietly (B) Go quickly
(C) Leave quietly (D) Slide quickly

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

- (A) Afraid of (B) Expecing with pleasure
(C) Expecting (D) Confident of

371. He is nationalist **to the core**.

- (A) Partially (B) Ultimately
(C) Completely (D) Consequently

372. He **burnt his fingers** interfering in his neighbour's affair.

- (A) Got himself into trouble (B) Burnt himself
(C) Get rubuked (D) Got

373. With my limited means, to think of buying a house in Mumbai is **crying for the moon**.

- (A) Wishing for something impossible
(B) Crying in vain
(C) Wishful thinking
(D) Living in a fool's paradise

374. The Director of Sports **gave away** the prizes to the participants.

- (A) Donated (B) Promised
(C) Handed over (D) Distributed

375. She kept her home **spick and span**.

- (A) Well-furnished (B) Clean and tidy
(C) Untidy (D) Closed
376. I have a feeling that she is **taking you for a ride**.
(A) Taking you in the car (B) Trying to push you
(C) Pulling you along (D) Trying to trick you
377. It is a **far cry** from Delhi to Athens.
(A) A long way off (B) An emotional journey
(C) A boring journey (D) Not too long a way
378. Their opinions in the meeting **fell flat**.
(A) Did not inspire others
(B) Did not produce the desired effect
(C) Were not goal - oriented
(D) Left everyone awestruck
379. At the end of the argumentation, he **got the better of me**.
(A) He thought I was good
(B) He got defeated
(C) I understood him better
(D) He overcame me
380. Please **look through** his chapter before the examinations.
(A) Turn the pages of (B) Study
(C) Omit (D) Get an explanation of
381. If you want to be happy, **cut your coat according to your cloth**.
(A) Be honest in your dealings
(B) Work according to your capacity
(C) Live within your means
(D) Don't be too ambitious
382. She **broke down** in the middle of her speech.
(A) Could not proceed (B) Fell down
(C) Became angry (D) Cried
383. He **lays out** fifty percent of his income on bonds and shares.
(A) Allots (B) Distributes
(C) Donates (D) Spends
384. I will do the work if I am allowed **a free hand** in the choice of materials.
(A) Complete liberty (B) An expense account
(C) To employ men to work (D) Unlimited funds
385. He is as **hard as nail**, never moved by anything.
(A) Tough (B) Emotionless
- (B) Physically strong (D) Hard working
386. It all happened in **the twinkling of an eye**.
(A) Before one's own eyes
(B) When every one had their eyes turned away.
(C) Very quickly (D) Magically
387. The fire **gave off** a dense smoke.
(A) Burnt (B) Showed
(C) Emitted (D) Had fully
388. Never **turn down** the humble request of a poor man.
(A) Criticise (B) Reject
(C) Laugh at (D) Discourage
389. The threat to resign was his **trump card**.
(A) Instrument (B) Hobby
(C) Weapon (D) Habit
390. How can I believe what you say about him ? It was he who **put a spoke in my wheel**.
(A) Helped me to repair my wheel.
(B) Helped me with additional equipment
(C) Prevented me in the execution of my plan
(D) Obstructed me from making progress
391. **A little gush of gratitude**
(A) Gradual recovery (B) Friendly feeling
(C) Excessive labour (D) Excessive enthusiasm
392. **To lose ground**
(A) To become less powerful (B) To become less popular
(C) To lose foundation (D) To be without a leader
393. **To make both ends meet**
(A) To buy costly articles
(B) To live a luxurious life
(C) To live within one's income
(D) To please all people
394. **To fall back on**
(A) To oppose something important
(B) To suffer an injury on the back in an accident
(C) To fail to do something important in time
(D) To seek support out of necessity
395. **To make one's blood boil**
(A) To make somebody furious
(B) To develop fever

- (C) To get excited
(D) To make someone nervous
396. Once the case reached the court, the police **washed their hands off**.
(A) Waited for a response to
(B) Claimed credit for
(C) Disassociated themselves from
(D) Seemed eager to continue
397. She wanted to go hitch-hiking but her mother **put her foot down** and now she's going by bus.
(A) Took a firm stand (B) Expressed her displeasure
(C) Scolded her badly (D) Got irritated
398. Adolescence is a period of **halcyon days**.
(A) Hard days (B) Of mental pressure
(C) Happy days (D) Days of preparation
399. My sincere advice to my maidservant **fell on stony ground**.
(A) Was counter productive (B) Had a strong impact
(C) Made one stubborn (D) Had little success
400. He has **all his ducks in a row**; he is complacent.
(A) Has everything ready (B) Is well organised
(C) Always scores a zero (D) Never gets confused
401. He was **out of spirits** for a few days after his defeat.
(A) Gloomy (B) Sober
(C) Lifeless (D) Uninvolved
402. When the family in the next house packed off at midnight, I began **to smell a rat**.
(A) To suspect a trick
(B) Misunderstand
(C) To see hidden meaning
(D) To smell a bad smell
403. At first, there was a show of resistance to the new rule issued by the Government, but the movement had **no backbone** and speedily collapsed.
(A) Justification (B) Impact
(C) Strength (D) Support
404. The cops were **to their toes** throughout the day.
(A) Eager (B) Alert
(C) Harried (D) Quick
405. The minister assured the agitating employees that he would **look into** their demands sympathetically.
(A) Discuss (B) Watch
(C) Grant (D) Examine
406. His **utopian idea** was entertaining but not acceptable.
(A) Unworthy idea (B) Imaginary idea
(C) Classic idea (D) Intelligent idea
407. He has the habit of **getting into a row** over trivial matters.
(A) Getting a right path (B) Giving unwanted advice
(C) Seeking the help (D) Picking up a fight
408. **A small fry**
(A) Unimportant (B) Weak
(C) Little (D) Important
409. Do not **lose your head** in public.
(A) Get angry (B) Get a headache
(C) Be embarrassed (D) Shave your hair
410. A good sportsman cannot afford to have a **fit of the blues** before the game.
(A) Steroids or drugs (B) Depression
(C) Stimulants (D) Entertainment
411. There is **no gain saying** the fact that the country is in difficulties.
(A) Forgetting (B) Eeinying
(C) Ignoring (D) Hidding
412. Ram is very calculative and always **has an axe to grind**.
(A) Has a private agenda (B) Fails to arouse interest
(C) Has no result (D) Works for both sides
413. The police looked all over for him but **drew a blank**.
(A) Arrested him (B) Took him court
(C) Did not find him (D) Put him in prison
414. On the issue of marriage, Sarita **put her foot down**.
(A) Got down (B) Walked fast
(C) Stood up (D) Was firm
415. His investments helped him **making a killing** in the stock market.
(A) Murder someone quickly (B) Make money quickly
(C) Lose money quickly (D) Plan a murder quickly
416. She didn't realize that the clever salesman was **talking her for a ride**.
(A) Foreign her to go with him
(B) Trying to trick for

- (C) Taking her in a car
(D) Pulling her along
417. I **jumped out of my skin** when the explosion happened.
(A) Was angry (B) Was in panic
(C) Was excited (D) Was nervous
418. There is no point in discussing the new project with him as he always **pours cold water** on any new ideas.
(A) Postpones (B) Puts off
(C) Dislikes (D) Disapproves of
419. His speech has **taken the wind out of my sails**.
(A) Made me remember my past
(B) Made my words or actions ineffective
(C) Made me depressed
(D) Made me think of the future
420. Regardless of what her parents said, she wanted to **let her hair down** that night.
(A) Work till late (B) Really enjoy
(C) Wash her hair (D) Comb her hair
421. In spite of his recent financial troubles, Ashok has not learnt **to cut his coat according to his cloth**.
(A) Overcome his problems
(B) Wear modest clothes
(C) Improve his tailoring abilities
(D) Live within his income
422. She keeps **blowing hot and cold** and therefore, nobody can be friend her for long.
(A) Being friendly at one moment and unfriendly the next.
(B) Trying to cool the situation down and then raking it up again
(C) Being unfriendly and critical
(D) Being good and bad alternately
423. The secretary had the information **at her fingertips**.
(A) On her typewriter (B) Readily available
(C) On the compact disc (D) Not accessible
424. **To take the bull by the horns**
(A) To check rumours from spreading
(B) To inflict a crushing defeat upon the enemy
(C) To face danger
(D) To restrain anger
425. Consoling her daughter, the mother said that there was no use **crying over spilled milk**.
(A) To slip and spill milk
(B) Complaining about an event that cannot be changed
(C) Worrying about the milk that was spilled
(D) To cry having a glass of milk.
426. **To account for**
(A) Speak the truth about
(B) Maintain accounts properly
(C) Give accounts for
(D) Give a satisfactory explanation for
427. **Gift of the gab**
(A) To win a prize (B) To be lucky
(C) Talent for speaking (D) To Distribute gifts
428. **Kicked the bucket**
(A) Played (B) Collapsed
(C) Fought (D) Dies
429. **A wolf in sheeps's clothing**
(A) A woman who looks younger than her age
(B) A man of high birth but in a poor condition
(C) A wicked man who pretends to be good
(D) A good for nothing person
430. She **left him in the lurch**
(A) Annoyed him
(B) Deserted him in difficult times
(C) Put him at ease
(D) Compromised him
431. The project is carried over to this year and we need **to keep the ball rolling**.
(A) To continue to work (B) More information
(C) To do better (D) New strategies
432. The host team **bore the plan** in the league matches.
(A) Played quite well (B) Was victorious
(C) Was defeated (D) Played a very boring match
433. Just **keep your wig on**. Everything will be alright.
(A) Hold on to your wig, so it won't fall off
(B) Get another hair cut
(C) Calm down
(D) Take off your wig

434. Parents pay **through their nose** for their children's education.
 (A) By taking loans (B) An extremely high price
 (C) Grudgingly (D) Willingly
435. Monica's habit of **picking holes** in every relationship is very irksome.
 (A) Admiring people (B) Finding fault
 (C) Criticising people (D) Arguing with people
436. The mother-in-law expected her daughter-in-law to be always at her **back and call**.
 (A) Ready to withdraw (B) Ready to serve
 (C) Ready to call (D) Ready to play
437. When I opened the door, my books were lying **at sizes and sevents**.
 (A) In neat order (B) In disorder
 (C) Under the table (D) In plies on the floor
438. His behaviour indicate that he has **blue blood**.
 (A) Feels depressed often (B) Suffers anaemia
 (C) Belongs to a royal family (D) Has diseased blood
439. I'm trying to figure out the **hidden agenda** in yesterday's meeting.
 (A) Wicked motive (B) False idea
 (C) Indirect tax (D) Secret reason
440. He always seems to get the **lion's share** of the projects.
 (A) An insignificant part (B) The minimum share
 (C) An equal share (D) A major share
441. Oliver Twist was **beaten black and blue** when he asked for more food.
 (A) Remonstrated with (B) Whipped badly
 (C) Thrashed severely (D) Given a scolding
442. **To pull wool over someone's eyes**.
 (A) To investigate (B) To reprimand someone
 (C) To deceive another (D) To keep a secret
443. I find myself in a position where I have to choose **between the devil and the deep blue sea**.
 (A) Near the horried sea
 (B) In a state of confusion
 (C) Out of one's proper place
 (D) Between two equal evils
444. Even a small toy can become **an apple of discord** between two children.
 (A) Cause of happiness (B) Cause of meeting
 (C) Tasty like an apple (D) Cause of dispute
445. Do you think this examination is **hard nut to crack** ?
 (A) Similar to planting a nut tree
 (B) A difficult job
 (C) A boring job
 (D) Similar to cracking a nut
446. Sarla is always ready **to eat anyone's salt**.
 (A) To be one's guest (B) To cook tasty dishes
 (C) An infectious disease (D) To deceive someone
447. **He will certainly come to grief** if he does not leave his present friends.
 (A) Addicted (B) Go upto the extreme
 (C) Suffer (D) Enjoy
448. If you develop friendship with an individual you must stand by him **through thick and thin**.
 (A) To think about his/her welfare
 (B) Under all circumstances
 (C) To accopany through a thick forest
 (D) In day and night
449. Nowadays, one gets good literary books **once in a blue moon**.
 (A) From renowned publisher
 (B) At very low cost
 (C) When moon gives blue light
 (D) Rarely
450. He decided to **bury the hatchet**.
 (A) To keep a secret (B) To make peace
 (C) To fool someone (D) To bury the wealth
451. Reena is a kind of person who **wears her heart on her sleeve**.
 (A) Expresses her emotions freely
 (B) Expresses her emotions curbingly
 (C) Suppresses her emotions openly
 (D) Suppresses her excitement sparingly
452. I hope to **talk him over** to our view.
 (A) Oppose (B) Analyze
 (C) Convince (D) Support

453. Fresh out of college, Ram found it difficult to get a job as he was **wet behind the ears**.
 (A) Unsuitable (B) Inexperienced
 (C) Unhealthy (D) Irresponsible
454. The officer **kicked up a row** over the issue.
 (A) Gave a kick in the air (B) Made a great fuss
 (C) Avoided the issue (D) Gave strict orders
455. "If he does not perform his duties properly, I will **send him packing**," said the manager.
 (A) Send him to packing department
 (B) Give him a warning
 (C) Serve him a notice
 (D) Terminate his services
456. **Fall flat**
 (A) To fail to stand (B) To fail to realise
 (C) To fail to maintain
 (D) To fail to produce intended effect
457. **Carry weight**
 (A) To carry burden (B) Carry the day
 (C) Be important (D) Carry through
458. **To pass away**
 (A) To ignore (B) Walk past
 (C) Die (D) Revise
459. **Turn down**
 (A) To accept (B) Reject
 (C) Twist (D) Weave
460. **Die hard**
 (A) Unwilling to change (B) Ready to change
 (C) Egoist (D) Arrogant
461. I told the students to **buckle down** his semester.
 (A) Work seriously (B) Go for a vacation
 (C) Take it easy (D) Drop a subject
462. Don't lose heart, but **tide over** dangers and difficulties bodily.
 (A) Retaliate (B) Overcome
 (C) Ignore (D) Welcome
463. The great warrior Maharana Pratap **held the enemy' at bay**, but he was defeated at last.
 (A) Prevented the enemy to come closer
 (B) Made the enemy to run away
 (C) Prevented the enemy to attack his positions
 (D) Made counter attacks again and again
464. His behaviour compelled me to **give him a piece of my mind**.
 (A) Scold him (B) Make him my friend
 (C) Pardon him (D) Take him into confidence
465. Pape are always critical. One needs to **have a thick skin** to cope with cirticism.
 (A) Be unaffected (B) Be insensitive
 (C) Be disinterested (D) Be bold
466. I could have continued my higher studies for wanted but, that's **water under the bridge**.
 (A) Something I cannot change
 (B) The this I met with an accident near the bridge.
 (C) Something my family did not want
 (D) Time I went on a cruise
467. My parents want me to study science, but I will **stick to my guns** and graduate in Economics.
 (A) Prefer to disobey them
 (B) Hold on to my decision
 (C) Refuse to listen to them
 (D) Show them that they are wrong.
468. The manager dismissed the proposal **out of hand** and said that it was not at all practical.
 (A) Completely (B) Directly
 (C) Simple (D) Quickly
469. The people of this village are **the salt of the earth**.
 (A) Rich (B) Educated
 (C) Quarrelsome (D) Kind
470. He accused her of **talking through her hat** and refused to accept a word of what she said.
 (A) Talking straight (B) Talking nonsense
 (C) Taling tough (D) Talkig sense
471. It was on **the tip of my tongue** when you also proposed that we should go to the auditorium.
 (A) Slip of tongue (B) On lips
 (C) About to say (D) None of these
472. Kindly tell him by **word of mouth** that I shall be dining with him tonight.

- (A) Orally (B) Using gestures
(C) Jargons (D) Written.
473. Hari was **taken to task** by the teacher for making a noise in the class.
(A) Scolded (B) Rewarded
(C) Appreciated (D) Asked to leave
474. Who would not **look blue**, having to pay those heavy bills of entertainment every month.
(A) Upset (B) Enjoy
(C) Annoyed (D) Sad
475. The step mother **shed crocodile tears** on the death of her step on.
(A) To cry for no reason (B) Felt sorry for the son
(C) Shed tears of blood (D) False tears of sorrow
476. **I took exception** to his remarks and left the meeting.
(A) Objected (B) Suggested
(C) Heard (D) Excused
477. He turned a **deaf ear** to his parents advice.
(A) Listen carefully (B) Refused to obey
(C) Big help (D) Attentively
478. Most people **live from hand to mouth** these days because of inflation.
(A) Lavishly (B) Happily
(C) Comfortably (D) Miserably
479. There are **no hard and fast** rules for admission to this college.
(A) Easy (B) Strict
(C) Fixed (D) Slow
480. Please **hold your tongue** in this matter, otherwise you will repent.
(A) Be silent (B) Give advice
(C) Defend (D) Argue
481. **Turn up**
(A) Twist (B) Appear
(C) Curt (D) Wind
482. **Bad blood**
(A) Low blood pressure (B) Feeling of love
(C) Feeling of hatred (D) High blood pressure
483. **By fits and starts**
(A) Regularly (B) Irregularly
- (C) Certainly (D) Fairly
484. **To put an end to**
(A) Continue (B) Start
(C) Stop (D) Enforce
485. **To hail from**
(A) Call (B) Receive
(C) Come from (D) Arrive
486. To get the gist, one must **read between the lines** to attempt a question on precise-writing.
(A) Hurriedly (B) Carefully
(C) Fast (D) Thoroughly
487. He can always be trusted to **act on the square**.
(A) Friendly (B) Generously
(C) Cunningly (D) Honestly
488. Now I am **really in the soup**. I just broke my father's spectacles.
(A) In an unusual situation (B) In deep trouble
(C) In rough waters (D) in a funny situation
489. While talking to her parents, she **let the cat out of the bag**.
(A) Fed the cat (B) Set the cat free
(C) Discussed the issue (D) Exposed a secret
490. It is no use **splitting hair** now when we have bigger tasks to accomplish.
(A) Fighting with each other (B) Sitting calmly
(C) Discussing over the loss (D) Disputing over petty points
491. He **did me a good turn** by recommending for the post of Principal.
(A) Returned my kindness (B) Changed my future
(C) Did an act of Kindness (D) Became suddenly good
492. If he is lazy, why don't you **turn him off**.
(A) Dismiss him (B) Warn him
(C) Scold him (D) Punish him
493. Having walked twenty miles, I am feeling quite **done up**.
(A) Energetic (B) Relaxed
(C) Fresh (D) Exhausted
494. The **sum and substance** of our Principal's speech was that students should learn discipline.
(A) Outline (B) Theme
(C) Conclusion (D) Gist

495. He is an honest man, he will **take the bull by the horns** and handle the management.
 (A) Face the problem boldly
 (B) Run away seeing the bull
 (C) Fight the bull holding its horns
 (D) Face the problem becoming nervous
496. **At the eleventh hour**
 (A) At a late Stage (B) At the beginning
 (C) At 11 o'clock (D) At an early stage
497. **A shot in the dark**
 (A) To love to go out on adventures
 (B) Be able to work very quickly
 (C) Be very violent
 (D) An attempt to guess something
498. **In a nutshell**
 (A) Angrily (B) Casually
 (C) Writing (D) Brief
499. **From the bottom of my heart**
 (A) Sincerely (B) Lowest position
 (C) Totally (D) Wholly
500. **For better or worse**
 (A) Sometimes (B) Always
 (C) In good times (D) In bad times
501. **To beat the air**
 (A) To make efforts that are useless and/or vain
 (B) To make every possible effort
 (C) To make a great effort
 (D) To act intelligently
502. **See through**
 (A) To detect the true nature
 (B) To ignore something
 (C) To persist with something
 (D) To see off
503. **To give airs**
 (A) Boast (B) Humble
 (C) Exhale (D) Inhale
504. **A cry in Wilderness**
 (A) A cry in disgrace (B) A cry with a laughter
 (C) A cry in vain (D) An unpleasant situation
505. **To rock the boat**
 (A) To agitate against (B) To upset the balance
 (C) To conspire against (D) To create difficulties
506. **A hard nut to crack**
 (A) A foolish search (B) A difficult problem
 (C) An easy question (D) Expensive thing
507. **Hand and glove**
 (A) Very difficult (B) Open enemy
 (C) Very intimate (D) Very rude
508. **A lame excuse**
 (A) Unsatisfactory explanation
 (B) Good explanation
 (C) Useless talk
 (D) Ill feelings
509. **At a loss**
 (A) Expert (B) Unable
 (C) Able (D) Defeat
510. **In black and white**
 (A) Useless (B) In writing
 (C) In short (D) In full swing
511. **Stand by**
 (A) Support (B) Postpone
 (C) Stand up (D) Resist
512. **To give vent to**
 (A) Cause trouble (B) Lose courage
 (C) Circulate (D) Express
513. **Part and Parcel**
 (A) Partly (B) Unnecessary part
 (C) Essential element (D) Large part
514. **To get wind**
 (A) To forget (B) Come to know
 (C) To tell (D) To fly
515. **Under the thumb of**
 (A) Beyond control to (B) Under the nose of
 (C) Active (D) Under control of
516. The boy **took to his heels** after stealing some money.
 (A) Jumped up (B) Hurt himself
 (C) Ran away (D) Fell down
517. One should always try **to keep one's word**.

- (A) To guard a secret (B) To be too shy to speak
(C) To remember (D) To fulfil a promise
518. It is known that he is **a man of straw**.
(A) Generous man (B) A man of no substance
(C) A man without means (D) A man of character
519. Her mother **saw through** the excuse she gave.
(A) Revealed (B) Detected
(C) Viewed (D) Hacked
520. She **has a bee in her bonnet** and can say anything.
(A) Is a crazy person (B) Is a frank person
(C) Is a foolish person (D) Is a proud person
521. Some people have the habit of working **by fits and starts**.
(A) Fery seriously (B) Excitedly
(C) Cosistently (D) Irregularly
522. The music group **broke up** unceremoniously.
(A) Disbanded itself
(B) Went bankrupt
(C) Broke each other's instruments
(D) Disturbed the neighbourhood
523. I expect my friends to **stand by** me.
(A) Release (B) Energise
(C) Support (D) Accompany
524. She vaguely **takes after** her grandmother.
(A) Accepts (B) Constitutes
(C) Follows (D) Resembles
525. I had to **pay through my nose** for the concert ticket.
(A) Pay little money (B) Pay no money
(C) Pay all the money (D) Pay a huge sum
526. **A cock and bull story**
(A) An unbelievable and ridiculous story
(B) An animal story
(C) A fable
(D) A terrible story
527. No one talks about him because he is regarded as **the black sheep**.
(A) The one with bad reputation
(B) The one who is always late
(C) The one who is unruly
(D) The one who is disobedient
528. You must admire the way she **sticks to her guns**.
(A) Maintains her opinion
(B) Holds on to the pistol
(C) Does not let her weapon go
(D) Refuses to shoot
529. You better learn **to toe the line** to avoid consequences.
(A) To be indifferent to rules
(B) To disobey rule
(C) To follow the lead
(D) To make your own rules
530. **I take my hat off to** all those who donate blood regularly.
(A) Congratulate (B) Welcome
(C) Admire (D) Encourage
531. In the last few years, India has advanced **by leaps and bounds** in Industrial sector.
(A) Very pathetically (B) Very slowly
(C) Very rapidly (D) Very competently
532. The whole problem has been **swept under the carpet**, but that is not the solution.
(A) Kept hidden (B) Ignored
(C) Solved (D) Detected
533. The strawberry dessert you made was **out of this world**.
(A) Extraordinary (B) Ordinary
(C) Bitter (D) Tasteless
534. She **brought up** the orphan as her own child.
(A) Readied (B) Reared
(C) Rebuked (D) Received
535. A good teacher should have **the gift of the gab**.
(A) An interest in discipline (B) A talent for speaking
(C) A pleasant personality (D) A talent for acting
536. It was **a red-letter day** for him because he was elected President.
(A) A day when he got letters written in red
(B) A difficult and problematic day
(C) A day he received greeting cards
(D) A memorable day
537. I lost my cool and told my son to **hold his tongue**.
(A) Stand still (B) Speak up
(C) Talk loudly (D) Be quiet

538. When the property was distributed among the siblings, he got **the lion's share** of the asset.
 (A) The biggest part (B) The reasonably good
 (B) The insignificant amount (D) The only part required
539. He was a king who ruled his subjects **with a high hand**.
 (A) Sympathetically (B) Kindly
 (C) Democratically (D) Oppressively
540. He promised to **look into** the matter –
 (A) To peer closely at (B) To take care of
 (C) To investigate (D) To question
541. It is bad to try to **fish in troubled waters**.
 (A) Fish in hot weather.
 (B) Catch fish in disturbed waters.
 (C) Make a profit out of a disturbance.
 (D) Go for fishing and cause trouble.
542. Thousands put on a daily fight **to keep the wolf from the door**.
 (A) Avoid starvation (B) Guard from pickpockets
 (C) Ward off mosquitoes (D) Keep oneself healthy
543. How did you **break the ice** in the party ?
 (A) Break free (B) Initiate something
 (C) Shatter peace (D) Cause harm
544. The policy has been declared to be **null and void**.
 (A) Invalid (B) Empty
 (C) Valid (D) Impossible
545. **To play second fiddle**.
 (A) To reduce the importance of one's senior
 (B) Take a subordinate role
 (C) To do back seat driving
 (D) To be happy, cheerful and healthy
546. Mary broke a dining-room window and had to **face the music** when her father got home.
 (A) Listen carefully (B) Ask a lot of questions
 (C) Listen to music (D) Accept the punishment
547. Villagers always **call a spade a spade**
 (A) To speak in a straight forward manner
 (B) To call someone a spade
 (C) To speak ill about someone
 (D) To speak about spades
548. I am **out of my wits** and therefore cannot find a way to solve the problem immediately.
 (A) Greatly confused (B) Helpless without power
 (C) Totally ignorant (D) Not intelligent enough
549. Why are you **jumping down my throat** ? I wasn't even in the house when it happened.
 (A) Making a joke (B) Scolding me
 (C) Forcing me to eat (D) Running away
550. Hard work pay **in the long run**.
 (A) Always (B) Over a period of time
 (C) Indefinitely (D) Never
551. I felt **a fish out of water** among the lawyers.
 (A) Special (B) Happy
 (C) Uncomfortable (D) Proud
552. The Cauvery water issue led to **apple of discord** between the two Governments.
 (A) Cause of anger (B) Cause of hatred
 (C) Cause of quarrel (D) Cause of animosity
553. The construction remains unfinished and the workers have **let the grass grow under their feet**.
 (A) Grown grass all over the lawn
 (B) Gone on luxury tour
 (C) Delayed doing the work
 (D) Demanded more benefits
554. The police **smelt the rat** behind the death of the girl.
 (A) Got very much confused
 (B) Identified the cause of death
 (C) Suspected that something is fishy
 (D) Jumped to the conclusion
555. He is leaving the USA **for good**.
 (A) Temporarily (B) Immediately
 (C) Urgently (D) Permanently
556. Communicative English is the **Achille's heel** for the job aspirants.
 (A) What they cherish most (B) Top priority
 (C) Weak spot (D) Source of strength
557. He is known for **blowing his own trumpet**.
 (A) Clamouring (B) Boasting
 (C) Clattering (D) Shouting

558. He **cut the Gordian knot** by practicing what he preached.
 (A) Removed the difficulty
 (B) Add to the difficulty
 (C) Lessened the difficulty
 (D) Let the difficulty remain as it was
559. He **took a leap in the dark** with his latest investment in stocks
 (A) Was confused (B) Was cocksure
 (C) Took a risk (D) Was hesitant
560. What **egged you on** to become a social workers ?
 (A) Urged (B) Demapened
 (C) Hindered (D) Discouraged
561. Many politicians in India are **not fit to hold a candle** to Mahatma Gandhi.
 (A) Superior (B) Equal
 (C) Inferior (D) Indifferent
562. She must be **paying through the nose** for the face left.
 (A) Paying less than necessary
 (B) Paying too much
 (C) Paying the right amount
 (D) Paying reluctantly
563. He is **putting the cart before the horse** by purchasing furniture before buying a house.
 (A) Doing a thing in the wrong way
 (B) Doing a thing in the right way
 (C) Committing a great crime
 (D) Doing things meticulously
564. Casting pearls before swine.
 (A) Speaking nice words and convincing them
 (B) Offering good things to undeserving people.
 (C) Uplifting the needy for their welfare
 (D) Doing worthwhile things to unknown people.
565. **To be above board.**
 (A) To have a good height (B) To be honest in any business
 (C) Having no debts (D) To try to be beautiful
566. **To cry wolf.**
 (A) To listen eagerly (B) To give false alarm
 (C) To turn pale (D) To keep off starvation
567. He is **on the wrong side of seventy.**
 (A) More than seventy years old.
 (B) Less than seventy years old.
 (C) Seventy years old. (D) Eighty years old.
568. To have **an axe to grind.**
 (A) A private end to serve. (B) To fail to arouse interest.
 (C) To have no result. (D) To work for both sides.
569. **To drive home.**
 (A) To find one's root. (B) To return to place of rest.
 (C) Back to original position (D) To emphasise.
570. My ten-year-old son is an incredible **live-wire.**
 (A) Lazy (B) Dangerous
 (C) Naughty (D) Energetic
571. He had to **cool his heels** before he could get an appointment with the doctor.
 (A) To be kept waiting (B) To make publicly known
 (C) To exercise influence (D) To lose one's temper
572. The captain of the rival teams should try to **bury the hatchet.**
 (A) Put up a stiff competition (B) Make a peace
 (C) Win the game (D) Forget the past
573. He stopped at the bar to **wet his whistle.**
 (A) Have a nap (B) Be happy
 (C) Have a problem (D) Have a drink
574. Over the years, we remained loyal **through thick and thin.**
 (A) To our principles
 (B) To employers and subordinates
 (C) In married life
 (D) In spite of all the difficulties
575. **apple pie order**
 (A) Orderly preparation of apple pie
 (B) In perfect order
 (C) Ordering for apple pie
 (D) Arranging apples neatly
576. Scientific knowledge is no longer **a closed book** in this 21st century.
 (A) An unopened book (B) A covered book
 (C) A mystery (D) A mysterious book
577. It takes **a month of Sundays** to chop all that wood.
 (A) A short period (B) No time

- (C) A long time (D) A special Sunday
578. The issues were settled in court, but after a few days it was **back to square one**.
- (A) To return to the starting point
 (B) To run to the first square
 (C) To start and return
 (D) To come to a stop
579. Politicians enjoy **blowing their own trumpets**.
- (A) To boast about their achievements
 (B) To use one's own trumpet
 (C) To blow their trumpet loudly
 (D) To praise others trumpeting
580. Children complain about their parents' gifts. They should learn **not to look a gift horse in the mouth**.
- (A) Not to find goodness in the gifts
 (B) Not to look at a horse's mouth
 (C) Not to find fault with the gifts received
 (D) Not to ask for more gifts
581. Acquiring a job is a **cake walk** for a student who has good academic performance coupled with good attitude.
- (A) An easy achievement
 (B) Walk away with a cake
 (C) A difficult achievement
 (D) A walkway made with cakes
582. **Let sleeping dogs lie**.
- (A) Prevent dog mobility
 (B) Do not bring up an old controversial issue
 (C) Dogs can raise tempers
 (D) Do not allow dogs to stand
583. To get admission in present day educational institutions, all children should **be born with a silver spoon in the mouth**.
- (A) Be born in a rich family
 (B) Be born to silver spoon manufacturer
 (C) Always hold a silver spoon
 (D) Be born with silver spoon.
584. '**A man of straw**' means
- (A) A very active person (B) A worthy fellow
 (C) An unreasonable person (D) A man of no substance
585. "Don't try to **throw dust into my eyes**. You will not succeed."
- (A) You should not try to blind me with dust.
 (B) I Know how to protect my eyes.
 (C) I will not let you blind me with dust.
 (D) "Don't try to mislead or confuse me."
586. **A man of straw**
- (A) A man of no substance (B) A very active person
 (C) A worthy fellow (D) An unreasonable person
587. He **broke down** when he heard the news of his son's death.
- (A) Resigned his job (B) Ceased to smile
 (C) Stopped working (D) Wept bitterly
588. The scientist worked for **donkey's years** to arrive at the formula.
- (A) A long time (B) A short time
 (C) For donkeys (D) For few years
589. We visit the shopping mall **off and on**.
- (A) Up and about (B) Often
 (C) Really and truly (D) Once upon a time
590. Life is an event of **give and take**.
- (A) Adjustment (B) Make believe
 (C) Always (D) Giving
591. Don't mix with the **bad hats**.
- (A) People with bad hats (B) People of bad character.
 (C) People selling bad hats (D) People of poor status
592. The personality development class started with an **ice breaking** session.
- (A) Having breakfast (B) Starting conversation
 (C) Introducing chief guest (D) Making speeches
593. He **chickened out** when he confronted opposition.
- (A) Ate chicken (B) Released chicken
 (C) Hatched eggs (D) Withdrew
594. Try to **make do** with what you have.
- (A) Create (B) Do
 (C) Produce (D) Manage
595. He is in the habit of **picking holes in** everything.
- (A) Finding fault with (B) Causing trouble to
 (C) Asking questions about (D) Delving deep into
596. The member **took exception to** the secretary's remark about the current political situation in the State.

- (A) Laughed at (B) Objected to
(C) Granted (D) Accepted readily
597. **The die in cast** and nothing can be done now.
(A) There has been a failure
(B) The effect has worn out
(C) The decision has been taken
(D) The game has been played
598. They earn so little that it is very difficult for them to **keep the wolf from the door**.
(A) To hide the wolf behind the door
(B) To display the wolf before the door
(C) Have less money to avoid hunger and need
(D) Have enough money to avoid hunger and need
599. Arvind finally **got through with** his doctoral thesis.
(A) Finally finished his thesis after hard toil
(B) Was awarded his doctoral degree
(C) Finally cleared his last examination
(D) Left the thesis half way through
600. We could sit here and talk **till the cows come home**.
(A) If the cows come home quickly
(B) If the cows come home slowly
(C) For a very long time
(D) For a very short span of time
601. **To bury the hatchet**
(A) To keep a secret (B) To make peace
(C) To obtain money (D) To make friends
602. **To beat about the bush**
(A) To hurt someone (B) Not to come to the point
(C) To cut down trees (D) To plant more trees
603. **Watch his step**
(A) Walk carefully (B) Watch his friends
(C) Behave with caution (D) Observe the threshold
604. I have recently changed my job and I am going to have **teething problems**.
(A) Difficulties at the start (B) Difficulties at the end
(C) Difficulties all the time (D) Problem with my teeth
605. The soldiers fought **tooth and nail** to save their country.
(A) Using unfair means (B) With strength and fury
(C) With weapons (D) As best as they could
606. Chetan is very upset because the new manager always **picks on him**.
(A) Advises (B) Warns severely
(C) Selects (D) Treats badly
607. He was the **bad egg** in the family.
(A) Greedy (B) Worthless
(C) Valuable (D) Unwanted
608. **To get into hot water**
(A) to have a hot bath (B) to keep warm
(C) to get into trouble (D) to get drowned
609. **A wild-goose chase**
(A) run after a bird (B) a fruitful search
(C) long pursuit (D) fruitless pursuit
610. **Took to her heels**
(A) bent down (B) ran off
(C) kicked off her shoes (D) rubbed her heels
611. **Was plain sailing**
(A) was very easy (B) was complicated
(C) was competitive (D) was uncomfortable
612. **A bolt from the blue**
(A) struck by thunder (B) a piece of bad luck
(C) a flash of lighting (D) a complete surprise
613. After his business failed, he had to work very hard to **keep the wolf from the door**.
(A) keep away extreme poverty
(B) earn an honest living
(C) regain his lost position
(D) defend from enemies
614. The mention of her former husband's name still makes **Rita foam at the mouth**.
(A) angry (B) vomit
(C) shy (D) fall sick
615. We must **husband our resources** against hard times.
(A) save (B) support
(C) sing (D) concede
616. The newly elected Chief Minister has promised to **bring about** changes in the state.
(A) produce (B) make
(C) carry (D) cause of happen

617. He **gave vent to** his pleasure with a smile.
 (A) shared (B) allowed
 (C) expressed (D) enjoyed
618. If you **read between the lines**, you will appreciate what he writes.
 (A) can read leaving lines in between
 (B) can read a lot quicker
 (C) know what the writer thinks
 (D) can read and write in the language
619. **To throw dust in one's eyes**.
 (A) to harm someone (B) to deceive
 (C) to show false things (D) to make blind
620. He is **a cut above** all the other boys in the group.
 (A) quite taller than (B) more active than
 (C) a little rougher than (D) rather superior to
621. As soon as the police arrived, the bank robbers **showed the white flag**.
 (A) calmly left the scene (B) surrendered
 (C) ran away (D) were incensed
622. To cut one short.
 (A) to love one (B) to insult one
 (C) to criticise one (D) to interrupt one
623. We must work with **all our might and main**, otherwise we cannot succeed.
 (A) full force (B) complete trust
 (C) exceptional skill (D) full unity
624. The sailors **nailed their colours to their mast**.
 (A) put up a colourful mast (B) refused to climb down
 (C) took over the ship (D) decided to abandon the ship
625. We had better **batten down the hatches**. The weather is unpredictable.
 (A) stay in-door
 (B) prepare for a difficult situation
 (C) go somewhere safe
 (D) face the obstacles
626. It is difficult to have a sensible discussion with her as she **flies off at a tangent**.
 (A) gets carried away
 (B) starts discussing something irrelevant
 (C) loses her temper easily
 (D) does not really understand anything.
627. The students found it hard to **go at equal speed** with the professor.
 (A) get away from (B) put up with
 (C) keep up with (D) race against
628. Lets us **bury the hatchet** and be friends again.
 (A) hide the axe (B) keep the secret
 (C) forget the quarrels (D) work together
629. The thief managed to escape **by the skin of this teeth**.
 (A) by running very fast
 (B) by getting help from his friend
 (C) by the narrowest margin
 (D) by disguising himself
630. William left us with a heart wrenching **swan song**.
 (A) 1st cry (B) last gift
 (C) last prayer (D) last performance
631. The hunter began to suspect that he had been sent on a **wild goose chase** as there was no white elephant in the forest.
 (A) to hunt
 (B) a foolish and useless enterprise
 (A) a violent chase
 (D) to speak harshly
632. The Director's ideas for the development of te company are **all moonshine**.
 (A) nonsense (B) superficial
 (C) outdated (D) exemplary
633. The present manner of delimitation has been done in a **gerrymandering way**.
 (A) in a legal and constitutional manner
 (B) in a judicial and fair way
 (C) in a manipulative and unfair way
 (D) in a dictative manner like the Germans
634. The performance of the lead actors in the play **brought the house down**.
 (A) made the audience applaud enthusiastically
 (B) made the audience leave
 (C) made the audience cry
 (D) made the audience request an encore

635. People like her, who are **salt of the earth**, are very difficult to find.
 (A) dedicated to better the world
 (B) good, honest and ideal
 (C) extraordinary
 (D) one with the common folk
636. **The Alpha and Omega**
 (A) beginning and end (B) a Shakespearean play
 (C) a Greek song (D) a Swiss watch
637. Jane earned **pin money** working part time as a waitress.
 (A) saved money (B) additional money
 (C) a small amount of money
 (D) money to be spent only for luxuries and treats
638. Indians are **going places** in the field of software technology.
 (A) going abroad (B) going to spaces
 (C) talented and successful (D) friendly and amicable
639. She is a person who **pulls no punches**.
 (A) speaks politely (B) speaks frankly
 (C) speaks rudely (D) speaks sweetly
640. For any group work to be successful, it is important that everyone is **on the same page**.
 (A) present for the meeting (B) registered for the work
 (C) willing to pay the same fees
 (D) thinks in a skillar way
641. Our plan to go to London is **in the air**.
 (A) undecided (B) certain
 (C) under consideration (D) for approval
642. My efforts at pest control went in vain, I have to go **back to the drawing board**.
 (A) plan it all over again
 (B) take professional help
 (C) spend some time researching abroad
 (D) work at night
643. There is no **cut and dried method** for doing this.
 (A) simple (B) honest
 (C) ready made (D) understandable
644. Suddenly the man **blacked out** during the parade and had to be helped to quiet place.
 (A) lost temper (B) lost control over himself
 (C) lost consciousness (D) lost balance
645. **Hold your horses** for a moment while I make a phone call.
 (A) Be patient (B) Stayout
 (C) Be quiet (D) Wait
646. Sachin Tendulkar's batting skills make him **a cut above** the rest.
 (A) taller than (B) superior to
 (C) senior to (D) defferent from
647. I am very interested to know the outcome of the debate, kindly **keep me in the loop**.
 (A) out of it
 (B) informed about the fees
 (C) informed about the last date of joining
 (D) informed regularly
648. The secretary's thoughtless remark **added fuel to the fire**.
 (A) added humour to the situation
 (B) worsened the difficult situation
 (C) helped in improving the situation
 (D) prevented the situation
649. He could not get money from his master because he **rubbed him up the wrong way**.
 (A) irked or irritated him
 (B) asked him to speed up
 (C) suggested a wrong method
 (D) advised him to he strict
650. Ask Mr. Das. He can give you all the news you need : he is always **in the swim**.
 (A) giving news to others
 (B) at the swimming pool
 (C) in search of news
 (D) well-informed and up-to-date
651. You have been trying to solve this puzzle for a long time, be careful so that you avoid **barking up the wrong tree**.
 (A) trying to solve problems
 (B) trying to find something at a wrong place
 (C) keep working constantly
 (D) climbing the wrong tree
652. I'll be able to do my job very well when I **know the ropes**.
 (A) become bolder
 (B) work in silence

- (C) learn the procedures
(D) gain confidence
653. Deepak did not care for his family, he wanted to **gather roses only**.
(A) to save money miserly
(B) to paint a rosy picture of the past
(C) to seek all enjoyments of life
(D) to obtain fame by hardwork
654. **A close-fisted person**
(A) A powerful person (B) A miser
(C) A close friend (D) A cowardly person
655. **To feather one's nest**
(A) to harbour ill feelings
(B) to build one's house
(C) to enrich oneself when opportunity occurs
(D) to get something in abundance
656. Our school is **within a stone's throw** of the railway station.
(A) within a certain radius
(B) very far off
(C) at a short distance
(D) within a definite distance
657. I want to tell you **in a nut shell**, lust for money and power ruined her life.
(A) to tell as objectively as possible
(B) confidentially
(C) in detail
(D) in a brief manner
658. **A close shave**.
(A) a narrow escape from danger
(B) stubble
(C) very short hair
(D) hairless skin
659. Please be as brief as you can, I have **other fish to fry**.
(A) to cook the food
(B) to take rest
(C) some important work to attend to
(D) to attend the friends
660. His argument does not **hold water**.
(A) to have effect
(B) to influence
(C) to check the flow of water
(D) sound logical fact
661. It was her **maiden speech** on the stage and she performed well.
(A) unprepared speech (B) sudden speech
(C) primary speech (D) first Speech
662. The detective went abroad in search of a culprit but his journey proved to be a **wild goose chase**.
(A) expensive (B) full of difficulties
(C) unprofitable adventure (D) ill advised
663. He spoke well thought it was his **maiden speech**.
(A) long speech (B) first speech
(C) brief speech (D) emotional speech
664. The students were **all ears**, when the speaker started talking about the changes in the exam.
(A) smiling (B) silent
(C) restless (D) attentive
665. In his **salad days** he was quite a dandy
(A) childhood (B) adolescence
(C) school days (D) old age
666. He is **cool about working** at night.
(A) ready to work (B) not ready to work
(C) excited about working (D) grudgingly working
667. You cannot **throw dust into my eyes**.
(A) terrify me (B) cheat me
(C) hurt me (D) abuse me
668. The girl **took after** her father, She is very amiable like him.
(A) similar to (B) different
(C) behind (D) takes
669. Your behaviour is simply **beyond the pale**.
(A) outside commonly accepted
(B) beyond sorrow
(C) uninteresting
(D) something acceptable
670. The much hyped event turned out be a **nine days' wonder**.
(A) an event that lasted for nine days
(B) created awe for nine days
(C) a dazzling spectacle of great value

- (D) a dazzling short lived spectacle of no real value
671. Listening to the lecture was **watching grass grow**.
 (A) very boring (B) very interesting
 (C) very confusing (D) very informative
672. Suddenly **the balloon goes up** in the middle of the conversation.
 (A) the situation turns unpleasant or serious
 (B) a sudden shift in the topic of conversation
 (C) the conversation takes a lighter note
 (D) an abrupt silence takes place
673. The departmental store is open **around the clock**.
 (A) at different timings (B) early morning
 (C) day and night (D) throughout the afternoon
674. Through the reporter's efforts, many unknown facts have **come to light**.
 (A) ignited (B) flared up
 (C) brightened (D) been revealed
675. I do not **see eye to eye with** you in this matter.
 (A) to give a correct decision
 (B) to obtain suitable punishment
 (C) to have the same eyesight
 (D) to have the same opinion
676. The boy was **in dutch** with his friends.
 (A) in love (B) in good terms
 (C) in awe (D) in trouble
677. Their attempt to get back the stolen necklace became a **wild goose chase**.
 (A) wise decision (B) useless search
 (C) timely action (D) delayed action
678. Your remarks during the discussion **added fuel to the fire**.
 (A) got others angry (B) ignited the fire place
 (C) worsened matters (D) created warmth all around
679. Why do you **fight shy** of me ?
 (A) fight with (B) avoid
 (C) embarrass (D) shout at
680. They have **latched on to** tourism as a way of boosting the local economy.
 (A) promoted (B) discovered
 (C) exposed (D) explored
681. When he asked me the way to the cafeteria, I told him of **follow his nose**.
 (A) to find it by himself (B) to ask someone else
 (C) to follow me (D) to go straight ahead
682. Winning the competition was quite a **feather in my cap**.
 (A) rewarding (B) an exciting moment
 (C) an achievement (D) a joy for my parents
683. My father's dealings are open and **above board**.
 (A) to everyone's liking (B) mandatory
 (C) without any secret (D) very clear
684. After the public meeting, the crowd **went haywire**.
 (A) were in jubilation (B) protested
 (C) became out of control (D) left the venue
685. He **broke off** in the middle of the story.
 (A) fainted (B) suddenly stopped
 (C) divided his narrative (D) took time off
686. Some shots were fired **at random**.
 (A) without any aim (B) for a long time
 (C) to end quarrel (D) thoroughly
687. I can finish the work by myself, but she always tries to be a **back seat driver**.
 (A) person who misjudge others
 (B) person who wants to do things by herself
 (C) person who falsely accuses others
 (D) person who gives unwanted advice
688. Sheila's **tall tales** have no meaning.
 (A) jealousy (B) greed
 (C) boasting (D) pride
689. The bridge **gave way** under the heavy weight.
 (A) collapsed (B) endured
 (C) withstood (D) stopped
690. His plan was so complicated that **it floored** his listeners.
 (A) encouraged (B) annoyed
 (C) entertained (D) puzzled
691. My uncle's business **has gone to the dogs**.
 (A) is ruined (B) is dead
 (C) is sick (D) is angry
692. Despite the highs and lows, life tends to **average itself out**.

- (A) balance itself (B) be unvarying
(C) show equal value (D) get compatible
693. On **second thoughts** she refused to accept his invitation.
(A) On reconsidering (B) reviewing leisurely
(C) moral grounds (D) seeing his brashness
694. I stirred the **hornet's nest** by my honest statement.
(A) responded to criticism angrily
(B) caused anger in many people
(C) stopped people criticizing someone
(D) acted with energy and interest
695. He knows how to **break in** horses.
(A) rear (B) tend
(C) train (D) force
696. The judge declared the agreement **null and void**.
(A) empty (B) annulled
(C) unavoidable (D) not binding
697. We should **bury the batchet** and become friends.
(A) obtain (B) influence friends
(C) make peace (D) keep a secret
698. **A wild goose chase**
(A) A useless effort (B) A good effort
(C) A desperate effort (D) A baseless effort
699. **To eat humble pie**
(A) To act apologetically
(B) To have a low estimate of oneself
(C) To starve
(D) To pretend to be humble
700. There was a definite element of fabrication in the story, but he believed the account **hook, line and sinker**.
(A) completely (B) hardly
(C) a little bit (D) not wholly
701. Men like Vidyasagar and Bhagat Singh are **the salt of the earth**.
(A) famous men (B) hardworking men
(C) makers of the earth (D) Ideal men
702. **Have a finger in every pie**
(A) To be greedy (B) To be quarrelsome
(C) To be meddlesome (D) To be efficient
703. **The jury is out**
(A) No decision has been reached
(B) The jury has taken a break between hearings
(C) A jury member is absent
(D) The entire jury decides to stay out of the proceedings
704. She paid a **flying visit** to Mumbai to see her ailing father.
(A) a surprise visit (B) a very long visit
(C) went by aeroplane (D) a very short visit
705. **To take after**
(A) To resemble (B) To cheat
(C) To remove (D) To write down
706. Ramah was on **cloud nine** when she heard that she had won the lottery.
(A) very happy (B) shocked
(C) confused (D) frustrated
707. **To call it a day**
(A) The day was marvellous
(B) Decide to finish working
(C) Give the day a name
(D) Put off work for another day
708. I was **in two minds** whether to buy a new television or a new computer.
(A) to be undecided (B) to take two, decisions
(C) to lose one's mind (D) to be firm
709. My brother **puts by** a little money every month.
(A) loses (B) gives
(C) spends carefully (D) saves
710. **To put in a nut-shell**
(A) To be long and exhaustive about something
(B) To state something very concisely
(C) To place something
(D) To be blunt about something
711. Nowadays it has become a fashion to **take french leave**
(A) Seeking permission from French Embassy
(B) Saying goodbye in French style
(C) Absenting oneself without permission
(D) Taking leave to go to France
712. International monetary affairs are government by **the gnomes of Zurich**.
(A) witchcraft of Zurich
(B) foreign leaders

- (C) big international bankers
(D) guardians of treasure
713. **To make up one's mind.**
(A) To decide what to do
(B) To remember things clearly
(C) To remind oneself of something
(D) To think creatively
714. He has made a **dog's breakfast** of these accounts.
(A) A breakfast for a dogs
(B) An accurate summary
(C) A total mess
(D) A breakfast being served by the dogs.
715. **A sacred Cow**
(A) A person never to be criticised
(B) A saintly person
(C) A helpful person
(D) A very religious person
716. You will be reminded of **the seamy side** of life if you visit the slum tenements.
(A) the unpleasant aspects
(B) the gentler aspects
(C) the softer aspects
(D) the pleasanter aspects
717. **To shun evil company.**
(A) To kick out evil company
(B) To let loose evil company
(C) To given up evil company
(D) To put off evil company
718. **To be in a quandary**
(A) To be ina confusing situation
(B) To be in an unenviable position
(C) To be on the alert
(D) To be in a commanding position
719. A false friend-never hesitates to **shed crocodile tears.**
(A) to move from one place to another
(B) to show false happiness
(C) to feel disapointed
(D) to pretend to be sympathetic
720. **Take the bull by the horns is**
(A) To be helpful
(B) To win the battle
(C) To be sensitive
(D) To face a difficulty courageously
721. **Sail in the same boat**
(A) Be in the same situation
(B) Suspect something uncanny
(C) Suspect something wrong
(D) be in a different situation
722. The truant school boy told **cock-and-bull** stories to escape punishment.
(A) drab and boring
(B) absurd and unbelievable
(C) authentic and realistic
(D) Interesting and thrilling
723. **To be down to earth**
(A) To be realistic (B) To be unreasonable
(C) To be pretentious (D) To be impractical
724. Rohini reached the examination hall **in the nick of time.**
(A) just after time (B) just before time
(C) very late (D) just in time
725. This argument does not **hold water.**
(A) seem logical (B) seem acceptable
(C) seem approvable (D) seem rejectable
726. If you are **no spring chicken**, you are
(A) not energetic (B) a dead chicken
(C) not young (D) inexperienced
727. **To strike a chord**
(A) To hit the wrong note
(B) To be reminded of something familiar
(C) To strun a guitar
(D) To hit the chords forcefully
728. **As the crow flies**
(A) In a monotonous way
(B) In a straight way
(C) In a circular way
(D) In a criss-cross way
729. **Back to square one**
(A) To start again

- (B) To be able to count
 (C) To replay a game of chess
 (D) To complete a game
- 730. Caught red-handed**
 (A) Caught by mistake
 (B) Caught with a red- handkerchief
 (C) Found wounded
 (D) Discovered in the act of doing
- 731. Gate crasher**
 (A) Invader (B) Thief
 (C) Uninvited guest (D) Children
- 732. To angle**
 (A) To measure the river breadth
 (B) To fish with a net
 (C) To fish
 (D) To sit and watch the river
- 733. For all intents and purposes**
 (A) For all businesses (B) Obliquely
 (C) Practically (D) Almost perfect
- 734. Go out of one's way**
 (A) Did not want to (B) Ran away
 (C) Did everything possible (D) Tried to avoid us
- 735. In the running**
 (A) Loves to run
 (B) Running from the law
 (C) Physically fit
 (D) Has good prospects in the competition
- 736. Beggar description**
 (A) Cannot be described
 (B) something described by a beggar
 (C) A poor account of something
 (D) A description of beggar
- 737. Drag one's feet**
 (A) Make something more complicated
 (B) Expedite
 (C) Be reluctant to act
 (D) Stop working
- 738. Hope against hope**
 (A) Think wishfully from time to time
 (C) Hoped with good reason
 (C) Nurture an impossible hope
 (D) Pretend to hope
- 739. For keeps**
 (A) Himeself (B) Away
 (C) Forever (D) Hid
- 740. Pale into insignificance**
 (A) Seemed less important (B) Was less exciting
 (C) Was less hectic (D) Was dull and pale
- 741. With one voice**
 (A) By one man (B) By one community
 (C) Unanimously (D) In disharmony
- 742. Made light of**
 (A) Did not hear (B) Treated it lightly
 (C) Blew away (D) Carried with him
- 743. Every inch a gentleman**
 (A) Somewhat (B) Partly
 (C) Entirely (D) Calculatively
- 744. Gall and wormwood**
 (A) A problem (B) Hateful
 (C) Useless (D) Hard to digest
- 745. All moonshine**
 (A) Glowing (B) Far from reality
 (C) Celestial (D) About the moon
- 746. At a snail's pace**
 (A) Quietly (B) Quickly
 (C) Continuously (D) Slowly
- 747. Call on**
 (A) Telephone (B) Seek help
 (C) Pay a visit (D) Order
- 748. Pros and Cons**
 (A) Professionals
 (B) Con artists
 (C) Professionals and con artists
 (D) Advantages and disadvantages
- 749. Once in a blue moon**
 (A) Very rarely (B) Common
 (C) Predictable (D) Ordinary
- 750. Fish out of water**

- (A) Dehydrated
 (B) Comfortable position
 (C) An uncomfortable position
 (D) Fish in an aquarium
751. **Be down with**
 (A) Suffering from (B) In grief with
 (C) In pain with (D) Aching with
752. **Fair-weather friend**
 (A) Honest only when easy and convenient
 (B) Truthful only when easy and convenient
 (C) Supports only when easy and convenient
 (D) Temporary only when easy and convenient
753. **Pull together**
 (A) Become friends (B) Work harmoniously
 (C) Be successful (D) Live happily
754. **To bury the hatchet**
 (A) To make peace (B) To dig the ground
 (C) To negotiate (D) To make war
755. **Selling like hot cakes**
 (A) To have a good season (B) To become as planned
 (C) To have a very slow sale (D) To have a very good sale
756. **Scot free**
 (A) Unlimkited (B) Unpunished
 (C) To freedom (D) Unrepentant
757. **To give oneself airs**
 (A) Space to breathe (B) Time
 (C) Acting strange (D) Behaving arrogantly
758. **At a stone's throw**
 (A) At a short distance
 (B) At a place where quarrels take place
 (C) At a great distance
 (D) A quarry
759. **Bone of contention**
 (A) A delicious non- vegetarian item
 (B) An item which made them content
 (C) Cause for quarrel
 (D) A link between them
760. **To eat humble pie**
 (A) To eat an unsavoury pie
 (B) To be served food that is rotten
 (C) To yield under humiliating circumstances
 (D) To given in to political pressure
761. **To end in smoke**
 (A) To fail (B) To create smoke
 (C) To end (D) To emit smoke
762. **To spill the beans**
 (A) To reveal partial truth (B) To be untidy
 (C) To reveal a secret (D) To conceal a fact
763. **Drive home**
 (A) Find one's roots (B) Emphasise
 (C) Refer (D) Draw
764. **To end in smoke**
 (A) End without any practical result
 (B) End with positive result
 (C) Die in a burning house
 (D) Risk everything in single venture
765. **A left handed compliment**
 (A) A subtle rebuke
 (B) Wholesome praise
 (C) An ambiguous compliment
 (D) A mild compliment
766. **Cut a sorry figure**
 (A) Did not stand straight
 (B) Apologised for his remarks
 (C) Created a wrong impression
 (D) Made a poor impression
767. **To take to task**
 (A) Forgave him (B) Slapped him
 (C) Gave him extra work (D) Reprimanded him
768. **Bring to light**
 (A) Introduced (B) Revealed
 (C) Seen (D) Brought to life
769. **Bark is worse than his bite**
 (A) Threat is worse than the action taken
 (B) Temper cannot be controlled
 (C) Ferocious scolding hurt more than his action
 (D) Anger is always justified
770. **Throw caution to the winds**

- (A) To be fearful
- (B) To warn others not to travel
- (C) To behave recklessly
- (D) To behave with care and caution

771. Ill at ease

- (A) Unwell
- (B) Irritated
- (C) Uneasy
- (D) Confused

772. Bad blood

- (A) Shooting
- (B) Anaemia
- (C) Enmity
- (D) Mourning

773. To beat about the bush

- (A) To try to win favours
- (B) To talk well
- (C) To talk about relevant things
- (D) To talk about irrelevant things

774. Maiden speech

- (A) Bachelor's speech
- (B) First speech
- (C) Last speech
- (D) Extempore speech

775. To get cold feet

- (A) Drenched
- (B) Fear
- (C) Felicitate
- (D) Fever

776. Beside the mark

- (A) Perfect
- (B) Not to the point
- (C) Relevant
- (D) Charming

777. On tenterhooks

- (A) happy and excited
- (B) In suspense and irritated
- (C) Angry and anxiety
- (D) Surprised and shocked

778. A cuckoo in the nest

- (A) One who likes to stay at home
- (B) A view from a high place
- (C) An unwelcome intruder
- (D) One who is chosen as the leader of the group

779. A house of cards

- (A) An insecure scheme
- (B) A gambling house
- (C) A plan with high stakes
- (D) A place where cards are printed

780. To smell a rat

- (A) To see signs of plague epidemic

- (B) To get the bad smell of a dead rat
- (C) So suspect foul dealings
- (D) To be in a bad mood

781. Old head on young shoulders.

- (A) To be intelligent when old
- (B) To be old and yet look young
- (C) To be wise beyond his years
- (D) To be smarter with age

782. A wild-goose chase

- (A) A fruitful search
- (B) A pointless search
- (C) To search for a wild-goose
- (D) A hunting expedition

783. Hard of hearing

- (A) To be disturbed
- (B) To be confused
- (C) To be deaf
- (D) To be dumb

784. Burn your boats

- (A) Have a burning desire to win
- (B) Become extremely tired after working very hard
- (C) Do something that makes it impossible to return to the previous situation
- (D) Want to spend money as soon as you get it

785. Dressing-down

- (A) Apply bandage
- (B) Wear an expensive gown
- (C) Give a scolding
- (D) Pretend

786. Null and void

- (A) Invalid
- (B) Observant
- (C) Uncontrolled
- (D) Homeless

787. A dark horse

- (A) A wild animal
- (B) A black horse
- (C) An unknown entry
- (D) A front runner

788. Throw cold water

- (A) Encourage
- (B) Discourage
- (C) Attack
- (D) Drench

789. Butt in

- (A) Record
- (B) Impose
- (C) Improvise
- (D) Interrupt

790. Couch potato

- (A) An old person who has old fashioned ideas.

- (B) A person who prefers to watch television.
 (C) A person who does not seem very friendly.
 (D) Someone who stays clam and does not show their emotions.
791. **Carry the ball**
 (A) Decorate the ball (B) Be in charge
 (C) Take the decision (D) Be the hostess
792. **Turned down**
 (A) Subject (B) Object
 (C) Reject (D) Deject
793. **Chatch a tartar**
 (A) To catch a dangerous person
 (B) To deal with a person who is more than one's match
 (C) To trap a wanted criminal with great difficulty
 (D) To live carefully and cautiously
794. **Cap in hand**
 (A) Defiant (B) Screaming
 (C) Well behaved (D) In a respectful manner
795. **In the blues**
 (A) Cheerless and depressed
 (B) Violent and angry
 (C) Wearing blue badges
 (D) Singing sad songs
796. **Check by jowl**
 (A) Very close together
 (B) Arguing
 (C) Teasing one another
 (D) Avoiding one another
797. **Beyond the pale**
 (A) Unreasonable or unacceptable
 (B) Beyond redemption
 (C) Full or rhetoric
 (D) Distasteful
798. **Blow one's own trumpet**
 (A) Play some music
 (B) Surprise oneself
 (C) Praise oneself
 (D) Condone oneself
799. **Blow one's trumpet**
 (A) To praise another
- (B) To praise a leader
 (C) To praise oneself
 (D) To praise a community
800. **Stick to his guns**
 (A) Stand by his truth
 (B) Maintain his own opinion
 (C) Maintain his weapons
 (D) Maintain his anger
801. **At sea**
 (A) Journey (B) At a loss
 (C) Surprise (D) Sad
802. **Straw in the wind**
 (A) A light-weight object
 (B) A lucky charm
 (C) A game that kids play
 (D) An indication of what might happen
803. **Face the music**
 (A) Be applauded (B) Be ridiculed
 (C) Be punished (D) Be dismissed
804. **Curry favour**
 (A) Seek impartial judgement
 (B) Seek favourable attention
 (C) Prespare a dish
 (D) Attract attention
805. **Weal and woe**
 (A) Friends and enemies
 (B) Be in danger
 (C) Adversity
 (D) Good times and bad times
806. **Call in question**
 (A) Summon as a witness (B) Doubtful
 (D) Prove a theory (D) Challenge
807. **Make both ends meet**
 (A) Live within means (B) Achieve a solution
 (C) Live among people (D) End of the road
808. **To keep in abeyance**
 (A) In a state of permanence
 (B) In a state of emergency
 (C) In a state of suspension

- (D) In a state of revision
809. **To be in a fix**
 (A) In pain (B) Indistress
 (C) Depressed (D) In a difficult situation
810. **To break the ice**
 (A) Made people angry
 (B) Made people laugh
 (C) Made people excited
 (D) Made people relaxed and comfortable
811. **As daft as a brush**
 (A) Extremely silly (B) Artistically inclined
 (C) Completely clean (D) Utterly selfish
812. **In a nutshell**
 (A) In translation (B) A decorative language
 (C) A well-packed parcel (D) Briefly and concisely
813. **Strain every nerve**
 (A) Try all tricks (B) Work very hard
 (C) Beg before others (D) Spend a large amount
814. **Evening of life**
 (A) Old age (B) A party
 (C) Holiday (D) None of these
815. **Button one's lip**
 (A) Tell us more (B) Stop talking
 (C) Invite us too (D) Enjoy herself
816. **Invent cock and bull stories**
 (A) Delightful fables
 (B) Eco-friendly accounts
 (C) Absurd and unlikely stories
 (D) Credible tales
817. **Put two and two together**
 (A) bad at mathematics (B) Poor financial condition
 (C) Reason logically (D) Forget something
818. **An axe to grind**
 (A) Attack aggressively (B) Suffer a lot
 (C) Betray somebody (D) Have a selfish interest
819. **Pick to pieces**
 (A) Study something superficially
 (B) Complete a work entirely
 (C) Analyse critically
- (D) Select only what you need.
820. **Wild goose chase**
 (A) An admirable enterprise
 (B) An honest effort
 (C) A foolish, unprofitable adventure
 (D) A powerful effort
821. **Smell a rat**
 (A) Detect bad smell (B) Suspect a trick or deceit
 (C) Misunderstand (D) See hidden meaning
822. **A live wire**
 (A) Industrious and brilliant (B) Lively and active
 (C) Sincere and intelligent (D) Sincere and efficient
823. **Capital punishment**
 (A) Death sentence (B) Life imprisonment
 (C) To be jailed (D) Imprisoned for a long period
824. **Leaps and bounds**
 (A) Slowly (B) Rapidly
 (C) Jumping (D) Stationary
825. **Smell a rat**
 (A) Suspect something wrong
 (B) Smell a burned rat
 (C) Smell a rotten rat
 (D) Smell something right
826. **Wet behind the ears**
 (A) Skillful
 (B) Young and rich with experience
 (C) Young and without much experience
 (D) Hearing impaired
827. **Under a cloud**
 (A) Sheltered from the sun (B) Under suspicion
 (C) Out in the open (D) Get wet
828. **Get the sack**
 (A) Look for a sack (B) Find a sack
 (C) Get a call back (D) Be dismissed
829. **Feather in one's cap**
 (A) Discrimination
 (B) A new and additional distinction
 (C) Hunting
 (D) Bird watching

830. Donkey's years

- (A) A decade (B) A long time
(C) A century (D) Since school days

831. Leave no stone unturned

- (A) Try every possible way (B) Behave smartly
(C) Constructing (D) Wasting no time

832. A man of letters

- (A) Letter writer (B) Proof reader
(C) Postman (D) Scholar

833. Under a cloud

- (A) Shocked (B) Sad
(C) Sick (D) Confused

834. Bear in mind

- (A) Respect (B) Observe
(C) Remember (D) Pretend to listen

835. To nip in the bud

- (A) To stop something at the start
(B) To trim the flowers
(C) To pluck the flowers
(D) To steal from

836. To put a spoke in one's wheel

- (A) To repair one's cycle (B) To hinder
(C) To trip a rider (D) To add an extra wheel

837. To clip one's wings

- (A) To stop one from flying (B) To trim the leaves
(C) To deprive one of power (D) To hurt a bird

838. Held up

- (A) Kidnapped (B) Delayed
(C) Caught (D) Nabbed

839. To play fast and loose

- (A) To be narrow minded
(B) To play a good name
(C) To act in an unreliable way
(D) To defeat a person

840. Feather one's own nest

- (A) Decorate
(B) Work hard at home
(C) Build a home
(D) Make money in an improper way

841. Pull a fast one

- (A) As fast as lightning (B) Play a trick
(C) Carry a heavy burden (D) Take a deep breath

842. Grease the palm

- (A) Dirty one's hands (B) Work in a garage
(C) Slip and fall (D) Bribe

843. Turn turtle

- (A) Slow like a turtle (B) Turn like a turtle
(C) Over-turn (D) A game turtles play

844. Take the bulls by the horns

- (A) Crush something with a heavy hand
(B) Grapple the situation courageously
(C) Close your eyes and attack the bull
(D) Take defensive measures to deal with a crisis.

845. A gentleman at large

- (A) A man in the crowd
(B) A man without a job
(C) A man who runs around
(D) A man who is generous

846. Lose face

- (A) Become embarrassed (B) Feel angry
(C) Get injured (D) Feel surprised

847. Build castles in the air

- (A) Work tirelessly (B) Fly
(C) Dream (D) Film something

848. Fall back on

- (A) Retreat (B) Overtaken
(C) Suffer an accident (D) Resort to something

849. Go to rack and ruin

- (A) A state of utter chaos
(B) A state of despair
(C) A condition of exhilaration
(D) Get into a bad condition

850. Bite the dust

- (A) Eat poorly (B) Suffer a defeat
(C) Clean something (D) Attack and defeat somebody

851. Have chip on one's shoulder

- (A) Nurse a grudge (B) Feel physically tall
(C) Suffer an ailment (D) Carry a burden

852. **The seamy side**

- (A) On the right side
- (B) Unpleasant aspect
- (C) Visible aspects
- (D) On the left side of something

853. **Too many chiefs and hot enough Indians**

- (A) A proud gathering
- (B) An inefficient situation
- (C) An anti-national meeting
- (D) A top-level meeting

854. **Make one's mark**

- (A) Distinguish oneself
- (B) Score high marks
- (C) Highlight something in a page
- (D) Reveal something

855. **Throw in the towel**

- (A) Fight with vigour
- (B) Acknowledge defeat
- (C) Get success
- (D) Concentrate more

856. **Mare's nest**

- (A) Phenomenal discovery
- (B) Worthless thing
- (C) Joyful event
- (D) Huge mistake

857. **A storm in a teacup**

- (A) Steam while having tea
- (B) Something which encourages
- (C) Big fuss over a small matter
- (D) Special positions

858. **Blue-blooded**

- (A) Inferior
- (B) Of noble birth
- (C) Of unknown origin
- (D) Unhealthy

859. **Do a roaring trade**

- (A) In the animal business
- (B) Highly successful
- (C) In the habit of shouting at others
- (D) Extermely reluctant

860. **Keep body and soul together**

- (A) Maintain his health
- (B) Continue with his work
- (C) To have just enough to sustain
- (D) Be physical and spiritual

861. **Will-o-the-wisp**

- (A) Smoky place
- (B) Marsh land
- (C) Unreal imagining
- (D) Rumour whispered by many

862. **Cloak-and-dagger**

- (A) An armoured suit
- (B) A game of martial skill
- (C) An activity that involves mystery and secrecy
- (D) A wide coat without sleeves and small sword

863. **Palm off**

- (A) Clearly visible
- (B) Uneasy with something
- (C) To dispose off with the intent to deceive
- (D) Conceal

864. **From stem to stern**

- (A) All the way from the front of a ship the back
- (B) From the beginning to the end.
- (C) Top of a plant to its roots.
- (D) Lose pleasantness to become strict.

865. **Over egg the pudding**

- (A) Add unnecessary details to make something seem better or worse.
- (B) Fill the pudding excessively with egg.
- (C) Add details in order to make something more exciting
- (D) Add important details to the content of a story

866. **Turn over a new leaf**

- (A) Change ones behaviour for the better.
- (B) Read between the pages of a book.
- (C) Do a somersault
- (D) Do a new job

867. **Take up the hatchet**

- (A) Bahave formally
- (B) Pursue a chance
- (C) Be caught in a trap
- (D) Prepare for or go to war

868. **At loose ends**

- (A) Tie two looes ends of a thread
- (B) Keep options open
- (C) In an uncertain situation
- (D) Repay debts

869. **With might and main**

- (A) With full risks (B) With full force
(C) having full confidence (D) with full blessings

870. **Ruffle somebody's feather**

- (A) Gamble (B) Escape responsibility
(C) Annoy somebody (D) Show contempt for

871. **Cut short**

- (A) Delete (B) Praise
(C) Interrupt (D) Slice into small pieces

872. **Bad blood**

- (A) War (B) Ill feeling
(C) Threatening attitude (D) In an infected state of being

873. **A laughing stock**

- (A) An object of laughter (B) A storehouse of jokes
(C) An object of desire (D) A stock of high value

774. Our manager is feared by everyone for he is **as hard as nails**.

- (A) strict (B) powerful
(C) unrelenting (D) fearsome

875. We **talked over** the matter for an hour but without any result.

- (A) surveyed (B) assessed
(C) fought about (D) discussed

876. He **struck several bad patches** before he made good.

- (A) came across bad weather
(B) eliminated many difficulties
(C) went through many illnesses
(D) had many professional difficulties

877. The mountaineers said that the beauty of the Himalayas **beggars description**.

- (A) cannot be compared (B) is insignificant
(C) is describable (D) is indescribable

878. He failed to live up to her expectations **time and again**.

- (A) most of the time (B) all the time
(C) sometimes (D) rarely

879. The twins are like **two peas in a pod**.

- (A) close (B) unique
(C) alike (D) different

ANSWERS

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EXPLANATION

659.(C) 660. (D) 661. (D) 662. (C) 663. (B) 664. (D) 665. (B)
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 841.(B) 842. (D) 843. (C) 844. (B) 845. (B) 846. (A) 847. (C)
 848.(D) 849. (D) 850. (B) 851. (A) 852. (B) 853. (B) 854. (A)
 855.(B) 856. (B) 857. (C) 858. (B) 859. (B) 860. (C) 861. (C)
 862.(C) 863. (C) 864. (A) 865. (A) 866. (A) 867. (D) 868. (C)
 869.(B) 870. (C) 871. (C) 872. (B) 873. (A) 874. (A) 875. (D)
 876.(D) 877. (D) 878. (A) 879. (C)

1. **Under a cloud** - शक के दायरे में
(C) under suspicion
2. **Flogging a dead horse** - व्यर्थ का प्रयास करना
(D) wasting time in useless effort
3. **Look down upon** - नीची निगाह से देखना
(B) hate intensely
4. **Face the music** - कठिनाई का सामना करना
(B) get reprimanded
5. **Token strike** - सांकेतिक हड़ताल
(C) carefully planned strike
6. **Fell foul of** - किसी का विरोध करना
(A) quarrelled with
7. **By fits and starts** - अनियमित
(C) irregularly
8. **Enough rope** - काम करने की स्वतंत्रता देना
(D) enough freedom for action
9. **At sea** - उलझन, पहेली
(C) puzzled
10. **Sweeping statement** - एक सामान्य वक्तव्य
(D) generalised statement
11. **Only burns a hole in his pocket** - बहुत खर्च होना
(A) gets spent quickly
12. **Price yourself out of the market** - बहुत कीमती
(A) become too expensive for customers
13. **Shift for themselves** - दूसरे जगह खुद स्थानांतरित होना
(A) move house on their own
14. **The order of the day** - सामान्य धारणा
(B) a common practice
15. **Paid a backhanded compliment** - दिखावटी प्रशंसा
(C) made an ambiguous statement of praise
16. **On the cards** - जिसका होना निश्चित हो
(A) certain
17. **Point-blank** - सीधे एवं स्पष्ट रूप से कहा हुआ
(A) directly
18. **Given up** - छोड़ देना
(B) abandoned
19. **Done to death** - खुन करना, मार डालना
(C) murdered

20. **Rub him the wrong way** - परेशान या तंग या नाराज करना
(D) annoy him
21. **Helter-skelter** हड़बड़ी में
(B) in disorderly haste
22. **By leaps and bounds** - बहुत तेजी से, दिन गूना रात चौगुना
(D) rapidly
23. **Herculean task** - कठिन कार्य
(C) a work requiring great effort
24. **Got the sack** - नौकरी से बर्खास्त करना
(D) was dismissed from
25. **Put up with** - बर्दाश्त करना
(A) endure
26. **In tight corner** - कठिन परिस्थिति में
(C) in a difficult situation
27. **A wild goose chase** - व्यर्थ के प्रयत्न
(B) futile search
28. **Hold water** - सही एवं तार्किक होना
(C) cannot be believed
29. **On the cuff** - उधारी में डाल देना
(A) on credit
30. **Out and out** - पूरी तरह
(A) totally
31. **A white elephant** - अलाभकारी पेशा
(C) costly or troublesome possession
32. **Fair and square** - ईमानदारीपूर्ण, न्याय संगत
(B) honest
33. **No love lost between** - दुश्मनी
(B) not on good terms
34. **Played havoc** - विनाश करना
(A) caused destruction
35. **To have a green thumb means** - बागवानी करने के असाधारण गुण
(C) to have a natural interest in gardening
36. **To keep the pot boiling** - ज्यादा पैसा कमाना
(C) to earn enough money to live
37. **To bide their time** - धैर्य पूर्वक इंतजार करना
(D) to wait patiently
38. **Impressed upon** - सहमत करना, मनवाना
(C) convinced
39. **Bears Away** - अधिकार में लेना
(D) exercises authority
40. **A first charge** - प्राथमिकता
(C) a priority
41. **Took to his heels** - डर कर भाग जाना
(A) ran away in fear
42. **Hard and fast** - कठोर नियम का कानून
(B) strict
43. **Off and on** - कभी-कभार
(C) occasionally
44. **In cold blood** - बिना सोने समझे मार डालना
(A) a murder done without feeling
45. **Going places** - विदेश जाना
(A) going abroad
46. **Drew on his fancy** - कल्पना का सहारा लेना (किसी काम में)
(C) used his imagination
47. **Pay through his nose** - बहुत अधिक कीमत चुकाना
(C) pay an extremely high price
48. **Rest on their laurels** - अपने उपलब्धियों पर निर्भर रहना
(D) to be complacent
49. **Give him a piece of my mind** - डाँटना
(C) to reprimand him
50. **To stave off** - रोकना, पूर्वनिवारण, रूकावट
(D) prevent
51. **Takes after** - समान होना/दिखना
(D) resembles
52. **Made no bones about** - बात को ईमानदारी से सीधे-सीधे बता देना
(A) did not have any hesitation in
53. **Heads will roll** - बर्खास्त होना
(A) transfers will take place
54. **Made a clean breast of** - दिल की बात बता देना
(C) confessed without reserve
55. **Keep up with** - अलग रखना
(D) to be on par
56. **Sowing wild oats** - मौज-मस्ती में दिन व्यतीत करना
(C) irresponsible pleasure seeking in young age
57. **Stand of fish** - क्रोध, नाराज
(A) angry
58. **Blowing your own trumpet** - अपनी बड़ाई खुद करना
(C) praising your own abilities and achievements
59. **Have an axe to grind** - अपना स्वार्थ सिद्धि
(C) a private interest to serve

60. **An open book** - जिसके बारे में कोई भी बात छुपी न हो
(B) one that held no secrets
61. **Reading between the line** - गुप्त अर्थ समझना
(A) looking for meanings that are not actually expressed
62. **To give the devil his due** - अपने प्रतिद्वंद्वी की प्रशंसा करना
(D) to stand in the way of the devil
63. **To eat humble pie** - अपने किए के लिए क्षमा मांगना
(D) to have to apologise
64. **Hobson's choice** - विकल्प का अभाव होना
(C) choice to live or die
65. **Grain of salt** - ध्यान देकर सुनना
(A) to listen to something with considerable doubt
66. **Reading between the lines** - गुप्त अर्थ समझना
(B) understanding the sense rather than the actual words
67. **By fits and starts** - कभी-कभार
(B) irregularly
68. **Put up with** - बर्दाश्त करना, सहन करना
(D) tolerate
69. **Talking through his hat** - बेवकूफी भरी बात करना
(A) talking nonsense
70. **Go through fire and water** - हर मुश्किल/परेशानी को झेलना
(D) undergo any risk
71. **Ran riot** - अनियंत्रित, उग्र एवं विध्वंसक हो जाना
(B) acted without restraint
72. **Give in** - उत्पन्न करना, पैदा करना
(B) yield
73. **Cheek by jowl** - काफी नजदीक
(A) very near
74. **Gave the game away** - रहस्य उजागर कर देना
(B) gave out the secret
75. **Turn an honest penny** - ईमानदारी से रोजी-रोटी कमाना
(A) make a legitimate living
76. **The people living next door** - दर्शक, प्रेक्षक
(D) spectators
77. **An eye specialist** - नेत्र रोग विशेषज्ञ
(C) ophthalmologist
78. **Unwilling to do** - अनिच्छुक, अरुचि
(A) reluctant
79. **Mangoes, guavas, bananas and pineapples** - फल
(B) fruits
80. **Of one mind** - एकमत होकर
(B) unanimous
81. **A square deal** - ईमानदारी भरा बर्ताव/काम
(A) a fair bargain
82. **Mend his ways** - अपनी आदत में सुधार लाना
(C) improve his habits
83. **A feather in his cap** - कोई उपलब्धि
(B) an achievement of which he can be proud
84. **Put on airs** - डींग हाँकना
(C) behave as if they're better than they really are
85. **Close fist person** - कंजूस व्यक्ति
(C) a miserly person
86. **Turned down** - अस्वीकार करना
(B) rejected
87. **Nineteen to the dozen** - बहुत तेज गति से बोलना
(A) too much
88. **Beat off** - दूर हटाना, पीटकर भगा देना
(D) escape
89. **Above board** - स्पष्ट एवं ईमानदारी भरा
(B) uninvolved
90. **At an arm's length** - अपने से दूर (परहेज करने के उद्देश्य से)
(D) at a safe distance
91. **Made a clean breast of** - गलती/अपराध स्वीकार कर लेना
(A) confessed
92. **Undone** - बर्बाद, विनाश, तबाही, बिगाड़ना
(A) ruined
93. **Be on the level** - सामान्य रूप से धनी
(A) equally rich
94. **Made ducks and drakes of** - गवाँना, अपव्यय करना, उड़ा देना
(A) squandered
95. **Went to the winds** - गायब करना, मिटाना, छितराना
(A) dissipated
96. **At one's wit's end** - अर्चभित होना
(C) to get puzzled
97. **To take someone to task** - डाँटना
(A) to scold someone
98. **To face the music** - परिणाम भुगतना, कड़वे सत्य को सहना
(D) to bear the consequences
99. **To blow one's own trumpet** - अपनी बड़ाई खुद करना
(B) to praise one's own self

100. **To run one down** - किसी की आलोचना करना
(C) to disparage someone
101. **At snail's pace** - धीमी गति से
(A) to do things very slowly
102. **To turn a deaf ear** - अनसुना कर देना
(B) to be indifferent
103. **To take to one's heels** - भाग जाना
(A) to run off
104. **To have something up one's sleeves** - गुप्त योजना रखना
(D) having a secret plan
105. **To end in smoke** - बिना कोई सार्थक परिणाम दिए असफल होना
(C) to come to nothing
106. **A fair-weather friend** - सुख के साथी जो दुख में साथ छोड़ दे।
(C) one who deserts you in difficulties
107. **Die in harness** - नौकरी के दौरान मरना
(D) still in service
108. **Keep under wraps** - रहस्य रखना, गोपनीय
(D) secret
109. **Like a phoenix** - नया जीवन
(A) with a new life
110. **A spare point with** - हानि पहुँचाने वाली चीज
(A) something which hurts
111. **On the verge of** - की कगार पर
(A) on the brink of
112. **Of no avail** - निष्फल, निरर्थक, असफल
(A) unsuccessful
113. **By leaps and bounds** - काफी तेजी से
(A) rapidly
114. **Out of thin air** - अचानक
(A) appear suddenly
115. **Bolt from the blue** - अचानक, अप्रत्याशित
(D) something unexpected and unpleasant
116. **Made my flesh creep** - भयभीत कर देना
(D) frightened me
117. **Burnt his boats** - कोई ऐसा कार्य करना जिससे पुरानी स्थिति में लौटना मुश्किल हो जाए।
(D) left no means of retreat
118. **Hold a candle to** - समतुल्य होना
(C) cannot be compared to
119. **Brought up** - बहस के लिए रखना
(B) introduced for discussion
120. **Cut no ice with me** - प्रभावहीन होना
(A) had no influence on me
121. **To be always at his beck and call** - सेवा में हमेशा हाजिर
(C) his disposal
122. **In the long run** - अंत में, निर्णायक
(D) ultimately
123. **In the good books** - किसी के नजर में अच्छा होना
(C) in a favour with the boss
124. **By leaps and bounds** - बहुत जल्दी से, अतिशीघ्र
(B) very quickly
125. **Pros and cons** - सही गलत सब कुछ, पक्ष-विपक्ष
(C) consider all facts
126. **Got the sack** - नौकरी से बर्खास्त होना
(D) was dismissed from
127. **The green-eyed monster** - ईर्ष्यालु
(D) Jealousy
128. **To fight tooth and nail** - शक्ति के अनुसार निडर होकर लड़ना
(B) to oppose resolutely
129. **At one's wit's end** - घबड़ा जाना, चिंतित
(B) to be puzzled
130. **Turned a deaf ear to** - ध्यान न देना, अनसुना करना
(C) disregarded
131. **Read between the lines** - गुप्त अर्थ को समझना
(B) understand the hidden meaning
132. **To play to the gallery** - भावुक होने की कोशिश करना
(B) to try to be sensational
133. **At stake** - खतरे में
(C) in danger
134. **No love lost between** - दुश्मनी
(B) not on good terms
135. **Sitting on the fence** - किसी का पक्ष नहीं लेना
(C) hesitating which side to take
136. **Struck a chill to the heart** - डर पैदा करना
(C) aroused fear
137. **A stone's throw** - बहुत नजदीक
(C) very near to
138. **Bone to pick** - झगड़े का कारण
(B) cause of quarrel

139. **A red-letter day** - महत्वपूर्ण दिन
(B) an important day
140. **Dropping names** - प्रभावित करने के लिए बड़े लोगों का नाम लेना
(D) talking informally
141. **Blue-eyed boy** - प्यारा, दुलारा, सबसे प्रिय
(D) favourites
142. **Run into** - अचानक होना / मुलाकात करना
(A) incurred
143. **Blow over** - बीत जाना (समस्या आदि)
(B) pass off
144. **To take into account** - विचार करना, सोचना
(C) to consider
145. **Pros and cons** - पक्ष विपक्ष
(D) for and against
146. **Carry out** - पूरा करना, कार्यान्वित करना
(C) execute
147. **Spilling the beans** - रहस्य उजाकर कर देना
(C) revealing the information indiscreetly
148. **By leaps and bounds** - काफी तेजी से
(C) at a rapid pace
149. **Laying off of** - नौकरी से हटाना
(A) Dismissal from jobs of
150. **Take thee at the world** - किसी के बात को सच मान लेना
(D) truly believe you
151. **Lay out** - खर्च करना, गवाँना
(B) spend
152. **To go the whole hog** - पूरा या अंतिम सीमा तक प्रयास करना
(B) to do it completely
153. **Bad blood** - पुरानी दुश्मनी
(C) angry feeling
154. **Good samaritan** - दूसरों की सहायता करने वाला
(B) a helpful person
155. **To set the record straight** - गलती सुधारना
(C) given a correct account
156. **Gift of the gab** - वाक्पटुता, बोलने में कुशलता
(C) talent for speaking
157. **Went a long way** - सफल होना
(D) helped considerably
158. **Cope with** - साथ देना, संभालना
(C) handle
159. **At the eleventh hour** - अंतिम क्षण में
(C) at the very last moment
160. **Maiden speech** - पहला भाषण
(C) first speech
161. **Close shave** - दुर्घटना से बाल-बाल बचना
(C) narrow escape
162. **Fits and starts** - अनियमित, कभी-कभार
(B) not regularly
163. **Shook in their shoes** - डर से कांपना
(C) trembled with fear
164. **In high sprits** - खुशी में, उत्साहपूर्वक
(A) full of hope and enthusiasm
165. **Sharp practices** - बुद्धिमानी भरा निर्णय
(C) intelligent decisions
166. **In the good books of** - किसी का favourite
(B) in favour with
167. **Fed up with** - तंग आना
(A) annoyed
168. **A white elephant** - अलाभकारी पेशा
(C) a costly but useless possession
169. **Ins and outs** - समस्त विवरण, विस्तृत
(B) Full details
170. **Went to the winds** - निष्फल या निरर्थक साबित होना
(A) dissipated
171. **Storm in a tea cup** - समस्या का अतिशयाधिकृतपूर्ण वर्णन
(C) commotion over a trivial matter
172. **Set their face against** - किसी का दृढ़ता से विरोध करना
(D) opposed strongly
173. **Currying favour with** - चापलूसी करके अपना काम निकालना
(D) ingratiating itself with
174. **To mince matters** - अस्पष्ट मुद्दा/बात
(A) to confuse issues
175. **Take for granted** - किसी चीज को निश्चित मान लेना
(C) to accept readily
176. **High and dry** - अकेला एवं निःसहाय, नजरअंदाज करना
(D) neglected
177. **Turned his head** - मन में घमंड भर देना
(A) made him vain
178. **Turns up her nose at** - नापसंद करना, तिरस्कार करना
(A) despises

179. **Fell back** - लौटना, वापस आना
(D) turned back
180. **Ended in a fiasco** - असफल हो जाना
(B) was an utter failure
181. **Let the cat out of the bag** - रहस्य बता देना
(C) told her about it unintentionally
182. **Read between the lines** - गुप्त अर्थ को समझना
(C) find more meaning than the words appear to express
183. **Cut him off, without a shilling** - वसीयत में किसी व्यक्ति के लिए कुछ नहीं छोड़ना
(A) disinherited him
184. **Fell through** - असफल
(D) failed
185. **Irons in the fire** - एक ही साथ बहुत सारे काम हाथ में लेना
(A) is engaged in too many enterprises at the same time
186. **The man in the street** - साधारण आदमी
(B) the ordinary man
187. **Put his foot down** - अपने अधिकार का दावा करना
(A) asserted his authority
188. **Threw down the glove** - किसी को चुनौती देना
(D) gave a challenge
189. **Fought to the bitter end** - आखिरी दम तक लड़ना
(C) carried on a contest regardless of the consequences
190. **To catch up with** - समान स्तर तक पहुँचना
(B) to come to their level
191. **Fell into line** - अनुशासित हो जाना
(D) became orderly
192. **Made amends for** - क्षतिपूर्ति करना, के लिए पछताना
(A) repented for
193. **Read for the bar** - बरिस्टर बनने के लिए पढ़ाई करना
(A) studied to become a barrister
194. **Bear the plam** - प्रमुख या प्रसिद्ध होना
(C) are pre-eminent
195. **Curry favour** - चापलूसी (करके अपना काम निकालना)
(C) flatter
196. **Run down** - आलोचना करना
(D) criticise
197. **To make both ends meet** - मुश्किल से गुजर बसर कर पाना
(B) to live within one's income
198. **Pore over** - पढ़ना, किसी दौर से गुजरना
(A) go through
199. **Crossed swords** - दुश्मनी मोल लेना, असहमत
(D) disagreed
200. **Came to a stand still** - शिथिल या गतिहीन हो जाना
(A) complete halt
201. **At sixes and sevens** - अस्त-व्यस्त, तितर-बितर
(B) in disagreement
202. **Ay fits and starts** - कभी-कभार, अनियमित रूप से
(C) irregularly
203. **Fly a kite** - लोगों का मत जानने की कोशिश करना
(C) test public opinion
204. **The achilles' heel of** - कमजोर पहलू
(C) weak point
205. **Free for all** - अस्त-व्यस्त एवं अनियंत्रित स्थिति
(B) uncontrollable situation
206. **Play second fiddle** - किसी के पिछलागु होना
(C) cannot play a subordinate role
207. **Cock and bull stories** - झूठी कहानी, मनगढ़त
(B) unbelievable stories
208. **One a piece of my mind** - सलाह देना
(B) advised him
209. **Play ducks and drakes with my money** - बर्बाद करना, बेकार
(D) waste
210. **Wild goose chase** - एक निरर्थक/निष्फल प्रयास
(D) hopeless search
211. **Come out of his shell** - अचानक प्रकट होना
(A) appeared suddenly
212. **Playing to the gallery** - जन समूह को संतुष्ट करना
(D) appeasing the masses
213. **Blood ran cold** - डरा हुआ
(A) he was frightened
214. **A man in the street** - साधारण व्यक्ति
(A) an ordinary person
215. **Hadn't a let to stand on** - ज्यादा उम्मीद न होना
(C) did not have much hope of getting it
216. **Blowing his own trumpet** - अपनी बड़ाई खुद करना
(C) praising himself

217. **Making hay while the sun shines** - मौके का फायदा उठाना
(A) taking advantage of a favourable opportunity
218. **Laid down their arms** - आत्म समर्पण करना
(C) surrendered
219. **Gave vent to** - जोर देना, महत्व
(B) to emphasise
220. **Bear with** - धैर्य रखना
(A) have patience with
221. **Grease anybody's palm** - घुस देना
(A) bribe
222. **Left me in the lurch** - संकट में किसी का साथ छोड़ देना
(C) abandoned me when I needed help
223. **On the brink of disaster** - विनाश के कगार पर
(B) at the point of
224. **A close shave** - दुर्घटना से बाल-बाल बचना
(C) narrow escape from danger
225. **Face the music** - परिणाम भुगतना
(A) face the unpleasant consequences
226. **In high spirits** - खुश, प्रफुलित
(C) cheerful
227. **Go down the drain** - निर्थक या निष्फल साबित होना
(A) was lost forever
228. **Cool as a cucumber** - किसी भी परिस्थिति में शांत रहना
(A) not nervous or emotional
229. **Gift of the gab** - वाक्कुशलता, बोलने की कला में माहिर
(C) ability to speak impressively
230. **Red handed** - रंगे हाथ
(C) at the time of committing the crime
231. **Wears his heart in his sleeve** - अपने मन में भावनाओं से बिना छुपाए बता देना
(D) expresses his feelings with the shape of a heart printed on its sleeve
232. **Scapegoats** - गलती के लिए सजा देना
(A) punished for others misdeeds
233. **A red letter day** - महत्त्वपूर्ण दिन
(C) a day memorable for some joyful event
234. **To pay off old scores** - पुराना बदला/उधार चुकाना
(B) to take revenge
235. **A man of letters** - ज्ञानी, विद्वान व्यक्ति
(D) proficient in literaterary art
236. **Doctored the accounts** - दस्तावेज में अनाधिकार बदलाव करना
(C) to verify the accounts in detail
237. **Measure up** - स्तर तक पहुँचना
(A) reach the level
238. **Stole the show** - आकर्षण या प्रशंसा का केन्द्र होना
(C) won everybody's praise
239. **Good terms** - अच्छा या मित्रवत व्यवहार करना
(B) was friendly
240. **Turned down** - इनकार करना
(C) refused
241. **In the red due** - खतरे में
(C) in danger
242. **In liue of** - के बदले में
(B) in place of
243. **To beat about the bush** - मुद्दे से हटकर बात करना
(C) speak in a round-about manner
244. **Dark horse** - ऐसा विजेता जिसकी जितने की संभावना नहीं थी।
(D) an unexpected winner
245. **Face the music** - परिणाम भुगतान
(C) to bear to criticism
246. **Bone of contention** - झगड़ा या विवाद का कारण
(C) a subject of dispute
247. **Turned a deaf ear** - अनसुना कर देना
(A) paid no heed
248. **Head and ears** - पूर्णतः
(B) completely
249. **By fits and starts** - कभी-कभार
(B) irregularly
250. **To stand on his feet** - स्वतंत्र होना, अपने पैर पर खड़ा होना
(B) to be independent
251. **Close shave** - दुर्घटना से बाल-बाल बचना
(C) a narrow escape
252. **Bad blood** - पुरानी दुश्मनी
(C) active enmity
253. **Cry over spilt milk** - बेवजह हल्ला करना
(C) cry needlessly

254. **Leave her in the lurch** - संकट में किसी का साथ छोड़ देना
(D) desert her
255. **To sit in judgement** - आलोचना करना
(B) criticize
256. **Took me to task** - दंडित करना
(B) punished me
257. **Lose your head** - अचानक क्रोधित हो जाना, भगदड़
(C) panic
258. **At sixes and sevens** - अस्त व्यस्त, तितर-बितर
(C) in disorder or confusion
259. **Pulled up** - आलोचना करना, फटकारना, डाँटना
(C) reprimanded
260. **Brought about** - कारण, उद्देश्य, उत्पन्न करना
(B) caused
261. **Grease his palms** - घुस देना
(D) bribe him
262. **Closed the book on** - किसी विषय पर काम करना बन्द करना
(B) stopped working on
263. **Cut no ice with me** - प्रभावहीन होना
(A) had no influence on me
264. **To cut my teeth on** - अनुभव प्राप्त करना
(A) to gain experience
265. **The carrot and stick** - प्रोत्साहन एवं दंड अच्छे एवं बुरे काम के लिए
(D) reward and punishment
266. **Pull strings** - अपना अनुभव प्रयोग में लाना
(B) use personal influence
267. **Keep your head** - मानसिक संतुलन बनाए रखना
(B) remain calm
268. **Ran in the same groove** - सामंजस्य स्थापित करना
(C) moved in harmony
269. **A bird's eye view** - सरसरी निगाह से देखना या पढ़ना
(C) an overview
270. **Fits and starts** - अनियमित
(B) irregularly
271. **Run its course** - विकसित होकर अंतिम अंजाम तक पहुँचना
(C) develop and then come to its usual end
272. **Set the bait** - जाल बिछाना
(A) laid the trap
273. **Give it a slot** - कुछ करने का प्रयास करना
(B) try something
274. **Turned a blind eye to** - गलती को नजरअंदाज कर देना
(A) pretended not to notice
275. **Ended in smoke** - निष्कर्ष नहीं निकलना
(B) came to nothing
276. **Yeoman's service** - अच्छा कार्य
(B) excellent work
277. **To call it a day** - उस दिन की कार्रवाई समाप्त करना
(A) to conclude proceedings
278. **To put up with** - बर्दाशत करना, सहन करना
(D) to tolerate
279. **To face the music** - परिणाम भुगतना
(B) to bear the consequences
280. **To take to heart** - किसी बात का बुरा मानना
(B) to grieve over
281. **A damp squib** - निराशाजनक परिणाम
(B) a disappointing result
282. **In cold blood** - सोच-समझकर बिना किसी आवेग के
(B) deliberately
283. **To take someone for a ride** - धोखा देना
(B) to deceive someone
284. **To move heaven and earth** - सभी संभव प्रयत्न करना
(B) to try everything possible
285. **To smell a rat** - संदेह करना
(D) to be suspicious
286. **Cold comfort** - थोड़ा संतुष्ट होना
(C) slight satisfaction
287. **To be all at sea** - उलझन में होना
(B) lost and confused
288. **A bolt from the blue** - अप्रत्याशित घटना
(C) an unexpected event
289. **To bite the dust** - पराजित/नष्ट होना
(D) none of the above
290. **To take to one's heels** - भाग जाना
(B) to run away
291. **To strain every nerve** - हर संभव प्रयास करना
(A) to make utmost efforts

292. **To flog a dead horse** - व्यर्थ का प्रयास करना
(B) to attempt to do the impossible
293. **To show a clean pair of heels** - भाग जाना, बच निकलना
(B) to escape
294. **To die in harness** - नौकरी के दौरान मरना
(C) to die while in service
295. **To feather one's nest** - अपने स्वार्थ का लाभ के लिए कार्य करना
(C) to profit in a dishonest way
296. **A bolt from the blue** - अचानक, अप्रत्याशित
(B) unexpected
297. **Sailing in the same boat** - कठिन परिस्थिति में होना
(C) being in the same difficult situation
298. **Gift of the gab** - बोलने में कुशल
(A) ability to speak well
299. **To keep the wolf from the door** - भुखमरी से बचना
(B) escape starvation
300. **Soft option** - आसान उपाय
(C) easy and agreeable option
301. **On the horns of a dilemma** - कठिन परिस्थिति में
(C) in difficult situation
302. **Died in harness** - काम (कर्तव्य पालन) के दौरान मरना
(D) died while working
303. **Ended in smoke** - निष्कर्ष नहीं निकलना
(A) came to nothing
304. **Kicking his heels** - समय बर्बाद करना
(C) wastine time
305. **Scapegoat** - बलि का बकरा
(C) fall guy
306. **Point-blank** - सीधे एवं स्पष्ट रूप से कहा हुआ
(A) directly
307. **Strike a bargain** - मोल-तोल करना, सौदा पटाना
(B) to negotiate a deal
308. **Had better** - चाहिए
(A) should
309. **To heart** - गंभीर, संजीदा, चिन्ताजनक
(C) seriously
310. **Give me a hand with** - सहायता करना
(D) help me with
311. **To foam at one's mouth** - क्रोधित होना
(B) to get very angry
312. **To feel like a fish out of water** - असुविधाजनक
(B) uncomfortable
313. **At the eleventh hour** - अंतिम क्षण में
(D) at the last moment
314. **To burn one's fingers** - अचानक परेशानी में पड़ना
(A) to get hurt physically
315. **To add fuel to fire** - भड़काना, स्थिति को बदतर बना देना
(D) to incite
316. **To look down one's nose** - अपने से नीचा समझना
(D) to regard with contempt
317. **To shed crocodile tears** - दिखावटी आँसू बहाना
(B) to pretend grief
318. **By putting two and two together** - सबूतों के आधार पर सही निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचना
(D) to deduce from given facts
319. **To go scot-free** - बिना सजा पाए बच निकलना
(C) to escape without punishment
320. **At the eleventh hour** - अंतिम क्षण में
(C) at the last possible moment
321. **Put across** - अपने विचार प्रभावशाली तरीके से प्रकट करना
(B) effectively conveyed
322. **See eye to eye** - सहमत होना
(C) agree
323. **Hard nut to crack** - कठिन कार्य
(A) difficult task
324. **Rat race** - निर्मम, गलाकट प्रतियोगिता
(D) fierce competition for power
325. **Dropping like flies** - बड़ी मात्रा में मरना
(A) collapsing in large numbers
326. **End up in smoke** - बेकार साबित होना
(D) become useless finally
327. **Ins and outs of the case** - समस्त विवरण, पक्ष-विपक्ष, विस्तृत
(d) details
328. **Spread like wild fire** - बहुत तेजी से फैलना
(A) spread rapidly

329. **Out of the question** - जिसके कोई संभावना न हो, असंभव
(B) impossible
330. **Ran into** - अचानक मुलाकात करना
(B) met accidentally
331. **Birds of the same feather** - एक ही स्वभाव के व्यक्ति
(D) persons of same character
332. **To fight tooth and nail** - पुरे दम से मुकाबलना करना
(D) to make every possible effort
333. **To call a spade a spade** - स्पष्ट बात करना
(A) to be frank
334. **A white elephant** - अलाभकारी पेशा
(D) costly and troublesome possession useless to its owner
335. **To miss the bus** - अवसर गवाँना
(B) to miss an opportunity
336. **Fell short** - प्रभावहीन या असफल साबित होना
(A) had no effect
337. **Called for** - माँग करना
(D) demanded
338. **Gave the game away** - रहस्य बताना
(B) gave out the secret
339. **Cue from** - ईशारा, संकेत
(B) a hint
340. **A heart to heart talk** - स्पष्ट बातचीत
(C) frank talk
341. **At one's beck and call** - पर शासन करना
(D) to be dominated by someone
342. **To explore every avenue** - संभावनाओं की जाँच करना
(D) to try every opportunity
343. **A red letter day** - महत्वपूर्ण दिन
(C) an important or joyful occasion
344. **To have something up one's sleeve** - गुप्त योजना रखना
(C) to have a secret plan
345. **On the spur of the moment** - तुरंत
(A) to act at once
346. **To speak one's mind** - अपने विचार व्यक्त करना
(D) to express one's thoughts
347. **To make a mountain of a molehill** - तिल का ताड़ बनाना
(B) to give great importance to little things
348. **Hand in glove** - बहुत नजदीकी संबंध
(A) in close relationship
349. **To add fuel to the fire** - भड़काना, स्थिति को बदतर बना देना
(B) to cause additional anger
350. **Wear and tear** - क्षति
(B) damage
351. **To turn a deaf ear** - अनसुना कर देना
(B) to disregard totally
352. **Fool's paradise** - पूर्णतः गलत सोच
(B) an entirely false understanding
353. **Laughing stock** - मजाक का विषय
(D) an object of ridicule
354. **Half-hearted** - बिना उत्साह के आधे-अधुरे मन से
(C) unenthusiastic
355. **Add fuel to the flame** - भड़काना, स्थिति को बदतर बना देना
(C) incite
356. **From the blue** - अचानक
(A) all of a sudden
357. **To keep one's fingers crossed** - परिणाम के प्रति जागरूक
(A) to wait expectantly
358. **At the eleventh hour** - अंतिम क्षण में
(D) to do things at the last moment
359. **Long run** - अंतिम क्षण में
(A) eventually
360. **To call a spade a spade** - स्पष्ट बात कहना
(C) to be frank
361. **To play havoc with** - विनाश करना
(A) to ruin
362. **Herculean task** - कठिन कार्य
(C) a difficult thing
363. **A red letter day** - महत्वपूर्ण दिन
(C) an important day
364. **A bone of contention** - झगड़ा या विवाद का कारण
(A) a matter of dispute
365. **To give currency** - प्रचलन में लाना ताकि लोग स्वीकार करें
(A) to make publicly known

366. **Under a cloud** – शक के घेरे में
(B) in disgrace
367. **In a pickle** – शर्मनाक या अपमान जनक स्थिति में
(D) in an embarrassing or awkward situation
368. **Got on well** – मित्र बन गए
(C) had a friendly relationship
369. **Slip off** – धीरे से या चुपके से निकल जाना
(C) leave quietly
370. **Looking forward to** – उत्सुकता से प्रतीक्षा करना
(B) expecting with pleasure
371. **To the core** – पूर्णरूप से
(C) completely
372. **Burnt his fingers** – परेशानी में डालना
(A) got himself into trouble
373. **Crying for the moon** – असंभव चीज के लिए जिद करना
(A) wishing for something impossible
374. **Gave away** – सौंपा
(C) handed over
375. **Spick and span** – साफ सुथरा
(B) clean and tidy
376. **Taking you for a ride** – धोखा देना, बेवकूफ बनाना
(D) trying to trick you
377. **Far cry** – बहुत दूर
(A) a long way off
378. **Fell flat** – निरूत्तर हो जाना
(B) did not produce the desired effect
379. **Got the better of me** – सफलता पूर्वक आगे बढ़ गया
(D) he overcame me
380. **Look through** – गहण अध्ययन करना
(B) study
381. **Cut you coat according to your cloth** – आमदनी के अनुसार खर्च करना
(C) live within your means
382. **Broke down** – क्रम भंग हो जाना, रूक जाना
(A) could not proceed
383. **Lays out** – खर्च करना
(D) spends
384. **A free hand** – मुक्त हस्त देना
(A) complete liberty
385. **Hard as nail** – संवेदन हीन
(B) emotionless
386. **The twinkling of an eye** – पलक झपकते ही
(C) very quickly
387. **Gave off** – निकाला
(C) emitted
388. **Turn down** – रद्द करना
(B) reject
389. **Trump card** – तुरूप का पत्ता
(C) weapon
390. **Put a spoke in my wheel** – रास्ते का रोड़ा बनना
(C) prevented me in the execution of my plan
391. **A little gush of gratitude** – मैत्रीपूर्ण
(B) Friendly feeling
392. **To lose ground** – बाजी हार जाना
(A) To become less powerful
393. **To make both ends meet** – आय के अनुरूप जीवन यापन करना
(C) To live within one's income
394. **To fall back on** – जरूरत पड़ने पर आश्रित रहना
(D) To seek support out of necessity
395. **To make one's blood boil** – खून खौलना, अत्यधिक क्रोधित करना
(A) To make somebody furious
396. **Washed their hands off** – हाथ खींच लेना, जिमेदारी से पीछे हटना
(C) disassociated themselves from
397. **Put her foot down** – परेशान होना
(D) got irritated
398. **Halcyon days** – मौज मस्ती के दिन
(C) happy days
399. **Fell on stony ground** – अपेक्षाकृत परिणाम न निकलना
(D) had little success
400. **All his ducks in a row** – हर तरह से तैयार रहना
(A) has everything ready
401. **Out of spirits** – उत्साहहीन
(A) gloomy
402. **To smell a rat** – चाल को भांप जाना
(A) to suspect a trick
403. **No backbone** – दम, ताकत
(C) strength
404. **To their toes** – सावधान, सजग
(B) alert
405. **Look into** – जाँच करना
(D) examine

406. **Utopian idea** – काल्पनिक विचार
(D) intelligent idea
407. **Getting into a row** – झगड़ा मोल लेना
(D) picking up a fight
408. **A small fry** – गैर महत्त्वपूर्ण
(A) unimportant
409. **Lose your head** – क्रोधित होना
(A) get angry
410. **Fit of the blues** – निराशा उदासी
(B) depression
411. **No gain saying** – मुकरना
(B) denying
412. **Has an axe to grind** – निजी स्वार्थ साधना
(A) has a private agenda
413. **Drew a blank** – खाली हाथ लौटना
(C) did not find him
414. **Put her foot down** – दृढ़ होना
(D) was firm
415. **Making a killing** – तेजी से पैसा पिटना, रूपया छापना
(B) make money quickly
416. **Talking her for a ride** – छल या धोखा देने का कोशिश करना
(B) trying to trick for
417. **Jumped out of my skin** – घबराना, रोंगटे खड़ा होना
(B) was in panic
418. **Pours cold water** – पानी फेर देना, अस्वीकार कर देना
(D) disapproves of
419. **Taken the wind out of my sails** – निष्प्रभाव कर देना
(B) made my words or actions ineffective
420. **Let her hair down** – वास्तविक रूप से आनंदित होना
(B) really enjoy
421. **To cut his coat according to his cloth** – आय के अनुरूप जीवन यापन करना
(D) live within his income
422. **Blowing hot and cold** – पल में दोस्ती, पल में शत्रुता
(A) being friendly at one moment and unfriendly the next.
423. **At her fingertips** – हमेशा तैयार
(B) readily available
424. **To take the bull by the horns** – खतरों का सामना चुनौतीपूर्ण करना
(C) to face danger
425. **Crying over spilled milk** – बीती बातों पर विलाप न करना
(B) complaining about an event that cannot be changed
426. **To account for** – उत्तरदायी होना
(D) Give a satisfactory explanation for
427. **Gift of the gab** – बोलने की कला या प्रतिभा
(C) Talent for speaking
428. **Kicked the bucket** – मर गया
(D) Dies
429. **A wolf in sheep's clothing** – इंसान के भेष में भेड़िया
(C) A wicked man who pretends to be good
430. **Left him in the lurch** – मंज़ूरी में छोड़ देना, असहाय छोड़ देना
(B) Deserted him in difficult times
431. **Keep the ball rolling** – कार्य जारी रखना
(A) to continue to work
432. **Bore the plan** – पंचम लहराना, बिजयी होना
(B) was victorious
433. **Keep your wig on** – संयम बरतना
(C) calm down
434. **Through their nose** – ज्यादा कीमत अदा करना
(B) an extremely high price
435. **Picking holes** – खामियाँ ढुढ़ना
(B) Finding fault
436. **Back and call** – तत्पर रहना
(B) ready to serve
437. **At sizes and sevents** – अव्यवस्थित
(B) in disorder
438. **Blue blood** – कुलीन व परिवार से तालुक रखना
(C) belongs to a royal family
439. **Hidden agenda**
(D) secret reason
440. **Lion's share**
(D) a major share
441. **Beaten black and blue**
(C) thrashed severely
442. **To pull wool over someone's eyes** – दूसरे को धोखा देना
(C) to deceive another
443. **Between the devil and the deep blue sea** – इधर खाई उधर कुँआ
(D) between two equal evils
444. **An apple of discord** – झगड़े का मुद्दा
(D) cause of dispute
445. **Hard nut to crack** – कठिन कार्य
(B) a difficult job

446. **To eat anyone's salt** - मेहमानवाजी करना
(A) to be one's guest
447. **Come to grief** - नतीजा भुगतना, पीड़ित होना
(C) suffer
448. **Through thick and thin** - हर स्थिति में
(B) under all circumstances
449. **Once in a blue moon** - कभी-कभार
(D) rarely
450. **Bury the hatchet** - दुश्मनी भुला देना
(B) to make peace
451. **Wears her heart on her sleeve** - दिल का भड़ास निकालना
(A) expresses her emotions freely
452. **Talk him over** - आश्वस्त करना
(C) convince
453. **Wet behind the ears** - अनुभवहीन
(B) inexperienced
454. **Kicked up a row** - तिल का ताड़ बनाना
(B) made a great fuss
455. **Send him packing** - नौकरी से निकालना, पदच्युत करना
(D) terminate his services
456. **Fall flat** - जबाव न दे पाना, चित्त हो जाना
(D) to fail to produce intended effect
457. **Carry weight** - प्रभावपूर्ण होना
(C) be important
458. **To pass away** - मृत्यु होना
(C) die
459. **Turn down** - अस्वीकार करना
(B) reject
460. **Die hard** - पुरातन पंथी
(A) unwilling to change
461. **Buckle down** - जी तोड़ मेहनत करना
(A) work seriously
462. **Tide over** - नीजात पाना, काबू पाना
(B) overcome
463. **Held the enemy' at bay** - शत्रु को नजदीक आनेसे रोक देना
(A) prevented the enemy to come closer
464. **Give him a piece of my mind** - डाँटना
(A) scold him
465. **Have a thick skin** - असंवेदनशील होना
(B) be insensitive
466. **Water under the bridge** - जिसे बदला न जा सके
(A) something I cannot change
467. **Stick to my guns** - अपने मन मुताबिक काम करना
(B) hold on to my decision
468. **Out of hand** - पूर्ण रूप से
(A) completely
469. **The salt of the earth** - दयालु
(D) kind
470. **Talking through her hat** - बकवास करना
(B) talking nonsense
471. **The tip of my tongue** - कहने-कहने को
(C) about to say
472. **Word of mouth** - मौखिक रूप से
(A) orally
473. **Taken to task** - डाँटना, फटकारना
(A) scolded
474. **Look blue** - विचलित
(A) upset
475. **Shed crocodile tears** - घड़ियालू आँसू बहाना
(D) false tears of sorrow
476. **I took exception** - विरोध किया
(A) objected
477. **Deaf ear** - अनसुनी करना
(B) refused to obey
478. **Live from hand to mouth** - तंग हाल में
(D) miserably
479. **No hard and fast** - निश्चित
(C) fixed
480. **Hold your tongue** - शांत रहना
(A) be silent
481. **Turn up** - आना, मिलना
(B) Appear
482. **Bad blood** - शत्रुता
(C) Feeling of hatred
483. **By fits and starts** - अनियमित तौर से
(B) Irregularly
484. **To put an end to** - समाप्त करना, बन्द करना
(C) Stop
485. **To hail from** - उत्पत्ति होना, आना, निवासी
(C) Come from

486. **Read between the lines** – सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ना
(B) Carefully
487. **Act on the square** – ईमानदारी पूर्वक काम करना
(D) Honestly
488. **Really in the soup** – कठिन परेशानियों में घिरा होना
(B) in deep trouble
489. **Let the cat out of the bag** – रहस्योद्घाटन करना
(D) exposed a secret
490. **Splitting hair** – बाल का खाल निकालना
(D) Disputing over petty points
491. **Did me a good turn** – नेकी करना, भला करना
(C) did an act of Kindness
492. **Turn him off** – निकाल देना
(A) dismiss him
493. **Done up** – थक कर चुर हो जाना
(D) exhausted
494. **Sum and substance** – मुख्य बातें
(D) gist
495. **Take the bull by the horns** – परेशानियों का चुनौतीपूर्ण सामना करना
(A) face the problem boldly
496. **At the eleventh hour** – अंतिम क्षण में
(A) At a late Stage
497. **A shot in the dark** – अंधेरे में तीर मारना
(D) An attempt to guess something
498. **In a nutshell** – संक्षेप में
(D) Brief
499. **From the bottom of my heart** – तहे दिल से
(A) Sincerely
500. **For better or worse** – हर स्थिति में, हमेशा
(B) Always
501. **To beat the air** – व्यर्थ का निरर्थक प्रयास
(A) To make efforts that are useless and/or vain
502. **See through** – चाल को भाँप जाना
(A) To detect the true nature
503. **To give airs** – डींग हाँकना
(A) Boast
504. **A cry in Wilderness** – व्यर्थ का निरर्थक शोर मचाना
(C) A cry in vain
505. **To rock the boat** – संतुलन बिगाड़ना
(B) To upset the balance
506. **A hard nut to crack** – कठिन कार्य
(B) A difficult problem
507. **Hand and glove** – चोली दामन का साथ
(C) very intimate
508. **A lame excuse** – बेकार का बहाना
(A) Unsatisfactory explanation
509. **At a loss** – खोया हुआ
(B) Unable
510. **In black and white** – लिखित रूप में
(B) In writing
511. **Stand by** – समर्थन करना
(A) Support
512. **To give vent to** – भड़ास निकालना
(D) Express
513. **Part and Parcel** – अनिवार्य अंग
(D) Large part
514. **To get wind** – जानकारी प्राप्त करना
(B) Come to know
515. **Under the thumb of** – के नियंत्रण में
(D) Under control of
516. **Took to his heels** – भाग गया
(D) ran away
517. **To keep one's word** – वादा निभाना
(D) to fulfil a promise
518. **A man of straw** – मामुली व्यक्ति
(B) a man of no substance
519. **Saw through** – चाल भाँप जाना
(B) Detected
520. **Has a bee in her bonnet** – मनमौजी व्यक्ति
(A) is a crazy person
521. **By fits and starts** – अनियमित रूप से
(D) irregularly
522. **Broke up** – तितर-बितर हुआ
(A) disbanded itself
523. **Stand by** – समर्थन
(C) Support
524. **Takes after** – हु-ब-हु- दिखना
(D) Resembles
525. **Pay through my nose** – ज्यादा पैसे भूगतान करना
(D) pay a huge sum

526. **A cock and bull story** – मनगढ़त या अविश्वसनीय कहानी
(A) an unbelievable and ridiculous story
527. **The black sheep** – कुख्यात व्यक्ति
(A) The one with bad reputation
528. **Sticks to her guns** – अपनी बातों पर अड़े रहना
(A) Maintains her opinion
529. **To toe the line** – नियम का अनुसरण करना
(C) To follow the lead
530. **Take my hat off to** – प्रशंसा करना
(C) Admire
531. **By leaps and bounds** – दिन दुना रात चौगुना
(C) very rapidly
532. **Swept under the carpet** – गुप्त रखा जाना
(A) kept hidden
533. **Out of this world** – असाधारण
(A) extraordinary
534. **Brought up** – पालन-पोषण किया
(B) reared
535. **The gift of the gab** – वाक्पटुता, बोलने की कला
(B) a talent for speaking
536. **A red-letter day** – यादगार दिन
(D) a memorable day
537. **Hold his tongue** – शांत रहना
(D) be quiet
538. **The lion's share** – भारी हिस्सा
(A) the biggest part
539. **With a high hand** – दमनकारी तरीके से
(D) oppressively
540. **Look into** – जाँच पड़ताल करना
(C) to investigate
541. **Fish in troubled waters** – फायदे के मुसिबत मोल लेना
(C) make a profit out of a disturbance.
542. **To keep the wolf from the door** – दरिद्रता दूर करना
(A) avoid starvation
543. **Break the ice** – शुरूआत करना
(B) Initiate something
544. **Null and void** – अयोग्य, अक्षम
(A) Invalid
545. **To play second fiddle** – सहायक भूमिका अदा करना
(B) take a subordinate role
546. **Face the music** – सजा भुगतना
(D) accept the punishment
547. **Call a spade a spade** – साफ-साफ तौर पर बोलना
(A) to speak in a straight forward manner
548. **Out of my wits** – पूर्ण रूप से भ्रमित या चकराया हुआ
(A) greatly confused
549. **Jumping down my throat** – क्रोधित होकर डाँटना
(B) scolding me
550. **In the long run** – लम्बे समय के बाद
(B) over a period of time
551. **A fish out of water** – असहज, छटपटाता हुआ
(C) uncomfortable
552. **Apple of discord** – झगड़े का कारण
(C) cause of quareel
553. **Let the grass grow under their feet** – स्थगित करना, काम रोकना
(C) delayed doing the work
554. **Smelt the rat** – दाल में काला लगना
(C) suspected that something is fishy
555. **For good** – स्थायी रूप से
(D) Permanently
556. **Achille's heel** – कमजोर नश
(C) weak spot
557. **Blowing his own trumpet** – डींग हाँकना
(B) Boasting
558. **Cut the Gardian knot** – आसान बनाना
(C) lessened the difficulty
559. **Took a leap in the dark** – जोखिम उठाना, अंधेरे में तीर चलाना
(C) took a risk
560. **Egged you on** – प्रेरित किया
(A) urged
561. **Not fit to hold a candle** – निकृष्ट
(C) Inferior
562. **Paying through the nose** – ज्यादा भुगतान करना
(B) paying too much
563. **Putting the cart before the horse** – उल्टा-पुल्टा करना
(A) doing a thing in the wrong way
564. **Casting pearls before swine** – भैंस के आगे बिन बजाना
(B) offering good things to undeserving people
565. **To be above board** – किसी भी प्रकार के कार्य में इमानदार
(B) To be honest in any business
566. **To cry wolf** – गरीबी या दरिद्रता को दूर रखना
(D) To keep off starvation

567. **On the wrong side of seventy** – सत्तर वर्ष से अधिक
(A) more than seventy years old.
568. **To have an axe to grind** – अपना स्वार्थ साधना
(A) a private end to serve.
569. **To drive home** – जोर डालना
(D) To emphasise.
570. **Live-wire** – फुर्तिला, सक्रिय
(D) Energetic
571. **Cool his heels** – इंतजार करवाना
(A) to be kept waiting
572. **Bury the hatchet** – मामले को दबा देना
(B) make a peace
573. **Wet his whistle** – शराब पीना
(D) have a drink
574. **Through thick and thin** – अच्छे एवं बुरे सभी स्थिति में
(D) in spite of all the difficulties
575. **Apple pie order** – सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से
(B) in perfect order
576. **A closed book** – रहस्य
(C) a mystery
577. **A month of Sundays** – लंबा समय
(C) a long time
578. **Back to square one** – पुनः शुरूआती बिंदु पर वापस लौटना
(A) to return to the starting point
579. **Blowing their own trumpets** – अपने विषय में डींग हाँकना
(A) to boast about their achievements
580. **Not to look a gift horse in the mouth** – खामियाँ ढुँढना
(C) not to find fault with the gifts received
581. **A cake walk** – बच्चों का खेल
(A) an easy achievement
582. **Let sleeping dogs lie** – गड़े मुर्दे को नहीं उखाड़ना
(B) Do not bring up an old controversial issue
583. **Be born with a silver spoon in the mouth** – समृद्ध परिवार में जन्म लेना
(A) be born in a rich family
584. **A man of straw** – अदना सा व्यक्ति, तुच्छ व्यक्ति
(D) A man of no substance
585. **Throw dust into my eyes** – आँख में धूल झोंकना
(D) “Don’t try to mislead or confuse me.”
586. **A man of straw** – तुच्छ व्यक्ति
(A) A man of no substance
587. **Broke down** – फुट-फुट कर रोना
(D) Wept bitterly
588. **Donkey’s years** – एक लम्बा समय, अर्सी
(A) a long time
589. **Off and on** – कभी-कभार
(B) often
590. **Give and take** – लेन-देन
(A) adjustment
591. **Bad hats** – असामाजिक तत्व
(B) people of bad character
592. **Ice breaking** – संवाद से शुरूआत
(B) starting conversation
593. **Chickened out** – वापस लिया
(D) withdrew
594. **Make do** – प्रबंध करना
(D) manage
595. **Picking holes in** – छिद्रान्वेषण करना, कमी ढूँढना
(A) finding fault with
596. **Took exception to** – सवाल उठाना
(B) objected to
597. **The die in cast** – निर्णय लेना
(C) The decision has been taken
598. **Keep the wolf from the door** – भूख और जरूरत से बचने के लिए कम पैसे होना
(C) have less money to avoid hunger and need
599. **Got through with** – कड़ी मेहनत के बाद निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचना
(A) finally finished his thesis after hard toil
600. **Till the cows come home** – बहुत लम्बे समय के लिए
(C) for a very long time
601. **To bury the hatchet** – शत्रुता समाप्त करना
(D) to make friends
602. **To beat about the bush** – सत्य से परे, बेकार
(B) Not to come to the point
603. **Watch his step** – संभलकर चलना
(A) Walk carefully
604. **Teething problems** – शुरूआती की परेशानी
(A) difficulties at the start
605. **Tooth and nail** – पुरे ताकत के साथ
(B) with strength and fury
606. **Picks on** – चुनना
(C) selects

607. **Bad egg** – बेकार
(B) Worthless
608. **To get into hot water** – मुश्किल में पड़ना
(C) to get into trouble
609. **A wild-goose chase** – निष्फल प्रयास
(D) fruitless pursuit
610. **Took to her heels** – भाग जाना
(B) ran off
611. **Was plain sailing** – बहुत आसान
(A) was very easy
612. **A bolt from the blue** – अचानक अर्चभित
(D) a complete surprise
613. **Keep the wolf from the door.** – भूखमरी से बचना
(A) keep away extreme poverty
614. **Foam at the mouth** – बहुत अधिक नाराज होना
(A) angry
615. **Husband our resources** – संसाधनों को बचाना
(A) save
616. **Bring about** – कुछ घटित करना
(D) cause of happen
617. **Gave vent to** – अपनी नाराजगी या असंतोष जाहीर करना
(C) expressed
618. **Read between the lines** – लेखक के छुपे हुए अर्थ को समझना
(C) know what the writer thinks
619. **To throw dust in one's eyes** – किसी को धोखा देना
(B) to deceive
620. **A cut above** – तुलनात्मक रूप से बहुत अच्छा
(D) rather superior to
621. **Showed the white flag** – आत्म समर्पण करना
(B) surrendered
622. **To cut one short** – किसी की आलोचना करना
(C) to criticise one
623. **All our might and main** – पूरी शक्ति के साथ
(A) full force
624. **Nailed their colours to their mast** – नीचे उतरने से इनकार करना
(B) refused to climb down
625. **Batten doen the hatcheds** – कठिन परिस्थिति के तैयारी करना
(B) prepare for a difficult situation
626. **She flies off at a tangent** – अप्रसंगिक बहस के लिए तैयार
(B) starts discussing something irrelevant
627. **Go at equal speed** – समान रूप से जारी रखना
(C) keep up with
628. **Bury the hatchet** – पुरानी दुश्मनी भुला देना
(C) forget the quarrels
629. **By the skin of this teeth** – मुश्किल से कर पाना
(C) by the narrowest margin
630. **Swan song** – अंतिम प्रदर्शन
(D) last performance
631. **Wild goose chase** – निरर्थक प्रयास
(B) a foolish and useless enterprise
632. **All moonshine** – एकदम झुठी बात
(A) nonsense
633. **Gerrymandering way** – साफ सुथरे तरीके से
(C) in a manipulative and unfair way
634. **Brought the house down** – जोड़दार (ताली बजाकर) प्रशंसा करना
(A) made the audience applaud enthusiastically
635. **Salt of the earth** – अच्छा और इमानदार
(B) good, honest and ideal
636. **The Alpha and Omega** – शुरू से अंत तक
(A) beginning and end
637. **Pin money** – विलासिता के लिए कमाया जाने वाला धन
(C) a small amount of money
638. **Going places** – सफल
(C) talented and successful
639. **Pulls no punches** – नम्रता पूर्वक कहना
(A) speaks politely
640. **On the same page** – किसी का समझ होना
(D) thinks in a sikilar way
641. **in the air** – निश्चित
(B) certain
642. **Back to the drawing board** – फिर से तैयार करना
(A) plan it all over again
643. **Cut and dried method** – बना बनाया
(C) ready made
644. **Blacked out** – होश खोना
(C) lost consciousness
645. **Hold your horses** – इंतजार करना
(D) Wait
646. **A cut above** – से अच्छा, बढ़िया, आगे
(B) superior to
647. **In the loop** – किसी चीज के बारे में बताना
(A) out of it

648. **Added fuel to the fire** – भड़काना
(B) worsened the difficult situation
649. **Rubbed him up the wrong way** – परेशान करना
(A) irked or irritated him
650. **In the swim** – अच्छा जानकार
(D) well-informed and up-to-date
651. **Barking up the wrong tree** – गलत तरीके से कोशिश करना
(B) trying to find something at a wrong place
652. **know the ropes** – क्रिया विधि सिखना
(C) learn the procedures
653. **Gather roses only** – सिर्फ अपने लिए सुख खोजना
(C) to seek all enjoyments of life
654. **A close-fisted person** – कंजूस आदमी
(B) A miser
655. **To feather one's nest** – अपने स्वार्थ के लिए काम करना
(C) to enrich oneself when opportunity occurs
656. **Within a stone's throw** – बहुत नजदीक
(C) at a short distance
657. **in a nut shell** – अति संक्षेप में कहना
(D) in a brief manner
658. **A close shave** – दुर्घटना से बाल-बाल बचना
(A) a narrow escape from danger
659. **Other fish to fry** – ध्यान देने लायक कोई अन्य काम
(C) some important work to attend to
660. **Hold water** – सही एवं तार्किक होना
(D) sound logical fact
661. **Maiden speech** – पहला भाषण
(D) First Speech
662. **A wild goose chase** – निरर्थक प्रयास
(C) unprofitable adventure
663. **Maiden speech** – पहला भाषण
(B) first speech
664. **All ears** – सुनने को पुरी तरह उत्सुक
(D) attentive
665. **Salad days** – खुशी के दिन
(B) adolescence
666. **Cool about working** – बिना इच्छा काम करना
(D) grudgingly working
667. **Throw dust into my eyes** – किसी को धोखा देना
(B) cheat me
668. **Took after** – एक समान दिखना
(A) similar to
669. **Beyond the pale** – सामाजिक या नैतिक रूप से अस्वीकारित
(A) outside commonly accepted
670. **Nine days' wonder** – अवास्तविक सोच
(D) a dazzling short lived spectacle of no real value
671. **Watching grass grow** – बहुत उबाऊ
(A) very boring (B) very interesting
(C) very confusing (D) very informative
672. **The balloon goes up** – स्थिति दुःखद होना
(A) the situation turns unpleasant or serious
673. **Around the clock** – चौबीसो घंटे
(C) day and night
674. **Come to light** – उजागर होना
(D) been revealed
675. **See eye to eye with** – सहमत होना
(D) to have the same opinion
676. **In dutch** – मुश्किल में
(D) in trouble
677. **A wild goose chase** – निरर्थक प्रयास
(B) useless search
678. **Added fuel to the fire** – भरकाना
(C) worsened matters
679. **Fight shy** – कुछ करने से बचना या हिचकना
(B) avoid
680. **Latched on to** – समझना
(A) promoted
681. **Follow his nose** – नाक की सीध में जाना
(D) to go straight ahead
682. **Feather in my cap** – कोई उपलब्धि
(C) an achievement
683. **Above board** – स्पष्ट एवं ईमानदारी भरा
(C) without any secret
684. **Went haywire** – अनियंत्रित होना
(C) became out of control
685. **Broke off** – अचानक रुकना
(B) suddenly stopped
686. **At random** – बिना कारण के
(A) without any aim
687. **Back seat driver** – गलत सलाह देने वाला व्यक्ति
(D) person who gives unwanted advice
688. **Tall tales** – डिंग या बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर बतायी गई बात
(C) boasting
689. **Gave way** – ढह जाना
(A) collapsed

690. **It flooded** – उलझा देना
(D) puzzled
691. **has gone to the dogs** – पुरी तरह बर्बाद हो जाना
(A) is ruined
692. **Average itself out** – संतुलन बनाना
(A) balance itself
693. **Second thoughts** – पुनर्विचार
(A) On reconsidering
694. **Hornet's nest** – बहुत बड़ी समस्या
(B) caused anger in many people
695. **Break in** – घोड़ को चाल सिखाना
(C) train
696. **Null and void** – प्रभावहीन
(A) empty
697. **Bury the batchet** – पुरानी दुश्मनी भुला देना
(C) make peace
698. **A wild goose chase** – निरर्थक प्रयास
(A) A useless effort
699. **To eat humble pie** – अपने किए के लिए क्षमा मांगना
(A) To act apologetically
700. **hook, line and sinker** – पूर्ण विवरण
(A) completely
701. **the salt of the earth** – आदर्श व्यक्ति
(D) Ideal men
702. **Have a finger in every pie** – बहुत प्रकार के कार्यों में संलग्न होना
(C) To be meddlesome
703. **The jury is out** – जिस बात में निर्णय न हो पाया हो
(A) No decision has been reached
704. **a flying visit** – थोड़ी देर की यात्रा
(D) a very short visit
705. **To take after** – एकसमान दिखना
(A) To resemble
706. **cloud nine** – अति आनंदित
(A) very happy
707. **To call it a day** – कार्य को स्थगित कर देना
(B) Decide to finish working
708. **in two minds** – दुविधा में
(A) to be undecided
709. **puts by** – बचाकर रखना
(D) saves
710. **To put in a nut-shell** – संक्षेप में बताना
(B) To state something very concisely
711. **take fresh leave** – बिना बताये छुट्टी पर जाना
(C) Absenting oneself without permission
712. **the gnomes of Zurich** – अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बैंकर
(C) big international bankers
713. **To make up one's mind** – निर्णय करना
(A) To decide what to do
714. **a dog's breakfast** – घोटाला
(C) A total mess
715. **A sacred Cow** – नेक व्यक्ति
(A) A person never to be criticised
716. **the seamy side** – बुरा पहलु
(A) the unpleasant aspects
717. **To shun evil company** – बुरी संगत त्यागना
(C) To given up evil company
718. **To be in a quandary** – दुविधा में होना
(A) To be in a confusing situation
719. **shed crocodile tears** – झुठी आँसु बहाना
(D) to pretend to be sympathetic
720. **Take the bull by the horns is** – समस्या को हिम्मत के साथ निपटाना
(D) To face a difficulty courageously
721. **Sail in the same boat** – एक ही परिस्थिति में होना
(A) Be in the same situation
722. **cock-and-bull** – झुठी कहानी, मनगढ़ंत
(B) absurd and unbelievable
723. **To be down to earth** – यथार्थवादी होना
(A) To be realistic
724. **in the nick of time** – एकदम सही समय पर
(D) just in time
725. **hold water** – तार्किक होना
(A) seem logical
726. **no spring chicken** – छोटा, नवोदित
(C) not young
727. **To strike a chord** – परिचित होना
(B) To be reminded of something familiar
728. **As the crow flies** – बिलकुल सीधा
(B) In a straight way
729. **Back to square one** – पुनः प्रारंभ करना
(A) To start again

730. **Caught red-handed** – रगे हाथों पकड़ना
(D) Discovered in the act of doing
731. **Gate crusher** – बिन बुलाये मेहमान
(C) Uninvited guest
732. **To angle** – पकड़ना
(C) To fish
733. **For all intents and purposes** – व्यवहारिक रूप से
(C) Practically
734. **Go out of one's way** – सभी संभव प्रयास करना
(C) Did everything possible
735. **In the running** – प्रतिस्पर्धा में अच्छी स्थिति
(D) Has good prospects in the competition
736. **Beggar description** – वर्णन से परे
(A) Cannot be described
737. **Drag one's feet** – उदासीन बनना
(C) Be reluctant to act
738. **Hope against hope** – ऐसी आशा जो पूरी न हो सके
(C) Nurture an impossible hope
739. **For keeps** – सदा के लिए
(C) Forever
740. **Pale into insignificance** – महत्त्वहीन होना
(A) Seemed less important
741. **With one voice** – ध्वनिमत से
(C) Unanimously
742. **Made light of** – हल्के रूप में लेना
(B) Treated it lightly
743. **Every inch a gentleman** – पूर्णरूपेण
(C) Entirely
744. **Gall and wormwood** – घृणित
(B) Hateful
745. **All moonshine** – वास्तविकता से परे
(B) Far from reality
746. **At a Snail's pace** – धीमी गति से
(D) Slowly
747. **Call on** – मुलाकात करना
(C) Pay a visit
748. **Pros and Cons** – पक्ष-विपक्ष दोनों
(D) Advantages and disadvantages
749. **Once in a blue moon** – दूज का चाँद
(A) Very rarely
750. **Fish out of water** – मुसीबत में
(C) An uncomfortable position
751. **Be down with** – ग्रसित होना
(A) Suffering from
752. **Fair-weather friend** – स्वार्थी मित्र
(C) Supports only when easy and convenient
753. **Pull together** – शांति पूर्ण ढंग से काम करना
(B) Work harmoniously
754. **To bury the hatchet** – पुरानी दुश्मनी भूला देना
(A) To make peace
755. **Selling like hot cakes** – फटा-फट बिक जाना
(D) To have a very good sale
756. **Scot free** – दण्डाभाव
(B) Unpunished
757. **To give oneself airs** – अहंकार दिखाना
(D) Behaving arrogantly
758. **At a stone's throw** – बहुत करीब
(A) At a short distance
759. **Bone of contention** – झगड़े का विषय
(C) Cause for quarrel
760. **To eat humble pie** – आत्म समर्पण करना
(C) To yield under humiliating circumstances
761. **To end in smoke** – व्यर्थ साबित होना
(A) To fail
762. **To spill the beans** – रहस्य को खोलना
(C) To reveal a secret
763. **Drive home** – जोर डालना
(B) Emphasise
764. **To end in smoke** – बेकार साबित होना
(A) End without any practical result
765. **A left handed compliment** – आधे-अधूरे मन से बधाई
(C) An ambiguous compliment
766. **Cut a sorry figure** – अपनी ख्याति धूमिल करना
(D) Made a poor impression
767. **To take to task** – डाँटना, खबर लेना
(D) Reprimanded him

768. **Bring to light** – प्रकाश में लाना
(B) Revealed
769. **Bark is worse than his bite** – काटने से बुरा है-भौंकना
(A) Threat is worse than the action taken
770. **Throw caution to the winds** – लापरवाही से व्यवहार करना
(C) To behave recklessly
771. **Ill at ease** – आसान नहीं, कष्टदायक
(C) Uneasy
772. **Bad blood** – कटु संबंध
(C) Enmity
773. **To beat about the bush** – घूमा फिराकर बोलना
(C) To talk about relevant things
774. **Maiden speech** – पहला भाषण
(B) First speech
775. **To get cold feet** – भयभीत होना
(B) Fear
776. **Beside the mark** – असम्बद्ध
(B) Not to the point
777. **On tenterhooks** – परेशान एवं चिंचित
(B) In suspense and irritated
778. **A cuckoo in the nest** – अवांछित मेहमान
(C) An unwelcome intruder
779. **A house of cards** – लाभकारी योजना
(A) An insecure scheme
780. **To smell a rat** – संदेह करना
(C) So suspect foul dealings
781. **old head on young shoulders** – कम उम्र में अधिक समझ होना
(C) To be wise beyond his years
782. **A wild-goose chase** – बेकार की तलाशी
(B) A pointless search
783. **Hard of hearing** – सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं
(C) To be deaf
784. **Burn your boats** – नौकरी में वापस आना
(C) Do something that makes it impossible to return to the previous situation
785. **Dressing-down** – डाँटना, फटकार लगाना
(C) Give a scolding
786. **Null and void** – कानून के आधार पर रद्द
(A) Invalid
787. **A dark horse** – छुपा रूस्तम
(C) An unknown entry
788. **Throw cold water** – पानी फेरना
(B) Discourage
789. **Butt in** – बाधित करना
(D) Interrupt
790. **Couch potato** – लम्बे समय तक टेलीवीजन देखने वाला
(B) A person who prefers to watch television.
791. **Carry the ball** – अपने अधीन रखना
(B) be in charge
792. **Turned down** – दुकराना, खारिज करना
(C) Reject
793. **Chatch a tartar** – सबल से पाला पड़ना
(B) To deal with a person who is more than one's match
794. **Cap in hand** – आदर के साथ प्रस्तुत होना
(D) In a respectful manner
795. **In the blues** – उदास
(A) Cheerless and depressed
796. **Cheek by jowl** – अगल-बगल में
(A) Very close together
797. **Beyond the pale** – अस्वीकार्य
(A) Unreasonable or unacceptable
798. **Blow one's own trumpet** – अपने मूँह मियाँ मिटु बनना
(C) Praise oneself
799. **Blow one's trumpet** – अपने मूँह मिया मिटु बनना
(C) To praise oneself
800. **Stick to his guns** – अपने मुद्दे को पकड़कर रखना
(B) Maintain his own opinion
801. **At sea** – परेशानी में, गहरे सदमा में
(B) At a loss
802. **Straw in the wind** – पूर्ण सूचना देना
(D) An indication of what might happen
803. **Face the music** – आलोचना या विरोध झेलना
(C) Be punished
804. **Curry favour** – सहयोग लेना
(B) seek favourable attention

805. **Weal and woe** – अच्छे और बूरे दिन
(D) Good tiems and bad times
806. **Call in question** – चुनौती देना
(D) Challenge
807. **Make both ends meet** – किसी तरह जीवनयापन करना
(A) Live within means
808. **To keep in abeyance** – निलंबित अवस्था में रखना
(C) In a state of suspension
809. **To be in a fix** – परेशानी में होना
(D) In a difficult situation
810. **To break the ice** – चुप्पी तोड़ना
(D) made peopole relaxed and comfortable
811. **As daft as a brush** – बहुत बड़ा मुर्ख
(A) Extremely silly
812. **In a nutshell** – संक्षिप्त रूप में
(D) Briefly and concisely
813. **Strain every nerve** – सभी संभव प्रयास करना
(B) Work very hard
814. **Evening of life** – बुढ़ापा
(A) Old page
815. **Button one's lip** – मुँह बन्द करना
(B) Stop talking
816. **Invent cock and bull stories** – झूठी कहानी बनाना
(C) Absurd and unlikely stories
817. **Put two and two together** – व्यवस्थित करना
(C) Reason logically
818. **An axe to grind** – अपना निहित स्वार्थ होना
(D) Have a selfish interest
819. **Pick to pieces** – सूक्ष्म रूप से विश्लेषण करना
(C) Analyse critically
820. **Wild goose chase** – बेकार की तलाशी
(C) A foolish, unprofitable adventure
821. **Smell a rat** – संदेह करना
(B) Suspect a trick or deceit
822. **A live wire** – सक्रिय
(B) Lively and active
823. **Capital punishment** – मृत्यु दण्ड
(A) death sentence
824. **Leaps and bounds** – तीव्र गति से
(B) Rapidly
825. **Smell a rat** – संदेह करना
(A) Suspect something wrong
826. **Wet behind the ears** – अनुभवहीन
(C) Young and without much experience
827. **Under a cloud** – संदेह के घेरे में
(B) Under suspicion
828. **Get the sack** – बर्खास्त होना
(B) be dismissed
829. **Feather is one's cap** – नई पहचान
(B) A new and additional distinction
830. **Donkey's years** – लम्बी अवधि
(B) A long time
831. **Leave no stone unturned** – सभी संभव प्रयास करना
(A) Try every possibel way
832. **A man of letters** – विद्वान
(D) Scholar
833. **Under a cloud** – संदेह के घेरे में
(B) Sad
834. **Bear in mind** – याद करना
(C) Remember
835. **To nip in the bud** – शुरू से ही रूकावट खड़ा करना
(A) To stop something at the start
836. **To put a snoke in one's wheel** – छिपाना
(B) To hinder
837. **To clip one's wings** – सत्ता से वंचित करना
(C) To deprive one of power
838. **Held up** – स्थगित करना
(B) Delayed
839. **To play fast and loose** – अविश्वसनीय ढंग से पेश आना
(C) To act in an unreliable way
840. **Feather one's own nest** – गलत ढंग से कमाना
(D) make money in an improper way
841. **Pull a fast one** – धोखा देना
(B) play a trick
842. **Grease the palm** – घुस देना
(D) bribe

843. **Turn turtle** – किसी वाहन आदि का पलट जाना
(C) over-turn
844. **Take the bulls by its horns** – समस्या का पूरी दृढ़ता के साथ मुकाबला करना
(B) grapple the situation courageously
845. **A gentleman at large** – बिना काम का आदमी
(B) a man without a job
846. **Lose face** – ख्याति या नाम खराब होना
(A) become embarrassed
847. **Build castles in the air** – अव्यवहारिक योजना बनाना
(C) dream
848. **Fall back on** – पीछे हटना
(D) resort to something
849. **Go to rack and ruin** – बर्बाद हो जाना
(D) get into a bad condition
850. **Bite the dust** – पराजित/नष्ट होना
(B) suffer a defeat
851. **Have chip on one's shoulder** – किसी और को दोष देना
(A) nurse a grudge
852. **The seamy side** – बुरा पहलू
(B) unpleasant aspect
853. **Too many chiefs and hot enough Indians** – बुरा स्थिति
(B) an inefficient situation
854. **Make one's mark** – अपनी पहचान बनाना
(A) distinguish oneself
855. **Throw in the towel** – हार स्वीकार करना
(B) acknowledge defeat
856. **Mare's nest** – एक काल्पनिक एवं बेकार खोज
(B) worthless thing
857. **A storm in a teacup** – समस्या का अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण वर्णन
(C) big fuss over a small matter
858. **Blue-blooded** – कुलीन
(B) of noble birth
859. **Do a roaring trade** – व्यवसाय में सफल होना
(B) highly successful
860. **Keep body and soul together** – मुश्किल से गुजर बसर कर पाना
(C) to have just enough to sustain
861. **Will-o-the-wisp** – जो अपने स्वरूप से भ्रम पैदा करे
(C) unreal imagining
862. **Cloak-and-dagger** – गुप्त एवं षड्यंत्र से भरा
(C) an activity that involves mystery and secrecy
863. **Palm off** – धोखा देने के ख्याल पर सहमत होना
(C) to dispose off with the intent to deceive
864. **From stem to stern** – एक छोर से दूसरे छोड़ तक
(A) all the way from the front of a ship the back
865. **Over egg the pudding** – सुधारने का ज्यादा प्रयास करके बर्बाद कर देना
(A) add unnecessary details to make something seem better or worse.
866. **Turn over a new leaf** – एकदम नया काम शुरू करना
(A) change ones behaviour for the better.
867. **Take up the hatchet** – युद्ध लड़ना या लड़ने की घोषणा करना
(D) prepare for or go to war
868. **At loose ends** – बेरोजगार एवं बेचैन
(C) in an uncertain situation
869. **With might and main** – पूरी शक्ति से
(B) with full force
870. **Ruffle somebody's feather** – गुस्सा दिलाना
(C) annoy somebody
871. **Cut short** – अचानक रोक देना या रूक जाना
(C) interrupt
872. **Bad blood** – पुरानी दुश्मनी
(B) ill feeling
873. **A laughing stock** – मजाक का विषय
(A) an object of laughter
774. **As hard as nails** – कठोर
(A) strict
875. **Talked over** – बात करना
(D) discussed
876. **Struck several bad patches** – कठिनाई भरा
(D) had many professional difficulties
877. **Beggars description** – जिसका वर्णन करना मुश्किल हो
(D) is indescribable
878. **Time and again** – बार-बार
(A) most of the time
879. **Two peas in a pad** – एक समान
(C) alike

SPELLING TEST

• **RULE 1**

यदि किसी शब्द में suffix 'full' का प्रयोग किया जाए तो एक 'l' हटा दिया जाता है।

Ex :-

- (i) faith + full = faithful
- (ii) use + full = useful

यदि शब्द के अन्त में भी 'll' हो तो उसमें से भी एक 'l' हटा देते हैं।

Ex :-

- (i) skill + full = skilful

• **RULE 2**

'l' से अन्त होने वाले शब्दों में यदि l से पहले single vowel हो तो vowel से शुरू होने वाले suffix का प्रयोग होने पर 'l' double हो जाता है।

Ex :-

- (i) signal + ing = signalling
- (ii) repel + ent = repellent
- (iii) quarrel + ed = quarrelled

• **RULE 3**

'ce' से अन्त होने वाले शब्दों के साथ suffix 'ous' का प्रयोग होने पर 'e' को 'i' में बदल देते हैं।

Ex :-

- (i) space + ous = spacious
- (ii) vice + ous = vicious
- (iii) grace + ous = gracious

• **RULE 4**

'ee' से अन्त होने वाले शब्दों के साथ suffix 'ous' का प्रयोग होने पर e नहीं हटता है।

Ex :-

- (i) see + ing = seeing
- (ii) agree + ment = agreement
- (iii) agree + ed = agreed

• **RULE 5**

'y' से अन्त होने वाले शब्दों में यदि 'y' से पहले consonant हो तो ing के अतिरिक्त किसी भी suffix के प्रयोग होने पर 'y' को 'i' में बदल देते हैं।

Ex :-

- (i) carry + ed = carried
- (ii) happy + ly = happily
- (iii) beauty + full = beautiful

लेकिन,

- (i) marry + ing = marrying
- (ii) carry + ing = carrying

• **RULE 6**

'y' से अन्त होने वाले शब्दों में यदि 'y' के पहले vowel हो तो 'y' नहीं बदलता है।

Ex :-

- (i) obey + ed = obeyed
- (ii) play + er = player

• **RULE 7**

'ie' से अन्त होने वाले शब्दों के साथ 'ing' का प्रयोग होने पर 'ie' को 'y' में बदल देते हैं।

Ex :-

- (i) lie + ing = lying
- (ii) die + ing = dying
- (iii) tie + ing = tying

• **RULE 8**

One-syllable वाले ऐसे शब्द, जिनका अन्त single vowel + single consonant से हो, के साथ यदि vowel से शुरू होने वाला suffix आये तो consonant double हो जाता है।

Ex :-

- (i) beg + ed = begged
- (ii) swim + ing = swimming
- (iii) sad + est = saddest

• **RULE 9**

दो या तीन syllable वाले शब्द, जिनका अन्त single vowel + single consonant से हो, में यदि last syllable पर जोर दिया जाए तो consonant double हो जाता है।

Ex :-

- (i) permit + ed = permitted
- (ii) occur + ing = occurring
- (iii) begin + ing = beginning

• **RULE 10**

किसी शब्द में 'c' के बाद 'ei' तथा अन्य किसी अक्षर के बाद सामान्यतः 'ie' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex :-

- (i) conceive achieve
- (ii) conceit relieve
- (iii) deceive believe
- (iv) receive field

• **RULE 11**

यदि silent 'e' वाले शब्दों के साथ vowel से शुरू होने वाले suffix का प्रयोग हो तो शब्द से 'e' हटा देते हैं।

Ex :-

- (i) hope + ing = hoping
- (ii) live + ed = lived
- (iii) drive + er = driver
- (iv) tire + ing = tiring

यदि suffix consonant से शुरू होता हो तो 'e' नहीं हटता है।

Ex :-

- (i) hope + full = hopeful
- (ii) sincere + ly = sincerely

COMMONLY MIS-SPELT WORDS

• Ambiguity	- अस्पष्टता	• Designation	- नियुक्ति, पदनाम	• Mischievous	- दुष्टप्रकृति
• Ambassador	- राजदूत	• Deliberately	- सोच विचार कर	• Mammoth	- बड़ा, बड़ी भीड़
• Achievement	- प्राप्ति	• Diminutive	- छोटा	• Miscellaneous	- विविध
• Authorities- विशेष (experts) अधिकारी		• Disclosure	- प्रकटीकरण	• Maintenance	- रख-रखाव
• Amateur	- शौकीन	• Debtor	- देनदार	• Millionaire	- करोड़पति
• Aggregate	- पूर्ण योग	• Dignosis	- रोग निदान	• Melancholy	- उदासी, दुःख
• Accommodation	- समायोजन	• Diplomatic	- कूटनीतिक	• Nymph	- परी
• Auspicious	- शुभ, मांगलिक	• Enthusiastic	- लगनशील	• Negotiations	- समझौते की बातचीत
• Architecture	- वस्तुकला	• Extravagant	- खर्चीला	• Negligence	- लापरवाही
• Achieve	- प्राप्त करना	• Endeavour	- प्रयत्न करना	• Nefarious	- घृणित
• Acknowledge	- पहुँच स्वीकार करना	• Elaborated	- भव्य	• Occasional	- अवसरिक
• Accomplish	- अद्वितीय	• Fascinate	- मोहित करना	• Occurrence	- घटना
• Alteration	- बदलाव	• Freight	- माल भाड़ा	• Occupational	- व्यावसायिक, पेशेवर
• Autobiography	- आत्मकथा	• Fashionable	- प्रचलित	• Omniscience	- सर्वज्ञाता
• Affliction	- कहर, कष्ट	• Ferocious	- उग्र, क्रूर	• Preparation	- तैयारी
• Brilliant	- चमकीला, प्रतिभाशाली	• Foreigner	- विदेशी	• Provision	- प्रबंध
• Beneficial	- लाभदायक	• Furious	- गुस्सैला, क्रोधिल	• Pier	- पाया, खम्भा
• Bias	- पूर्वाग्रह, पक्षपात	• Fragite	- नवजात, कोमल	• Periphery	- परिधि
• Benevolent	- उदार	• Fabulous	- विस्मयकारी, प्रसिद्ध	• Perpetual	- नित्य, सतत
• Behaviour	- व्यवहार	• Generosity	- उदारता	• Perceive	- महसूस करना
• Burial	- दफन	• Grievous	- दुःखद, दारुण	• Qualm	- मिचली, आशंका
• Blandish	- चापलूसी करना	• Glorious	- शानदार	• Quarry	- खदान
• Bourgeois	- मध्यवर्गीय	• Guardian	- अभिभावक	• Recommend	- अनुशंसा करना
• Barricade	- बंधन, बाधा	• Hypocrisy	- पाखण्ड	• Reluctant	- अनिच्छा
• Casual	- आकस्मिक	• Hamorous	- व्यंग्यमय, हँसोढ़	• Suggestion	- सुझाव देना
• Chaos	- अव्यवस्था	• Haphazard	- इत्तफाक	• Significance	- महत्व, महत्ता
• Continuous	- लगातार	• Hypocrite	- पाखण्डी	• Spontaneous	- स्वतः प्रवाह
• Cautiously	- सावधानीपूर्वक	• Illiterate	- निरक्षर	• Tumult	- कोलाहली
• Committee	- सभा	• Immediate	- तात्कालिक	• Tedious	- विकराल, बोझिल
• Conference	- सभा	• Initially	- प्रारंभ में	• Unconscious	- मूर्छित
• Controversy	- विवाद	• Illegal	- अनुचित	• Unyielding	- दृढ़ निश्चय
• Courteous	- शिष्ट, भद्र	• Illuminate	- प्रदीप्त करना	• Uxorious	- जोरू का गुलाम
• Courageous	- साहसी	• Impossible	- असम्भव	• Unfavourable	- प्रतिकूल
• Conceit	- संकीर्ण	• Impulsive	- जल्दबाज, असावधान	• Vigilant	- सजग
• Callous	- कठोर	• Jester	- मजाकिया	• Vaccination	- टीका
• Category	- वर्ग	• Jealous	- ईर्ष्यालु	• Virtuous	- नेक, धार्मिक
• Characteristic	- विशेषता	• Jurisdiction	- क्षेत्राधिकार	• Vocabulary	- शब्दावली
• Conscience	- विवेक	• Justification	- औचित्य	• Warmth	- गरमी
• Consequence	- परिणाम	• Knavish	- बेईमान	• Wayfarer	- राही, पथिक
• Conceive	- धारण करना	• Kinsfolk	- कुटुम्ब	• Wizard	- जादूगर, ओझा
• Commendation	- स्वीकृति	• Kinsman	- रिश्तेदार, नातेदार	• Warrant	- आज्ञापत्र, वारंट
• Catalogue	- सूचीपत्र	• Lenient	- सौम्य	• Yearn	- लालायित होना
• Commission	- आयोग	• License	- अनुज्ञा प्रदान करना	• Yield	- उत्पन्न करना
• Controversial	- विवादास्पद	• Legitimate	- न्यायपूर्ण	• Zealous	- उत्साही, जोशीला
• Consciousness	- चेतना	• Luxurious	- विलासितापूर्ण	• Zygote	- युग्माणु
• Colossal	- विशाल, भीड़	• Machinery	- मशीनरी	• Zillah	- जिला, मण्डल
• Capacious	- विशाल, लम्बा-चौड़ा	• Miraculous	- अद्भुत	• Zoetrope	- जीवन-चक्र
				• Zymosis	- किण्डवन

COMMONLY MIS-SPELT WORDS

- Ambiguity – अस्पष्टता
- Achievement – प्राप्ति
- Authorities – विशेष अधिकारी
- Accommodation – समायोजन
- Auspicious – शुभ, मांगलिक
- Accomplish – अद्वितीय
- Alteration – बदलाव
- Autobiography – आत्म कथा
- Affliction – कहर, कष्ट
- Beneficial – लाभदायक
- Bias – पूर्वाग्रह, पक्षपात
- Benevolent – उदार
- Burial – दफन
- Blandish – चापलूसी करना
- Bourgeois – मध्यवर्गीय
- Barricade – बंधन, बाधा
- Casual – आकस्मिक
- Chaos – अव्यवस्था
- Continuous – लगातार
- Cautiously – सावधानीपूर्वक
- Conference – सभा
- Controversy – विवाद
- Courteous – शिष्ट, भद्र
- Courageous – साहसी
- Conceit – संकीर्ण
- Callous – कठोर
- Category – वर्ग
- Characteristic – विशेषता
- Conscience – विवेक
- Consequence – परिणाम
- Consciousness – चेतना
- Colossal – विशाल, भीड़
- Capacious – विशाल
- Designation – नियुक्ति, पदनाम
- Deliberately – सोच विचार कर
- Diminutive – छोटा
- Disclosure – प्रकटीकरण
- Debtor – देनदार
- Diagnosis – रोग निदान
- Diplomatic – कूटनीतिक
- Enthusiastic – लगनशील
- Extravagant – खर्चीला
- Endeavour – प्रयत्न करना
- Elaborated – भव्य
- Fascinate – मोहित करना
- Freight – माल भाड़ा
- Fashionable – प्रचलित
- Ferocious – उग्र, क्रूर
- Foreigner – विदेशी
- Furious – गुस्सेला, क्रोधित
- Fragile – नवजात, कोमल
- Eabulous – विस्मयकारी, प्रसिद्ध
- Generosity – उदारता
- Grievous – दुःखद, दारुण
- Glorious – शानदार
- Guardian – अभिभावक
- Hypocrisy – पाखण्ड
- Humorous – व्यंग्यरूप, हँसोद्
- Haphazard – इत्तफाक
- Hypocrite – पाखण्डी
- Illiterate – निरक्षर
- Immediate – तात्कालिक
- Initially – प्रारंभ में
- Illegal – अनुचित
- Illuminate – प्रदीप्त करना
- Impulsive – जल्दबाज
- Jester – मजाकिया
- Jealous – ईर्ष्यालु
- Jurisdiction – क्षेत्राधिकार
- Justification – औचित्य
- Knavish – बेईमान
- Kinsfolk – कुटुम्ब
- Kinsman – रिश्तेदार, नातेदार
- Lenient – सौम्य
- License – अनुज्ञा प्रदान करना
- Legitimate – न्यायपूर्ण
- Luxurious – विलासितापूर्ण
- Machinery – मशीनरी
- Miraculous – अद्भुत
- Mischievous – दुष्ट प्रकृति
- Mammoth – बड़ा, बड़ी भीड़
- Miscellaneous – विविध
- Maintenance – रख-रखाव
- Manageable – संचालनीय
- Millionaire – करोड़पति
- Melancholy – उदासी, दुःख
- Nymph – परी
- Negligence – लापरवाही
- Occasional – अवसरिक
- Occurrence – घटना

EXERCISE - 1

DIRECTIONS : *find out the word which is spelt correctly.*

1. (a) Hyppocrasy (b) Hypocrisy
(c) Hypocracy (d) Hypocrecy
2. (a) Satellite (b) Sattellite
(c) Sattelitelite (d) Satelite
3. (a) Accomodation (b) Accommodation
(c) Accomodation (d) Acommodation
4. (a) Diarhoea (b) Diarrhoea
(c) Diarrhoea (d) Diaryhia
5. (a) Numereology (b) Numerology
(c) Numbereology (d) Numeriology
6. (a) Miscellaneous (b) Mislanious
(c) Miscelaneous (d) Misellaneous
7. (a) Begining (b) Beginning
(c) Beggining (d) Beginning
8. (a) Parralel (b) Parrallel
(c) Parallel (d) Paralel
9. (a) Currupt (b) Corrupt
(c) Curropt (d) Coruppt
10. (a) Available (b) Avalable
(c) Avelable (d) Availeable
11. (a) Automan (b) Autumn
(c) Autaman (d) Autuman
12. (a) Greafe (b) Grief
(c) Greef (d) Greaf
13. (a) Deceive (b) Decieve
(c) Diceive (d) Deceivee
14. (a) Acessible (b) Accesible
(c) Accissible (d) Accessible
15. (a) Misschievous (b) Mioschievous
(c) Mischivious (d) Misschivious
16. (a) Cancelation (b) Cancellasion
(c) Cancellation (d) Cencelletion
17. (a) Humrous (b) Humorus
(c) Humorous (d) Homorous
18. (a) Immense (b) Immence
(c) Imense (d) Imence
19. (a) Catalogue (b) Catelogue
(c) Catalgeue (d) Cetalogue
20. (a) Guarntee (b) Guarantee
(c) Guaranty (d) Guaranti
21. (a) Mosquito (b) Mosquatoe
(c) Mosquite (d) Mosquiuto
22. (a) Occassion (b) Occasion
(c) Occasion (d) Ocasion

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (A) | 3. (B) | 4. (C) | 5. (B) | 6. (A) | 7. (B) |
| 8. (C) | 9. (B) | 10. (A) | 11. (B) | 12. (B) | 13. (A) | 14. (D) |
| 15. (B) | 16. (C) | 17. (C) | 18. (A) | 19. (A) | 20. (B) | 21. (A) |
| 22. (C) | | | | | | |

EXERCISE - 2

DIRECTIONS : *In the following questions, choose the misspelt word from the choice of four words and put up the number of wrongly spelt word in the answer sheet.*

1. (A) Rein (B) Neigh
(C) Neither (D) Neice
2. (A) Vocal (B) Focal
(C) Mystical (D) Vehical
3. (A) Efficient (B) Reticent
(C) Magnificent (D) Deficient
4. (A) Loveable (B) Manageable
(C) Soluble (D) Usable
5. (A) Prophecy (B) Hypocrisy
(C) Bureaucracy (D) Profigancy
6. (A) Aerial (B) Aerodrome
(C) Aircraft (D) Airplane
7. (A) Precarious (B) Licentious
(C) Miscellaneous (D) Mischievious
8. (A) Bullock (B) Bulletin
(C) Baloon (D) Ballistic
9. (A) Altogether (B) Alright
(C) Almighty (B) Allottee
10. (A) Pretence (B) Offence
(C) Dence (D) Deference
11. (A) Attraction (B) Accomodation
(C) Accumulate (D) Accordion
12. (A) Amicabel (B) Practicable
(C) Manageable (D) Lamentable
13. (A) Tarrif (B) Territory
(C) Terror (D) Terrible
14. (A) Galxy (B) Gale
(C) Gallop (D) Galant
15. (A) Callous (B) Querulous
(C) Libelous (D) Perilous
16. (A) Homespun (B) Homecide
(C) Homily (D) homely
17. (A) Cottage (B) Privilage
(C) cartilage (D) College
18. (A) Convenience (B) Reliance
(C) Varience (D) Dalliance
19. (A) Sergant (B) Pageant
(C) Elegant (D) Diligent
20. (A) Malice (B) Malivulent
(C) Malafactor (D) Malicious
21. (A) Appraise (B) Commend
(C) Mentenance (D) Behaviour
22. (A) Burglar (B) Designation
(C) Controversy (D) Amature
23. (A) Approach (B) Compartment
(C) Restaurant (D) Municipality
24. (A) Gentalman (B) Criticize
(C) Valuable (D) Continuous

25. (A) Periphery (B) Advurtise
(C) Courteous (D) Indefinite
26. (A) Boundry (B) Foundry
(C) Elementary (D) Customary
27. (A) Divisible (B) Advisible
(C) Eligible (D) Feasible
28. (A) Awe (B) Care
(C) Awful (D) Carefull
29. (A) Opinion (B) Religion
(C) Pigeon (D) Asperation
30. (A) Ninty (B) Forty
(C) Fourteen (D) Twelfth
31. (A) Rumble (B) Rumbble
(C) Stummbled (D) Jumbble
32. (A) Separate (B) Seperate
(C) Seperait (D) Seperate
33. (A) Grammatical (B) Gremmatic
(C) Gramatice (D) Grematic
34. (A) Omitted (B) Ommitted
(C) Ommited (D) Oमित
35. (A) Privelege (B) Familiar
(C) Usualy (D) Nuisence
36. (A) Columen (B) Autumn
(C) Condamn (D) symptem
37. (A) Precarius (B) Preperation
(C) Premier (D) Preperation
38. (A) Corespondente (B) Commandent
(C) Superintendent (D) Attendent
39. (A) Imaginery (B) Dictionary
(C) Itinerery (D) Stationerry
40. (A) Pronounciation (B) Repercution
(C) Rehabilitation (D) Tution
41. (A) Despondant (B) Detriemental
(C) Diaphenous (D) Dilatability
42. (A) seperete (B) Confidance
(C) Referance (B) Prosperous
43. (A) Reprimond (B) Resplendant
(C) Repository (D) Requisite
44. (A) Necter (B) Necassary
(C) Puntuation (D) Pungent
45. (A) Irrelavance (B) Maintenance
(C) Exuberance (D) Acquaintence

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (D) | 3. (C) | 4. (A) | 5. (B) | 6. (D) | 7. (D) |
| 8. (C) | 9. (D) | 10. (C) | 11. (B) | 12. (C) | 13. (A) | 14. (D) |
| 15. (C) | 16. (B) | 17. (B) | 18. (C) | 19. (A) | 20. (B) | 21. (C) |
| 22. (D) | 23. (C) | 24. (A) | 25. (B) | 26. (A) | 27. (B) | 28. (D) |
| 29. (D) | 30. (A) | 31. (A) | 32. (A) | 33. (A) | 34. (A) | 35. (B) |
| 36. (B) | 37. (C) | 38. (C) | 39. (B) | 40. (C) | 41. (D) | 42. (D) |
| 43. (D) | 44. (D) | 45. (C) | | | | |

EXERCISE - 3

DIRECTIONS : *In the following questions, choose the misspelt word from the choice of four words and put up the number of correctly spelt word in the answer sheet.*

1. (A) Diligance (B) Vulgariti
(C) Corseness (D) Reminiscence
2. (A) Luminary (B) Coroborate
(C) Fabulous (D) Minature
3. (A) Invigorete (B) Undartake
(C) Renunciation (D) Apology
4. (A) Ekuitable (B) Sanguinary
(C) Recitason (D) Remittance
5. (A) Reciprocate (B) Arrchaeology
(C) Capreecious (D) Gatekrash
6. (A) Thrith (B) benevolence
(C) Prompos (D) Recollection
7. (A) Customery (B) Unenthusiastic
(C) Ridiculous (D) Misliding
8. (A) Prominant (B) Irreverent
(C) Consservation (D) Preserwation
9. (A) Sicqening (B) Beneficiary
(C) Imprison (D) Congregason
10. (A) Supress (B) Reblion
(C) Retrebuton (D) Domination
11. (A) Agravate (B) Boisteros
(C) Displisure (D) Colleague
12. (A) Allusive (B) Bourgois
(C) Clliche (D) Ireversible
13. (A) Eksplisit (B) Ambidaxtrous
(C) Commision (D) Accept
14. (A) Eradikate (B) Stres
(C) Assassination (D) Billionaire
15. (A) Bonhomie (B) Alliteretion
(C) Agorafobia (D) Chamelean
16. (A) Momentery (B) Berth
(C) Bumbledom (D) Dicline
17. (A) Vindiktive (B) Bomptious
(C) Hidless (D) Impetuosity
18. (A) Acessible (B) Risolve
(C) Connoisseur (D) Solicitus
19. (A) Overtture (B) Perspicuity
(C) Bareau (D) Vaguenes
20. (A) Dispasionate (B) Straned
(C) Argumant (D) Sanctity
21. (A) Budhism (B) Reverance
(C) Luxuriant (D) Abundant
22. (A) Buplever (B) Yoggurt
(C) Zeitgest (D) Prophesy
23. (A) Prosscribe (B) Cachinnate
(C) Proscute (D) Protektor
24. (A) Burglaraize (B) yungster
(C) Zodiac (D) Zymurgi

25. (A) Buksom (B) Simphony
(C) Simposium (D) Capsize
26. (A) Carres (B) Cafeteria
(C) Wavring (D) Detrriment
27. (A) Casualty (B) CAtalogguise
(C) Benefaktor (D) Conceted
28. (A) Deterent (B) Campaign
(C) Bicentenial (D) Spurious
29. (A) Akuamarine (B) Canelloni
(C) Eksorcize (D) Extraordinary
30. (A) Boycot (B) Authantic
(C) Solesism (D) Collaborate
31. (A) Delirious (B) Licantious
(C) Blepharitis (D) Skuander
32. (A) Languish (B) Blluish
(C) Autocratic (D) Incompatent
33. (A) Pertinant (B) Sufrage
(C) Desicated (D) Overthrow
34. (A) Triger (B) Faimine
(C) Desperate (D) Sprawling
35. (A) Palpable (B) Caitastrophe
(C) Gramar (D) Indigenos
36. (A) Uncany (B) Forbid
(C) Bebulos (D) Impresion
37. (A) Worthwile (B) Forbiar
(C) Gravitate (D) Disruption
38. (A) Inadvartent (B) Asketicism
(C) Profoundly (D) Gret
39. (A) Encumbranse (B) Plasible
(C) Evidance (D) Format
40. (A) Prospektive (B) Thriten
(C) Formula (D) Lacaration
41. (A) Recukeration (B) Ekscise
(C) Palpitason (D) Implicate
42. (A) Impersonete (B) Cavalkade
(C) Whiskered (D) Revulson
43. (A) Causerie (B) Hummour
(C) Desperataly (D) Instantli
44. (A) Hurricane (B) Ekshaustion
(C) Squize (D) Fent
45. (A) Rasonal (B) Flare
(C) Praitend (D) Liabiliti

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (C) | 3. (D) | 4. (B) | 5. (A) | 6. (B) | 7. (B) |
| 8. (B) | 9. (B) | 10. (D) | 11. (D) | 12. (A) | 13. (D) | 14. (C) |
| 15. (A) | 16. (B) | 17. (D) | 18. (C) | 19. (B) | 20. (D) | 21. (C) |
| 22. (D) | 23. (B) | 24. (C) | 25. (D) | 26. (B) | 27. (A) | 28. (B) |
| 29. (D) | 30. (F) | 31. (A) | 32. (C) | 33. (D) | 34. (C) | 35. (A) |
| 36. (B) | 37. (D) | 38. (C) | 39. (D) | 40. (C) | 41. (D) | 42. (C) |
| 43. (A) | 44. (A) | 45. (B) | | | | |



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JUMBLLED SENTENCE

Jumbled Sentence : का अर्थ है - 'अव्यवस्थित वाक्य'। इसके अंतर्गत कुछ वाक्य अव्यवस्थित क्रम दिए जाते हैं। जिन्हें अर्थ या भाव के अनुसार क्रमबद्ध तरीके से संयोजित करना होता है।

इस पर आधारित दो प्रकार के प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं पहले प्रकार में चार भाग (जो P,Q,R और S के रूप में दिये रहते हैं) को क्रमबद्ध तरीके से संयोजित करना होता है। दूसरे प्रकार में प्रश्न के प्रारंभ में पहला वाक्य अर्थात् (नं० 1) दिया हुआ रहता है और अंत में नं० 6 वाला वाक्य दिया हुआ रहता है। बीच में यथावह P,Q,R और S दिया रहता है इसमें पहला और अंतिम वाक्य का क्रम सही रहता है तथा शेष को यानि (P,Q, R और S को) व्यवस्थित करना होता है।

EXERCISE - 1

DIRECTIONS : Arrange the parts in proper order and choose the correct order -

1. P. It drove the ship ashore
Q. It remained there for several days.
R. The wind was strong
S. The ship ran on to the sand
(a) SRPQ (b) SQRP (c) RPSQ (d) PRSQ
2. P. I will give you a copy of it.
Q. The book was published in New York.
R. It is a very interesting book.
S. It deals with mankind's political future.
(a) SRQP (b) RSQP (c) QSRP (d) SQRP
3. P. It grew dark
Q. A stranger picked him up
R. The sun set
S. The traveller stumbled and fell down
T. Nothing was visible.
(a) PRQST (b) RPTSQ (c) SQPRT (d) RTQPS
4. 1. When the piper claimed his pay -
P. that the promise
Q. the mayor declared
R. which he had made before the town was cleared of the rats.
S. was only a joke
6. as the piper very well knew
(a) QPSR (b) QPRS (c) SRQP (d) RQSP
5. 1. It is no secret
P. with Iran
Q. is growing impatient
R. that the united states
S. over its reluctance
6. to end the Gulf war
(a) SRQP (b) PQRS (c) RQPS (d) RQSP
6. 1. I saw two beautiful birds
P. they were sitting just opposite to each other
Q. they were indulging in a singing competition
R. both of them were deep red colour
S. they were sitting on the top most branch of a tree
6. I was charmed by the sight
(a) RSPQ (b) SPRQ (c) RPQS (d) QRPS
7. 1. A fox saw a crow sitting on a tree with a piece of cheese in his mouth
P. the crow was pleased by the flattery
Q. he wanted to have the cheese
R. the crow began to sing
S. he praised the crow's singing
6. The plan of the fox clicked for the crow dropped the cheese.
(a) QSPR (b) SQPR (c) SQRP (d) RQSP
8. 1. Sohan
P. Rama who studies
Q. in the same school
R. paid the fees of his friends
S. who was rich
(a) SRPQ (b) PQRS (c) RQPS (d) QPRS
9. 1. One day Bossanio come to Antonio
P. He wished to repair his fortune
Q. Whom he dearly loved
R. and told him that
S. by a wealthy marriage with a lady.
6. whose father had left her sole heiress to a long estate.
(a) RPSQ (b) QRPS (c) RPQS (d) QPRS
10. 1. A band of ruffians entered a village
P. they stole the cattle of the villagers
Q. they entered the village at night
R. some of them were escaped convicts
S. they were well armed.
6. the villagers were asked.
(a) PRQS (b) QRPS (c) QPRS (d) RPSQ
11. 1. Sachin Tendulkar went to the crease.
P. to the delight of the spectators.
Q. after the fall of the fifth wicket.
R. he scored a breezy century.
S. he negotiated the turning ball with rare skill.
6. thus pulled the Indian team out of a trying situation
(a) QPRS (b) PRQS (c) RQPS (d) QSRP
12. 1. People read and recite the Ramayana
P. which refers to those high ideas of human conduct
Q. with great devotion
R. that aspect of its greatness
S. but they mostly fail to appreciate
(a) RSPQ (b) SRQP (c) QSRP (d) PRQS
13. 1. Ashoka was successful
P. by the cruelty and horror of war
Q. he was so disgusted

- R. in his military operations
S. and alone among conquerors
6. that he renounced it.

(a) RSQP (b) SQPR (c) QPRS (d) QRPS

EXPLANATION

1. (c) RPSQ उचित है। अब arranging को देखें -
R - हवा तेज थी
P - इसने जहाज को किनारे पर ढकेल दिया
S - जहाज बालू पर तेजी से फिसला
Q - ऐसा कई दिनों से चल रहा था
2. (b) RSQP उचित है। अब arranging को देखें -
R - यह बहुत रोचक किताब है
S - मनुष्य के राजनीतिक भविष्य को बतलाता है
Q - यह पुस्तक न्यूयार्क में प्रकाशित हुआ था
P - मैं तुम्हें एक प्रति दूंगा
3. (b) RPTSQ उचित है। अब arranging को देखें -
R - सूर्यास्त हुआ
P - अंधेरा छा गया
T - कुछ भी दिखाई नहीं दे रहा था
S - यात्रियों को ठोकर लगी और गिर पड़े
Q - एक अनजान व्यक्ति ने उन्हें उठाया
4. (c) SRQP - उचित है। अब arranging को देखें -
1. जब बाँसुरी बजाने वाले ने अपने वेतन की घोषणा की -
S - वह केवल एक हँसी की बात की
R - जोकि उसके द्वारा शहर को चुहों से खाली किया जायेगा।
Q - नगर प्रमुख ने घोषणा की
P - कि उसे वादा मंजूर है
6. जो कि बाँसुरी बजानेवाला अच्छी तरह जानता था
5. (c) RQOS उचित है। अब arranging को देखें -
1. यह सत्य नहीं है
R - कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
Q - व्यग्रता/अधीरता बढ़ा रहा है
P - ईरान के साथ
S - इसके सहमति के उपर
6. खाड़ी युद्ध के अंत तक भी
6. (a) RSPQ - उचित है। अब arranging को देखें -
1. मैंने दो सुंदर चिड़ियों को देखा
R - वे दोनों गहरे लाल रंग की थीं
S - वे पेड़ की सबसे ऊँची डाली पर बैठी थीं
P - वे ठीक एक-दूसरे के विपरित बैठी थीं
Q - वे एक-दूसरे से गाना गाने की प्रतियोगिता में लिप्त थी
6. मैं इस दृष्य पर आनंदित था
7. (a) QSPR उचित है। अब arranging को देखें -
1. एक लोमड़ी ने कौवे के मुँह में पनीर का टुकड़ा लिये हुए पेड़ पर बैठे देखा
Q - वह पनीर लेना चाहती थी
S - उसने कौवे को गाने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया

- P - कौवा उसकी खुशामद से खुश हो गया
A - कौवा गाने लगा
6. कौवे से पनीर गिर पड़ा। लोमड़ी की योजना सफल रही
8. (a) SRPQ उचित है। अब arranging को देखें -
1. सोहन
S - जो धनी था
R - पढ़ाई शुल्क जमा कर दिया अपने मित्र
P - राम का जो पढ़ता था
Q - उसके स्कूल में
 9. (a) RPSQ होगा। अब arranging को देखें -
1. एक दिन बोस्नियों, एन्टोनियों के पास आया
R - और उससे कहा कि
P - वह अपने भाग्य का निर्माण करना चाहता था
S - एक धनी औरत से शादी कर
Q - जिसको वह हृदय से प्रेम करता था
6. जिसके पिता उसके लिए एक बड़े राज्य का उत्तराधिकार छोड़ गये थे
 10. (C) QPRS सही है। अब arranging को देखें -
1. खतरनाक चोरों का एक झुंड गाँव में प्रवेश किया
Q - वे रात में गाँव में प्रवेश किये
P - उन्होंने गाँव वालों के मवेशियों को चुरा लिया
R - उनमें कुछ जेल से फरार कैदी थे
S - वे सभी अस्त्र-शस्त्र से सुसज्जित थे
6. गाँव वाले सोये थे
 11. (d) QSRP उचित है। अब arranging को देखें -
1. सचिन तेन्दुलकर मैदान पर गये
Q - पाँचवा विकेट गिरने के बाद
S - उसने घूमती हुयी गेंदों को बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक परखा
R - उसने एक तुफानी शतक लगाया
P - दर्शक बहुत खुश/दर्शकों को खुश करने के लिये
6. इस प्रकार वह भारतीय टीम को कष्टकर परिस्थितियों से उबार दिया।
 12. (c) QSRP उचित है। अब arranging को देखें -
1. लोगों ने रामायण को पुनः देखा और पढ़ा
Q - बहुत निष्ठा से
S - पर इसमें से अधिकांश लोग इसकी सराहना करने से चुक गये
R - जो कि इसकी महनता का रूप है
P - जो उन लोगों को निर्देशित करता है जो मनुष्य के उच्च विचारों और व्यवहार को दर्शाते हैं
 13. (a) RSQP उचित है। अब arranging को देखें -
1. अशोक सफल रहा
R - अपने सैनिक अभियानों में
S - और जीतने वालों के बीच अकेला हो गया
Q - उसे बहुत घृणा हुई
P - युद्ध के अत्याचारी और भयानक रूप से
6. कि उसने उत्तराधिकार का त्याग कर दिया

EXERCISE - 2

Directions : Each sentence in this exercise is divided in some parts and the parts have been jumbled up. You are required to re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence from the four alternatives A, B, C and D; and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly.

1. 1. The second-named motive
P. the aiming at
Q. lies firmly fixed
R. ambition, or in milder terms
S. recognition and consideration
6. in the human nature.
(A) RPQS (B) RPSQ
(C) PRQS (D) SPRQ
2. 1. The works of William Shakespeare
P. have provided us
Q. that have become
R. such common expressions
S. with a number of phrases
6. That few realize their source.
(A) RQSP (B) SQRQ
(C) SPQR (D) QPSR
3. 1. The ever spiralling costs
P. to take another look
Q. at the plant remedies
R. of modern synthetic drugs
S. may force western medicine
6. used by the Third World Countries.
(A) QRSP (B) PSRQ
(C) QPSR (D) RSPQ
4. 1. Very many people
P. from those
Q. spend money in
R. that their natural
S. ways quite different
6. tastes would enjoy.
(A) PSQR (B) QSPR
(C) QzPRS (D) RPQS
5. 1. An overall picture.
P. literary situation
Q. of the present
R. major languages
S. in some of the
6. is discussed here.
(A) QPSR (B) SRQP
(C) PQSR (D) QSRP
6. 1. It is useful to distinguish
P. basic research
Q. Pure science, which involves
R. and applied science
S. between two forms of science
6. Which involves technology
(A) SRQP (B) SQPR
(C) RQPS (D) PRQS
7. 1. After the Chipko Movement
P. that peasants and tribals
Q. in the responsible management
R. it was demonstrated
S. had a greater stake
6. of nature than did supposedly sophisticated city dwellers.
(A) QRPs (B) RPSQ
(C) RPQS (D) QPSR
8. 1. Sometimes you can figure out
P. of the rest of the sentence
Q. or from the meaning
R. its place in the story or in the sentence
S. an unfamiliar word from its context
6. even though you may never have seen the word before.
(A) RSPQ (B) SRQP
(C) QPRS (D) PRQS
9. 1. Even today in many countries
P. neglected and there are far
Q. women continue to be
R. who have had the benefit of
S. fewer women than men
6. education and vocational training.
(A) PRQS (B) QPSR
(C) SQRQ (D) RQPS
10. 1. Carl Sagan
P. the severity of the problem
Q. says that we do not fully understand
R. that the next generations may be badly affected
S. in his essay
6. and that the only solution is international co-operation.
(A) SRPQ (B) SQRQ
(C) SPRQ (D) SQPR
11. 1. Each
P. if it was working
Q. had to be tested to be sure
R. parts of the rocket
S. of the many
6. perfectly
(A) RSPQ (B) RQSP
(C) PRQS (D) SRQP

12. 1. George Eliot sees
 P. family life
 Q. and mutually caring relationships
 R. human relationships
 S. as the centre of
 6. as the centre of life itself.
 (A) PQSR (B) RQSP
 (C) RPQS (D) PSRQ
13. 1. Actually for him
 P. was more important than
 Q. the development
 R. into a free man
 S. of the Indian
 6. the freeing of India.
 (A) QSRP (B) SRQP
 (C) PRQS (D) RSQP
14. 1. Paucity of funds
 P. universities cannot make
 Q. essentials like books
 R. sufficient expenditure on
 S. ordains that the
 6. journals and equipment
 (A) QPRS (B) SPRQ
 (C) PQRS (D) QSRP
15. 1. The symptoms of
 P. and certain other changes
 Q. what is popularly called
 R. serious forgetfulness, confusion
 S. "serility" include
 6. in personality behaviour.
 (A) QSRP (B) PQRS
 (C) SRQP (D) QPSR
16. 1. When they heard the bell
 P. out of his clothes
 Q. as quickly
 R. every boy scrambled
 S. and got into bed
 6. as possible.
 (A) QRPS (B) PSQR
 (C) RQSP (D) RPSQ
17. 1. Thirty years from now
 P. and industry will be scarce
 Q. almost half of the people
 R. that water for drinking, farming
 S. then living may find
 6. according to a study by Dr. Posten.
 (A) SPQR (B) SRPQ
 (C) QSRP (D) QSRP
18. 1. A good cry can be a
 P. bring relief from anxiety
 Q. prevent a headache or
 R. and it might even
 S. healthy way to
 6. other physical consequence
 (A) SRQP (B) SRPQ
 (C) SPRQ (D) SPQR
19. 1. Long, long, time ago
 P. who lived with his three wives
 Q. in a country called Kosala
 R. there ruled a noble king
 S. and four sons
 6. beautiful, graceful and well versed in all shastras.
 (A) PQRS (B) SPQR
 (C) RQPS (D) QRSP
20. 1. It will be better
 P. to a few than enrol
 Q. to provide quality education
 R. them out as graduates
 S. in masses and churn
 6. after perfunctory teaching
 (A) QRSP (B) RSPQ
 (C) QPSR (D) SRQP
21. 1. 'I was born here in the old city' the girl told us.
 P. per answer suggested that her family has roots.
 Q. when we inquired.
 R. as opposed to the modern towns that consist mostly of
 hotels.
 S. and belongs to the traditional part where the temples are
 6. Some say people here are more ethnically pure.
 (A) QPSR (B) SRPQ
 (C) PSRQ (D) SRQP
22. 1. Making ourselves
 P. Our language
 Q. part of growing into
 R. masters of
 S. is an important
 6. full manhood or womanhood
 (A) QPSR (B) SQPR
 (C) RPSQ (D) PRSQ
23. 1. The very first battle they fought
 P. and they had to fall back
 Q. cross the border
 R. was lost
 S. letting the enemy
 6. and enter the country
 (A) RQSP (B) RPSQ
 (C) QRPS (D) QPSR

24. 1. A nation
 P. the material assets it possesses
 Q. is not made by
 R. and collective determination
 S. but by the will
 6. of the people
 (A) PQRS (B) QPSR
 (C) RSPQ (D) SRPQ
25. 1. When the Governor
 P. the bell had rung
 Q. justice should be immediately
 R. he ordered that
 S. found out why
 6. done to the horse
 (A) RSPQ (B) PQSR
 (C) SPRQ (D) SQRQ
26. 1. Each
 P. it was working
 Q. had to be tested to be sure
 R. parts of the rocket
 S. of the many
 6. perfectly
 (A) RSQP (B) RPQS
 (C) SRQP (D) RSPQ
27. 1. Freedom, which
 P. in the sense
 Q. that a wide gulf separates
 R. a modern woman enjoys
 S. is the rich restricted kind
 6. the rich and the poor women
 (A) RSPQ (B) SRQP
 (C) QPRS (D) PQRS
28. 1. A student
 P. success increases
 Q. concludes that
 R. and chance for
 S. commitment to future tasks
 6. future success
 (A) PSRQ (B) QPSR
 (C) RQPS (D) SRQP
29. 1. There is
 P. no such thing
 Q. from one nation
 R. as the gift
 S. of independence
 6. to another

- (A) QPRS (B) SPQR
 (C) RSPQ (D) PRSQ
30. 1. People who
 P. are terrible
 Q. no way of taking
 R. there is
 S. have no weaknesses
 6. advantage of them
 (A) QRPS (B) PSQR
 (C) PSRQ (D) QPRS

ANSWERS

1. (C) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (A) 6. (B) 7. (B)
 8. (D) 9. (B) 10. (B) 11. (D) 12. (A) 13. (A) 14. (B)
 15. (C) 16. (D) 17. (C) 18. (C) 19. (C) 20. (C) 21. (A)
 22. (C) 23. (B) 24. (B) 25. (C) 26. (C) 27. (A) 28. (B)
 29. (D) 30. (C)

EXERCISE - 3

1. 1. John had some relatively new clothes he had outgrown.
 P. But his mother took them out and kept them neatly folded in the cupboard again.
 Q. He threw them into the waste basket.
 R. So John put the clothing into the family's bag of items to donate to charity.
 S. His mother found them and put them back in his cupboard.
 6. John finally put the items in his mother's mending basket and never saw them again.
 (A) RSPQ (B) QRSP
 (C) QSRP (D) RQSP
2. 1. When a boy grows into a young man, he finds himself in a new and strange world.
 P. The relationship remains, but its nature changes.
 Q. The emotional ties that he had with them are now loosened.
 R. The old pattern of his life in which his parents were the nucleus around which his life revolved now undergoes a change.
 S. He finds in himself an emotional void which he must somehow fill.
 6. At this stage of life he is like a body without a soul or a flower without fragrance.
 (A) PRQS (B) RSQP
 (C) SRPQ (D) RQPS

3. 1. In London there is a popular public park called Hyde park.
 P. He may succeed in attracting an audience.
 Q. Any one who wants to make a speech can do so in Speaker's Corner.
 R. In this park, there is a place Known as 'Speaker's Corner'.
 S. On sunday afternoons, we can find many such people there.
6. They will be standing on soapboxes and speaking away on various subjects.
- (A) RPQS (B) QPRS
 (C) RQPS (D) QPSR
4. 1. It is shocking to read that many more cigarette brands are going to be marketed in India.
 P. Aren't these two at crosspurposes ?
 Q. On the one hand, the Government declares 'nosmoking' zones.
 R. The proposal appears to be awaiting the Government's approval.
 S. On the other, it entertains unhealthy proposals like this.
6. There is a need for review of Government policy.
- (A) RQSP (B) RPQS
 (C) QSPR (D) PQSR
5. 1. A man who climbs a mountain faces several dangers.
 P. A cylinder of oxygen can be very expensive.
 Q. The atmosphere at such a great height contains less oxygen than in the plains and therefore he may find it difficult to breathe.
 R. Yet another danger is the avalanches-huge mass of snow sliding down the mountain and the mountaineer may get swept off.
 S. This means that the mountaineer has to carry his own supply of oxygen in a cylinder.
6. It is a proof of man's indomitable courage that in spite of all these dangers, he continues to climb the highest mountains in the world.
- (A) QSPR (B) SRPQ
 (C) QSRP (D) PSRQ
6. 1. The life of the honeybee colony centres around the activities of its single queen.
 P. Fertilization of these eggs takes place before they are deposited in the cells.
 Q. When the eggs hatch into larvae, they are looked after and fed by the worker bees.
- R. During the summer months spends most of her time laying eggs in the wax cells of her honey comb.
 S. The honeybee does this by releasing sperm from her storage sacs which were filled at the time of her mating of flights.
6. A new worker bee emerges three weeks after the egg was laid.
- (A) RSQP (B) RPSQ
 (C) SPRQ (D) SRPQ
7. 1. As the girl grew up, she became prettier and prettier
 P. She began to be treated worse than any servant
 Q. After household work she would sleep among the cinders.
 R. And the prettier she became, the more the sisters hated her.
 S. She was compelled to eat scraps of left overs.
 6. This habit earned her the nickname Cinderella.
- (A) PQRS (B) RPSQ
 (C) QPRS (D) PQSR
8. 1. Education in India had a glorious beginning.
 P. But after the British rule, it faced many changes.
 Q. It went on for centuries with the same glory.
 R. English as the medium of instruction had a very greet response.
 S. One of the changes was the introduction of English as the medium of instruction.
6. As the Britishers left we had a complexity of opinions regarding English.
- (A) PQRS (B) QPSR
 (C) PQSR (D) SRPQ
9. 1. It is the responsibility of parents to teach the young moral values in life.
 P. Many children take advantage of their parents' busy schedule.
 Q. This results in children's ignorance of social values.
 R. The reason behind it is that parents are quite busy nowadays.
 S. Nowadays parents spend very meagre time with children.
6. As such, the society is going away from the value system.
- (A) SRPQ (B) PQRS
 (C) SQRP (D) SPQR
10. 1. It is easy to criticize the people at the helm, for the slow progress in every field.
 P. We are well aware that the intellectuals are leaving our country for better employment opportunities.

- Q. This question remains unanswered because our country cannot show opportunities to the intellectuals.
- R. Then, what about their obligation to the motherland ?
- S. First, we should ask ourselves as to what is happening to the young intellectuals in India.
6. This situation of 'Brain-Drain' leads to a variety of problems.
- (A) PSQR (B) RPSQ
(C) PSRQ (D) SPRQ
11. 1. The man who does his duty without any selfish desire for fruit may be called a sanyasi as well as yogi.
- P. The man who has achieved much evenness of temper will be serene, because his mere thoughts are changed with the strength of action.
- Q. He would practice yoga, i.e. evenness of temper, and cannot but perform action.
- R. The root of the matter is that one should not allow his mind to flit from object of desire to another and from that to a third.
- S. But he who abstains from action altogether is only an idler.
6. A yogi is one who is not attached to his objects of sense or to action and whose mind has ceased to roam restlessly.
- (A) SRQP (B) RQPS
(C) QRSP (D) PRSQ
12. 1. This was an important day for Alatook.
- P. It was a cold day, but Alatook would be warm.
- Q. For the first time he was going to hunt seals alone.
- R. First he put on his fur-lined jacket.
- S. Then he put on mittens and boots of deerskin to protect his hands and feet from the cold.
6. Finally he picked up the gun he had cleaned so carefully the day before.
- (A) PQRS (B) QPRS
(C) PRSQ (D) QRPS
13. 1. The most vulnerable section of the society are the students.
- P. Revolutionary and new fledged ideas have a great appeal to them.
- Q. Agitations may be non-violent methods of protest.
- R. They cannot resist the charm of persuasion.
- S. They are to be taught that without discipline they cannot get proper education.
6. However if these become violent, the antisocial elements get encouraged and they put all proper working out of gear.
- (A) PRSQ (B) RSQP
(C) SRPQ (D) RPQS
14. 1. Venice is a strange city.
- P. There are about 400 odd bridges connecting the islands of Venice.
- Q. There are no motorcars, no horses and no buses there.
- R. These small islands are close to one another.
- S. It is not one island but a hundred islands.
6. this is because Venice has no streets.
- (A) SRPQ (B) PSRQ
(C) RQPS (D) QSRP
15. 1. One of the most terrible battles of the American Civil War was fought in July 1863, at Gettysburg.
- P. The chief speech on that occasion was given by Edward Everett, a celebrated orator.
- Q. Lincoln was asked to make a few remarks
- R. In November of that year a portion of the battlefield was dedicated as a final resting-place for men of both armies who died there.
- S. Everett's speech lasted 2 hours; Lincoln's for 2 minutes; it was over almost before the crowd realized that it had begun.
6. But the Gettysburg speech, is now one of the world's immortal pieces of literature.
- (A) SQRP (B) RPQS
(C) PQRS (D) QPSR
16. 1. The teacher training agency in England hopes to make teaching one of the top three professions.
- P. They have also demanded that the campaign should be matched by improved pay scales, work load and morale so as to avoid recruitment problems with an aim to raise the image of the teaching profession.
- Q. A series of advertisements are now being screened showing famous people speaking about teachers they remember and admire.
- R. An amount of \$100 million has been set aside to combat the shortage of applicants for teacher training.
- S. Teacher Unions have welcomed this campaign.
6. It is high time for the Indian Government also to think on similar lines and take steps to lift up the sinking morale of the teaching profession.
- (A) QRPS (B) RPSQ
(C) RQSP (D) QPSR

17. 1. Some say that failure is like toxic waste.
 P. I see failure more as a fertilizer.
 Q. Thinking about it pollutes and undermines the attitudes needed for success.
 R. The seeds of success must be planted afresh.
 S. It can be used to enrich the soil of your mind.
 6. Turning failure into a fertilizer is accomplished by using your errors as steps in learning.
 (A) SRQP (B) PQSR
 (C) SPQR (D) QPSR
18. 1. When a satellite is launched the rocket begins by going slowly upwards through the air.
 P. As a result there is less friction
 Q. For the atmosphere becomes thinner
 R. As the rocket goes higher, it travels faster
 S. However, the higher it goes, the less air it needs
 6. Consequently, the rocket still does not become so hot.
 (A) RSQP (B) RQPS
 (C) PQRS (D) PRSQ
19. 1. A man can be physically confined within stone walls
 P. But his mind and spirit will still be free
 Q. His hopes and aspirations still remain with him.
 R. Thus his freedom of action may be restricted
 S. Hence, he will be free spiritually if not physically
 6. No tyranny can intimidate a lover of liberty.
 (A) QPRS (B) PRQS
 (C) QPSR (D) PQRS
20. 1. The dictionary is the best friend for your task
 P. That may not be possible always
 Q. It is wise to look it up immediately
 R. Then it must be firmly written on the memory and traced at the first opportunity
 S. Never allow a strange word to pass unchallenged.
 6. Soon you will realise that this is an exciting task.
 (A) SPQR (B) QRPS
 (C) PQRS (D) SQPR
21. 1. I had hated on the road
 P. As soon as I saw the elephant I know I should not shoot him
 Q. I knew that his 'must' was already passing off.
 R. It is a serious matter to shoot a working elephant.
 S. The elephant was standing eighty yards from the road.
 6. I decided to watch him for a while and then go home.
 (A) SPQR (B) PQSR
 (C) PRSQ (D) SRPQ
22. 1. As he passed beneath her he heard the swish of her wings.
 P. But it only lasted a minute.
 Q. He could hear nothing.
 R. He was not falling head long now.
 S. Then a monstrous terror seized him.
 6. The next moment he felt his wings spread outwards.
 (A) QSRP (B) SQPR
 (C) PSRQ (D) PRQS
23. 1. I think the essence of wisdom is emancipation as far as possible, from the tyranny of the here and the now.
 P. If any one could, he would hardly be able to remain alive.
 Q. But it is possible to make a continual approach towards impartiality.
 R. No one can view the world with complete impartiality.
 S. This is of course a matter of degree.
 6. It is this approach towards impartiality that constitutes growth in wisdom.
 (A) QRSP (B) RQPS
 (C) SRPQ (D) PRSQ
24. 1. Venice is a strange and beautiful city in the north of Italy.
 P. There are about four hundred old stone bridges joining the islands of Venice.
 Q. In this city there are no motor-cars, no horses and no buses.
 R. These small islands are near one another.
 S. It is not one island but a hundred and seventeen islands.
 6. This is because Venice has no streets.
 (A) PQRS (B) RSPQ
 (C) SRPQ (D) PSQR
25. 1. Nehru spent most part of his childhood in studies.
 P. He rushed back to India and led an active political life joining hands with Gandhi.
 Q. His studies went on uninterrupted abroad until he received a call from India.
 R. He went to Cambridge to study.
 S. But now and then, he could not help listening to political discussions in his house.
 6. Till the end of his career, he made Gandhi his political master.
 (A) RSQP (B) SRQP
 (C) PQRS (D) SRPQ
26. 1. Making ropes is one of the oldest trades in the world.
 P. People used them for tethering animals, for drawing water from wells and for dragging large stones which were used in building.
 Q. We know that people made ropes several centuries back.

- R. They made them from camel hair and from twisted grass.
- S. We have found pieces of rope in very old Egyptian tombs.
6. We have found too, ropes which were made of thin copper wire in the city of Pompeii, which was destroyed by a volcano 2000 years ago.
- (A) QSRP (B) PRQS
(C) SQPR (D) QSPR
27. 1. The king was distressed because people were lazy.
P. All cursed the stone and blamed the government.
Q. Then the king had the stone removed.
R. Next day people passed by and went round it.
S. He had a big stone put in the middle of the road one night.
6. Under the stone the king had placed a purse full of money.
- (A) PSRQ (B) SRPQ
(C) QPRS (D) PQRS
28. 1. September 2005.
P. I felt such a great weight on me that I could barely move.
Q. As the doors closed behind me, I was overcome by deep loneliness and despair.
R. I was leaving behind my family and I didn't know when I could see them again.
S. I was going through the departure gate at the airport in Holguin, Cuba.
6. In my hands I held my prayer book.
- (A) RSQP (B) RQPS
(C) SQRP (D) PSRQ
29. 1. The recipe of making white sauce is very simple.
P. Stir the mixture of maida and butter constantly.
Q. Put one table spoon of fine flour (maida) when the butter gets heated.
R. Heat one table spoon of butter in a pan.
S. Add one cup of milk to the mixture and cook for one minute.
6. Add salt and pepper to taste.
- (A) QRSP (B) PRQS
(C) SRQP (D) RQPS
30. 1. I can't stand here and promise that your future path is going to be wonderful.
P. Whatever one feels like doing today is set up as moral.
Q. People don't even pretend to care about what is right.
R. Instead, it might be very difficult, because our time is different than some other eras in human history.
S. If you look around, you can see that, little by little, it is a path leading to our destruction.
6. I am afraid that this legacy of freedom is facing an uncertain future.
- (A) PSRQ (B) RQPS
(C) QSRP (D) PQRS
31. 1. Rose was lonely in the house.
P. She was very good at that.
Q. She sat all day in a room on the terrace.
R. She would sit on the rug and do her reading and writing.
S. It was a little room with nothing but a bed and a rug.
6. It was the only thing she had learnt from the convent.
- (A) QRSP (B) RSPQ
(C) QSRP (D) PSQR
32. 1. "As a matter of fact", said the boy modestly, "I'm a spaceman."
P. "You can't see it from here."
Q. "From another planet."
R. "I'm a spaceman," he said again.
S. John and George stared at the boy.
6. John gasped, George gave a shout of laughter.
- (A) PSRQ (B) QPSR
(C) RQPS (D) SRQP
33. 1. A poor woman lost her only son.
P. He asked her to bring mustard seed from a house where no death had ever taken place.
Q. As Buddha wanted her to understand that death is inevitable.
R. She could not find such a house.
S. She came to Buddha to bring her son back to life.
6. The woman understood the message of Buddha.
- (A) SPQR (B) SQPR
(C) RSPQ (D) SRPQ
34. 1. Don't ask what we are doing this time.
P. On other occasions we have time in hand.
Q. It is difficult to say if the programme can be put up at all.
R. This is time we are not only facing a lack of time but of resources as well.
S. I am losing confidence gradually, so please see what you can do for us.
6. We don't want to give up trying.

ANSWERS

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (C) 5. (A) 6. (A) 7. (B)
8. (B) 9. (A) 10. (C) 11. (C) 12. (B) 13. (A) 14. (A)
15. (B) 16. (B) 17. (B) 18. (A) 19. (B) 20. (D) 21. (C)
22. (B) 23. (B) 24. (C) 25. (A) 26. (A) 27. (B) 28. (C)
29. (D) 30. (B) 31. (C) 32. (D) 33. (B) 34. (A)

CLOZE TEST

इस अध्याय के अंतर्गत एक अवतरण दिया होता है जिसमें 8 से 10 खाली जगहें होती हैं। प्रत्येक खाली जगह अंकित होते हैं तथा अवतरण के नीचे एक खाली जगह के लिए पाँच विकल्प दिए होते हैं, उनमें से सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द आपका उत्तर होता है।

ऐसे प्रश्नों को हल करने से पूर्व अवतरण को अच्छे ढंग से पढ़ कर समझ लेना चाहिए। खाली जगह वाले वाक्य के Tense, प्रयुक्त Preposition एवं आशय को समझ लेना चाहिए उसके बाद इस अध्याय को हल करने चाहिए। ऐसे प्रश्नों को हल करने के लिए Grammatical Knowledge, Word Power और Common Sense की जरूरत होती है।

CLOZE TEST - 1

The British Cabinet Mission, which had come to India to work out strategy for transfer of power, left without any success after a stay of more than three months. It has been a ... (1)... period of ... (2)... and sustained negotiations conducted in a ... (3)... heat of an Indian summer from which the Cabinet Mission could have derived no mental ... (4)... or physical relief. But they had not allowed their efforts to ... (5)... . They ... (5)... tirelessly to find a solution to near ... (6)... problem, ... (7)... all kinds of odds and difficulties. There was Sir Stafford Cripps on the one hand, with his ... (8)... energy and flashes of intellectual genius, and with his ... (9)... energy and flashes of intellectual genius, and Lord Pethick-Lawrence on the other, with his ... (10)... practical outlook and undoubted sympathy for Indian aspirations a combination which might surely have been expected to produce the results for which everyone had hoped.

- (A) stupendous (B) remarkable
(C) strenuous (D) monumental
- (A) arduous (B) smooth
(C) intractable (D) excited
- (A) disgusting (B) sweltering
(C) powerful (D) boiling
- (A) achievement (B) confrontation
(C) strain (D) consolation
- (A) bolster (B) flag
(C) sustain (D) abandon
- (A) followed (B) suggested
(C) extracted (D) endeavoured
- (A) irrevocable (B) invaluable
(C) insurmountable (D) invincible
- (A) avoiding (B) eschewing
(C) observing (D) maintaining
- (A) indefatigable (B) unthinkable
(C) inscrutable (D) irresistible
- (A) adequately (B) factually
(C) essentially (D) prominently

CLOZE TEST - 2

We need never feel dull in the country. No matter how often we walk ... (11)... the same road, over the same ... (12)... or through the same woodland paths, ... (13)... is always something new, something fresh to ... (14)... . It may be a little plant that ... (15)... up since last we visited the ... (16)... a hedge that was just a lot of ... (17)... sticks may now be ... (18)... with flowers, we may find a bird's ... (19)... deep in a bush, if we are ... (20)... not to frighten the birds, as the days pass, see first the little legs, and then the baby birds.

- (A) off (B) at
(C) down (D) into
- (A) corner (B) lanes
(C) regions (D) fields
- (A) this (B) here
(C) there (D) it
- (A) spot (B) see
(C) scan (D) smell
- (A) did come (B) has come
(C) would come (D) comes
- (A) place (B) plot
(C) site (D) village
- (A) tall (B) thick
(C) brown (D) twisted
- (A) shrouded (B) protected
(C) surrounded (D) covered
- (A) hole (B) cell
(C) nest (D) hive
- (A) anxious (B) thoughtful
(C) attentive (D) careful

CLOZE TEST - 3

Davy left the Royal Institution but Faraday ... (21)... out many experiments for him. When Faraday discovered the gases could be liquified by pressure Davy ... (22)... the credit. After this, serious differences ... (23)... in between them. In 1820, Hans Oersted discovered that ... (24)... electric current passes through a conductor it could produce magnetic field. Faraday heard about this and thought that it would work the other ... (25)... round. He invented the ... (26)... of electromagnetic induction. He demonstrated ... (27)... a current ... (28)... wire is suspended near a magnet it revolves up and ... (29)... the magnet. These experiments ... (30)... him famous throughout Europe.

- (A) carried (B) invented
(C) worked (D) brought

22. (A) ignored (B) knew
(C) acknowledge (D) claim
23. (A) narrowed (B) crept
(C) boiled (D) developed
24. (A) though (B) when
(C) from (D) although
25. (A) away (B) side
(C) path (D) way
26. (A) product (B) pole
(C) feature (D) event
27. (A) that (B) not
(C) since (D) but
28. (A) on (B) over
(C) having (D) carrying
29. (A) an (B) on
(C) upon (D) down
30. (A) make (B) made
(C) showed (D) did

CLOZE TEST - 4

Each year, middle class Indian children ...(31)... hundreds of crores of rupees in pocket money and ...(32)... a heavy burden on parental ...(33)... like adults. These kids have ...(34)... connected with budgeting and saving money. Unfortunately, basic money ...(35)... is ...(36)... taught in schools. At home, very few parents ...(37)... money matters with their children. Kids who ...(38)... about money ...(39)... have been found to be way ahead to their peers. Indeed, learning to ...(40)... with money properly fosters discipline, good work habits and self respect.

31. (A) save (B) give
(C) invest (D) spend
32. (A) risk (B) put
(C) life (D) move
33. (A) demands (B) attitudes
(C) incomes (D) promises
34. (A) problems (B) guidance
(C) necessities (D) expenses
35. (A) economics (B) problem
(C) management (D) availability
36. (A) generally (B) always
(C) thoroughly (D) rarely
37. (A) teach (B) reveal
(C) advise (D) discuss
38. (A) learn (B) waste
(C) spend (D) quarrel
39. (A) timely (B) lately
(C) regularly (D) early
40. (A) control (B) deal
(C) pay (D) decide

CLOZE TEST - 5

Raghulal was only ten years old when his parents moved out ...(41)... their big old house to a ...(42)... one. At their old home Raghulal used to feel ...(43)... of excitement and used to run ...(44)... exploring the house and the ...(45)... around it. He was ...(46)... alone in it. The house was always full of cousins who would come in ...(47)... the year to stay. It was in the small house that Raghulal understood ...(48)... . He was not ...(49)... and ...(50)... his parents for this.

41. (A) from (B) of
(C) in (D) through
42. (A) beautiful (B) smaller
(C) rented (D) terraced
43. (A) tired (B) full
(C) bubbling (D) feelings
44. (A) about (B) on
(C) inside (D) around
45. (A) house (B) shops
(C) village (D) land
46. (A) sometimes (B) soon
(C) never (D) completely
47. (A) groups (B) throughout
(C) alone (D) uninvited
48. (A) freedom (B) relatives
(C) individuality (D) loneliness
49. (A) aggrieved (B) disturbed
(C) angry (D) happy
50. (A) doubted (B) saddened
(C) blamed (D) answered

CLOZE TEST - 6

The UN general assembly session ...(51)... in the third week of coming September is particularly important for India this year. It is well ...(52)... that Pakistan has been ...(53)... very hard to ...(54)... the Kashmir issue in a big way at the world forum. In the past, it has never failed to attempt to raise the question in the general assembly even if it is ...(55)... under the Shimla agreement to seek a negotiated ...(56)... of Kashmir with India. Pakistan can be said to have ...(57)... some leeway this time owing to the changed political ...(58)... in the world. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, India can now hardly ...(59)... on any power for support. Some powers like the US while ...(60)... to play a role in finding a solution to the problem, might take a stance that could be a strain on india's capacity to contain the situation.

51. (A) inaugurated (B) notifying
(C) held (D) beginning

52. (A) known (B) defined
(C) received (D) prepared
53. (A) denying (B) grudging
(C) emphasizing (D) campaigning
54. (A) undermine (B) raise
(C) hush-up (D) settle
55. (A) planned (B) settled
(C) committed (D) forced
56. (A) annexation (B) detachment
(C) impeachment (D) attainment
57. (A) attained (B) attempted
(C) undergone (D) decided
58. (A) power (B) wisdom
(C) leadership (D) climate
59. (A) step (B) count
(C) dot (D) carry
60. (A) attacking (B) arguing
(C) appearing (D) attempting

CLOZE TEST - 7

Like seedless organes, Japanese agriculture researchers were the ...(61)... to develop seedless varieties of watermelons in 1951. Researchers working at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi, ...(62)... also produced an experimental variety and ...(63)... it Pusa Bedana. Taiwanese scientists have also developed a seedless variety. ...(64)... the seedless varieties have not ...(65)... the stage of commercial cultivation. Some varieties ...(66)... contain seeds in ...(67)... number are available in the marker at times.

Traditionally cultivation of watermelons is confined mostly ...(68)... river beds but not they can be grown in almost all types of soil. Light sandy and welldrained fertile land is ideal for watermelons.

61. (A) last (B) first
(C) ignorant (D) great
62. (A) has (B) were
(C) have (D) was
63. (A) called (B) announced
(C) shouted (D) given
64. (A) However (B) Like
(C) If (D) When
65. (A) started (B) begun
(C) open (D) reached
66. (A) who (B) when
(C) where (D) which
67. (A) big (B) small
(C) large (D) countless
68. (A) for (B) on
(C) to (D) in

CLOZE TEST - 8

It is not proper to damn a system without understanding it. The Indian bureaucracy may not be as bad after all, as it is made out to be. Times without number, it has been ...(69)... that our bureaucrat is ...(70)... creature who has the habit of sitting ...(71)... the files and also happens to sleep ...(72)... the reminders. What is worse is that he ...(73)... his own word. He turns a ...(74)... ear to the visitor's request and binds his hand and feet with ...(75)... tape. However, in all fairness ...(76)... the bureaucracy, it is necessary to note that a major reason for its ...(77)... to discharge its functions ...(78)... throughout has been the concentration of power in the hands of the politicians. The bureaucrat may be devil, but because he has his own share of difficulties, we should not deny him his due.

69. (A) proclaimed (B) declared
(C) pronounced (D) said
70. (A) strange (B) sober
(C) solid (D) sophisticated
71. (A) at (B) by
(C) with (D) on
72. (A) on (B) away
(C) over (D) by
73. (A) minds (B) shuffles
(C) eats (D) minces
74. (A) cold (B) deaf
(C) busy (D) callous
75. (A) brown (B) blue
(C) red (D) green
76. (A) for (B) to
(C) of (D) with
77. (A) efficacy (B) adequacy
(C) position (D) inability
78. (A) evently (B) elegantly
(C) effectively (D) equitably

ANSWERS

1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (C) 6. (D) 7. (D)
8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (A) 11. (C) 12. (B) 13. (C) 14. (B)
15. (B) 16. (A) 17. (B) 18. (D) 19. (C) 20. (D) 21. (A)
22. (D) 23. (D) 24. (B) 25. (D) 26. (B) 27. (A) 28. (D)
29. (D) 30. (B) 31. (D) 32. (B) 33. (C) 34. (C) 35. (C)
36. (D) 37. (D) 38. (A) 39. (D) 40. (B) 41. (B) 42. (B)
43. (B) 44. (D) 45. (D) 46. (C) 47. (B) 48. (D) 49. (D)
50. (C) 51. (D) 52. (A) 53. (D) 54. (B) 55. (C) 56. (D)
57. (A) 58. (D) 59. (B) 60. (D) 61. (B) 62. (C) 63. (A)
64. (A) 65. (D) 66. (D) 67. (B) 68. (B) 69. (D) 70. (A)
71. (D) 72. (D) 73. (B) 74. (B) 75. (C) 76. (B) 77. (D)
78. (C)

EXPLANATION**CLOZE TEST - 1**

1. (D) blank space के उपरान्त period शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है। वाक्य के इस भाग में विचित्र या विस्मयकारी समय को बतलाया जा रहा है, अतः stupendous शब्द का प्रयोग खाली जगह में होगा। Remarkable का प्रयोग positive sense में होता है (अच्छाई को बतलाने के लिए) पुनः monumental का प्रयोग इमारत को बतलाने के लिए होता है, जबकि strenuous (हठी) और provocative (उत्तेजक) यहाँ पर irrelevant हैं।
2. (D) चूँकि blank space के बाद and + V₃ का प्रयोग हुआ है एवं पूरा वाक्य perfect tense है, अतः and के पहले भी V₃ का ही प्रयोग होगा। सिर्फ विकल्प (D) excited ही V₃ है। शेष विकल्प verb में रूप में नहीं दिये गए हैं।
3. (D) खाली जगह में boiling शब्द का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि boiling heat of का अर्थ है - 'झुलसाने वाली गर्मी', आगे summer के प्रयोग से यह स्पष्ट है। अतः शेष विकल्प अनुपयुक्त हैं।
4. (B) खाली जगह के ठीक पहले mental शब्द का प्रयोग है। यहाँ पर वाक्य का आशय है आपसी तालमेल या समझबुझ। अतः blank space में confrontation शब्द का प्रयोग होगा। शेष विकल्पों के द्वारा ऐसा आशय स्पष्ट नहीं हो पा रहा है।
5. (C) Bolster का अर्थ होता है - टेक लगाना, flag का अर्थ होता है - झंडा। strengthen का अर्थ होता है - शक्ति अर्जित करना, abandon का अर्थ होता है - त्यागना। ये चारों विकल्प अनुपयुक्त हैं क्योंकि खाली जगह में 'प्रयास जारी रखना' ऐसा sense है। अतः sustain (जारी रखना, उत्साह देना) शब्द का प्रयोग blank space में होगा।
6. (D) Endeavoured का अर्थ है - खूब प्रयास किया।
7. (D) Invincible का अर्थ है - जिसे जीता न जा सके। problem में प्रयोग से यह स्पष्ट है।
8. (A) चूँकि blank space के पहले 'अटल या उलझी समस्या' के समाधान के विषय में कहा गया है, जिसका निराकरण समस्याओं एवं व्यवधान के हटाने या त्यागने से ही संभव है (Passage के अनुसार), अतः खाली जगह में avoiding (त्यागना, टालना शब्द का प्रयोग होगा)।
9. (A) Indefatigable का अर्थ होता है - जो थके नहीं, Inscrutable का अर्थ होता है - दुर्बोध या नहीं समझने लायक। energy के प्रयोग के कारण indefatigable ही उपयुक्त शब्द है।
10. (A) खाली जगह वाले वाक्य में व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण की बहुलता का भारतीयों के प्रति सहानुभूति के लिए वर्णन किया गया है। अतः खाली जगह में adequately शब्द का प्रयोग होगा।

CLOZE TEST - 2

11. (C) खाली जगह में वैसे on का प्रयोग होना चाहिए था, लेकिन ऐसा कोई विकल्प नहीं है। walk at the road का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है। walk off का अर्थ 'चल पड़ना' होता है। Walk down का अर्थ 'टहलना'। walk into का अर्थ होता है - 'दौड़ना'।

अतः blank space में 'down' preposition का प्रयोग होगा।

12. (B) खाली जगह के पहले road शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है आगे भी इसी के समनार्थक शब्द का प्रयोग होगा। दिए गए विकल्पों में सिर्फ lanes ही road का समनार्थक है। इसी शब्द का प्रयोग blank space में किया जाएगा।
13. (C) खाली जगह वाले वाक्य में place को बतलाने का प्रयास किया गया है जो कि distant place को सूचित करता है। अतः there शब्द का प्रयोग खाली जगह में होगा। Here का प्रयोग नजदीक के place को बतलाने के लिए होता है। शेष सभी विकल्प अनुपयुक्त हैं।
14. (B) क्रमशः road, lanes तथा woodland paths से walk करने पर हम पाते हैं या देखते हैं। अतः खाली जगह में see का प्रयोग होगा। to spot दाग लगाना, to smell सूँघना, to scan चिन्हित करना। शेष विकल्प अर्थ के अनुसार अनुपयुक्त हैं।
15. (B) खाली जगह के बाद since + past simple का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः खाली जगह के पहले present perfect tense का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि since present perfect तथा past simple clauses को जोड़ता है। अतः सही उत्तर होगा 'has come'.
16. (A) खाली जगह में आम जगह के बारे में कहा गया है। अतः place शब्द का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि plot का प्रयोग जमीन का एकीकृत टुकड़ा को बतलाने के लिए होता है। Site का प्रयोग विशेष जगह के लिए होता है। Village का प्रयोग गाँव को बतलाने के लिए होता है।
17. (B) खाली जगह के बाद sticks शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है, जिसके साथ tall या twisted शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता है। अतः thick शब्द यहाँ पर होना चाहिए।
18. (D) यहाँ preposition 'with' का प्रयोग हुआ है, दिए गए वाक्यों में सिर्फ surrounded or covered में से कोई एक होगा। अब चूँकि surrounded का प्रयोग 'घिरा होने' के लिए करते हैं जबकि covered का प्रयोग 'ढके होने के लिए' करते हैं। अतः field ही appropriate use है।
19. (C) चिड़ियों के घोंसला के बारे में खाली जगह में कहा जा रहा है। अतः विकल्प (C) 'nest' उपयुक्त उत्तर होगा।
20. (D) यहाँ पर चिड़ियों को भयभीत करने के प्रति सावधानी बरतने को कहा जा रहा है। अतः careful सही होगा।

CLOZE TEST - 3

21. (A) खाली जगह वाले वाक्य में contrary sense का प्रयोग किया गया है। अतः left का contrary होगा carried (कई प्रयोग किए)।
22. (D) Credit शब्द के साथ हम verb के रूप में 'go' शब्द का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे - credit goes to Mohan। लेकिन credit hold करने के sense में get शब्द का प्रयोग यहाँ ठीक होगा। अतः खाली जगह में 'got' का प्रयोग होगा।
23. (D) boiled का अर्थ होता है - खौला हुआ। crept का अर्थ होता है - रेंगा, helped का अर्थ होता है - मदद किया। Narrowed का अर्थ होता है - 'संकीर्ण हुआ'। इस वाक्य में

मतभेद बढ़ने की बात कही गई है। अतः मतभेद 'खौला', या 'रेंगा' या 'मदद किया' बेतूका है। इस तरह विकल्प (D) developed (बढ़ा) सही उत्तर होगा।

24. (B) खाली जगह वाले वाक्य में condition के साथ-साथ घटना क्रम (एक के बाद दूसरी घटना) को बतलाया गया है। अतः एक के बाद जब दूसरी घटना घटने का संकेत मिलता है, तो हम 'when' का प्रयोग करते हैं।
25. (D) Other way round = the opposite of what is expected of supposed (के विपरीत)
26. (B) Magnet का pole होता है। अतः हम यहाँ पर 'pole' शब्द का प्रयोग करेंगे। शेष विकल्प अनुपयुक्त हैं।
27. (A) खाली जगह वाला वाक्य assertive है। assertive sentence को हम that से जोड़ते हैं। अतः खाली जगह में that का प्रयोग
28. (D) चूँकि current तार से होकर carry होता है; अतः on ही यहाँ पर right choice होगा। यहाँ carrying भी हो सकता है, पर current तार को carry नहीं करता है, वरन् तार current को carry करता है।
29. (D) यहाँ पर phrasal use है। अतः खाली जगह में down का प्रयोग होगा। ताकि वाक्य अर्थपूर्ण हो सके। सही phrase होता है - up and down.
30. (B) यहाँ वाक्य के वाक्यानुसार 'उसे प्रसिद्ध बना दिया' का प्रयोग किया गया है और sequence, past tense का है, अतः made ही उपयुक्त होगा।

CLOZE TEST - 4

31. (D) Passage में कहा गया है कि प्रत्येक वर्ष भारतीय बच्चे pocket money के रूप में सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये खर्च करते हैं। अतः खाली जगह में 'spend' शब्द का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि बच्चे इतनी राशि जमा कर या दे सकते हैं।
32. (B) इस तरह खर्च करने से एक बहुत बड़ा बोझ बनते जा रहा है। ऐसा अर्थ सिर्फ विकल्प (B) 'put' ही दे पाने में सक्षम है।
33. (C) इस तरह parents की आमदनी पर दबाव बढ़ रहा है। demands का अर्थ होता है - माँग, attitude का अर्थ होता है - व्यवहार, स्थिति, promises का अर्थ होता है - प्रतिज्ञा, payments का अर्थ होता है - भुगतान। अतः खाली जगह में income शब्द का प्रयोग होगा।
34. (C) दिए गए विकल्पों में experience तथा guidance अनुपयुक्त हैं। expenses का प्रयोग इसलिए नहीं हो सकता है। अतः खाली जगह में necessities शब्द का प्रयोग होगा।
35. (C) खाली जगह वाले वाक्य में money के basic प्रबंधन के बारे में स्कूल में पढ़ाने से संबंधित है। अतः यहाँ management होगा।
36. (D) blank space में rarely शब्द का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि money problem के बारे में school में generally, always, thoroughly या carefully नहीं पढ़ाया जाता, अतः ऐसा कहा जाना passage की व्याख्या के अनुकूल नहीं है।

37. (D) Teach शब्द का प्रयोग 'पढ़ाने' के अर्थ में होता है। Reveal का प्रयोग 'भेद खोलने' के अर्थ में होता है, advise का अर्थ होता है - सलाह देना। फिर understand का अर्थ होता है - समझना। blank space वाले भाग में money matters के बारे में चर्चा कि विषय में कहा गया है। अतः विकल्प (D) discuss सही उत्तर होगा।
38. (A) blank space में 'Learn' शब्द का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि इस वाक्य का आशय है - money के महत्त्व के बारे में समझाया जाना। शेष विकल्प ऐसा अर्थ देने में सक्षम नहीं हैं।
39. (D) खाली जगह में 'early' शब्द का प्रयोग होगा। lately का अर्थ होता है - 'हाल ही में', timely का अर्थ होता है - 'समय पर', slowly का अर्थ होता है - 'धीरे-धीरे', regularly का अर्थ होता है - 'नियमित रूप से'। अतः शेष सभी विकल्प अनुपयुक्त हैं।
40. (B) चूँकि खाली जगह के उपरान्त preposition 'with' का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः विकल्प (B) 'deal' ही ऐसा शब्द है, जिसके बाद हम preposition 'with' का प्रयोग करते हैं। अतः खाली जगह में 'deal' का प्रयोग होगा। Deal with का यहाँ अर्थ है - रुपये का उपयोग।

CLOZE TEST - 5

41. (B) 'Out of' एक prepositional phrase है, जिसका अर्थ होता है - 'के बाहर'। अतः खाली जगह में preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होगा।
42. (B) इस वाक्य में contrary sense में शब्दों का प्रयोग हुआ है, अतः big old का contrary होगा smaller one इस तरह खाली जगह में smaller शब्द का प्रयोग होगा।
43. (B) 'Full of' एक phrase है, जिसका अर्थ होता है - पूर्ण, खचाखचा। अतः phrase को अर्थपूर्ण बनाने के लिए खाली जगह में full शब्द का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा।
44. (D) blank space वाले वाक्य में मकान के इर्द-गिर्द की चर्चा की गई है। अतः खाली जगह में preposition 'around' का प्रयोग होगा। शेष विकल्प का प्रयोग करने पर वाक्य अर्थहीन हो जाएगा।
45. (D) मकान के निकट वाले भाग को जगह या जमीन कहते हैं न कि गाँव, घर, मकान या दुकान को। अतः खाली जगह में 'land' शब्द का प्रयोग होगा। अन्य शब्दों के प्रयोग के संकेत नहीं हैं।
46. (C) वाक्य के आगे 'full of cousins' का प्रयोग किया गया है, जिससे स्पष्ट होता है कि Raghulal कभी अकेले नहीं रह पाता था इस तरह खाली जगह में 'never' का प्रयोग होगा।
47. (B) Raghulal के cousins सालों भर इसी घर में रहा करते थे। अतः खाली जगह में 'throughout' शब्द का प्रयोग होगा। शेष सभी विकल्प अनुपयुक्त हैं। Through out the year सही phrasal pattern है जबकि अन्य शब्दों के साथ यह pattern संभव नहीं है। अर्थ भी नहीं निकलेगा।
48. (D) इस घर में Raghulal अकेला महसूस करता था। अतः खाली जगह में loneliness शब्द का प्रयोग होगा।
49. (D) उपर्युक्त माहौल का प्रयोग negative में किया गया है। अतः positive शब्द happy का खाली जगह में प्रयोग होगा। अन्य

सभी विकल्प अनुपयुक्त हैं। अर्थ इसी अनुसार निहित है।

50. (C) दिए गए विकल्पों में सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त **blamed** शब्द है। अतः इसी शब्द का प्रयोग हम खाली जगह में करेंगे। अर्थ ऐसा ही है।

CLOZE TEST - 6

51. (D) खाली जगह वाले वाक्य में **future tense** की बात कही गई है अतः यहाँ पर **inaugurated, held, concluded** शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता है। क्योंकि ये **verbs past tense** के अर्थ बतलायेंगे। पुनः इस भाग में **session** की शुरुआत की बात की गई है। अतः खाली जगह में '**beginning**' शब्द का प्रयोग होगा।
52. (A) यहाँ पर **phrasal use** है। अतः खाली जगह में **known** शब्द का प्रयोग होगा; क्योंकि '**well known**' का अर्थ होता है - सर्वविदित, प्रसिद्ध इत्यादि।
53. (D) खाली जगह वाले वाक्य को पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि **Pakistan** मोर्चा बनाना चाह रहा है। अतः **blank space** में **compaigning** शब्द का प्रयोग होगा। शेष सभी विकल्प अनुपयुक्त हैं।
54. (B) **World forum** में किसी मुद्दा को उठाया जाएगा। ऐसा अर्थ सिर्फ विकल्प (2) '**raise**' ही दे रहा है। अतः **blank space** में '**raise**' शब्द का प्रयोग होगा।
55. (C) समझौता के अंतर्गत की गई सहमति के लिए हम **commitment** शब्द का प्रयोग करते हैं। अतः **blank space** में **committed** शब्द का प्रयोग होगा।
56. (D) **Annexation** का अर्थ है - किसी क्षेत्र या राज्य को किसी अन्य क्षेत्र या राज्य से मिला देना या उसका अधिग्रहण कर लेना। अन्य शब्द उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।
57. (A) खाली जगह में '**attained**' शब्द का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि **passage** में ऐसा कहा जा रहा है कि **Pakistan** अपने नये मुद्दे के साथ पहुँचेगा। शेष सभी विकल्प अनुपयुक्त हैं।
58. (D) राजनीतिक स्थिति को बतलाने के लिए हम **scenario** या **climate** शब्द का प्रयोग करते हैं। अतः खाली जगह में '**climate**' शब्द का प्रयोग होगा।
59. (B) '**count on**' या '**count upon**' एक **phrase** है, जिसका अर्थ होता है-भरोसा करना। अतः खाली जगह में '**count**' शब्द का प्रयोग होगा। शेष विकल्प अनुपयुक्त हैं।
60. (D) खाली जगह वाले वाक्य में पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि **US** समय के समाधान की दिशा में प्रयास करना चाहता है। अतः खाली जगह में '**attempting**' शब्द का प्रयोग होगा।

CLOZE TEST - 7

61. (B) खाली जगह वाले वाक्य में **researchers** की खोज के बारे में कहा गया है। **passage** के अनुसार **Japanese** पहले खोजकर्ता थे। अतः खाली जगह में '**first**' शब्द का प्रयोग होगा।
62. (C) खाली जगह में **helping verb** रखना है। वाक्य **present perfect tense** में हैं (**produced**)। चूँकि **subject** '**researches**' plural है। अतः खाली जगह में **plural verb** '**have**' का प्रयोग होगा।
63. (A) खाली जगह वाले वाक्य में **experimental variety** के बारे में

कहा गया है। अतः खाली जगह में **called** शब्द का प्रयोग होगा। **Announced** का अर्थ होता है - घोषणा किया, **shouted** का अर्थ होता है - चिल्लाया, **given** का अर्थ होता है - दिया, पुनः **spoke** का अर्थ होता है - बोला।

64. (A) खाली जगह वाले वाक्य को अर्थपूर्ण बनाने के लिए खाली जगह में '**however**' का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा। **However** का अर्थ है - यद्यपि। इससे अर्थ पूरा हो जाता है।
65. (D) इस भाग में **seedless variety** की स्थिति के बारे में कहा गया है। साथ ही वाक्य **perfect tense** में है। अतः यहाँ पर '**reached**' शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
66. (D) **Relative pronoun** के रूप में वस्तु के लिए हम **which** का प्रयोग करते हैं। चूँकि खाली जगह के पहले **varieties** का प्रयोग हुआ है। अतः **blank space** में '**which**' **relative pronoun** का प्रयोग होगा।
67. (B) खाली जगह वाले वाक्य को अर्थपूर्ण एवं उद्देश्यपूर्ण बनाने के लिए **blank space** में '**small**' शब्द का प्रयोग होगा।
68. (B) '**River beds**' या नदी के तलछट या **surface** के साथ हम **preposition** '**on**' का प्रयोग करते हैं। अतः खाली जगह में '**on**' का प्रयोग होगा।

CLOZE TEST - 8

69. (D) किसी की यथा स्थिति कहे जाने के क्रम में हम **say** या **said** शब्द का प्रयोग करते हैं। अतः **blank space** में **said** शब्द का प्रयोग होगा।
70. (A) इस वाक्य में **bureaucrat** के विचित्र स्वभाव के बारे में कहा गया है। अतः खाली जगह में '**strange**' शब्द का प्रयोग होगा।
71. (D) **Sit on the files** का प्रयोग एक **idiom** की तरह हुआ है, जिसका अर्थ है - फाइलों के ढेर में उलझा रहना।
72. (D) '**Sleep on**' का अर्थ है - किसी निर्णय या कार्यवाही को 'टालना, टालते रहना'।
73. (B) खाली जगह के इस भाग में कहा गया है कि **bureaucrat** किस प्रकार से अपने **duty** को **ignore** करते हैं। चूँकि **shuffle** का अर्थ होता है - 'कार्यों को दूसरों पर फेंकना', अतः **shuffle** का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है।
74. (B) खाली जगह के बाद **ear** का प्रयोग हुआ है। वैसे भी '**deaf ear**' का अर्थ होता है - आनाकानी या नहीं सुनना। अतः खाली जगह में '**deaf**' शब्द का प्रयोग होगा।
75. (C) खाली जगह में '**red**' शब्द का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि '**red tape**' **phrases use** है, इसका अर्थ होता है - लाल फीते की कार्यवाही, अर्थात् नौकरशाह।
76. (B) खाली जगह में **preposition** '**to**' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि **fairness to the method or law** का प्रयोग होता है।
77. (D) इस भाग में **bureaucrates** की अक्षमता के बारे में कहा गया है। अतः खाली जगह में **inability** शब्द का प्रयोग होगा।
78. (C) दिए गए विकल्पों में सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त '**effectively**' है। अतः इसी शब्द का प्रयोग हम **blank space** में करेंगे।

PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS

CLOSE TEST - 1

Billy Arjun Singh was a wildlife enthusiast. Billy's fight ... (1) ... hunting put 26 professional Shikar companies out of job. ... (2) ... his failing health, he had ... (3) ... a write in the Allahabad High Court Against ... (4) ... in Dudhwa. This is apart from a ... (5) ... battle that he ... (6) ... to have the offending railways tracks ... (7) ... through Dhudhwa shifted to ... (8) ... its inhabitants a peaceful ... (9) The only regret he had was "there was so much ... (10) ... to be done for tigers and so little time" Billy's contribution will always be remembered by wildlife lovers.

1. (A) towards (B) for
(C) over (D) against
2. (A) although (B) despite
(C) respite (D) frequently
3. (A) failed (B) given
(C) represented (D) forwarded
4. (A) deforestation (B) Pollution
(C) poaching (D) killing
5. (A) continuous (B) persistent
(C) permanent (D) relentless
6. (A) waged (B) conducted
(C) started (D) constituted
7. (A) running (B) going
(C) entering (D) standing
8. (A) have (B) ensure
(C) per-occupy (D) demand
9. (A) existence (B) stay
(C) vacation (D) reunion
10. (A) wanted (B) appeared
(C) direamed (D) needed

CLOSE TEST - 2

The wings of some birds are so small that they are ... (11) ... for flying. Earlier such birds ... (12) ... fly. But after living for thousands of ... (13) ... in places where they had no ... (14) ... there was no need for them to fly, and they ... (15) ... on the ground. After a while, their ... (16) ... ones could no longer rise into the air. The ostrich, rhea, emu and cassowary ... (17) ... fly, but they can run fast on their long, strong legs. Ostriches ... (18) ... in Africa and are found on the grassy places ... (19) ... they live along with big groups of zebras. The rhea looks like the ostrich ... (20) ... it is smaller and has three toes on each feet, while the ostrich has only two.

11. (A) useless (B) useful
(C) beneficial (D) stunted
12. (A) should (B) might
(C) could (D) can
13. (A) weeks (B) years
(C) months (D) ages
14. (A) wind (B) sky
(C) friends (D) enemies
15. (A) stepped (B) stayed
(C) crept (D) crawled
16. (A) trained (B) old
(C) young (D) pregnant
17. (A) cannot (B) could
(C) would (D) should
18. (A) lived (B) live
(C) had lived (D) used to live
19. (A) when (B) where
(C) so that (D) because
20. (A) even though (B) but
(C) and (D) in spite of

CLOSE TEST - 3

One of the major causes of the failure of ... (21) ... contries on the economic front is their ... (22) ... to evolve a judicious mixture of ... (23) ... substitution and export promotion. Today, Bambia, Which ... (24) ... on imports after itzs independence 20 years, ... (25) ...

21. (A) Advanced (B) Advancing
(C) Developed (D) Developing
22. (A) handicap (B) disadvantage
(C) inability (D) incapacity
23. (A) import (B) export
(C) scientific (D) invention
24. (A) banked (B) traded
(C) carried (D) expected
25. (A) since (B) ago
(C) earlier (D) back

CLOSE TEST - 4

Expeprts are beginning to suspect that one of the major ... (26) ... of crime in modern cities is the actual design of the city. Oscar Newman, a professor of architecture, in his book titled "Defensible Space" has ... (27) ... the results of his research on this question. The effect of environment ... (28) ... crime is two-fold.

Prof. Newman's research shows that some buildings may encourage people not only to interfere, but to allow crimes to ... (29)... Crowded apartments in a huge block bring people physically together but isolate them ... (30)... People living in what is ... (31)... one building with a common entry feel isolated within their own apartments.

They are unconcerned ... (32)... their neighbours. Some years ago, a girl was stabbed to death ... (33)... a period of half and hour while hundreds of people living in the block ... (34)... without interfering, without even calling the police.

The other obvious effect of the design of building is that it affords room for crimes. Hidden nooks and corners, spaces between buildings out of ... (35)... are convenient spots where crimes can be committed without the fear of detection.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 26. (A) expositions | (B) causes |
| (C) theories | (D) results |
| 27. (A) published | (B) printed |
| (C) predicted | (D) pasted |
| 28. (A) on | (B) in |
| (C) over | (D) about |
| 29. (A) witness | (B) show |
| (C) appear | (D) happen |
| 30. (A) spiritually | (B) cognitively |
| (C) intellectually | (D) mentally |
| 31. (A) essentially | (B) deliberately |
| (C) accidentally | (D) ideologically |
| 32. (A) for | (B) with |
| (C) about | (D) at |
| 33. (A) between | (B) through |
| (C) over | (D) across |
| 34. (A) viewed | (B) studied |
| (C) observed | (D) watched |
| 35. (A) sight | (B) vision |
| (C) visual | (D) observation |

CLOSE TEST - 5

... (36)... the common ... (37)..., the ostrich does not bury its head in the sand to ... (38)... danger. An ostrich can run ... (39)... a speed of forty-five miles ... (40)... hour, kick powerfully and ... (41)... aggressively ... (42)... its beak. As the ... (43)... and fastest bird in the world, it ... (44)... need to ... (45)... its head.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 36. (A) In keeping with | (B) As per |
| (C) According to | (D) Contrary to |
| 37. (A) fact | (B) view |
| (C) expectation | (D) belief |

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 38. (A) resist | (B) avoid |
| (C) face | (D) encounter |
| 39. (A) with | (B) for |
| (C) at | (D) do |
| 40. (A) one | (B) per |
| (C) a | (D) every |
| 41. (A) peck | (B) play |
| (C) push | (D) poke |
| 42. (A) on | (B) through |
| (C) with | (D) by |
| 43. (A) larger | (B) largest |
| (C) more large | (D) large |
| 44. (A) doesn't | (B) did |
| (C) does | (D) didn't |
| 45. (A) put | (B) cover |
| (C) shield | (D) bury |

CLOSE TEST - 6

The Aryans ... (46)... about northern Asia and Europe over the wide grasslands. But as their numbers grew and the climate become drier and the land ... (47)... there was not ... (48)... food for all of them to eat. ... (49)... they were forced to move to other parts of the world in search of ... (50)... . They spread out all over Europe and ... (51)... to India, Persia and Mesopotamia. Thus we find that nearly all the people of Europe and northern India and Persia and Mesopotamia, although they differ so much ... (52)... each other now, are really descendants from the same ... (53)... the Aryans. Of course this was very long ... (54)... and since then much has happened and races have got mixed up to a large extent. The Aryans are ... (55)... one great ancestral race of the people of the world today.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 46. (A) wandered | (B) wondered |
| (C) worked | (D) worried |
| 47. (A) grassful | (B) green |
| (C) grassless | (D) dead |
| 48. (A) full | (B) enough |
| (C) plenty | (D) grass |
| 49. (A) So | (B) As |
| (C) Because | (D) Yet |
| 50. (A) riches | (B) money |
| (C) shelter | (D) food |
| 51. (A) went | (B) came |
| (C) come | (D) has come |
| 52. (A) to | (B) with |
| (C) on | (D) from |

53. (A) friends (B) family
(C) ancestors (D) Aryans
54. (A) ago (B) time
(C) period (D) wait
55. (A) so (B) since
(C) therefore (D) but

CLOSE TEST - 7

One of the myths relevant to the contemporary human conditions is that of Prometheus. It has positive and optimistic ... (56)... . Man can better himself and aspire ... (57)... higher worlds through his own efforts, ... (58)..., in the process. He may ... (59)... terrible tribulations, wars, revolutions, tortures of the ... (60)... and the spirit. Time and again he would be tempted to throw ... (61)... the towel, or retire into ... (62)... and to the dream world of drugs and ... (63)... . But he will not, if made of the ... (64)... of Prometheus, be diverted. He will stick ... (65)... his goal, as Prometheus did in stealing fire from the gods, suffering terrible retribution for his pains.

56. (A) signals (B) morals
(C) echoes (D) undertones
57. (A) in (B) into
(C) to (D) after
58. (A) and (B) though
(C) yet (D) still
59. (A) resist (B) experience
(C) challenge (D) suffer
60. (A) heart (B) body
(C) mind (D) soul
61. (A) up (B) in
(C) away (D) off
62. (A) wilderness (B) meditation
(C) obscurity (D) passivity
63. (A) stimulants (B) luxuries
(C) delusions (D) blood
64. (A) stuff (B) material
(C) substance (D) blood
65. (A) by (B) to
(C) in (D) on

CLOSE TEST - 8

In India, from times immemorial, there ... (66)... been a common spiritual outlook on ... (67)... to which various races and religions ... (68)... made contribution. Thus a subtle but ... (69)... thread of unity has been running ... (70)... through the

infinite multiplicity of our ... (71)... For an analytical description of Indians ... (72)... cultural heritage, in the light of ... (73)... definition given above, it would be ... (74)... to trace her cultural history of ... (75)... thousand years.

66. (A) rather (B) have
(C) has (D) had
67. (A) manner (B) life
(C) happiness (D) behaviour
68. (A) have (B) has
(C) are (D) is
69. (A) genuine (B) serious
(C) strong (D) sincere
70. (A) out (B) on
(C) in (D) all
71. (A) life (B) fortune
(C) future (D) hope
72. (A) sole (B) special
(C) common (D) actual
73. (A) the (B) a
(C) new (D) its
74. (A) important (B) necessary
(C) required (D) useful
75. (A) many (B) more
(C) vivid (D) several

CLOSE TEST - 9

The educational institutions established by the British and the Christian missionaries were primarily designed to propagate and promote the English language and the western ... (76)... . Their aim was also to produce such ... (77)... who could man the lower levels of ... (78)... British administrative hierarchy and remain ever loyal ... (79)... the British rulers. The British educational polity ... (80)... with eminent success in the matter of ... (81)... its objectives. The majority of people ... (82)... middle classes who went to these educational ... (83)..., did acquire some knowledge and skill which ... (84)... sufficient enough to work as babus in these ... (85)... offices.

76. (A) range (B) trade
(C) culture (D) pride
77. (A) Indians (B) North-Indians
(C) South-Indians (D) Rajputs
78. (A) the (B) a
(C) an (D) now
79. (A) of (B) with
(C) for (D) to

80. (A) served (B) met
(C) planned (D) started
81. (A) performing (B) conducting
(C) achieving (D) changing
82. (A) with (B) in
(C) of (D) from
83. (A) departments (B) institutions
(C) concerns (D) projects
84. (A) was (B) had
(C) were (D) have
85. (A) rural (B) revenue
(C) private (D) government

CLOSE TEST - 10

A man can be physically ... (86)... within stone walls and iron bars. His ... (87)... of movement and action may thus be ... (88)... But his mind and spirit will ... (89)... remain free. His hopes and ... (90)..., ideals and ambitions will still remain with him. ... (91)... tyranny or oppression can ... (92)... the lover of liberty. The cruelty of the british ... (93)... increased the zeal and ... (94)... of the freedom fighters. No prison, no oppression can ever ... (95)... the invincible spirit of man.

86. (A) prevailed (B) prevented
(C) confined (D) limited
87. (A) want (B) freedom
(C) nature (D) way
88. (A) rejected (B) adjusted
(C) prevented (D) restricted
89. (A) seldom (B) often
(C) still (D) hardly
90. (A) aspirations (B) attributes
(C) achievements (D) needs
91. (A) all (B) little
(C) full (D) no
92. (A) prevent (B) prevail
(C) reduce (D) intimidate
93. (A) only (B) rarely
(C) hardly (D) narrowly
94. (A) mind (B) determination
(C) want (D) discrimination
95. (A) kindle (B) lower
(C) reject (D) extinguish

CLOSE TEST - 11

It is summed up in single word-Man. Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove man from the ... (96)... and the root

cause of hunger and ... (97)... is abolished forever. Man is the only ... (98)... that consumes without ... (99)... . He does not given milk, he ... (100)... not lay eggs, he is ... (101)... to pull the plough, he cannot run ... (102)... enough to catch rabbits. ... (103)... he is lord of all the animals. He sets them to work, he gives back to them the bare ... (104)... that will prevent them from ... (105)... and the rest he keeps for himself.

96. (A) area (B) scene
(C) place (D) light
97. (A) over work (B) work
(C) while (D) waste
98. (A) living being (B) worm
(C) human (D) creature
99. (A) drinking (B) producing
(C) eating (D) sleeping
100. (A) does (B) do
(C) did (D) has done
101. (A) too idle (B) too strong
(C) too weak (D) too quick
102. (A) slow (B) fast
(C) idle (D) dull
103. (A) yet (B) but
(C) them (D) thus
104. (A) maximum (B) minimum
(C) average (D) capacity
105. (A) producing (B) creating
(C) eating (D) starving

ANSWERS

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (A)
8. (B) 9. (A) 10. (D) 11. (A) 12. (C) 13. (B) 14. (D)
15. (D) 16. (C) 17. (A) 18. (B) 19. (B) 20. (B) 21. (D)
22. (C) 23. (A) 24. (C) 25. (D) 26. (B) 27. (A) 28. (C)
29. (D) 30. (A) 31. (B) 32. (C) 33. (C) 34. (D) 35. (A)
36. (B) 37. (A) 38. (B) 39. (C) 40. (B) 41. (C) 42. (B)
43. (B) 44. (A) 45. (D) 46. (A) 47. (C) 48. (B) 49. (A)
50. (D) 51. (B) 52. (B) 53. (C) 54. (A) 55. (C) 56. (C)
57. (C) 58. (A) 59. (C) 60. (B) 61. (A) 62. (B) 63. (A)
64. (A) 65. (B) 66. (C) 67. (A) 68. (A) 69. (C) 70. (D)
71. (A) 72. (C) 73. (A) 74. (A) 75. (D) 76. (C) 77. (A)
78. (A) 79. (D) 80. (B) 81. (C) 82. (D) 83. (B) 84. (C)
85. (D) 86. (C) 87. (B) 88. (D) 89. (C) 90. (B) 91. (D)
92. (D) 93. (A) 94. (B) 95. (D) 96. (B) 97. (B) 98. (D)
99. (B) 100. (A) 101. (C) 102. (B) 103. (A) 104. (B) 105. (D)

COMPREHENSION

Comprehension का अर्थ होता है - ability of understanding अर्थात् समझने की योग्यता। इसमें एक passage दिया होता है तथा उसपर आधारित उसके नीचे 5 से 10 प्रश्न दिये होते हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार-चार विकल्प दिये गए होते हैं जिनमें से एक को चुनना होता है। Passage से बहुधा निम्न तरह के प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं -

- (i) प्रसंग (Theme) पर आधारित,
- (ii) True या False statement पर आधारित,
- (iii) मुख्य तथ्य (Main point) पर आधारित,
- (iv) उपयुक्त शीर्षक पर आधारित,

ऐसे प्रश्नों को हल करने के लिए सबसे पहले Passage के नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों को पढ़ें, फिर Passage पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करें और तब प्रश्नों के नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों को पढ़कर उत्तर ढूँढ़ें।

Directions (Q. 1-68) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words in the passage are printed in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

PASSAGE - 1

Fiction means literature consisted of invented or imaginary narrative. Fiction writing is a great art, by which the writer makes the story so spicy and mysterious looking that once a reader starts reading it, he cannot leave it until he has finished it. This is secured by introducing an element of suspense which compels the reader to hold his breath and go on reading uninterrupted. Compared to the fiction, the real everyday life looks like a dull, lifeless affair, but the truth is totally different. The truth is that our daily lives are so much full of suspense and mystery that literature simply cannot describe them. Fiction is but a spiced account of certain aspects of our real day-to-day lives. The novelist has to describe it within limited space. Therefore, he can describe only silent features of the whole story. He cannot describe the whole thing and all aspects of an episode, some of which are far more sensational than the spiced episodes depicted in the novel.

A novel is only an abridged version of events. It is not the whole of it. Imagine if we were able to write a complete faithful and unabridged account of certain phases of our real lives, the outcome would be really stranger than fiction. It could be outrageous. It is so because naked truth cannot be written in its real naked form.

1. Which of the following should be the most appropriate title of the passage ?
(A) Fiction is real literature
(B) Truth is strange than fiction
(C) Literature is imbued with fiction

- (D) Fiction is sensational
(E) None of these
2. What has been said about the interest of the reader in reading fiction ?
(A) he likes it very much
(B) he considers it mysterious and spicy
(C) he does not want to read it again and again
(D) he reads it until he has finished it
(E) None of these
3. What does make the reader spellbound to read a fiction ?
(A) an element of suspense
(B) the art of the writer
(C) imagination and narration
(D) the interpretation of the writer
(E) None of these
4. What does a novelist describe in the novel ?
(A) spiced account of certain aspects
(B) the real everyday life
(C) only the salient features of the whole story
(D) the story of daily life
(E) None of these
5. Literature cannot simply describe our real lives because
(A) it has limited space
(B) our life is full of mystery and suspense
(C) our life is very vague
(D) it highlights certain aspects only
(E) None of these
6. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage ?
(A) fiction consists of art and talent
(B) the reader does not want to read the fiction
(C) there is hardly an element of suspense in fiction
(D) the story of fiction is spicy and mysterious
(E) None of these
7. Which of the following statements is FALSE in the context of the passage ?
(A) the reader leaves fiction without finishing
(B) the novelist has to describe within limited space
(C) fiction is an spiced account of certain aspects
(D) a novel is only an abridged
(E) None of these

PASSAGE - 2

One day, a guru foresaw in a flash of vision that he would die shortly and what he would be in his next life. So he called his favourite disciple and asked him what he would do for his

guru in return for all he had received. The disciple said he would do whatever his guru asked him to do.

Having received this promise, the guru said, "Then this is what I'd like you to do for me. I've just learned that when I die, which will be very soon, I'm going to be reborn as a pig. Do you see that sow eating garbage there in the yard? I'm going to be reborn as the fourth piglet of its next litter. You'll recognize me by a mark on my brow. When that sow has littered, find the fourth piglet with a mark on its brow and, with one stroke of your knife, slaughter it. I'll then be released from a pig's life. Will you do this for me?" The disciple was said to hear all this, but he agreed to do as he had promised.

Soon after this conversation, the guru did die. And the sow did have a litter of four little pigs. One day, the disciple sharpened his knife and picked out the fourth little pig, which did, indeed, have a mark on its brow. Just as he was about to bring down his knife to slit its throat, the little pig suddenly spoke. "Stop! Don't kill me!", it screamed.

Before the disciple could recover from the shock of hearing the little pig speak in a human voice, it said, "Don't kill me. I want to live on as a pig. When I asked you to dispatch me, I didn't know what a pig's life would be like. It's great. Just let me go."

8. Why was the disciple shocked ?
 - (A) The guru refused to be killed.
 - (B) The guru wanted to remain like a pig.
 - (C) The guru was not reborn.
 - (D) Not mentioned in the passage.
 - (E) None of these
9. What did the guru foresee ?
 - (A) His and his disciple's next life
 - (B) He being reborn as a pig
 - (C) What a pig's life is like
 - (D) Not mentioned in the passage
 - (E) None of these
10. When the disciple was about to kill the pig, why did the guru say, "Stop" ?
 - (A) The disciple had picked up a wrong pig.
 - (B) He had changed his mind.
 - (C) He did not want to be reborn.
 - (D) Not mentioned in the passage.
 - (E) None of these
11. Which is not TRUE in the context of the passage ?
 - (A) The disciple was sad to know that his guru was to die soon.
 - (B) The guru took promise from his favourite disciple.
 - (C) There was a mark on the brow of the fourth piglet.
 - (D) The disciple changed his mind about killing his guru.
 - (E) The guru did not have real idea about a pig's life.
12. Which of the following can be the best reason for the guru taking the prior promise from his disciple ?
 - (A) The favourite disciple otherwise do not obey.
 - (B) Prior promise is needed for sharing divine things.

- (C) The guru did not have any confidence in his disciple.
 - (D) The act was such that in the absence of such a promise the disciple could have said no.
 - (E) It was the guru's style of sharing secret information with his disciples.
13. Why did the guru want to be killed in his next life ?
 - (A) He did not want to live any longer.
 - (B) He wanted to be killed by his disciple.
 - (C) He did not want to live like a pig
 - (D) Not mentioned in the passage
 - (E) None of these
 14. Which of the following is the meaning of the word "dispatch" as used in the passage ?
 - (A) send
 - (B) dissect
 - (C) haste
 - (D) kill
 - (E) communicate
 15. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage ?
 - (A) The guru was to die immediately.
 - (B) The guru did not have many disciples.
 - (C) The fourth piglet did not have the mark
 - (D) The disciple was sad to know that the guru wanted to live like a pig.
 - (E) The sow had a litter of five pigs.
 16. Which of the following will be the most appropriate title to the central theme of the above passage ?
 - (A) Life is like that
 - (B) You reap as you sow
 - (C) Tit for tat
 - (E) Promises are made to be kept
 - (E) The great revolutionary
 17. What did the guru realise about a pig's life ?
 - (A) Full of miseries
 - (B) Dirty
 - (C) Full of tensions
 - (D) Not mentioned in the passage
 - (E) None of these

PASSAGE - 3

The balance wheel whirled and the rusty foot pedal clattered up and down. The needle hopped over the smooth stitching pleats, folds and moving smoothly around the neck-line. The reel of cotton thread jumped and shook on its needle stand. "Stop you are making me dizzy", said the reel. Stop grumbling, you foolish thing" said the pedal. "If anyone should grumble, it is me". said the small reel inside the bobbin. When the needle moved, It took the thread from the bobbin and made stitches under the cloth. "I do all the important work and here I am stuck up day and night in this stuffy box. You all have a fine time sitting there staring at the world", he continued.

"Now children", said the kindly old balance wheel. "You all know what important work the lady is doing today. She is stitching

a school dress for her daughter who will be admitted in school tomorrow. We must all work hard and stitch it beautifully". "I have had enough food today. It is too hot here and I am tired of the needle poking his nose in all the time". said the small reel. "Listen my children". continued the old wheel. "I have been with this machine for about hundred years". At first we belonged to a dress maker. He made us work hard. One day this lady's grandfather came to the shop. He liked the machine and bought it. The old gentleman wanted his daughters to learn sewing but they did not use us much. Still, we were fed regularly with oil and cleaned by the servants for years. We have stood in this corner and seen many things. We saw the old gentleman die. His children then started quarrelling. Slowly they became poor. The servants were dismissed. They one by one, the children, went away and the house was closed. After many years this lady came with her husband. She had a daughter after a few years. The lady started using us after pouring oil into these old joints. She did not listen to her husband's suggestion to sell us off to a scrapdealer."

As the wheel finished, everyone was quiet for some time. Then the reel said. "We are very sorry and we would rather break into pieces than let down the lady". They all continued to work till the scissors snipped the thread and the beautiful dress was ready.

18. Why was the reel of thread feeling dizzy ?
 - (A) It was moving on the needle stand.
 - (B) It was being shaken by the needle.
 - (C) It was being wounded with thread
 - (D) It was made to rotate at a very fast rate
 - (E) None of these
19. What was the lady doing on the sewing machine ?
 - (A) She was stitching a dress for herself
 - (B) She was putting some oil and cleaning it.
 - (C) She was winding cotton thread on the reel.
 - (D) She was stitching a school dress for her daughter.
 - (E) None of these
20. Who brought the sewing machine to the house ?
 - (A) the child's grandfather
 - (B) the lady's father
 - (C) the grandfather of the child's mother
 - (D) the lady's husband's father
 - (E) None of these
21. Which of the following did not happen after the old gentleman's death ?
 - (A) the infighting among his children
 - (B) the cleaning of the machine by the servants
 - (C) the gradual abandoning of the house by the children
 - (D) the old man's children becoming economically weak
 - (E) the dismissal of the servants
22. Who is the narrator of the story of the lady's ancestors ?

- (A) the sewing machine
 - (B) the big reel of cotton thread
 - (C) the pedal
 - (D) the small reel inside the bobbin
 - (E) None of these
23. What did the reel say after listening to the old balance wheel's story ?
 - (A) That they would work and perish rather than disappoint the lady.
 - (B) That they should break themselves into pieces after helping the lady.
 - (C) That they should not create any problem for the lady by destroying themselves.
 - (D) That there is no need to work so hard and break themselves into pieces.
 - (E) None of these
 24. What was the suggestion of the lady's husband ?
 - (A) to get the sewing machine repaired
 - (B) to consider the sewing machine as scrap
 - (C) to give the sewing machine to the dress-maker
 - (D) to dispose of the sewing machine as a scrap item
 - (E) to retain and use the sewing machine occasionally
 25. The house is presently inhabited by -
 - (A) the lady, her husband and her grandfather
 - (B) the lady, her daughter and the lady's grandfather
 - (C) the lady, her husband and their daughter
 - (D) the lady, her husband and her father-in-law
 - (E) the lady, her daughter and the lady's father-in-law
 26. Who among the following complained that it was stuck up day and night in the stuffy box ?
 - (A) the bobbin
 - (B) the needle
 - (C) the old balance wheel
 - (D) the pedal
 - (E) None of these

PASSAGE - 4

Hiuen Tsang, the famous Chinese traveller, visited India in the seventh century. He travelled extensively in India. He stayed for some time in Kanauj, at the court of the great emperor Harsha-Varadhan. He has left for us graphic descriptions of the pomp and ceremony of the royal regalia and the lavish celebrations of Hindu festivals. During one particular festivity at the confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna, many princes would come to participate in the giving of gifts to the poor and the orphans. Oh, how the footsteps of pilgrims and the cries of the poor and the needy have resounded across the length and breadth of the land from the most distant times ! How those ancient banks of sacred rivers have heard voices of collective prayers and the shouts of joy of periodic pilgrims ! If only the mute stones and steps could tell all the thrills, they have witnessed. volumes of stirring stories would flow from them.

Hiuen Tsang spent a long period at the famed Nalanda, the great center of learning in classical India where students by the hundreds flocked from all over India and abroad. It had flourished in the remote century of Buddha and Mahavira, and now when the Chinese pilgrim visited the place it seems to have been still full of life and intellectual vigor. For this is what the pilgrim notes. "The day is not sufficient for asking and answering profound questions. From morning till night they engage in discussions; the old and the young mutually help one another." If such is not an ideal place of learning, then what is ?

27. Why are the writing of Hiuen Tsang considered very important ?
 (A) He was the first foreign visitor
 (B) We get details about the life-style of classical India
 (C) He wrote his experience in Indian language
 (D) He was impressed by Indian way of life
 (E) He recorded stories at the river festivals.
28. Why did Hiuen Tsang spend considerable time at Nalanda ?
 (A) He was to complete a teaching assignemnt
 (B) He was desirous of learning Buddhist practices.
 (C) It was an important center of pilgrimage.
 (D) At the request of the local king.
 (E) None of these
29. The passage refers to all the following except
 (A) footsteps of pilgrims
 (B) voices of collective prayers
 (C) giving of gifts by the poor and orphans
 (D) lavish celebrations
 (E) presence of members of Royal families among the pilgrims.
30. What has been considered as the most significant aspect of Nalanda ?
 (A) It was a renowned center of teaching and learning
 (B) It used to admit only foreign students
 (C) Princes would come there for studies
 (D) It had witnessed volumes of stirring stories of Buddha
 (E) None of these
31. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage ?
 (A) Ganga (B) Mahavira
 (C) Nalanda (D) Takshashila
 (E) Kanouj
32. Why the princes used to visit the festivity at the confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna ?
 (A) To meet foreign visitors
 (B) To give away a part of their wealth to the needy
 (C) To learn the scriptures
 (D) To participate in the discussions
 (E) To join the collective prayers
33. "If such is not an ideal place then what is ?" means-

- (A) This is not an ideal place, tell us what it should be
 (B) If this is to be called ideal, then it's meaningless
 (C) This is an ideal place
 (D) It is not at all an ideal place
 (E) It cannot be compared with any ideal place
34. India appears to be under the influence of which of the following during Hiuen Tsang's visit ?
 (A) Shouts of joy of princes
 (B) Stirring stories of Harasha-varadhana
 (C) Cries of pilgrims and footsteps of the poor
 (D) Hindu and Buddhist practices
 (E) Teachings of foreign visitors
35. What seems to be the purpose of Hiuen Tsang's visit to India ?
 (1) Sightseeing and travel to unknown countries
 (2) Studying the land, its culture and pursuit of knowledge
 (A) only 1 (B) only 2
 (C) either '1' or '2' (D) neither '1' nor '2'
 (E) both 'a' and 'b'

PASSAGE - 5

Long, long ago, there lived a king who had a favourite jester in his court. The jester's business was to amuse the king and the courtiers. He was allowed much liberty by the king who overlooked even the unkindest jokes of the jester. As a result of all this, the jester became a nuisance to the whole court.

One day, however, the jester gave unintentional offence to the king. The king at once condemned him to death. The jester fell on his knees, and pleaded for his life. But the king refused to alter the sentence.

One day the king visited the jester in prison. He said to the jester. "I am very sorry my friend; I cannot spare your life, but I can allow you one concession. You can choose the manner of life you would like to die." The clever jester now saw his chance, and at once said, "I choose, your majesty, to die of old age."

36. Why was the jester sentenced to death ?
 (A) Because he abused a courtier
 (B) Because he hurt the king deliberately
 (C) Because he hurt the king unintentionally
 (D) Because he loved the king
 (E) None of these
37. The jester's business was to
 (A) entertain the king and the queen
 (B) entertain the king as well as the courtiers
 (C) point out the folly of the king
 (D) help the king to solve many problems
 (E) None of these
38. The king did not pardon the jester because
 (A) the jester was a nuisance to the whole court
 (B) the king never pardoned anybody

- (C) the courtiers advised the king not to pardon the jester
 (D) the king was very cruel
 (E) the reason has not been given
39. The king went to see the jester in prison because
 (A) the jester had made a request to him to see him
 (B) he wished to visit the jester
 (C) the courtiers requested him to see the jester
 (D) the prison was in helter and skelter
 (E) None of these
40. Which of the following statements is TRUE ?
 (A) The jester enjoyed maximum liberty
 (B) The jester requested the king to set him free
 (C) The courtiers liked the jester very much
 (D) The jester entertained only the courtiers
 (E) None of these
41. Which of the following statements is FALSE ?
 (A) The king granted some concession to the punishment of the jester
 (B) The king asked the jester to choose the manner he would like to die
 (C) The jester requested the king to pardon him
 (D) The jester fell on his knees and pleaded for some concession to the given punishment
 (E) None of these

PASSAGE - 6

Once there lived a widow named Mangala who became poor after her husband, a small trader of coal, died of a prolonged illness. When her son Guniram grew up, she said to him one day, "You ought to start a business like your father. Before, it is too late, you better go to the rich merchant Deen Dayal, who gives loans to promising young men like you". The next morning when Guniram went to Deen Dayal's house, he found him shouting at a young man. Ramlal. "I gave you enough money to start a good business. You have not made any profit. You have not saved enough to pay the interest on the loan. You didn't know how to do business". "No Sir." said Ramlal. "Look! Even with that dead mouse as stock-in-trade", the merchant said pointing to a dead mouse on the floor, "a clever man would be able to do business and make money".

Guniram, who was hearing this, thought for a moment and picked up the mouse. "I am taking this from you on loan." he said to the merchant and left. The merchant burst out laughing at this. Guniram, on his way carrying the dead mouse, was stopped by another merchant, who purchased the dead mouse to feed his hungry cat in exchange for two handfuls of fried peas. Guniram arranged a pot of cold water, sat on the road side and served water and peas to the returning wood cutters from the forests in exchange for firewood. He sold the wood in the market and purchased peas. He further offered water and peas to the wood

- cutters regularly and started saving money. Later on, he was able to start a small business of firewood on his own. Once during a rainy season when there was a shortage of firewood in the city. Guniram sold his stock with a high price. By efforts and skills, within a few years, he could become one of the richest young merchants in the city. One day, he went to Deen Dayal, from whom he had taken loan, with a mouse made in gold and told him his success story. The merchant was so happy to hear Guniram that he gave him his daughter Jayanti in marriage.
42. By dint of his sustained efforts, Guniram could achieve the distinction of being the city's
 (A) richest merchant
 (B) youngest merchant
 (C) largest stockist of firewood
 (D) richest merchant's son-in-law
 (E) one of the richest young merchants.
43. According to the passage, who among the following had failed in his business ?
 (A) Guniram's father
 (B) The merchant who gave loan
 (C) Ramlal
 (D) The merchant who purchased dead mouse
 (E) None of these
44. In the context of the passage, what could be in the mind of the merchant when he laughed at Guniram's statement ?
 (A) One cannot start a business with a dead mouse.
 (B) A dead mouse cannot be an instrument for loan
 (C) The dead mouse being asked for loan did not belong to him.
 (D) The dead mouse cannot be kept as security for loan.
 (E) None of these
45. The whole story speaks of how many merchants involved in business of any kind ?
 (A) Two (B) Three
 (C) Four (D) Five
 (E) More than five
46. By saying "No Sir" Ramlal was trying to say
 (A) that he did not lose in business
 (B) that he did not take loan for his business
 (C) that he could prove his success in business
 (D) that he would repay the capital with interest
 (E) not given in the passage
47. Deen Dayal felt happy at which of the following ?
 (A) Receiving the mouse made of gold as gift
 (B) Getting Guniram as his son-in-law
 (C) Hearing the achievement of Guniram
 (D) Foreseeing his daughter to live in luxury
 (E) None of these
48. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about Guniram ?
 (A) He belonged to a merchant family by birth.
 (B) His mother became poor only after his father's death.

- (C) He had enough money to start a business on his own.
 (D) He sold fried peas and water in exchange for firewood.
 (E) All are true
49. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage ?
 (A) Deen Dayal had provided a sum of money to Guniram to start business.
 (B) Guniram saw Deen Dayal laughing at the young man.
 (C) Guniram got some money from a merchant by selling the dead mouse.
 (D) The prices of firewood had gone down during the rainy season.
 (E) None of these
50. According to the passage, which of the following business (A), (B) and (C) below was/were carried out by Guniram ?
 (1) pea (2) firewood (3) Coal
 (A) Only (2) (B) Only (2) & (3)
 (C) Only (1) & (2) (D) (1), (2) & (C)
 (E) None of these

PASSAGE - 7

There was an old weaver in a village. Who had been praying to Lord Shiva for the last twenty-five years to give him enough money to live in comfort. Each morning and evening, he would walk round the Shiva temple one hundred and one times, prostrate himself before the image and then come back home. In spite of having prayed for such a long period, there was no sign of wealth coming to him. He, however, never lost faith in God and waited for the time to time.

As time passed the poor weaver grew old. It was difficult for him to go round and round the temple and he was to help himself through a stick to walk. Lord Shiva did hear the weaver's prayer but did nothing to help him. However, Parvati, Shiva's wife felt sorry at this and spoke to her husband "Why are you so hard on that old weaver who has been worshipping you for such a long time. He has grown so old now that he cannot even walk properly. Why don't you make life easier for him ?" Shiva smiled and replied to Parvati "Do you think I would have refused to give him wealth if he could make use of it. What can I do for someone who is not destined to be rich". Parvati, however, was not convinced with the view that a man cannot make use of wealth if it is given to him.

One day both Shiva and Parvati came down to earth and went to that temple. Shiva put a pot of gold on the way of the weaver when he was talking a round of the temple so that he can pick it up. The weaver walked on. "Oh, my Lord". he prayed, "how loang have I to continue this wretched life. You have not been kind enough to me. But I can still play my trade. My eyes are still good. How fortunate I am that even in my old age I can still weave well". Then a terrible throught struck the weaver.

"Suppose I were to lose my eyesight. But still I would be able to walk round the temple Let me try. I would walk like this." He firmly closed his eyes and walked on. He passed by the pot of gold with his eyes closed. He smiled when he opened his eyes. "Yes". he said, "I need not worry. Even if I become blind I can still walk round the temple". The weaver then went home.

Shiva looked at Parvati and said "But there is something I can do for him". He will now lose all interest in wealth. He will be very heppy".

51. When the weaver opened his eyes.
 (A) he found the pot of gold (B) he was cheerful
 (C) he was worried (D) he saw Shiva and Parvati
 (E) None of these
52. The weaver took how many rounds of the temple everyday ?
 (A) 101 (B) 102
 (C) 111 (D) 202
 (E) None of these
53. According to the passage, what made Parvati feel sorry ?
 (A) The old age of the weaver
 (B) The attitude of the weaver
 (C) Shiva not helping the weaver
 (D) Shiva not listening to her appeal
 (E) None of these
54. Why did the weaver think himself fortunate ?
 (A) That he could carry out his profession in old age
 (B) That he could walk round the temple even without eyes
 (C) That parvati was kind enough to convass Shiva for him
 (D) Not given in the passage.
 (E) None of these
55. On which of the following views did Shiva and Parvati have differences of opinion ?
 (A) Every devotee can be blessed with the fulfilment of his wish
 (B) Without eyesight one can locate the pot of gold
 (C) Taking a positive attitude towards the weaver
 (D) One can't make use of the wealth if it is given to him
 (E) None of these
56. Had the weaver got enough money from the God, he would –
 (A) have a peaceful life
 (B) have an easy life with no financial constraints
 (C) not have further prayed to the God
 (D) not have to stick to the weaver's job any more
 (E) not have to work in his old age
57. how did Shiva favour the old weaver ?
 (A) By availing him the pot of gold
 (B) By giving him strength to work
 (C) By asking Parvati to help him
 (D) Not given in the passage
 (E) None of these
58. After keeping the pot of gold on the passage around the

temple, Shiva and Parvati –

- (A) returned to the heaven
- (B) hid themselves near the temple
- (C) closely watched the weaver as invisible entities
- (D) not given in the passage
- (E) None of these

59. Which of the following statements in NOT TRUE regarding the weaver ?
- (A) He lost faith in God
 - (B) He worshipped for 25 years
 - (C) He continued taking rounds of temple even in old age
 - (D) he spent a miserable life (E) All are true

PASSAGE - 8

Since the most ancient times India has been not only periodically invaded by greedy hordes, but also visited by traders and travellers, scholars and sight-seers, Some of them have written books. The books of these writers have become all the more important because there are not too many of them; and they have served as rich sources for the historians. It is especially in this context that observations provided by the great Chinese writer Hiuen Tsang have become very relevant.

Already in the 7th century, Buddhism was a powerful cultural force among the educated classes of China. It was common for Chinese pilgrims to come to India, the native land of the Buddha, to pay their respects to the founder of their religion, perhaps the most famous of them all was this gentle observer who had studied and travelled extensively in China, before entering the Indian sub-continent. Being both scholarly and sophisticated, he was not given to easy praise. Within India itself he traversed desert and climbed mountains, stayed in villages and lived in capitals, practised in monasteries and studied in universities and spent time in some royal courts as well.

He went to Mathura and Ayodhya, to Prayag and Pataliputra, to Gaya and Kamarupa. He studied Sanskrit and Pali to delve deeper into Buddhist philosophy and Hindu traditions. Most important of all, he wrote down in detail his many experiences and impressions.

60. Why are the writings of Hiuen Tsang considered as relevant ?
- (A) He had spent some time in some royal courts.
 - (B) He visited India as a trader and sight-seer
 - (C) He had travelled to many Asian countries
 - (D) He was a gentle observer
 - (E) None of these
61. What probably prompted Hiuen Tsang to travel to India ?
- (A) To study influence of Buddhism on Hindu religion
 - (B) To spread his religion in India
 - (C) To undertake pilgrimage and enhance knowledge.
 - (D) To study the powerful cultural force in India.

- (E) To pay his respects to the royal courts in India
62. Hiuen Tsang did all of the following during his travel in India except –
- (A) travelled in deserts (B) lived in villages
 - (C) followed the schedule in monasteries
 - (D) taught in the universities
 - (E) visited capitals of various kingdoms
63. Which of the following has been considered as the real contribution of Hiuen Tsang ?
- (A) He meticulously recorded his experiences and feelings
 - (B) He visited and spent time in many places in India
 - (C) He pointed out the impact of Hinduism of Buddhism
 - (D) He influenced elites in China to visit India
 - (E) He faithfully wrote about the invaders who had attacked India in the past
64. As per the passage, which of the following cities was NOT visited by Hiuen Tsang ?
- (A) Mathura (B) Varanasi
 - (C) Gaya (D) Pataliputra
 - (E) Ayodhya
65. Why did Hiuen Tsang study Sanskrit and Pali ?
- (A) To write his memories in these languages
 - (B) To teach these languages in China
 - (C) To translate literature from Chinese into these languages
 - (D) To communicate with local people
 - (E) None of these
66. The writing of Hiuen Tsang appears to be objective because –
- (A) He was learned and cultured
 - (B) He had visited China and could compare it with India
 - (C) He had great respect for India
 - (D) He was basically a historian
 - (E) of influence of Buddhist philosophy
67. China was under the influence of which of the following during Hiuen Tsang's time ?
- (1) Educated and elite classes
 - (2) Chinese pilgrims
 - (A) Both '1' and '2' (B) Neither '1' and nor '2'
 - (C) Only '1' (D) Only '2'
 - (E) Not given in the passage
68. Why are the writings of ancient writers considered as very important ?
- (A) We get an account of the purpose of the invaders
 - (B) It given essence of Buddhist Philosophy and Hindu tradition
 - (C) These are among the few sources of historical importance
 - (D) They are written by famous people
 - (E) They have studied and travelled extensively

ANSWERS

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (B) 6. (D) 7. (A)
 8. (E) 9. (B) 10. (B) 11. (D) 12. (D) 13. (C) 14. (D)
 15. (A) 16. (A) 17. (E) 18. (D) 19. (D) 20. (C) 21. (B)
 22. (E) 23. (A) 24. (A) 25. (C) 26. (E) 27. (B) 28. (E)
 29. (C) 30. (A) 31. (D) 32. (B) 33. (C) 34. (D) 35. (E)
 36. (C) 37. (B) 38. (E) 39. (B) 40. (A) 41. (D) 42. (E)
 43. (C) 44. (B) 45. (C) 46. (C) 47. (C) 48. (C) 49. (E)
 50. (C) 51. (B) 52. (A) 53. (C) 54. (A) 55. (D) 56. (B)
 57. (E) 58. (C) 59. (A) 60. (D) 61. (C) 62. (D) 63. (A)
 64. (B) 65. (E) 66. (A) 67. (A) 68. (C)

EXPLANATION

PASSAGE - 1

- (B) passage के दूसरा paragraph में निष्कर्ष के रूप में जो बातें कही गई हैं उससे यह पता चलता है Truth is stronger than fiction. अतः सही विकल्प (B) है।
- (D) passage में पहला paragraph के दूसरा वाक्य के अंतिम clause में कहा गया है। 'he (the reader) cannot leave it (fiction) until he has finished it'. अतः सही विकल्प (D) है।
- (A) passage के पहला paragraph के तीसरे वाक्य से स्पष्ट है कि fiction में an element of suspense होता है जो reader (पाठक) को मंत्रमुग्ध कर देता है। अतः सही विकल्प (A) है।
- (C) passage के पहला paragraph के नौवाँ वाक्य से पता चलता है कि novelist (उपन्यासकार) 'can describe only silent features of the whole story.' अतः सही विकल्प (C) है।
- (B) passage के पहला paragraph के पाँचवाँ वाक्य से स्पष्ट है कि literature (साहित्य) हमारे जीवन का वर्णन नहीं कर सकता है, क्योंकि जीवन 'full of suspense and mystery' है। अतः सही विकल्प (B) है।
- (D) passage के पहला paragraph के दूसरा वाक्य से स्पष्ट है कि fiction की कहानी 'spicy and mysterious' है। अतः विकल्प (D) में दिया गया कथन 'सत्य' है।
- (A) passage के पहला paragraph के दूसरा वाक्य से स्पष्ट है कि reader किसी fiction को पूरी तरह समाप्त किये बगैर नहीं छोड़ सकता है। अतः विकल्प (A) में दिया गया कथन 'असत्य' है।

PASSAGE - 2

- (E) passage के अंतिम paragraph के पहला वाक्य से स्पष्ट है कि disciple (शिष्य) के shocked (सदमाग्रसित) होने का कारण था कि उसने little pig (छोटा सुअर) को human voice (मानवीय आवाज) में बोलते हुए सुना। दिये गए विकल्पों में ऐसा कोई तथ्य नहीं दिया गया है। अतः सही विकल्प (E) है।
- (B) passage के दूसरा paragraph के दूसरा वाक्य से स्पष्ट है कि

Guru ने foresee (पहले से अनुमान लगाना) किया कि वह एक pig (सुअर) के रूप में पुनर्जन्म लेने जा रहा है। अतः सही विकल्प (B) है।

- (B) जब disciple (शिष्य) pig को मारने वाला था तो Guru ने उसे 'रूकने' को कहा, क्योंकि उसने अपना mind (मन) बदल लिया था। passage के तीसरा paragraph के अंतिम दो वाक्यों से यह स्पष्ट है। अतः सही विकल्प (B) है।
- (D) disciple ने Guru के मारने के सम्बन्ध में अपना मन नहीं बदला था। अतः विकल्प (D) में दिया गया कथन 'असत्य' है। इस प्रकार सही विकल्प (D) है।
- (D) Guru ने शिष्य से पहले ही वचन ले लिया था। जिसका सबसे अच्छा कारण हो सकता है कि उसे लगता था कि जो कार्य वह शिष्य को करने के लिए कहता वह ऐसा था कि उसे करने से वह इन्कार कर सकता था। अतः सही विकल्प (D) है।
- (C) passage के दूसरा paragraph के सातवाँ वाक्य से स्पष्ट है कि Guru सुअर की जिन्दगी नहीं जीना चाहता था इसीलिए वह मारा जाना चाहता था। अतः सही विकल्प (C) है।
- (D) passage में dispatch का अर्थ है kill अतः सही विकल्प (D) है।
- (A) passage के दूसरा paragraph के दूसरा वाक्य से स्पष्ट है कि Guru तुरंत मरने वाला था। अतः सही विकल्प (A) है।
- (A) "Life is like that" है।
- (E) passage के अंतिम paragraph के अंतिम दो वाक्यों से स्पष्ट है कि Guru ने महसूस किया कि pig की जिन्दगी great महान है। दिये गए विकल्पों में ऐसा तथ्य नहीं है। अतः सही विकल्प (E) है।

PASSAGE - 3

- (D) passage के पहला paragraph के प्रथम तीन वाक्यों में दिये गए तथ्यों से स्पष्ट है कि reel को तेज गति से rotate कराया जाता था जिसके चलते वह dizzy (चक्कर से आक्रांत) महसूस करता था। अतः सही विकल्प (D) है।
- (D) passage के दूसरा paragraph के दूसरा वाक्य से स्पष्ट है कि lady अपनी बेटी के लिए एक स्कूल ड्रेस की सिलाई कर रही थी। अतः सही विकल्प (D) है।
- (C) passage के दूसरा paragraph के दसवाँ तथा ग्यारहवाँ वाक्य से स्पष्ट है कि lady के grandfather ने sewing machine को खरीद कर घर लाया था। अतः सही विकल्प (C) है।
- (B) passage के दूसरा paragraph से स्पष्ट है कि gentleman के मरने के बाद servants (नौकरों) को हटा दिया गया। चूँकि नौकर ही sweing machine की सफाई करते थे, अतः gentleman के करने के बाद servants के द्वारा sewing machine की सफाई नहीं हो पाया। अतः सही विकल्प (B) है।
- (E) Lady के ancestors (पूर्वजों) की कहानी balance wheel कहता है। दिये गए विकल्पों में balance wheel का जिक्र नहीं है। अतः सही विकल्प (E) है।

23. (A) passage के तीसरा paragraph से पता चलता है कि balance wheel की story (कहानी) सुनने के बाद reel ने कहा, 'we would rather break into pieces that let down the lady' अतः सही विकल्प (A) है।
24. (A) passage के दूसरा paragraph के अंतिम वाक्य से स्पष्ट है कि lady के husband ने उसे सुझाव दिया कि वह sewing machine को scrapdealer (कबाड़ी) के हाथों बेच दे। अतः सही विकल्प (D) है।
25. (C) passage के दूसरा paragraph के अंत की ओर कहा गया है कि lady अपने husband के साथ उस घर में आई और दो वर्ष बाद उसे एक बेटी हुई। अतः वर्तमान में उस घर में lady, उसका husband और उसकी daughter रहते थे। अतः सही विकल्प (C) है।
26. (E) passage के पहला paragraph से पता चलता है कि reel ने शिकायत किया था कि उसे दिन-रात Stuff (जिसमें हवा न आ जा सके) box में चिपकाए रखा जाता था। दिये गए विकल्पों में reel का कोई विकल्प नहीं है। अतः सही विकल्प (E) है।

PASSAGE - 4

27. (B) Hiuen Tsang का writings महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि उनमें classical India के life style (जीवन शैली) का विस्तृत ब्योरा हम पाते हैं। अतः सही विकल्प (B) है।
28. (E) passage के दूसरा paragraph से स्पष्ट है कि Hiuen Tsang ने नालंदा में considerable time [= much time (पर्याप्त समय)] व्यतीत किया और वहाँ के हालात को देखा और समझा। प्रश्न में दिये गए विकल्पों में ऐसा कोई तथ्य नहीं दिया गया है। अतः सही विकल्प (E) है।
29. (C) गरीबों तथा अनाथों के द्वारा gifts (उपहार, भेंट) देने का कोई विकल्प passage में नहीं है। प्रश्न में दिये गये अन्य विकल्पों के तथ्यों का विकल्प passage में है। अतः सही विकल्प (C) है।
30. (A) passage के दूसरा paragraph के पहला वाक्य में Nalanda के बारे में कहा गया है: Nalanda, the great centre of learning... अतः सही विकल्प (A) है।
31. (D) passage में Takshashila (तक्षशिला) का कोई विकल्प नहीं है। अतः सही विकल्प (D) है।
32. (B) passage के पहला paragraph के पाँचवा वाक्य में उल्लेख है कि many princes would come to participate in giving of gifts to the poor and the orphans.' अतः सही विकल्प (B) है।
33. (C) if such is not an ideal place ... then what is ? से तात्पर्य है कि यही ideal place (आदर्श स्थान) है। अतः सही विकल्प (C) है।
34. (D) passage के पहला paragraph के चौथा वाक्य में 'lavish celebrations of Hindu festivals' में 'नालंदा' का विकल्प है जो बुद्ध और महावीर के शताब्दी में विकसित हुआ। इससे निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि Hiuen Tsang के भ्रमण के समय भारत में Hindu तथा Buddhist Practices प्रचलन में थे। अतः सही

विकल्प (D) है।

35. (E) passage के पहला paragraph के पहला वाक्य में ही विकल्प है Hiuen Tsang 'famous chinese traveller' था। passage के पहला paragraph और दूसरा paragraph से पता चलता है वह भारत तथा इसके बहुत सारे पहलुओं का अध्ययन किया। अतः सही विकल्प (E) है।

PASSAGE - 5

36. (C) passage के दूसरा paragraph के पहला वाक्य और दूसरा वाक्य से स्पष्ट है कि king ने जिस कारण से jester को 'सजाए मौत दी' वह कारण था: the jester gave unintentional offence to the king.' अतः सही विकल्प (C) है।
37. (B) passage के पहला paragraph के दूसरा वाक्य में कहा गया है : 'the jester's business was to amuse the king and the courtiers.' अतः सही विकल्प (B) है।
38. (E) passage में कोई ऐसा कारण का उल्लेख नहीं है कि king ने jester को क्यों नहीं माफ किया। अतः सही विकल्प (E) है।
39. (B) passage के तीसरा paragraph के अन्तर्निहित भाव से स्पष्ट है कि king ने jester को prison में देखना चाहा था और इसी उद्देश्य से वह prison में गया था। अतः सही विकल्प (B) है।
40. (A) passage के पहला paragraph के तीसरा वाक्य से स्पष्ट है कि दरबार में jester अत्यंत स्वतंत्रता का लाभ उठाता है। अतः सही विकल्प (A) है।
41. (D) passage के दूसरा paragraph के तीसरा वाक्य में कहा गया है : The jester fell on his (the king's) knees, and pleaded for his life'. अतः विकल्प (D) में दिया गया कथन 'असत्य' है। इस प्रकार सही विकल्प (D) है।

PASSAGE - 6

42. (E) passage के अंतिम paragraph के अंतिम दो वाक्यों के पहले वाला वाक्य से पता चलता है कि अपने प्रयासों और गुणों के बदौलत Guniram शहर में "one of the richest young merechants" बन सका। अतः सही विकल्प (E) है।
43. (C) passage के पहला paragraph के चौथा वाक्य से पता चलता है कि Ramlal अपने business में फेल कर गया था। अतः सही विकल्प (E) है।
44. (B) passage के दूसरा paragraph के दूसरा तथा तीसरा वाक्य से स्पष्ट होता है कि Guniram ने dead mouse को उठाने के बाद जब कहा; "I am taking this from you on loan" तो Merchant हँस पड़ा। उसके हँसने के कारण निश्चित रूप से यह था कि उसे लगा कि "A dead mouse" Loan (ऋण) का वस्तु नहीं हो सकता था। अतः सही विकल्प (B) है।
45. (C) पूरी कहानी में Guniram, Guniram के पिता, Ramlal तथा Deen Dayal का विकल्प है जो विभिन्न प्रकार के business से जुड़े थे। अतः सही विकल्प (C) है।
46. (C) passage के पहला paragraph (के आठवाँ वाक्य) में जब

Deen Dayal ने कहा; “You don’t know how to do business.” तो Ramlal ने कहा “No Sir” ! उसके ‘No’ Sir’ कहने का तात्पर्य था कि वह कहना चाहता था कि वह Business कर सकता था। अतः सही विकल्प (C) है।

47. (C) passage के अंतिम paragraph के अंतिम दो वाक्यों से पता चलता है कि Guniram के success story (सफलता की कहानी) को सुनकर Deen Dayal खुश हुआ था। अतः सही विकल्प (C) है।
48. (C) passage के पहला paragraph के तीसरा वाक्य से पता चलता है कि Guniram के पास अपना business शुरू करने के लिए पैसा नहीं था जिसके चलते उसकी मां ने उसे Deen Dayal के पास loan (ऋण) लेने के लिए जाने को कहा था। अतः विकल्प (C) में दिया गया कथन ‘असत्य’ है।
49. (E) दिये गए विकल्पों में कोई कथन ‘सत्य’ नहीं है। अतः विकल्प (E) है।
50. (C) Guniram ने Pea (मटर) तथा Firewood (जलावन की लकड़ी) का व्यवसाय किया था। अतः सही विकल्प (C) है।

PASSAGE - 7

51. (B) passage के तीसरा paragraph के सोलहवाँ वाक्य से पता चलता है कि जब weaver (बुनकर) ने आँखें खोली, वह मुस्कुराया (He smiled), अर्थात् वह प्रसन्न था। अतः सही विकल्प (B) है।
52. (A) passage के पहला paragraph के दूसरा वाक्य से पता चलता है कि weaver (बुनकर) मंदिर का ‘One hundred and one times’ परिक्रमा करता था। अतः सही विकल्प (A) है।
53. (C) passage के दूसरा paragraph के तीसरा तथा चौथा वाक्य से पता चलता है कि ‘Shiva’ के द्वारा weaver (बुनकर) का मदद नहीं करना’ Parvati के ‘दुखी’ होने का कारण था। अतः सही विकल्प (C) है।
54. (A) passage के तीसरा paragraph के आठवाँ वाक्य से पता चलता है कि weaver अपने आप को सौभाग्यशाली मानता है, क्योंकि वह अपना profession (पेशा) old age (बुढ़ापा) में भी जारी रख सकता था। अतः सही विकल्प (A) है।
55. (D) passage के दूसरा paragraph के अंतिम तीन वाक्यों से पता चलता है कि Shiva तथा Parvati के विचारों में भिन्नता इस बात पर थी; ‘a man cannot make use of wealth if it is given to him.’ अतः सही विकल्प (D) है।
56. (B) passage के पहला paragraph के पहला वाक्य से ही पता चलता है कि weaver (बुनकर) Shiva से प्रार्थना करता रहा था कि वे उसे पर्याप्त धन दें ताकि वह ‘आराम में जी सके; अर्थात्’ बिना आर्थिक तंगी के वह आसान जीवन जी सके। अतः सही विकल्प (B) है।
57. (E) passage के अंतिम paragraph से पता चलता है कि Shiva ने weaver की मदद इस प्रकार से की कि ‘वह धन के प्रति रूचि खो देगा। वह बहुत खुश होगा।’ दिये गए विकल्पों में ऐसा तथ्य

नहीं है। अतः सही विकल्प (E) है।

58. (C) passage के तीसरा तथा अंतिम (चौथा) paragraph से पता चलता है कि pot of gold (सोना का बर्तन) रखने के बाद Shiva तथा Parvati ने अदृश्य हस्तियों के रूप में सावधानी से weaver का निरीक्षण किया। अतः सही विकल्प (C) है।
59. (A) passage के पहला paragraph के अंतिम वाक्य में weaver (बुनकर) के बारे में कहा गया है : He never lost faith in God. अतः विकल्प (A) में दिया गया कथन ‘असत्य’ है।

PASSAGE - 8

60. (D) passage के दूसरा paragraph में Hiuen Tsang के बारे में कहा गया है ‘this gentle observer’ अर्थात् Hiuen Tsang एक gentle observer था। अतः इसकी writings को relevant (प्रासंगिक) समझा जाता है। अतः सही विकल्प (A) है।
61. (C) passage के दूसरा Paragraph से स्पष्ट है कि Hiuen Tsang के भारत आने का कारण शायद तीर्थ यात्रा करना और ज्ञान में वृद्धि करना था। अतः सही विकल्प (C) है।
62. (D) passage के दूसरा paragraph के अंतिम वाक्य में कहा गया है : “he studied in universities”, जबकि प्रश्न में दिये गए विकल्पों के (D) में दिया गया है कि Hiuen Tsang ‘taught in the universities.’ अतः स्पष्ट है कि विकल्प (D) में दिया गया कार्य Hiuen Tsang ने भारत में नहीं किया। अतः सही विकल्प (D) है।
63. (A) passage के तीसरा paragraph के अंतिम वाक्य से स्पष्ट है कि Hiuen Tsang का वास्तविक contribution है कि ‘he wrote down in detail his many experiences and impressions.’ अतः दिये गए विकल्पों में (A) सही है।
64. (B) passage के तीसरा paragraph में उन सारे cities का वर्णन है जहाँ Hiuen Tsang गया। इन cities में Varanasi की चर्चा है। अतः सही विकल्प (B) है।
65. (E) Passage के तीसरा paragraph की दूसरी पंक्ति में कहा गया है कि Hiuen Tsang ने Sanskrit तथा Pali का अध्ययन Buddhist Philosophy तथा Hindu traditions का अध्ययन करने के लिए किया। प्रश्न में दिये गए विकल्पों में ऐसी कोई चर्चा नहीं है। अतः सही विकल्प (E) है।
66. (A) Hiuen Tsang की writing वास्तविक (objective) प्रतीत हाती है, क्योंकि वह, जैसा कि passage के दूसरा Paragraph के चौथा वाक्य से स्पष्ट है, scholarly and sophisticated था। अर्थात् Hiuen Tsang ‘learned and cultured’ था। अतः सही विकल्प (A) है।
67. (A) passage के दूसरा paragraph के प्रथम दो वाक्यों से स्पष्ट है कि Hiuen Tsang के समय में China में educated, elites तथा pilgrims का प्रभाव था। अतः सही विकल्प (A) है।
68. (C) passage के पहला paragraph के तीसरा वाक्य से स्पष्ट है कि प्राचीन लेखकों के writings “served as rich sources for the historians.” अतः सही विकल्प (C) है।

PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS**PASSAGE - 1**

If you believe you can, you can; If you believe you cannot, you cannot. Think negatively and you will get a negative result because by your thoughts you create a negative atmosphere which is hospitable to negative results. On the contrary, think positively and you create a positive atmosphere which makes positive results a certainty.

To cultivate positive thinking, speak hopefully about everything. Then feed your mind with good, nourishing and wholesome thoughts. Keep good company of friends who are optimistic. Read scriptures which will cast away your negative thoughts. Lastly, Pray a great deal and count the blessings that God has given you. Thus you can overcome negative thoughts of failure and cultivate positive thoughts of success.

Hint : Contrary - के विपरीत; Wholesome - शारीरिक अथवा नैतिक स्वास्थ्यवर्धक विचार; Hospitable - अनुकूल; Optimistic - आशावादी; Scripturs - पवित्र ग्रन्थ; Cultivate - सृजन करना अथवा वृद्धि करना।

- Think negatively and you will get -
(A) bad result (B) immediate result
(C) negative result (D) positive result
- If you want to cultivate positive thinking -
(A) you should think and speak hopefully
(B) you should speak boldly
(C) you should speak softly
(D) you should speak loudly
- The passage is on -
(A) Pessimism (B) Optimism
(C) Tourism (D) Naturalism
- What will cast away your negative thoughts ?
(A) Newspapers (B) Magazines
(C) Books (D) Holy books
- Which of the following statements is not true ?
(A) Good friends elevate our thoughts
(B) Prayer helps us to keep our mind clean
(C) It is not possible to change a pessimist into an optimist
(D) For cultivating optimism, we should always speak hopefully.

PASSAGE - 2

Bill Sikes was determined to make one last effort for his life by dropping into the creek, and endeavouring to creep away in the darkness and confusion.

Close by him was a chimney. He set his foot against it, fastened one end of the cord tightly round it, and with the other made a strong running loop. He could let himself down by the cord to within a few feet of the creek then cut it there and drop.

He had his knife ready in his hand, but at the very instant that he brought the loop over his head, something seemed to make him turn. He stared behind him on the roof, and threw his arms above his head and uttered a yell of terror. "The eyes again!" he cried.

Staggering as if struck by lightning, he lost his balance and tumbled over the parapet. The noose was on his neck. It ran up with his weight and tightened. He fell for five-and-thirty feet. There was a sudden jerk and there he hung, with the open knife still clenched in his stiffening hand.

Hint : Loop - रस्सी का गोला (फंदा); Instant - तत्क्षण; Stared - घूरना; Yell - चीख; Endeavour - प्रयास करना; Creek - नदी का गर्त; Creep - रेंगना; Cord - डोरी, रस्सी; Staggering - अर्चभित होना; Tumbled over - कलाबाजियाँ करता हुआ; Parapet - छज्जा; Clenched - मुट्ठी में; Stiffening - कसा हुआ; Noose - फंदा; Seem - मालूम पड़ना; Tumble - गिर पड़ना।

- Why did Bill Sikes utter a yell of terror ?
(A) He saw a ghost
(B) He saw a gun pointed at him
(C) He saw the haunting eyes
(D) He saw the police
- What was found close by Bill Sikes ?
(A) A chimney (B) A pack of cards
(C) A cup of tea (D) A cake
- Where did Bill Sikes want to drop ?
(A) Into a creek (B) Into the chimney
(C) Into a sewage pit (D) Into the river
- Why did he tumble over the parapet wall ?
(A) He lost his balance (B) It rained hard
(C) A tile broke away (D) The wall was slippery
- Why did Bill Sikes keep a knife in his hand ?
(A) To cut a fruit (B) To cut the rope
(C) To threaten his pursuers (D) None of these

PASSAGE - 3

At the end of his first voyage, Sindbad decided to settle down at Baghdad and spend the rest of his life there. But soon he tired of this kind of life. He disliked laziness and wished to be doing something always. So he joined with several other friendly merchants and went to sea a second time. They set sail in a good ship and soon reached an island completely covered with many kinds of fruit trees. While the other merchants were amusing themselves in various ways, Sindbad sat down under a tree near a small river to take his food. He made a good meal and afterwards fell asleep. He did not know how long he had slept, but when he woke up, the ship was no longer to be seen.

Hint : Laziness - आलस्य; Friendly - मित्रवत; Voyage - समुद्र यात्रा; Afterwards - के पश्चात्; Set Sail - यात्रा पर निकलना; Various - विभिन्न; Dislike - नापसंद; Merchant - व्यापारी; Island - द्वीप।

11. What did Sindbad decided to do after his first voyage ?
 - (A) He decided to go on a voyage
 - (B) He decided to start a business with his friends
 - (C) He decided to settle down at Baghdad
 - (D) He decided to take rest
12. Why did Sindbad go on a second voyage ?
 - (A) His friends asked him to go on a voyage
 - (B) He was eager to go on many voyages
 - (C) He wanted to see more places
 - (D) He became tired of settled life and disliked laziness
13. With whom did Sindbad join ?
 - (A) Sindbad joined with his cousins
 - (B) He joined with sailors
 - (C) He joined with friendly merchants
 - (D) He joined with his neighbours
14. Sindbad and his friends reached an island which was -
 - (A) full of wild animals
 - (B) the hide-out of pirates
 - (C) full of many kind of fruit trees
 - (D) known for thick forests
15. Which of the following statements is true ?
 - (A) His friends waited till Sindbad woke up
 - (B) The merchant friends woke Sindbad up before they continued their journey
 - (C) Sindbad was unwilling to leave the island
 - (D) The ship left even before Sindbad woke up from sleep

PASSAGE - 4

“The Law is an ass”, declared Mr. Bumble in “Oliver Twist”, and it often seems he was right. For punishment does not always fit the crime and it rarely happens that a prison term reforms a criminal”.

Consider the following two cases. The first one had happened in a village in Madurai District. One Gopal Jadhav, a hard-core criminal undergoing life sentence in the Madurai Prison came out on bail for two days to perform the last rites of his mother. But he was rearrested on the same evening on the charges of murdering his neighbour’s son to settle old scores.

The second case too came to Madurai Court recently. Deserted by her husband a drunkard, his grief-stricken wife mixed rat poison in the food and gave it to her four children aged between 1½ and 9 years. Before she could swallow the same food she was unable to bear the pitiable sight of her children writhing in pain. She rushed them to hospital where she disclosed everything. She was able to save the lives of the first three children, but the law of the country awarded her two years imprisonment (later commuted to one year) on the charges of plotting to kill her children. Would you say women like her are a danger to the society ? Would you call them criminal ? It is high time that we found other ways of registering our disapproval of wrong doing. To imprison the bad is expedient — when they are dangerous. To imprison the mad and the merely sad, as we do, is not only unnecessary, it is uncivilized.

Hint : Deserted - छली (धोखा खाई हुई) गई; Drunkard - शराबी; Grief-stricken - दुख से द्रवित; Swallow - निगलना; Pitiable-sight - दयनीय (दृश्य) स्थिति; Hard-core - शातिर; Life Sentence - उम्रकैद की सजा; On bail - जमानत पर; Last rites - अंतिम संस्कार; Charges of murdering - कत्ल के आरोप में; To settle old scores - पुराना हिसाब बराबर करने के लिए; Writhing - तड़पना, छटपटाना; Disclosed - उद्घोषित किया; Imprisonment - कैद की सजा; Commuted - विनिमयात्मक या योग्यतानुपाती न्याय; Plotting - षड्यंत्र करना, कुचक्र रचना; High time - उचित समय; Disapproval - असहमति; Expedient - कालोचित।

16. The writer says ‘The Law is an ass’ because
 - (A) it is as patient as an ass
 - (B) it does not punish the criminals severely
 - (C) punishments do not help to reform criminals
 - (D) criminals can escape punishment
17. Gopal Jadhav came out on bail
 - (A) in order to murder his enemy
 - (B) to cremate his mother

- (C) so that he could be rearrested
(D) to see his four children undergoing treatment in the hospital
18. The mother in the second case cannot be called a criminal because she –
(A) rushed her children to the hospital
(B) mixed an ineffective poison in the food
(C) was able to save three out of four children
(D) was deserted by her husband
19. The writer argues that punishments for people like the woman in the second case are not necessary because they –
(A) don't commit crimes frequently
(B) are less dangerous than other criminals
(C) represents poor society
(D) should not be clubbed with other criminals
20. The main difference between the two cases is –
(A) the first is about a man and the other is about a woman
(B) the woman regrets what she has done, but not the man
(C) the man is a liar but the woman is not
(D) the man and the woman belong to different communities

PASSAGE - 5

The United Nations Fourth World Women's Conference had a colourful start at Beijing on September 4th. This is the century's most crucial conference which aimed at changing the status quo of women's lives characterised by inequality.

In a preliminary session, Ms. Aung Suu Kyi, the Nobel Peace Prize winner said that expanding women's power will bring greater peace and tolerance to the world.

"It is not the prerogative of men alone to bring light to this world. Women with their capacity for compassion and self-sacrifice, with their courage and perseverance have done much to dissipate the darkness of intolerance and hate", said Ms. Suu Kyi.

In the afternoon session Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi, a Japanese delegate, launched a petition against beauty pageants. "What right do men have to evaluate women in a few minutes? All women are beautiful. Beauty is something different for everyone", Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi said.

"Beauty contests are used as trade and exploitation. The training is very vigorous, but it is the organisers, not the women, who get the full benefit", said Ms. Ranjana Bhargava. "After the competition, the women become trapped and the abuse and

the bad things begin. The women are tainted, no one else will accept them."

Hint : Inequality – असमानता; Preliminary – प्रारंभिक; Expanding – विस्तृत/विस्तारित; Tolerance – उदारता, सहनशीलता, सहिष्णुता; Prerogative – प्राधिकार (विशेषाधिकार); Conference – सम्मेलन; Colourful start – रंगारंग; भव्य शुरुआत; Crucial – निर्णायक, संकटकालीन; Status quo – यथापूर्व स्थिति; Compassion – सहृदयता; Self-sacrifice – आत्म-बलिदान; Perseverance – समर्पण (दृढ़ता); To dissipate – दूर करना या मिटाना; Delegate – प्रतिनिधि, प्रत्यायुक्त; Petition – याचिका; Pageants – सौंदर्य स्पर्द्धा; Evaluate – मूल्यांकन; Exploitation – शोषण; Vigorous – सशक्त, जोरदार; Tainted – दोष, विकृति।

21. The Women's World Conference was very important because
(A) Ms. Aung Suu Kyi has just been awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize.
(B) Ms. Aung Suu Kyi was taking part in the Conference.
(C) its main purpose was to change inequalities between men and women.
(D) it was to protest against beauty contests.
22. Which of the following arguments of Ms. Aung Suu Kyi is not true?
(A) Women also can bring greater peace to the world.
(B) Men cannot claim they have done more for peace.
(C) Women have the capacity for compassion and sacrifice.
(D) Men have done nothing to dissipate ignorance.
23. The main emphasis in Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi's argument is –
(A) men have no right to judge women.
(B) men should be given more time to evaluate women.
(C) all women are beautiful in a way
(D) beauty contests are not necessary.
24. "Beauty is something different for everyone". This statements means.
(A) beauty is certainly difference from ugliness
(B) beautiful women do not mingle with other women.
(C) beauty cannot be defined adequately.
(D) each woman is beautiful.
25. "Colourful start" in sentence first refers to –
(A) participants who were all beautiful
(B) a lot of excitement and cheerfulness in the conference hall

- (C) absence of black coloured girls
(D) flags of various colours outside the conference hall

PASSAGE - 6

Journalism means several things. First of all it means the ability to write and convey thoughts in a way that people will understand things quickly. It means being able to turn long articles into shape. It means knowing your grammar and composition rules inside out and upside down. It also means a nose for news and feel for words, respect for truth and a sense of mission. A journalist should be able to size up a situation on the spot. He should also develop a deep insight into human conditions. Nobody can teach you the finer aspects of journalism. No plastic surgeon can give you a nose for news. No teacher can give you a feel for words.

Hint : Journalism - पत्रकारिता; Articles - लेख, निबंध; Mission - अभियान; Insight - अंतर्दृष्टि; Develop - विकसित करना; Aspect - पहलू, आकृति।

26. The passage is on -
(A) the journalists, surgeon and teachers
(B) the merits of journalism
(C) what journalism is about
(D) the journalists feel for words
27. A journalist should be thorough with -
(A) all the rules of writing
(B) the news
(C) grammar and composition
(D) the insight into human conditions
28. One of the main requirements for a journalist is to -
(A) edit articles (B) have a good nose for news
(C) respect everyone (D) exploit a situation
29. The ethics of journalism is -
(A) respect for truth (B) understanding people
(C) ability to write (D) search for news
30. which of the following statements is not true ?
(A) A plastic surgeon can help a journalist
(B) A teacher can hardly assist a journalist
(C) Everyone cannot be a journalist
(D) A journalist should be able to convey his thoughts to his readers.

PASSAGE - 7

The Indians as a group are not cohesive. There is a lack of 'coordination' among individuals, groups, institutions and states. This lack of 'coordination' may be traced to selfishness, lack of trust and the inability to find joy in working together as a team for a common goal. This leads to divisiveness, asking for criticism, with the result images are tarnished and the main purpose is defeated. This phenomenon is visible among the bureaucrats, the politicians, the intellectuals, the business community and the sports fraternity, all those who matter and who give a poor account of themselves as a group despite individual brilliance. This contrast in human behaviour can perhaps be traced to age-old beliefs, religious tolerance, poverty and the diversity in day-to-day living conditions.

Hint : Cohesive - संसक्त; Coordination - सहभागिता; Inability - अयोग्यता; Divisiveness - विखण्डन, अलगाव; Tarnish - धब्बा लगना; Despite - के बावजूद, द्वेष; Diversity - विविधता, असमानता; Behaviour - व्यवहार; Poverty - गरीबी।

31. Why are the Indians not cohesive as a group ?
(A) There is a lack of coordination between individuals
(B) There is a lack of coordination among individuals, groups and states
(C) There is a lack of coordination between individuals and states
(D) There is a lack of coordination among individuals groups, institutions and states
32. What does lack of coordination lead to ?
(A) Divisiveness
(B) Divisiveness and asking for criticism
(C) Asking for criticism
(D) Nothing in particular
33. Which word in the passage means loss of brightness or dull ?
(A) Brilliance (B) Phenomenon
(C) Visible (D) Tarnish
34. To what can be contrast in human behaviour be traced to ?
(A) Age-old beliefs and diversity in day-to-day living
(B) Age-old beliefs and religious tolerance
(C) Age-old beliefs, religious tolerance, poverty and diversity in day-to-day living
(D) Nothing in particular
35. What does 'goal' in this passage mean ?
(A) The place where the ball has to pass in a football

match

- (B) The object of ambition
- (C) A point scored by a particular team in a football match
- (D) The poles fitted at the end of a football field

PASSAGE - 8

Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. That is some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books may also be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.

Hint : Contradict - प्रतिवाद; Confute - निरूत्तर कर देना, भ्रान्त सिद्ध करना; Take for granted - सच मान लेना; Talk and discourse - वार्तालाप के लिए; Swallowed - अंतर्सात करना; Diligence - मेहनत, परिश्रम; Distilled - परिष्कृत; Conference - बात-चीत करना।

36. What should be the purpose of reading a book ?
 - (A) To contradict
 - (B) To weigh and consider
 - (C) To take it for granted
 - (D) To understand the contents
37. Why are some books to be tasted ?
 - (A) To be read with great care
 - (B) To be read with great attention
 - (C) To be read only in parts
 - (D) To be read for fun
38. How is man's character influenced by the art of writing ?
 - (A) It makes him a great writer
 - (B) It makes him a ready man
 - (C) It makes him a full man
 - (D) It makes him an exact man
39. What kind of books is to be read by the deputy ?
 - (A) extraordinary books (B) Ordinary books
 - (C) Interesting books (D) Meaner sort of books
40. What is meant by 'chewed and digested' ?

- (A) Thoroughly read and understood
- (B) Partly read and understood
- (C) Understood without any effort
- (D) None of the above

PASSAGE - 9

From the world of magic, hypnosis is moving into the world of medicine. From hocus-pocus performed by men in black capes, to hypnotherapy practised by doctors in white coats. The purpose is to help people stop smoking, lose weight, overcome phobias, and control pain in a variety of medical situations, from childbirth to cancer. Research laboratories are currently checking out the success rate of therapy under hypnosis, while medical journals stand by to publish the results. And an important thing is, nobody is laughing.

In the 1840's, a British doctor in Calcutta created a controversy by performing over 1000 operations with hypnosis as the only anaesthesia. During the World Wars, German and British doctors used hypnosis to treat war neuroses.

Hint : Hypnosis - सम्मोहन; Hocus-pocus - तंत्र-मंत्र, बाजीगरी करना; Phobia - भय, डर; Journals - पत्रिकाएँ; Anaesthesia - निश्चेतक; Neuroses - स्नायु रोगी, विक्षिप्त, तंत्रिका रोगी।

41. Hypnosis means
 - (A) auto-suggestion (B) suggestion made in trance
 - (C) anaesthesia (D) hocus-pocus
42. 'Nobody is laughing' at hypnotherapy now, because they are
 - (A) sad (B) angry
 - (C) taking it seriously (D) annoyed
43. The purpose of hypnotherapy is to -
 - (A) cure patients (B) make life easier
 - (C) carry out research (D) check out the success rate
44. German and British doctors used hypnosis as
 - (A) anaesthesia was not available
 - (B) anaesthesia was not needed
 - (C) it was a substitute for anaesthesia
 - (D) it was fashionable during the war period
45. Treating war neuroses means
 - (A) curing madness
 - (B) curing brain fever
 - (C) dealing with war problems
 - (D) curing was anxiety

PASSAGE - 10

“The beauty of the Japanese landscape is that it conveys philosophical messages through each feature. The use of curving pathways rather than straight lines, for instance. This feature springs from the belief that only evil travels in straight lines, good forces tend to wander. Then, odd numbers of plants on trees are used in these gardens because these numbers are considered auspicious, liven the plants used are symbolic. For example, the Cyprus represents longevity and the bamboo symbolises abundance,” says Sadhana Roy Choudhary. In Japan, nature is said to 'be so closely intertwined with human life that parents actually plant a sapling in their garden when a child is born in the family, letting the growth of the child coincide with the growth of the plant.

Hint : Landscape – प्राकृतिक दृश्य; Conveys – संप्रेषित करना या व्यक्त करना; Features – आकृति, रूप; Curving Pathways – घुमावदार रास्ते या मार्ग; Straight – सीधा; For in stance – उदाहरणस्वरूप; Springs – उत्पन्न होना, प्रकट होना; Belief – विश्वास; Evil – अशुभ; Good – शुभ; Tend – झुकाव होना, सहज ही करना; Odd – विषम; Auspicious – मांगलिक, शुभ; Liven – में जान डालना, या पड़ना; Symbolic – प्रतीकात्मक; Longevity – दीर्घायु, चिरायु; Abundance – सम्पन्नता, समृद्धि; Intertwined – गुंथी हुई, बंटी हुई; Sapling – पौधा; Coincide – एक साथ होना, एक ही समय पड़ना।

46. 'Abundance' means –
 (A) long life (B) happiness
 (C) plenty (D) permanent
47. The Japanese parents plant a sapling at the time of birth of a child because –
 (A) it is auspicious to plant a sapling
 (B) it is closely associated with the growth of the child
 (C) it gives longevity to the child
 (D) it gives happiness to the child
48. According to the passage the Japanese are –
 (A) superstitious (B) philosophical
 (C) lovers of nature (D) lovers of numerology
49. The Japanese pathways tend to be –
 (A) symbolic (B) beautiful
 (C) curved (D) straight
50. They prefer curving pathways because –
 (A) they are inauspicious
 (B) they can walk easily

- (C) they stumble over straight ones
 (D) good spirits walk on them

PASSAGE - 11

A recent investigation by scientists at the USA Geological Survey shows that strange animal behaviour might help to predict future earthquakes. Investigators found such occurrences in a ten kilometre radius of the epicentre of a fairly recent quake. Some birds screeched and flew about wildly, dogs yelped and ran uncontrollably.

Scientists believe that animals can perceive these environmental changes as early, as several days before the mishap.

In 1976, after observing the animal behaviour, the Chinese were able to predict a devastating quake. Although hundreds of thousands of people were killed, the government was able to evacuate millions of other and thus keep the death toll at a lower level.

Hint : Recent – नूतन, नवीन, हाल का; Investigation – अनुसंधान, खोज; Geological – भूवैज्ञानिक; To Predict – भविष्यवाणी करना; Future earthquake – आगामी भूकंप; Investigators – खोजकर्ता, अनुसंधानकर्ता; Occurrences – घटनाएँ; Radius – परिधि; Epicentre – अभिकेन्द्र; Fairly – स्पष्टया, पूर्णरूप से, उचित रूप से; Screeched – चीत्कार मारना, चीखना; Wildly – अंधाधुंध, बेतहाशा; Yelp – भौंकना; Uncontrollably – अनियंत्रित होकर, बेलगाम; Perceive – महसूस करना, मालूम करना; समझ लेना; Environmental Changes – वातावरणीय बदलाव; Mishap – अनिष्ट, अनर्थ, दुर्घटना; Devastating – विध्वंसात्मक; Evacuate – खाली करना या रिक्त करना या कराना; Death-toll – मृतकों की संख्या।

51. What prediction may be made by observing animal behaviour?
 (A) An impending earthquake
 (B) The number of people who will die
 (C) The ten kilometer radius of epicenter
 (D) Ecological conditions
52. Which of the following is not true?
 (A) Some animals may be able to sense an approaching earthquake
 (B) By observing animal behaviour scientists perhaps can predict earthquakes
 (C) The Chinese failed to predict the earthquake
 (D) All birds and dogs in a ten kilometer range went wild before the quake

53. In this passage the word 'evacuate' means –
 (A) remove (B) exile
 (C) destroy (D) expel
54. If scientists can accurately predict earthquakes there will be –
 (A) fewer animals going crazy
 (B) a lower death rate
 (C) fewer people evacuated
 (D) fewer environmental changes
55. How can animals perceive these changes while human beings cannot ?
 (A) Animals are smarter than human beings
 (B) Animals have certain instincts that human beings don't possess
 (C) By running round the house, they can feel the vibrations
 (D) Human beings don't know where to look

PASSAGE - 12

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B.C. and lasted until 3000 B.C. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists discovered. This period was divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Ages. During the first period (2 million to 8000 B.C.) the first hatchet and the use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about 1 million years in the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing and develop new tools.

During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 B.C.) people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs for hunting, and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the fourteenth century A.D.

The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B.C.) saw human kind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle, becoming less nomadic than in the previous Ages, establishing permanent settlements and creating governments.

Hint : Approximately – लगभग; Hatchet – कुल्काड़ी; Tools – औजार; Weapons – हथियार; Crude – कच्चा, अपक्व, अपरिष्कृत; Fish hooks – कटिया (मछली पकड़ने वाली); Hunting – शिकार; Bow – धनुष; Arrow – तीर; Domesticating – पशु-पालन करना; Settlements – व्यवस्था; Creating Governments – सरकार बनाना।

56. The Stone Age was divided into Periods.
 (A) Five (B) Four
 (C) Three (D) Six
57. What developed first in the Paleolithic Period ?
 (A) The bow and arrow
 (B) Pottery
 (C) The first hatchet
 (D) The fish hook
58. For how many years did Mesolithic Age exist ?
 (A) 2000 (B) 3000
 (C) 4000 (D) 5000
59. Which period lasted longest ?
 (A) Paleolithic (B) Ice Age
 (C) Mesolithic (D) Neolithic
60. When did people create governments ?
 (A) 8000 - 6000 B.C.
 (B) 2 million to 8000 B.C.
 (C) 6000 to 3000 B.C.
 (D) 2 million to 1 million B.C.

PASSAGE - 13

The world's oil reserves are expected to run out by the middle of the next century unless oil consumption is reduced, according to a leading petroleum geologist from the U.S. Dr. Craig Bond Hatfield, who is at the University of Toledo, Ohio, says the 1000 billion barrels of known global oil reserves are expected to run out by 2036 unless the current 69-million-barrels-per day consumption of oil is brought down.

Reserves may last for an extra 21 years if estimates of an additional 550 billion barrels of oil yet to be discovered are taken into account. But "a permanent decline in global oil production is virtually certain to begin within 20 years." Hatfield believes, "Serious planning is needed to deal with the economic consequences."

Hatfield's comments, which appear in an article in the latest issue of the weekly science journal Nature are likely to provoke controversy. The oil industry, while acknowledging that oil reserves are finite, says Hatfield's comments are too alarmist. Mr. Julian Chisholm, a spokesman for the World Energy Council in London, a consortium of the world's leading energy suppliers, says the oil industry is bullish. "The general view of the industry and of energy experts is that there is plenty of oil, and real concern about the level of reserves, at least until 2050 is not beyond".

Hint : Virtually - वस्तुतः; To deal with - से निपटना; Consequences - परिणाम, निष्कर्ष; Article - लेख, निबंध; Issue - अंक, प्रकाशन; Controversy - विवाद; Reserves - निधियाँ; Run out - समाप्त हो जाना; Consumption - उपभोग, खपत; Geologist - भू-वैज्ञानिक, Estimates - आकलन, अनुमान; Taken into account - गणना, परिकलन; Decline - क्षय, अवनति, ह्रास; Finite - सीमित; Consortium - संघ, संकाय; Supplier - प्रदायक, संधरक; Bullish - तेजडिया; Plenty - बहुतायत में।

61. Unless consumption is reduced, the oil reserve will run out by the middle of -
 (A) 20th century (B) 21st century
 (C) 23rd century (D) 24th century
62. To deal with economic consequences -
 (A) There should be a cut in the use of oil
 (B) Serious planning is needed
 (C) Oil exploration should be geared up
 (D) Manufacture of vehicles should be controlled
63. The current consumption of oil is million barrels.
 (A) Forty nine (B) Fifty nine
 (C) Sixty nine (D) Seventy nine
64. According to industry and energy experts, there is -
 (A) Short supply of oil (B) Adequate supply of oil
 (C) Plenty of oil (D) Increase in oil use
65. Hatfield's comment on oil reserve is -
 (A) Not to be taken seriously
 (B) To be taken seriously
 (C) To be made public in oil using countries
 (D) To be circulated in all oil producing countries

PASSAGE - 14

Two hundred years after Malthus predicted that population growth would overtake food production by a margin of 256 to 9, the simple fact is that food production had always been ahead of the population growth. Malthus doomsday prediction simply did not come true due to two major reason : first, population did not grow geometrically and birth rates in all western countries fell during the 20th century, resulting in very slow population growth. Over the past quarter century, birth rates have been falling in the developing countries too. Second, modern agricultural practices and better irrigation have resulted in tremendous growth in food production in almost all parts of the globe, with the notable exception of sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore, at the global level, the Malthusian doomsday never

befell on us.

India's population grew by about two and a half times in the past 45 years - from 361 million in 1951 to an estimated 916 million in 1995. But during the same period, India's foodgrain production grew by nearly four times-from 51 million tonnes in 1951 to 191 million tonnes in 1995. As a result, the per capita food grain availability in India has goes up considerably since the Independence. That is, the Malthusian prediction has not come true even in India.

Hint : Overtake - आगे निकल जाना; Margin - सीमान्त; Ahead - आगे; Doomsday - कयामत, अंतिम न्याय का दिन; Prediction - भविष्यवाणी; Geometrically - गुणोत्तर; Irrigation - सिंचाई; Tremendous - विस्मयकारी; Notable - उल्लेखनीय; Availability - उपलब्धता।

66. Malthus doomsday prediction did not come true due to two major reasons. They are -
 (A) Rapid growth in population and Industrial development
 (B) Very slow growth in population and modern agricultural practices and better irrigation
 (C) Increase in per capita income and economic progress
 (D) Better facilities in Health and Hygiene
67. In the past forty five years, India's population has grown about -
 (A) Three and a half times (B) One and a half times
 (C) Five times (D) Two and a half times
68. The food production had always been of population growth.
 (A) slow (B) ahead
 (C) adequate (D) stagnant
69. In the developing countries, the birth rate is -
 (A) Increasing (B) Doubling
 (C) Falling (D) Static
70. Indian's food production from 1951 to 1995 grew nearly -
 (A) Five times (B) Four times
 (C) Three times (D) Two times

PASSAGE - 15

I used to have my meals at a vegetarian restaurant. Here I met Mr. Albert West, We used to meet in this restaurant every evening and go out walking after dinner. Mr. West was a partner in a small printing concern. He read my letter in the press about the outbreak of the plague and, not finding me in the restaurant, felt uneasy.

My co-workers and I had reduced our diet since the outbreak, as I had long made it a rule to go on a light diet during epidemics. In these days I had therefore given up my evening dinner. Lunch also I would finish before the other guests arrived. I knew the proprietor of the restaurant very well, and I had informed him that, as I was engaged in nursing the plague patients, I wanted to avoid the contact of friends as much as possible.

Not finding me in the restaurant for a day or two, Mr. West knocked at my door early one morning just as I was getting ready to go out for a walk. As I opened the door Mr. West said ; 'I did not find you in the restaurant and was really afraid lest something should have happened to you.'

Hint : Used - व्यवहृत, अभ्यस्त; Vegetarian - शाकाहारी; Restaurant - रेस्तरां/होटल; Dinner - रात्रि भोजन; Concern -संस्था, कारोबार; Outbreak - प्रकोप; Uneasy - असहज; Epidemics - महामारी; Given up - त्यागना, छोड़ देना; Proprietor - स्वामी, मालिक; Nursing - सेवा करना।

71. What did the speaker and Mr. Albert West do every evening ?
 - (A) Went walking and met at the restaurant for eating
 - (B) After eating, met at the restaurant to go for walking.
 - (C) Met in the restaurant and went out walking after dinner.
 - (E) Had dinner and walked in the restaurant
72. Why did the speaker not come to the restaurant ?
 - (A) He wanted to contact all his friends.
 - (B) He had decided to diet in order to lose weight.
 - (C) He did not want to meet Mr. Albert and was avoiding him.
 - (D) He was taking care of plague patients.
73. Mr. Albert West was -
 - (A) Considering to become a partner of the printing press.
 - (B) a partner in a small printing press
 - (C) a partner in a large printing press
 - (D) concerned about printing.
74. Why did Mr. Albert West knock at the speaker's house ?
 - (A) To go out walking with the speaker.
 - (B) To make him a partner in the printing press.
 - (C) To avoid contact with friends.
 - (D) Because he was worried that something had happened to the speaker.
75. Why was Mr. West uneasy ?

- (A) Because he could not find the speaker in the restaurant.
- (B) He was concerned about the printing press.
- (C) He had eaten something in the restaurant.
- (D) He was avoiding his friends.

PASSAGE - 16

In May 1966, the World Health Organisation was authorised to initiate a global campaign to eradicate smallpox. The goal was to eradicate the disease in one decade. Because similar projects for malaria and yellow fever had failed, few believed that small-pox could actually be eradicated, but eleven years after the initial organisation of the campaign, no cases were reported in the field.

The strategy was not only to provide mass vaccinations, but also to isolate patients with active small-pox in order to contain the spread of the disease and to break the chain of human transmission. Rewards for reporting small-pox assisted in motivating the public to aid health workers. One by one, each small-pox victim was sought out, removed from contact with others and treated. At the same time, the entire village where the victim had lived was vaccinated.

Today small-pox is no longer a threat to humanity, routine vaccinations have been stopped worldwide.

Hint : Mass vaccination - सामूहिक टीकाकरण; to isolate - अलग करना; to contain - नियंत्रित करना, रोकना; To initiate - प्रारंभ करना, कदम उठाना; Campaign - अभियान, मुहिम; to eradicate - उन्मूलन हेतु; Small-pox - छोटी चेचक; Decade - दशक, दशाब्दी (10 वर्षों का समय); Projects - योजनाएँ; Yellow fever - पीत ज्वर; Strategy - रणनीति; Human Transmission - मानव संचारण, हस्तांतरण; Rewards - पुरस्कार; To aid - सहायता करना; Victim - पीड़ित; Sought out - खोज लिए गए; Entire - संपूर्ण।

76. Which of the following is the best title for the passage ?
 - (A) The World Health Organisation
 - (B) The Eradication of Small-pox
 - (C) Small-pox Vaccinations
 - (D) Infectious diseases
77. What was the goal of the campaign against small-pox ?
 - (A) To decrease the spread of small-pox worldwide.
 - (B) To eliminate small-pox worldwide in ten years.
 - (C) To provide mass vaccinations against small-pox worldwide.
 - (D) To initiate worldwide projects for small-pox, malaria and yellow fever at the same time.

78. According to the paragraph what was the strategy used to eliminate the spread of small-pox ?
 (A) Vaccination of the entire village.
 (B) Treatment of individual victims.
 (C) Isolation of victims and mass vaccinations.
 (D) Extensive reporting of outbreaks.
79. Which statement doesn't refer to small-pox ?
 (A) Previous projects had failed.
 (B) People are no longer vaccinated for it.
 (C) The World Health Organisation mounted a world wide campaign to eradicate the disease.
 (D) It was a serious threat.
80. It can be inferred that
 (A) no new cases of small-pox have been reported this year.
 (B) malaria and yellow fever have been eliminated.
 (C) small-pox victims no longer die when they contact the disease.
 (D) small-pox is not transmitted from one person to another.

PASSAGE - 17

Every profession or trade, every art and every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of which is partly to designate things or processes which have no names in ordinary English and partly to secure greater exactness in nomenclature. Such special dialects and jargons are necessary in technical discussion of any kind. Beign universally understood by the devotees of the particular science or art, they have the precision of a mathematical formula. Besides, they save time, for it is much more economical to name a process than to describe it. Thousands of these technical terms are very properly included in every large dictionary, yet, as a whole they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders.

Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts and other vocations like farming and fishing that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old. An average man now uses these in his own vocabulary. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity and philosophy have become familiar to cultivated person.

Hint : Profession – व्यवसाय; Included – समाहित करना; Properly – क्रमवार; Outskirts – बाह्योपांत; Occupations – व्यवसाय, Handicrafts – हथकरघा, उद्योग; Trade – व्यापार; Technical – तकनीकी; Vocabulary – शब्दकोश; Partly – आंशिक

रूप से; To designate – नामोल्लेख करना; Exactness – समानता; Devotees – मानने वाले या अनुसरण करने वाले; Particular – विशिष्ट; Precision – संक्षिप्तीकरण; Besides – के अतिरिक्त, के अलावा; Economical – किफायती; To describe – वर्णन करना; Vocations – अध्यवसाय; Dialects – उपभाषा; Divinity – दैवत्व, धर्म विज्ञान; Cultivated – सुसंस्कृत, सभ्य

81. It is true that
 (A) various professions and occupations often interchange words.
 (B) there is always a non-technical word that may be substituted for the technical word.
 (C) the average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him
 (D) everyone is interested in scientific findings.
82. In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the number of technical terms in the nomenclature of –
 (A) Farming (B) Fishing
 (C) Sports (D) Government
83. Special words used in technical discussion
 (A) may become part of common speech
 (B) never last long
 (C) should resemble mathematical formula
 (D) should be confined to scientific fields.
84. The writer of this article is –
 (A) a scientist (B) a politician
 (C) a linguist (D) a businessman
85. This passage is primarily concerned with –
 (A) various occupations and profession
 (B) technical terminology
 (C) scientific undertaking
 (D) a new language

PASSAGE - 18

India records the world's highest per capita incidence of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid and hepatitis, in spite of which concern for safe drinking water is still abysmally low even among educated Indians. This alarming indifference was borne out in a survey conducted by market research agency Research International Ltd. based on a study of 3000 households spread across all major cities in India. The survey found that over 73 percent of all households in the highest income categories (SEC A & B) drink tap water without boiling

PASSAGE - 19

it and as many as 55 percent of the same group drink tap water after filtration through a cloth, but without boiling.

Though every school child knows that unboiled tap water contains unseen disease causing germs, and is unsafe to drink, the high level of indifference to boiling water will come as a surprise to many. Comments Dr. S.S. Narvekar, Deputy Director, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra. "We regularly monitor water quality in all major urban centres in this State. During 1995-96, we found that 9730 out of 159, 233 samples of water were contaminated with disease causing organism, representing a high 6.11 percent of the total number of samples collected and analysed. This is an alarmingly high level of contamination considering that Maharashtra is one of the more developed states in India and it may be higher in other states. Also during late summer months when there is water scarcity, and during the monsoon season, contamination of drinking water is very high. Hence during these months it is doubly important to ensure drinking water is adequately sanitised."

Hint : Water-borne - जल-जनित; Diarrhoea - दस्त; Typhoid - आन्त्रज्वर; Hepatitis - यकृत-शोथ; in spite of - के अतिरिक्त; Abysmally - निराशाजनक; Born out - सिद्ध होना, साबित होना; Tap Water - पाइप से आपूर्ति जल; Indifference - उदासीनता, नगण्यता; Monitor - नजर रखना, सतर्क रहना; Contaminated - दूषित; Samples - बानगी, नमूना; Alarmingly - सतर्क करने वाला; Scarcity - कमी, अभाव; Doubly - दोहरा; Adequately - पर्याप्त, उचित।

86. In India the concern for safe drinking water is -
 (A) very low (B) good
 (C) enough (D) more than expected
87. During rainy season, drinking water should be -
 (A) cleaned (B) sanitised
 (C) stored (D) used
88. In the highest income categories, the number of people drink tap water without boiling it is -
 (A) about half of the households
 (B) all the households
 (C) nearly three fourths of the households
 (D) one fourth of the households
89. There is a high level of to boiling water.
 (A) interest (B) indifference
 (C) care (D) curiosity
90. According to the passage, unboiled tap water contains
 (A) impurities (B) chemicals
 (C) germs (D) waste matter

Although Indians spend less money on allopathic medicines than people in most Asian Countries, more than 40,000 drug formulations are available here. All manufacturers are required by law to provide information about their product either on the packaging or in a pamphlet inside. But, in many cases, this information is very meagre and hard to understand. Many doctors, too, do not tell their patients anything about the drugs they prescribe.

What should we be concerned about when we take drugs ? There are two areas : (1) side effects. Many people taking a drug will notice an undesirable reaction, usually minor. But even the mildest drugs can do harm if taken improperly, long enough or in excessive doses. And everyone responds to a drug differently. (2) Failure to follow directions. Many of us disobey prescription instructions of how much to take and when. It is easy to fall into thinking that more of the drug will speed up the healing. It is more common, however, for people to stop taking a drug when they begin to feel better. This too, can be dangerous.

What are the steps to be taken for safety ? (1) Take a drug only as recommended on the label or by the doctor. (2) If you feel ill after taking a drug, check it with doctor. (3) Do not mix drugs. (4) Check whether any food or activities are to be avoided.

Hint : Allopathic - एलोपैथिक, Formulations - सूत्रीकरण, सूत्र; Manufacturer - निर्माता, उत्पादक; Pamphlet - चौपन्ना; Meagre - अल्प, कम; Undesirable - अवांछनीय; Minor - अव्यस्क, नाबालिग; Drugs - औषधि; Improperly - अनियमित ढंग से; Dose - खुराक; Respond - प्रतिक्रिया दिखाना; Fall into - गलतफहमी में पड़ना; Prescription - चिकित्सा निर्देश।

91. Which one of the following statements is true ?
 (A) Indians use more than 40,000 allopathic drugs
 (B) Indians hate allopathic medicines
 (C) Other Asian countries do not have allopathic medicines
 (D) Indians cannot afford allopathic drugs
92. How are drug users to be instructed by the manufacturers ?
 (A) Doctors should give a manual of instruction
 (B) The Chemist should issue an instruction manual
 (C) Information should be printed on the carton or in a pamphlet kept inside it
 (D) Patients should keep in touch with drug manufacturers
93. Only one of the following sentences is right Identify it.

- (A) All medicines produce reactions of various degrees in their users
 (B) Even mild drugs are not always safe
 (C) Medicines should be discontinued as soon as we feel better
 (D) More than the prescribed dose brings quicker recovery.
94. Drug manufacturers
- (A) do not given instructions
 (B) give all instructions necessary
 (C) give very little and unintelligible information
 (D) give information only when asked
95. Which one of the following is true ?
- (A) Throw away the drug that produces side effects and try another.
 (B) Drugs may be taken with all kinds of foods
 (C) Drugs do not inhibit our normal lifestyle
 (D) Drugs should be used only according to prescription

PASSAGE - 20

This is the thorny side of the prevailing examination system. Most examiners have perfected their skill in making it a veritable nightmare for majority of the students.

Quite unwittingly we have increased the enrollment in school alarmingly. Most of the students have neither the requisite aptitude to learn nor any clear-cut goal in life. The destiny of students would be decided in the final examination of written nature to test bookish, rote memory.

All laudable objectives of kindling originality and problem solving ability are trumpeted only in educational seminars and workshops. Ultimately all these are gone with the wind. No wonder examination hangs like a Damocles' sword.

Compare this with a related discipline such as music and dance. None would venture to seek entry into such centres of excellence unless one has proven aptitude to profit from training.

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

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

This is possible and feasible because the teacherpupil ratio

is ideal and the attitude of the learner is based on devotion and dedication.

Hint : Seminars - संगोष्ठियाँ; Workshops - कार्यशिविर; Ultimately - अंततोगत्वा; With the wind - वायु सदृश; Discipline - विद्या-विशेष; Venture - जोखिम; Excellence - श्रेष्ठ; Rapport - संपर्क, संबंध; Feedback - सुझाव (पुनर्निवेशन); Thorny side - कटु पक्ष; Prevailing - प्रचलित; Skill - कौशल; Veritable - वास्तविक; Nightmare - दुःस्वप्न; Unwittingly - अज्ञानतावश; Requisite - अपेक्षित; Aptitude - अभिरूचि; Clear-cut-goal - स्पष्ट लक्ष्य; Destiny - नियति, भाग्य; Bookish - किताबी; Laudable - प्रशंसनीय; Kindling - प्रोत्साहित करने वाला; Trumpeted - ढिंढोरा पीटा जाता है; Reinforcement - प्रबलीकरण; Watchful - सतर्क; Blossom - पुष्पित-पल्लवित; Committed - समर्पित; Well-trained - सु-प्रशिक्षित; Feasible - व्यवहार्य; Devotion and Dedication - समर्पण।

96. The writer is dissatisfied with the examiners because they test students -
- (A) memory (B) originality
 (C) aptitude (D) creativity
97. The writer's intention to compare the topic of discussion with that of dance and music is to -
- (A) show how students of dance and music enjoy not only learning but also examinations
 (B) popularise dance and music among all children
 (C) congratulate teachers who take good care of their students
 (D) prove that dance and music alone can bring peace to us
98. According to the passage, the objectives of education should be -
- (A) to teach dance, music and drama to students in schools and colleges
 (B) to reduce teacher-pupil ratio
 (C) not to test bookish, rote memory
 (D) to encourage originality and problem solving ability
99. "Ultimately all these are gone with the wind." The above sentence shows that the writer -
- (A) enjoys the prevailing situation
 (B) regrets our ignoring the aims of true education
 (C) is quite satisfactory about the syllabus
 (D) makes fun of teachers and their students
100. The passage emphasises the need for -
- (A) making dance and music compulsory in schools

- (B) making examinations an enjoyable experience
 (C) seeking easy questions in the examinations
 (D) warning examiners who harass students in the examinations

PASSAGE - 21

Research is a detailed study of a subject undertaken on systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. It is used to establish or confirm facts, reaffirm the results of previous work, solve new or existing problems, or develop new theories. To test the validity of instruments, procedures, or experiments, research may replicate elements of prior projects, or the project as a whole. The primary purposes of basic research are documentation, discovery, interpretation, or the research and development of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge. There are several forms of research: scientific, humanities, artistic, economic, social, business, marketing, etc.

Academic publishing describes a system that is necessary in order for academic scholars to review the work and make it available for a wider audience. Most academic work is published in book form. There is also a large body of research that exists in either a thesis or dissertation, form. Many researchers spend their time applying for grants for research funds. These grants are necessary not only for researchers to carry out their research, but also as a source of merit.

Hint : Research – शोध; Detailed – विस्तृत; Undertaken – लिया गया; Systematic basis – व्यवस्थित आधार पर; Stock – भंडार; Devise – कुछ करने का नया तरीका निकालना; Application – अनुप्रयोग; Reaffirm – पुनःपुष्टि करना; Existing – वर्तमान; Validity – वैधता; Instrument – उपकरण; Procedure – प्रक्रिया; Replicate – दोहराना या प्रतिकृति बनाना; Prior – पूर्व; Documentation – अभिलेखीकरण; Interpretation – अनुवाद, निर्वचन; Advancement – बढ़ोत्तरी वृद्धि; Humanities – मानविकी; Artistic – कलात्मक; Economic – आर्थिक; Business – वाणिज्य या कारोबार, व्यवसाय; Marketing – विपणन; Publishing – प्रकाशन; Describe – वर्णन करना; Review – समीक्षा करना, पुनपरीक्षण करना; Wider – व्यापक; Audience – श्रोतागण; Dissertation – शोध-निबंध, व्याख्यान; Thesis – शोध-प्रबंध; Source of merit – योग्यता क्रम का स्रोत; Carry out – कार्यान्वित करना, पूरा करना।

101. What is research ?

- (A) Research is the destruction of previous works.

- (B) Research is the attempt to limit the growth of knowledge.
 (C) Research is a process having no practical use.
 (D) Research is the creation of new forms of knowledge.
102. How many kinds of research are there ?
 (A) There are different kinds of research
 (B) There is only one kind of research
 (C) There are two different kinds of research
 (D) There are seven different kinds of research
103. Select the answer which best reflects the view expressed in the passage.
 (A) Researchers never apply for grants
 (B) Grants are not based on merit
 (C) Documentation is important in research
 (D) Research can thrive without grants
104. Choose the most appropriate answer from this passage.
 (A) Academic publishing is meant only for professionals
 (B) Academic publishing is meant to benefit the general public
 (C) Academic publishing is meant only for academicians
 (D) Academic publishing is meant only for experts
105. Why is research conducted ?
 (A) Research is conducted in order to verify information
 (B) Research is conducted in order to minimize the result of previous works

PASSAGE - 22

The desert floras shame us with their cheerful adaptations to the seasonal limitations. Their whole duty is to flower and fruit, and they do it hardly, or with tropical luxuriance, as the rain admits. It is recorded in the report of the Death Valley expedition that after a year of abundant rains, on the Colorado desert was found a specimen of Amaranthus ten feet high. A year later the same species in the same place matured in the drought at four inches. Seldom does the desert herb attain the full stature of the type. Extreme aridity and extreme altitude have the same dwarfing effect so that we find in the high Sierras and in Death Valley related species in miniature that reach a comely growth in mean temperatures. Very fertile are the desert plants in expedients to prevent, evaporation, turning their foliage edge-wise toward the sun, growing silky hairs, exuding thick gum. The wind, which has a long sweep, carries and helps them. It rolls up dunes about the stocky stems, encompassing

and protective, and above the dunes which may be, as with the mesquite, three times as high as a man, the blossoming twigs flourish and bear fruit.

Hint : Comely – समुचित, उपयुक्त; Desert floras – रेगिस्तानी वनस्पतियाँ; Shame – शर्मिन्दा करना; Adaptation – अनुकूलन या परिस्थिति के अनुसार बदलने की प्रक्रिया; Seasonal – मौसमी, सामयिक; Limitation – परिसीमा, सीमाबंधन; Hardly – मुश्किल से, कदाचित ही; Tropical – उष्ण कटिबंधीय; Luxuriance – विपुलता, प्रचुरता; Recorded – अभिलिखित; Expedition – अभियान, मुहिम; Abundant – अतिशय, प्रचुर; Specimen – बानगी, नमूना, प्रतिरूप; Mature – परिपक्व; Drought – सूखा; Seldom – कदाचित; Herb – जड़ी-बूटी, शाक, औषधि; Attain – प्राप्त करना; Full stature – पूर्ण ऊँचाई; Extreme – अतिशय, चरम, शीर्ष; Aridity – सूखा या शुष्कता; Altitude – उन्नतांश; Dwarfing – बौनापन; Effect – प्रभाव; Miniature – लघुरूप, अति-सूक्ष्म, संक्षिप्त में; Expedient – प्रणाली, समयोचित, सामयिक; Evaporation – वाष्पीकरण; Foliage – वनस्पति, पत्तियाँ, पत्तियों का गुच्छा; Thick gum – मोटी गोंद; Dune – बालू का टीला; Encompass – जिसमें बड़ी मात्रा में चीजे समाहित हो, प्रदक्षिणा करना, सम्मिलित करना; Protective – सुरक्षित करने वाला; Mesquite – उत्तर अमेरिकी पेड़ जो प्रायः चारकोल देता है जिससे भोजन को सुरक्षित बनाया जाए, जंड; Blossoming twigs – पुष्पित टहनियाँ; Flourish – बढ़ना, समृद्ध होना।

106. The desert plants face the danger of from extreme aridity and extreme altitude.
- (A) painful growth (B) loss of reproduction
(C) early death (D) dwarfism
107. How does the wind keep the desert floras to grow ?
- (A) by rolling up protective sand dunes.
(B) by blowing the heat away
(C) by blowing the clouds away
(D) by blowing gently
108. What stops the desert floras from performing their duty well ?
- (A) the rain (B) the desert animals
(C) the desert sand (D) the people who pluck them
109. What lesson do the desert floras have to teach us ?
- (A) how to grow in dry places
(B) how to adapt to limitations
(C) how to live a long time
(D) how to grow with grace
110. The mesquite is a
- (A) a tribe of people (B) a type of desert animal
(C) a desert flora (D) a sand dune

PASSAGE - 23

The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices is a subject of vital concern. There is a growing realization that though India has enough food to feed its masses two square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country.

Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of good through a restructured, more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive-it is one of the largest such systems in the world- it hasn't reached the rural poor and the remote places. It remain an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is large than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. Also considering the large food grain production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of rural population of the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target-group oriented. By making PDS target-group oriented, not only the poorest and the neediest would be reached without additional cost but we can also reduce the overall costs incurred.

Hint : Public distribution System – सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली; Low price – कम कीमत; Vital concern – अत्यधिक चिंता; Realization – अनुभूति होना; Masses – जनसमूह; Two square meal – दो पहर का भोजन; Monster – दानव; Starvation – भूख से मरना या भुखमरी; Insecurity – असुरक्षा; Haunt – परेशान करना; Increasing – बढ़ाना; Purchasing power – क्रय-शक्ति; Productive employment – उत्पादक या लाभकारी रोजगार; Standard of living – जीवन-स्तर; Ultimate objective – अंतिम लक्ष्य; Public policy – सार्वजनिक नीति; Assured Supply – सुनिश्चित आपूर्ति; restructured – पुनर्गठित; Efficient – कुशल, कार्यक्षम; Decentralised – विकेन्द्रीकृत; extensive – विस्तृत; Reach – पहुँच; Rural poor – ग्रामीण गरीब; Remote – दूरस्थ; Phenomenon – वस्तु-विषय या सामग्री; Lack – कमी, अभाव; Economic – आर्थिक; Physical – भौतिक; Access – पहुँच; Migrants – प्रवासी; Generally – सामान्यतः; Possess – अधिकार में रखना; Allocation – निर्धारण, आवंटन; Supply – आपूर्ति; Deficiency – कमियाँ या दोष; urgently – तत्काल; Streamlined – सुव्यवस्थित सरल और

कासर; Subsidy – आर्थिक सहायता; Dismal – दारुण, निराशाजनक, घोर; Target group – लक्षित-समूह; Oriented – अभिविन्यस्त; Neediest – सर्वाधिक जरूरतमंद; Additional cost – अतिरिक्त लागत; Incurred – व्यय किया हुआ।

111. The full form of PDS is –
 (A) Private distribution system
 (B) Party distribution system
 (C) Partial distribution system
 (D) Public distribution system
112. The public distribution system, which provides food at is a subject of vital concern.
 (A) high prices (B) fair prices
 (C) low prices (D) as per capita income
113. Which of the following is true of public distribution system ?
 (A) is unique in the world because of its effectiveness
 (B) It has remained effective only in the cities
 (C) it has reached the remotest corner of the country
 (D) It has improved its effectiveness over the years
114. What should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective ?
 (A) To decrease the allotment of food grains
 (B) To make it target-group oriented
 (C) To reduce administrative cost
 (D) To increase the amount of foodgrain per ration card
115. What according to the passage, would be the rational of making the PDS target-group oriented ?
 (A) It will abolish the imbalance or urban and rural sectors
 (C) It will remove poverty
 (C) It will motivate the target-group population to work more
 (D) It will give food to the poorest section without additional cost.

PASSAGE - 24

According to Ray D. Strand, a specialist in nutritional and preventive medicine, not all fats are bad. In fact an essential fat is just that – essential to the body. The body cannot manufacture these fats and therefore must get them from food. The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as certain hormones called prostaglandins. The two most important essential fatty acids are omega-3 fatty acids, called alpha-linoleic acid, and omega-6 fatty acids, called just

linoleic acid. Our bodies turn omega-3 fatty acids into prostaglandins that are primarily anti-inflammatories, Omega-6 fatty acids become prostaglandins that are primarily inflammatories. The generally accepted optimal ratio of dietary intake of omega-6 fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids is 4 : 1. The imbalance is the consumption of these essential fatty acids is the main reason for the imbalance in our body's production of these hormones. That is why many individuals in the industrialized world need to take flaxseed oil and fish oil in supplementation in an attempt to bring these back into balance.

Hint : According – अनुसार; Specialist – विशेषज्ञ; Nutritional – पोषक; Preventive – रोकथाम, निवारक; Fat – वसा; Manufacture – निर्माण करना; Cell – कोशिका; membrane – झिल्ली, परत, भित्ति; Prostaglandins – पौरुष ग्रंथि में स्थित शुक्राणुवाही नलिका; Fatty acid – वसीय अम्ल; Primarily – मुख्यतया; Inflammatories – प्रज्वलनशील; Optimal – सर्वोत्कृष्ट; Ratio – अनुपात; Dietary intake – आहारिय मात्रा; Imbalance – असंतुलन; Production – उत्पादन; Industrialized – औद्योगिकृत; Flaxseed – अलसी (सन) का बीज; Supplementation – अनुपूरण; Balance – संतुलन।

116. An essential fat is
 (A) necessary for the body
 (B) manufactured in the body
 (C) produces healthy cell membrane
 (D) completely harmless
117. The two most important essential fatty acids are
 (A) omega-5 fatty acids and omega-6 fatty acids
 (B) omega-6 fatty acids and omega-8 fatty acids
 (C) omega-3 fatty acids and omega-6 fatty acids
 (D) omega-2 fatty acids and omega-4 fatty acids
118. The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as certain hormones called
 (A) prostaglandins (B) inflammatories
 (C) linoleic (D) alpha-linoleic
119. Omega-3 fatty acids are called
 (A) linolenic acid (B) alpha-linolenic acid
 (C) linoleic acid (D) alpha-linoleic acid
120. Omega-6 fatty acids are called
 (A) linoleic acid (B) alpha-linoleic acid
 (C) linolenic acid (D) alpha-linolenic acid
121. The generally accepted optimal ratio of dietary intake of omega-6 fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids is
 (A) 5 : 1 (B) 4 : 1

(C) 1 : 1 (D) 2 : 1

122. The imbalance in the consumption of these essential fatty acids is the main reason for
- (A) the imbalance in our body's production of the healthy cell membranes
 (B) the balance in our body's production of these hormones
 (C) the balance in our body's production of the healthy cell membranes
 (D) the imbalance in our body's production of these hormones
123. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage ?
- (A) All fats are bad.
 (B) The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as prostaglandins.
 (C) The generally accepted optimal ratio of dietary intake of omega-6 fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids is 5 : 1
 (D) Many individuals in the industrialized world need not take flaxseed oil and fish oil in supplementation in an attempt to bring these back into balance.
124. Our bodies turn omega-3 fatty acids into prostaglandins that are primarily.
- (A) flammable (B) unflammable
 (C) anti-inflammatories (D) inflammatories
125. Omega-6 fatty acids become prostaglandins that are primarily
- (A) nonflammable (B) inflammatories
 (C) unflammable (D) anti-inflammatories

PASSAGE - 25

The term 'tsunami' is a Japanese word meaning harbour wave. It is a natural phenomenon consisting of a series of large waves generated when water in a lake or the sea is rapidly displaced in a massive scale. Earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions-all have the potential to generate a tsunami. Early morning on December 26, 2004, a massive earthquake of 9 on the Richter scale off the coast Sumatra in the Indian Ocean triggered a series of lethal tsunamis. They struck the shores of Indian Ocean nations like Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, malaysia, India, Bangladesh and the Maldives and created unprecedented devastation. Even the far flung countries like Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania in eastern Africa were not spared. This is the deadliest tsunami in recorded history and is considered the worst natural calamity the earth has ever witnessed. The

tsunami fury left trails of death and destruction all around, killing nearly 3,00,000 people and leaving millions homeless and missing. Many people became maimed for life. The death toll was more than 1,70,000 in Indonesia alone, 38,000 in Sri Lanka and nearly 5,000 in Thailand. Most of the dead were locals, but hundreds of vacationing foreigners also perished, mostly in Phuket in Thailand. In India about 19,000 people lost their lives, In some places the waves were as high as fifty to sixty feet. In many places villages were wiped out, boats and vehicles throw up on trees. An Indian Air Force base in Car Nicobar was completely devastated and 100 airmen were killed. Many parts of South Car nicobar Island went fully under water. Many coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala also suffered a lot. The Tsunami underlines the need for having a global tsunami monitoring system which at present is not there. In countries like Japan, some measure have been taken to reduce the damage caused in the shores by building high tsunami walls in front of coastal area. While science has conquered nature in many ways, the Tsunami of 2004 proves that nature is supreme in this unequal battle.

Hint : Harbour wave - बंदरगाह पर आने वाली लहरें; Phenomenon - घटना; Series - श्रृंखला; Generate - सृजन करना; Rapidly - त्वरित रूप से; Displace - विस्थापित; Massive - भारी, शक्तिशाली; Scale - माप, पैमाना; Earthquake - भूकंप; landslide - भूस्खलन; Volcanic eruption - ज्वालामुखीय निसर्ग; Potential - क्षमता, सामर्थ्य; Richter scale - रिक्टर पैमाना; Coast - समुद्र तट; Trigger - सक्रिय करना; Lethal - घातक; Struck - टकराना; Shore - समुद्र तट; Create - उत्पन्न करना; Unprecedented - अप्रत्याशित; Devastation - बर्बादी, विनाश; Far flung - दूरस्थ; Spared - छूटे, बचे; Recorded - अभिलेखित; Natural calamity - प्राकृतिक आपदा; Fury - तीव्रता, प्रचण्डता; Trails of death - मौत का निशान; Destruction - विनाश, बर्बादी; Homeless - बेघर; Missing - लापता; Maimed - अपंग, विकलांग; Wipe out - नष्ट कर देना; Underlines - रेखांकित करना; Global - वैश्विक; Monitoring - निगरानी; Measures - उपाय, युक्ति; Supreme - सर्वोच्च।

126. One of the nations that Tsunami of 2004 struck was
- (A) Malaysia (B) Nepal
 (C) Bhutan (D) Myanmar
127. The total death toll after the tsunami was
- (A) 170000 (B) 300000
 (C) 38000 (D) 5000
128. Many parts of submerged under water.
- (A) southern tip of car nicobar

(B) parts of Andaman and Nicobar Island

(C) coastal parts of Kerala

(D) coastal part in Andhra Pradesh

129. The Tsunami emphasized the

(A) need to build tsunami monitoring systems

(B) need to build high walls in coastal area

(C) generosity of the people

(D) supremacy of nature

130. The meaning of 'tsunami'

(A) mud landslides (B) massive waves

(C) harbour waves (D) volcanic eruption

PASSAGE - 26

The World is becoming a dangerous place to live in, and this is despite our claims of being civilized, of having evolved from the primitive to the modern man and from the cave man to cultured being.

Many reasons can be attributed to this. A man longs to be the king of all kingdoms, but is too extravagant and idle. He desires that his writ should run through the whole world. But then he is lazy and lethargic. man is mean, far inferior to other species. We are more human than humane. We have negative qualities such as anger, ego, envy, greed, hatred, and jealousy, that we should consider overcoming.

We have allowed these qualities to become our consuming passions. We think that we are mightier than most. We think we are capable of destroying anything by using our might. Today, we have acquired weapons of mass destruction, which are capable of obliterating all life from the face of this planet.

As men we arm men. then we destroy people without arms. Then why are we giving vent to this anger? we let our wrath take over our senses. We fight to satisfy our egos. The overpowering obsession of a man with himself motivates him to grab everything and to fulfil his greed.

Hint : Despite - बावजूद, claims दावे; Civilized - सभ्य; Evolve - क्रमशः विकास के द्वारा प्राप्त; Primitive - अत्यंत प्रारंभिक दौर, आदिम; Cave man - गुफा वासी व्यक्ति; Cultured - सुसंस्कृत; Attributed - श्रेय देना, उत्तरदायी होना; Longs - इच्छाएँ; Kingdom - राज्य; Extravagant - अतिव्ययी; Idle - सुस्त, बेकार; Writ - वैधानिक आदेश; Lazy - सुस्त; Lethargic - आलसी; Inferior - निकृष्ट; Species - प्रजातियाँ; Humane - सदय, सहानुभूतिपूर्ण, मानवोचित; Negative - नकारात्मक; Ego - अहंकार; Envy - ईर्ष्या; Jealousy - जलन, द्वेष; Overcoming - जीतना, नियंत्रित करना; Consuming - पूरी तरह हावी होने वाला;

Passions - प्रबल मनोभाव, भावावेश; Mightier - अधिक शक्तिशाली; Capable - समर्थ; Destroy - विनष्ट करना; Might - शक्ति, बल; Acquire - प्राप्त करना; Weapons - हथियार; Mass destruction - जनसंहारक; Obliterating - मिटाना, किसी वस्तु के सभी चिह्नों को मिटा देना; Vent - प्रकट करना; Wrath - तीव्र रोष, गुस्सा या क्रोधोन्माद; Sense - संवेदना, इंद्रियाँ; Overpowering - काबू में करना, किसी को अकिंच शक्ति से दबा देना; Obsession - जुनून; Motivate - अभिप्रेरित करना; Grab - हथिया लेना, झपट पड़ना; Greed - लालच

131. What does man think of himself today ?

(A) That he is more humane than human

(B) that he can be king of all kingdoms

(C) That he is mightier than most

(D) That he can rule the world

132. What are the qualities that have become man's consuming passion ?

(A) Idleness and fainess (B) Laziness and lethargy

(C) Anger, ego, greed, envy, hatred and jealousy

(D) The desire to be king

133. What is man capable of achieving today ?

(A) The power to conquer the world

(B) The ability to destroy everything

(C) The ability to have his writ run through the whole world

(D) The power to obliterate life from this planet

134. Why has the world become a dangerous place to live in ?

(A) Because man has become a cultured being.

(B) because man has evolved from primitive to modern.

(C) because man has become civilized.

(D) Because man desires to be king of all kingdoms but is idle and extravagant.

135. Give the antonym of 'Obliterate'.

(A) Create

(B) Prevent

(C) Destroy

(D) Erase

PASSAGE - 27

Some language are used by a few people. Others, such as Mandarin Chinese and English, are spoken by millions. Many people speak two or more languages. They may use one language at home with family and friends, and another at work or school. Regional variations of language are known as dialects. The Anglo-Saxons, who conquered Britain at the end of the Roman empire, spoke a Germanic language, which later became English.

Other Germanic languages include Danish, Dutch, German and Swedis. English also contains French-derived words after it was ruled by French-speaking kings following the Norman Conquest.

Hint : Variation - भिन्नताएँ, Dialect - प्राकृत अथवा प्रांतीय भाषा, Conquer - पराजित करना, Regional - क्षेत्रीय

136. Mandarin Chinese is spoken by people.
 (A) little (B) few
 (C) many (D) big
137. A person who is good at foreign languages is know as -
 (A) Virtuoso (B) Linguist
 (C) Ventriloquist (D) Scholar
138. are regional variations of a language.
 (A) English (B) Mandarin Chinese
 (C) Home language (D) Dialects
139. English also included french words the Norman Conquest.
 (A) after (B) prior
 (C) before (D) during
140. is part of a Germanic language.
 (A) Britain (B) Anglo-Saxons
 (C) English (D) Roman Empire

PASSAGE - 28

My worries were increasing. The boy at the shop was becoming more clamorous. My sales were poor, as the railways were admitting more pedlars on the platforms. My cash receipts were going down and my credit sales alone flourished. The wholesale merchants who supplied me with goods stopped credit to me. The boy's method of account-keeping was so chaotic that I did not know whether I was moving forward or backward. He produced cash from the counter in a haphazard manner, and there were immense gaps on the shelves all over the shop. The complaint by the public was that nothing one wanted was ever available. Suddenly the railways gave me notice to quit. I pleaded with the old station master and porter, but they could do nothing; the order had come from high up. The shop was given to new contractor.

I could not contemplate the prospect of being cut off from the railways. I grew desperate and angry. I shed tears at seeing a new man in the place where I and my father had sat. I slapped the boy on the cheek and he cried, and his father, the porter, came down on me and said, 'this is what he gets helping you ! I'd always told the boy - He was not your paid servant, anyway.'

Hint : Worry - चिंता; Clamrous - कोलाहलपूर्ण; Pedlar - फेरीवाला, गम्पी; Cash receipt - नकद-पावती; Sale - बिक्री; Wholesale merchant - थोक व्यापारी; Chaotic - अस्त-व्यस्त, अव्यवस्थित; Haphazard - बेतरतीब, क्रमरहित; Immense - विशाल, अपरिमित; Complaint - शिकायत; Quit - छोड़ना, त्यागना; Plead - निवेदन करना; Cut off - रोकना, अधिकार वापस लेना; Contemplate - चिंतन करना; Prospect - आलोक, पूर्वानुमान; Desperate - निराश, हताश; Slap - थप्पड़ मारना; Porter - कुली, बोझा ढोनेवाला; Came down on - तकाजा करना, दंड देना।

41. Who does the speaker say that his sales were poor ?
 (A) Because his cash receipts were going down
 (B) Because the boy at the shop was becoming more clamorous
 (C) Because the railways were admitting more pedlars on the platform
 (D) Because there were no buyers
142. How did the boy's method of account-keeping affect the speaker ?
 (A) His worries increased
 (B) He produced cash from the counter in a haphazard manner
 (C) His sales were poor
 (D) He did not know if he was moving forward or backward.
143. Why did the public complain ?
 (A) Because his credit at the wholesalers' was gone
 (B) Because nothing one ever wanted was available
 (C) Because there were gaps on the shelves all over the shop
 (D) Because the railways gave him notice to quit
144. Where did the order to quit come from ?
 (A) From the old station master
 (B) From high up
 (C) From the railway authorities
 (D) From the contractor
145. Why did the speaker shed tears ?
 (A) Because he saw a new person, where he and his father had sat
 (B) Because he was cut off from the railways
 (C) Because he grew desperate and angry
 (D) Because he slapped the boy on the cheek

PASSAGE - 29

Namita is from the state of Kerala. She has come to Dubai to serve as a governess for the only child of the Nairs. The Nairs are nice and gentle and Namita has no cause to complain. One day she overhears something that makes her jittery. Mr. Nair is not employed in an American company as she has been told. The nature of his business is illegal. She is shocked and wants to go back to her home town to her own people.

Gopal is from a very poor family. His family owns a very small piece of land that can hardly meet their food requirement. One day, Gopal gets a nice offer to work in the Emirates with a construction contractor. In order to meet the expenses on travelling, the family decides to sell their own land and send Gopal to the foreign country, to make money. On arrival, the contractor confiscates Gopal's passport and gives him a small place to live in with ten others like him. Gopal has little idea what he must do.

Hint : Governess - देखभाल करने वाला; Complain - शिकायत, Jittery - घबराहट, अनिश्चय; Illegal - अवैध; Contractor - टेकेदार; Expense - भत्ता, व्यय; Make money - धनोपार्जन करना; Confiscate - जब्त करना; Only - इकलौता।

146. Which word from the ones given below, best describes Namita's relationship with her employers in the beginning ?
 (A) Cordial (B) Friendly
 (C) Sympathetic (D) Complaining
147. What does the phrase, 'makes her jittery' imply ?
 (A) Sadness (B) Anger
 (C) Trauma (D) Anxiety
148. Namita and Gopal are in a similar situation, because they
 (A) love their families
 (B) are happy with their situations
 (C) are from impoverished families
 (D) are stranded in a foreign country
149. Namita's situation is better than that of Gopal, because she
 (A) has a well behaved employer
 (B) knows what she wants to do
 (C) loves the new place and the child
 (D) now knows about her employer
150. The conclusion that can be drawn from both situations is that people should
 (A) stay in their own countries and villages
 (B) feel contented and satisfied with their lot

- (C) verify details before accepting any job
 (D) not travel to these regions of the world

PASSAGE - 30

My brother, David, was always close to our grandmother. Both of them shared a love of Mother Nature and of food that they had grown themselves. Whenever his schedule permitted, he would drop in for a short visit and a cup of coffee. One day, when he found no one home, he left a chunk of dirt on her porch. This started what was later to be known as his "calling card". Grandmother would come home occasionally and instantly know that David had been by when she spotted the chunk of dirt on her porch.

Although Grandmother had a poor upbringing in Italy, she managed to do well in the United States. She was always healthy and independent and enjoyed a fulfilling life. Recently she had a stroke and died. Everyone was saddened by her death. David was disconsolate. His life-long friend was now gone.

Hint : Close - घनिष्ठ; Short visit - संक्षिप्त भेंट; Occasionally - कभी-कभी; Instantly - शीघ्र, तुरंत; Spot - पहचान करना; Dirt - गंदगी, धूल, मिट्टी; Independent - आत्मनिर्भर; Recently - हाल ही में; Stroke - हृदयघात; Upbringing - पालन-पोषण; Disconsolate - निराश, उदास; Life-long - आजीवन।

151. What is the opposite of the word 'disconsolate' ?
 (A) Devastated (B) Hilarious
 (C) Exuberant (D) Sombre
152. David would drop in for a short visit and leave a as a sign on grandma's porch if she was not at home.
 (A) schedule (B) chunk of dirt
 (C) calling card (D) cup of coffee
153. Grandmother used to be
 (A) rich in Italy but poor in the United States
 (B) in the United States but is now in Italy
 (C) poor earlier but became rich later on
 (D) rich earlier but now poor
154. Grandmother enjoyed a life.
 (A) healthy but sickly (B) good and healthy
 (C) rich but sickly (D) poor and healthy
155. Grandmother's death made everyone
 (A) sad including David
 (B) disconsolate excluding David
 (C) happy and disconsolate
 (D) sad excluding David

PASSAGE - 31

Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose, one of the greatest of Modern Scientists, graduated from St. Xavier's College, Kolkata. He then obtained Tripos of Cambridge University and joined the Presidency college, Kolkata, as Professor of Physics. He was a pioneer in the discovery of the wireless and radio and the Microwave. He made remarkable contribution to the science of Botany by proving with the help of an instrument of his own invention that not only do trees and plants have life, but feel pleasure and pain as we do. He was perhaps the first scientist to suggest the possibility of gathering and utilising energy from solar rays. Last but not least was the Bose institute which he founded in 1917. It has now become a world-famous research Laboratory doing yeoman's service to various branches of science.

Hint : Pioneer - अग्रणी, अगुआ; Discovery - खोज; Wireless - बेतार; Remarkable - उल्लेखनीय, असाधारण; Contribution - योगदान; Instrument - यंत्र; Invention - आविष्कार; World-famous - विश्व-प्रसिद्ध।

156. Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose, one of the greatest of modern scientists, graduated from which college ?
 (A) St. Xavier's College, Kolkata
 (B) Cambridge University
 (C) Presidency College, Kolkata
 (D) Bose Institute
157. What is meant by yeoman's service ?
 (A) Minimal (B) Invaluable
 (C) Discreet (D) Sporadic
158. Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose was a pioneer in the discovery of the wireless, radio and the
 (A) Toaster (B) Oven
 (C) Microwave (D) Radio
159. Jagadish Chandra Bose made remarkable contribution to the science of Botany by providing with the help of an instrument of his own invention that trees and plants have not only life, but
 (A) feel joyous and excited as we do.
 (B) feel happy and sad as we do.
 (C) feel excitement and pain as we do.
 (D) feel pleasure and pain as we do.
160. What is meant by a Tripos from Cambridge University ?
 (A) A scholarship (B) A trophy
 (C) A degree (D) A medallion

PASSAGE - 32

In the word today we make health an end in itself. We have forgotten that health really means to enable a person to do his work and do it well. A lot of modern medicine, and this includes many patients as well as many physicians, pay very little attention to health but very much attention to those who imagine they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspapers, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of television programmes and all those books on medicine. We talk about health all the time. Yet for the most part the only result is more people with imaginary illness. A healthy man should not be wasting time talking about health : he should be using health for work.

Hint : Enable - सक्षम बनाना; Physician - चिकित्सक; Attention - ध्यान; Concern - चिंता, दिलचस्पी; Medical column - चिकित्सीय स्तंभ; Health article - चिकित्सीय लेख; Popular - लोकप्रिय, प्रसिद्ध; Illness - बीमारी।

161. Modern medicine is primarily concerned with
 (A) promotion of good health
 (B) people suffering from imaginary illness
 (C) people suffering from real illness
 (D) increased efficiency in work
162. The passage suggests that
 (A) health is an end in itself
 (B) health is a blessing
 (C) health is only a means to an end
 (D) we should not talk about health
163. Talking about health all the time makes people
 (A) always suffer from imaginary illness
 (B) sometimes suffer from imaginary illness
 (C) rarely suffer from imaginary illness
 (D) often suffer from imaginary illness
164. The passage tells us.
 (A) how medicine should be manufacture
 (B) what a healthy man should or should not do
 (C) what television programmes should be about
 (D) how best to imagine illness
165. A healthy man should be concerned with
 (A) his work which good health makes possible
 (B) looking after his health
 (C) his health which makes work possible
 (D) talking about health

PASSAGE - 33

Mary Garden, a noted opera singer, earned a great deal of money during her career, but was constantly bothered by the demands of her father for money - and always in large sums. Miss Garden would always give it to him, though often she would often complain that his requests seemed somewhat unreasonable. To this the stock reply was that he needed the money for a very special project. She was not going to refuse her father, was she ?

During the depression miss Garden like many others, lost her money in the stock market crash. Shortly afterward, her father died, and much to her surprise, she was notified that he had left a large bank account in her name. He had saved for her every cent she had given him.

The demands God makes on us may seem hard at times. But all the while He is actually helping us to store up an 'eternal bank account' in heaven - one which may balance the scales in our favour when we least expect it. Troubles are often the instruments by which God fashions us for better things.

Hint : Opera singer - गीतिनाट्य, गायक या गायिका; Constantly - निरंतर, Demand - मांग; Sum - रकम, धनराशि; Complain - शिकायत करना; Somewhat - किंचित, थोड़ा; Unreasonable - अतार्किक; Refuse - मना करना; Depression - निराशा, विषाद, ग्लानि; Noted - नामी, प्रसिद्ध, मशहूर; Afterward - तत्पश्चात्; Notify - अधिसूचित करना; At times - कभी-कभी; Scale - तुला, पलड़ा।

166. Mary's father made demands for
- (A) a small sum of money (B) large sums of money
(C) no money (D) a reasonable of money
167. Mary to the demands of her father.
- (A) could not refuse to pay any attention
(B) wanted to refuse to pay any attention
(C) finally refused to pay any attention
(D) initially refused to pay any attention
168. Mary's father had all the money he took from her.
- (A) gambled (B) wasted
(C) invested (D) saved
169. During the depression Mary in the stock market.
- (A) lost no money at all (B) lost her money
(C) lost some money (D) lost lot of money
170. God at times, makes hard demands so that he when we least expect it.

- (A) can balance the scales against us
(B) can balance the scales in our favour
(C) can harm us
(D) can refuse to assist us

PASSAGE - 34

True, It is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey the laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and the properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obey these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well-being of others. But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his actions. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a State is in the hands of a Minister who is responsible to the State Assembly and act through the Inspector General of Police.

Hint : Abnormal - अस्वाभाविक, असाधारण; Compel - पूरक या सम्पूरक; Abiding - स्थायी, टिकाऊ; Prevent - रूकावट, पूर्वनिवारण; Customs - सीमा शुल्क; Conflict - संघर्ष; Restrained - प्रतिरोध किया हुआ; Consequence - परिणाम; Compel - मजबूर;

171. The expression 'customs and ceremonies' means :
- (A) Fairs and festivals
(B) Habits and traditions
(C) Usual practices and religious rights
(D) Superstitions and formalities
172. Which of the following is not implied in the passage ?
- (A) Laws protect those who respect it.
(B) Laws ensure people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally
(C) A criminal is deterred from committing crimes for fear of the law.
(D) The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones.
173. According to the writer, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police.

- (A) To protect the privilege of all the citizens.
 (B) To check violent activities of citizens.
 (C) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.
 (D) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.
174. 'They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage' means that the law.
 (A) Helps in recovering the stolen property of the citizens.
 (B) Assists citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.
 (C) Initiate process against offenders of law.
 (D) Safeguards peoples possessions against being stolen or lost.
175. The last sentence of the passage implies that –
 (A) The Inspector General of Police is he sole authority in matters of Law and order.
 (B) In every state, maintenance of public peace is under the over all control of the responsible minister.
 (C) The State Assembly exercises direct authority in matters pertaining to law and order.
 (D) The Inspector General of Police is responsible to the State Assembly for maintaining Law and order.

PASSAGE - 35

Implanting standards, right values, the science of good and evil are an essential part of education. Many forces thwart this to work, but two of the most serious hindrances to it are examinations and specialization. The examination system is both an opiate and a polson. It is an opiate because it fulls man into believing that all is well when most is ill. It is a polson because it paralyses or at least slows down the natural activities of the healthy mind. Man finds himself a creature of unknown capacities in a unknown world, wants to learn what the world is like, what he should be and do in it. To help him in answering these questions is the one and only purpose of education. However, tests of progress are useful and necessary. Examinations are harmless when the examinee is indifferent to their result, but as soon as they matter they begin to distort his attitude to education and to conceal its purpose. For disinterestedness is the essence of all good education and liberal education is impossible without it.

Hint : Implanting – दखिल करना; Essential – आवश्यक; Thwart – विफल; Hindrance – बाधा; Opiate – नशा; Purpose – उद्देश्य; Indifferent – उदासीन; Distort – बिगाड़ना; Conceal – छिपाना; Essence – सार, सुगंध Liberal – उदार

176. The author considers specialization as
 (A) A boon (B) An obstacle
 (C) A curse (D) A distraction
177. One of the core elements of education is
 (A) A right value system
 (B) A good examination system
 (C) A system with extra-curriculum activities
 (D) A system with specialization
178. The examination system is an opiate because
 (A) It paralyses the mind.
 (B) It fulls man into believing that all is well when it is not.
 (C) It slows the natural activities of man.
 (D) it makes man lazy
179. The purpose of education is
 (A) Performing well in exams.
 (B) Learning the right values
 (C) Knowing what is right and wrong.
 (D) Helping man to understand his potential, the world around him and his role in it.
180. The author
 (A) Encourags indifference to the outcome of examinations.
 (B) Encourages examinations.
 (C) Encourages specialization.
 (D) Encourages learning

PASSAGE - 36

Radium is a white powder that looks like table-salt. A pound of it is worth a thousand pounds of gold. Radium is very costly because it is so scarce. A mere pinch of it is worth a small fortune. These are only a few spoonfuls in all the world. But Radium is so powerful that too much of it would be dangerous. If a pound or two could be gathered at one spot it would kill people who came near. Through Radium, scientists hope to learn how to change one element in to another. It would be interesting and profitable to change other metals into gold. But is would be worth more to man to learn how to get all the power from the atoms to do man's work.

Hint : Costly – महँगा; Fortune – भाग्य; Gathered – इकट्ठा; Metal – धातु

181. The word 'fortune' here means
 (A) inheritance (B) wealth
 (C) freedom (D) power

182. Why is radium very costly ?
 (A) It is very useful
 (B) It is powerful and dangerous.
 (C) It is found in small quantities
 (D) It helps man do his work.
183. Radium is considered dangerous because
 (A) it would tell us how to get power from radium.
 (B) it would help us to turn other metals into gold.
 (C) it would kill millions due to its radioactivity.
 (D) it is so scarce.
184. The antonym of 'scarce' is
 (A) rare (B) insufficient
 (C) abundant (D) wealth
185. What is the main subject of discussion in the passage ?
 (A) Gold (B) Silver
 (C) Radium (D) Salt

PASSAGE - 37

Ozone is a form of oxygen that is naturally present in our atmosphere. Each ozone molecule contains three atoms of oxygen and chemically denoted as O₃. About 10 percent of the atmospheric ozone is in the troposphere, the region closest to the Earth. The remaining 90 percent of the ozone is in the stratosphere, extending from the top of the troposphere to about 50 kilometres of altitude. A thin veil of ozone, 25 to 40 kilometres above the Earth's surface, protects life below from the Sun's ultraviolet radiations (UV-B) that would otherwise damage many forms of life. The ozone veil is being damaged by chemicals released on the Earth's surface, notably the Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) widely used in refrigeration, aerosols and as cleaners in many industries.

Hint : Atmosphere - वातावरण; Contains - शामिल; Denote - सूचित करना; Extending - विस्तार; Altitude - ऊँचाई; Surface - सतह; Ultraviolet - पराबैंगनी; Released - स्रावित

186. What is notably damaging the ozone veil ?
 (A) Carbon tetra chloride (B) Chlorofluorocarbons
 (C) Carbon monoxide (D) Carbon dioxide
187. What does the ozone layer protect the Earth from ?
 (A) Gamma rays (B) Alpha rays
 (C) X-rays (D) UV-B rays
188. In which layer is most of the ozone concentrated ?
 (A) Troposphere (B) Exosphere
 (C) Stratosphere (D) Mesosphere

189. Where do you find ozone ?
 (A) It is naturally present in water
 (B) It is present in aerosols
 (C) It is naturally present in our atmosphere
 (D) It is naturally present in the air around us
190. Name the atmospheric layer closest to the Earth.
 (A) Troposphere (B) Exosphere
 (C) Stratosphere (D) Mesosphere

ANSWERS

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (D) 5. (C) 6. (C) 7. (A)
 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (B) 11. (C) 12. (D) 13. (C) 14. (C)
 15. (D) 16. (C) 17. (B) 18. (C) 19. (C) 20. (B) 21. (C)
 22. (B) 23. (A) 24. (C) 25. (B) 26. (C) 27. (D) 28. (D)
 29. (A) 30. (A) 31. (D) 32. (B) 33. (D) 34. (C) 35. (B)
 36. (B) 37. (D) 38. (D) 39. (B) 40. (A) 41. (A) 42. (C)
 43. (A) 44. (C) 45. (D) 46. (C) 47. (B) 48. (A) 49. (C)
 50. (D) 51. (A) 52. (C) 53. (A) 54. (B) 55. (B) 56. (C)
 57. (C) 58. (A) 59. (B) 60. (C) 61. (B) 62. (B) 63. (C)
 64. (C) 65. (A) 66. (B) 67. (D) 68. (B) 69. (C) 70. (B)
 71. (C) 72. (D) 73. (B) 74. (D) 75. (A) 76. (B) 77. (B)
 78. (C) 79. (A) 80. (C) 81. (C) 82. (A) 83. (C) 84. (C)
 85. (B) 86. (A) 87. (B) 88. (C) 89. (B) 90. (C) 91. (A)
 92. (C) 93. (B) 94. (C) 95. (D) 96. (A) 97. () 98. ()
 99. (B) 100. (B) 101. (D) 102. (D) 103. (C) 104. (B) 105. (A)
 106. (D) 107. (A) 108. (C) 109. (B) 110. (C) 111. (D) 112. (C)
 113. (B) 114. (B) 115. (D) 116. (A) 117. (C) 118. (A) 119. (D)
 120. (A) 121. (B) 122. (D) 123. (B) 124. (C) 125. (B) 126. (A)
 127. (B) 128. (A) 129. (D) 130. (C) 131. (C) 132. (C) 133. (D)
 134. (D) 135. (A) 136. (C) 137. (B) 138. (D) 139. (A) 140. (C)
 141. (C) 142. (D) 143. (B) 144. (B) 145. (A) 146. (A) 147. (D)
 148. (D) 149. (B) 150. (C) 151. (C) 152. (B) 153. (C) 154. (B)
 155. (A) 156. (A) 157. (B) 158. (C) 159. (D) 160. (C) 161. (B)
 162. (D) 163. (D) 164. (B) 165. (A) 166. (B) 167. (A) 168. (D)
 169. (B) 170. (B) 171. (B) 172. (B) 173. (C) 174. (D) 175. (A)
 176. (B) 177. (A) 178. (B) 179. (D) 180. (A) 181. (B) 182. (C)
 183. (C) 184. (C) 185. (C) 186. (B) 187. (D) 188. (C) 189. (C)
 190. (A)



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